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HAVING BEEN SOWN FOR 111 YEARS AND NEVER BEEN SURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE

THEY CAN BE OBTAINED: 1st—THROUGH LOCAL MERCHANTS. 2d.—BY EXPRESS, AT MODERATE RATES. 3d.—BY MAIL AT LOW POSTAGE.

NO ORDER IS TOO SMALL. IS TOO MUCH TROUBLE.

D. LANDRETH & SONS
Nos. 21 AND 23 S. SIXTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
HINTS TO PURCHASERS.

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

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

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY US.—We will mail, postpaid, at our expense, all orders for seeds in 5c. and 10c. flat papers and ounces.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY PURCHASER.—On quantities of over ½ lb., postage should be provided for by purchaser, at the rate of 5c. per lb. and on Peas and Beans, 10c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart.

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

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


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

D. LANDRETH & SONS,
Practical Seed Farmers and Merchants since 1784.

111 YEARS IN CONTINUOUS BUSINESS.
The capable Seed merchant of this day must be not only a man of considerable business experience, but a man of considerable vegetable and agricultural knowledge and application as to place him among the class of most intelligent merchants, while the advanced and growing commerce in seeds, conducts operations in the greatest states and is confronted with the diverse influence of distinct soils and climates, must be a student of vegetable physiology, critically observant of cause and effect in connection with the development of seeds and the fertilization of soils, and at once take rank in the most advanced class of agriculturalists.

Pennsylvania Seeds.

The best and largest producers of Garden Seeds on our own lands in the United States. Our annual crops of Turnip, Cabbage, Beet, Radish, Kale, Parsnip, Okra, Pepper, Tomato, Onion Sets, and some particular sorts of Spinach, Cucumbers, Melons, Peas, Beans and Corn are greater in area, both specifically and in the aggregate, than the combined efforts of all the American Seed merchants. Seeds of other families of excellent vegetables, not above enumerated are grown on our own lands to a more limited extent, the whole grown on a total of over two hundred acres in three separate states. This area comprising the farms held in fee and on which we pay taxes. To these acres is added a larger acreage with neighboring farmers, who are supplied with stock seeds, all the carefully selected product of our home farms. It need hardly be said that the selection of the localities and men to grow our seeds, and the responsibility of instructors to train groups, is a subject of the utmost importance, nor need it be stated that of still greater importance will be the work performed by this home-farm, and the intense selection of the plants from which to save Seed to be sown the following year at home or given out for growing on contract. If purchasing of Seeds and certain other matters be not performed on a methodical system of growing, selecting and saving Seeds and the ship/stock, not in the management of the producers of cheap Seeds, they will be well not to pay us three prices.

We are strong believers in heredity, and endeavor to grow from Seed of fixed origin. We are intensely careful of the care in whose establishment the purely-bred, or fixed stock, have been established which are almost fixed, and we justly call them "Pedigree Seeds."

Heredity is most fixed when plants are cultivated upon the soil and under the climatic surroundings of their place of origin, while on the other hand, where radicals or haphazard are made when the plants are grown in changed conditions of soil and climate. This is noticed in the enlarged and coarse development of Cabbage grown in Oregon or California from Pennsylvania Seed, or in the deterioration of the edible qualities of Watermelons grown in the South from New Jersey Seed. Any Eastern Seed taken to the Pacific slope will, in a few years, so depart from its original type as to be hardly recognizable under its original name. The most marked effect of soil and climate is on some of the vegetables of Japanese growth, of which are products of the Seed sent to Japan by the United States Patent Office on the occasion of the expedition of Commodore Perry to Japan, in 1857. Those Seeds were the first of the kind ever sent to the United States. We learn that, while many Japanese Seeds of vegetables bearing what we have taken to be a trace of the original American parentage, as respects heredity and the art of crossing two or more varieties whose superior qualities, if united, would be desirable, much has been accomplished and the future varieties to be dreamed of, doubtless vast, for the number of hybridizers, all working out different lines, will certainly produce a multitude of interesting results. While the greater part of the so-called new seeds are the results of chance admixture in the field, the Seed grower is now ceasing to be a mere plodder-on in the steps of his ancestors, but is entering into his work physiologically, if not scientifically, and the work of the hybridizer is now so multiplying varieties and subvarieties as to confound the unintelligent Seed planter. While the meditations alone will hold the test, and be perpetual, other inferior subtypes will be offered under most entangled descriptions never to be heard of again. The best opportunities for hybridizing are in the utmost degree of plants with other like nature in the sections of the world, resulting in most striking development, and generally most healthful constitutional qualities.

Fortunately, by reason of our large production of Seeds upon our 180 acres of own farm land, and by reason of contracts with other farmers and farmers others and others distant, we rely very little upon imported Seeds, not one-twentieth of our sales being of European growth, but nineteen-twentieeths American. Our standard gardener, Pennsylvania is a great State in many respects, and one of its best known for the cultivated seed. For a century has been Garden Seeds suitable for sowing in all climates.

The gardener who sows Pennsylvania Seeds takes the best of all possible precautions, for he gets an American article with a vigorous American constitution, as it has been grown under the best of conditions. We try to be American in all things, and ask the support of Americans to help us disseminate American Seeds.

ENTRANCE TO BLOOMSBURY FARM.

No broad district in the United States is so well adapted to the perfection of such numerous varieties of Vegetables and their Seeds as that comprised within a radius of a hundred miles of Philadelphia, and particularly within a radius of a few miles from the City. As a consequence of this, the Philadelphia Garden Seeds have always been and always will be possessed in quality and unapproached in range of development of form, texture and flavor. Eastern Pennsylvania, northern Delaware and southern and central New Jersey are all comprised within the one hundred mile radius mentioned. To be more exact, it comprises in Pennsylvania the beautiful and productive counties of Delaware, Montgomery, Lancaster, Chester and Bucks, all contiguous to Philadelphia, districts celebrated for their fine-faced cattle, splendid pasturage, choice dairy products, immense stone barns, painted and whitewashed homes, and beyond the Quaker State the district comprises all of the State of Delaware, i.e., half of the State of New Jersey, the whole being the greatest Truck-producing section of the United States in the volume produced, and by reason of its proximity to the great cities of Philadelphia and New York, permitting of putting the products into market before they will, thus commanding the highest price, and greatly enhancing the profit to the grower.

These sections are little subjected to radical climatic or atmospheric changes; the tomatoes, cloud beans and extended droves of the West are here comparatively unknown; grasshoppers and other insect pests are not allowed to gain a footing within these highly cultivated districts.

The following extract, from the Census Report of 1870, shows how far the section here under consideration exceeds any other, in fact, how it is almost equal to one-half all the others combined, being as at 24 to 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRES.</th>
<th>VALUE OF PRODUCTS.</th>
<th>ACRES.</th>
<th>VALUE OF PRODUCTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$31,419</td>
<td>South Atlantic</td>
<td>$31,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>6,858</td>
<td>Mississippi Valley</td>
<td>35,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>108,153</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>36,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penns-ylvania</td>
<td>25,714</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>137,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>45,375</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>14,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>37,183</td>
<td>Pacific Coast</td>
<td>84,393</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pennsylvania Seeds.

Pennsylvania Seeds are to be preferred all the time to European Seeds, as being better ripened, and consequently more vital, and as grown by a population of extraordinary national character, having in the populous European Seed merchants of the cities, the peasant growers with whom the deal are in general most taken from the ruling of all the ends of the world, no matter how far, so a locality is found especially adapted to the perfection of the Seed he wants.

As to the acreage of our Garden Seeds, the following table shows the acreage of the Seeds produced in the Middle States, by States and counties, and the total acreage of the Seeds produced in the United States:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Acres of Seeds Produced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>6,858</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>108,153</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>25,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>45,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>37,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average weight of our Seeds is 500 pounds per acre. The quantity of our Seeds grown is 31,419 acres, of which 6,858 acres are in New England, 108,153 acres in Pennsylvania, 25,714 acres in Maryland, 45,375 acres in Virginia, and 37,183 acres in Delaware. The total quantity of Seeds grown in the United States is 31,419 acres, and the average weight of our Seeds is 500 pounds per acre.
MONTHLY OPERATIONS.

February

NORTHERN. Next month will bring its labors, and we can now only prepare to forward them. It is premature to plant any generation likely to be ready to transplant in due season; overhails his stock of Seeds, and makes a list of those which may be needed, to the end that they may be in hand before the time of sowing. The only address necessary is Laundrelth, Philadelphia, Penna.

SOUTHERN. The time for active labor is at hand: Peas now only prepare to forward them. It is premature to plant any generation likely to be ready to transplant in due season; overhails his stock of Seeds, and makes a list of those which may be needed, to the end that they may be in hand before the time of sowing.

The only address necessary is Laundrelth, Philadelphia, Penna.
Monthly Operations.

HINTS OF VALUE TO THE GARDENER.


SOUTHERN. Spring sown Cabbage will now be fit to transplant; plant; mature well, if you expect fine late heads. The plants set out in February and March will require culture; deep tillage is demanded by the Cabbage tribe. About the middle or latter end of this month, sow Cassia, Thyme, and Parsley. Endive, Moline, Late Dutch, Flat Dutch, and Drumhead Savoy Cabbage seed for plants to be set out in June. Cauliflower and Broccoli may be sown. Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, now in the season, are now advancing in growth, and should receive necessary care; additional sowings of each of the root stocks will be needed, as the towns may now be made. Bloomdale Pearl Onion set out in April should be ready for use. Leeks, Spinach, Turnips sow last month should now be head and thinned. Draw up the earth to the Potato Vines. Sow Radishes, the White Smaller and Golden Globe are the best for the season. Lettuce may be drilled where intended to head. Sow Celery, plan more Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes. Study our list of varieties. The fertilizer best adapted to these vines is compost prepared the past season, forced into decomposed manure, well-rotted soil, wood, earth, etc. It is sufficiently stimulating, will not be likely to burn the plants during dry weather, and the vines will bear better than when rampant from exciting applications.

OKRA, LONG GREEN Pod, sow, if not already in. The vigilant gardener will keep his eye upon the weeds.

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

Beans, Bush, plant for succession; Landreths’ Scarlet are the best. Bitter, Carolina, Dwarf, Pink, Pot, Sow in drills, as early as possible. Beets, Long, sow. Cabbage, set out plants and seed for autumn supply. Pepper plant. Carrot, Nantes, sow. Cauliflower in frames, remove classic Cabbage when 6 inches high, and sow with which have failed when first sown, repeat sowings. Cucumber, Jersey Pickle, plant. Lettuce, Reliable, Largest of All, and Dutch Bat, sown in drills, as early as possible. Tomatoes sow the best for Endive Early and Long Light Ice: among Citron or Muskmelons the Extra Early is the first to ripen. Parsnips thin out, if ready.

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

SOUTHERN. Beans, Snap, Lima, and Carolina, plant; Gaiters and Robinsons may be set out, once. Celery, Broccoli, and Cauliflower may be sown. Tomatoes, Sweet Pepper, and Corn may be sown. Lettuce, Chiefly the German and Golden Globe, Radish, sow the Golden and White Smaller; Melons, Cucumbers, and Squashes may be put in. Corn, Landreth’s Sugar and Evergreen Sugar, plant for successions. Pepper and Cabbage may be planted for later crops. Sweet Potato set out in suitable weather.

Where water is of easy application it may answer to supply it: otherwise it hardly pays the cost of labor. Under a burning sun, water should not be given directly; it is better to apply it between rows of plants, they will thus supply themselves without the liability to scale.

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

JUNE

NORTHERN. The labors of the gardener will mainly consist in the care of the new crops. The growth of weeds at this season will admonish him of the necessity of timely exertion.

The aid of appropriate tools in the culture of crops and the extermination of weeds need not be commented on. Good care and vigilance are indispensable to success, and he who has provided them will not only have greater pleasure in his labors, but the profit which attends the judicious application of both time and labor. In the small garden use the broad hoe freely, as it will save a vast amount of labor later on, and be of valuable cultural value in moving soil and preserving moisture. The day cannot be too hot to hoe to advantage.

Asparagus beds keep clean. Beans, Bush or Bush, plant for succession and cultivate those in ground in sets, thin to four inches. Broccoli, plant out those sown in April. Cabbage, also, especially the sorts that shall come into ripening in advance of the Winter varieties. Celery, plant out a portion for early use. Cucumbers, successively crops of Choice and Turkey. Corn, Landreths’ Sector, seed to a dozen. If failures occur, the early thin or transplant. Peas, a few may be planted as a succession. Sow Bloomdale Ruta-Baga Turnip.

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

SOUTHERN. Plant Beans; transplant Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Broccoli; and seed may be sown as a succession for Autumn heading—but it is uncertain. Cucumbers, Melons, and Squashes may be planted. Sow Tomato for a succession, beginning with the Early Jersey, Acme, and Perfection. The chief labor in the garden had better be directed to what is already in growth; but few seedlings in hot weather, in a southern climate, repay the trouble of watering, and, if need be, shading Celery plant. Endive sow. Peas, a few may be sown; they seldom do well at this season. Turnips of all kinds sow. Don’t let the weeds obtain the mastery in the garden.

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

SOUTHERN. Under favorable conditions, plant Beans, Transplant Cauliflower and Broccoli. Transplant Leeks, Sow Nantes Carrots and Parsnips. Sow Endive for early crop. A few Turnips may be sown. Transplant Spinach, Carrots, and Beets. The last crop of Spinach may be sown towards the close of the month. The seed will not vegetate if the ground be dry; watering is practiced by some; the result scarcely sold only disappointmen t and annoy. Therefore, we repeat, purchase American grown, and that only the product of reliable persons, obtained direct or through merchants who get their supplies from the best source and irrespective of price. That offered “remarkably cheap” is usually dear in the end.

JULY

NORTHERN. The work of this month does not vary materially from what is laid down for June. Cabbage, for Winter use, may head if planted at once. Celery earth up; plant for future use. Endive plant. Beans, Bush or Snap, plant; tender Snap, gathered late in Autumn, may be preserved in brine (salt and water) for Winter use, and vary but little from those freshly gathered. Lettuce, and Radishes,Plant, sow in drills to head. Peas sow. This vegetable is a staple of this month, and for Winter use next month. Radishes sow the Spanish and China for Winter, the Golden Globe and Prussian Scarlet Turnip-rooted for August.

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

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

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

AUTUMN. Radish is plant Rutab-Ga in nips, rare will it from for field, sown until September, though it will do well to sow at least a portion earlier, as at late day it is difficult to remedy a failure.

SOUTHERN. Cabbage Seed, Redhead Early Drumhead, sow to be had in November. We also commend for family use landred and Select Jersey Wakefield, Bloomdale Early Market, Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, Broccoli and Cauliflower sow, and transplant from an earlier sowing. Sow landred and selected sorts as soon as At last, June. Onions, plant for Autumn. Carrots sow. Squash sow, Radish-Baga sow to make up deficiencies in July sowing. Turnips for table use sow at short intervals; Bloomdale Swedish is the longest keeper of all turnips. Potatoes plant for winter use. Lettuce, Forecing, drill for heading. Radishes sow from May until the 20th of the month. Their first crop is to provide reliable seed.

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

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

OCTOBER. The labors of the gardeners are varied, and he finds his duties not yet at an end, but are about to be increased by the experience and patience. One thing he will surely learn—that to succeed with any crop the first requisite is Good Seed. In vain will he sow and plant and water, if he be not prepared to place in the ground quality by the quotation of low prices. Usually, low prices for seed always raise a doubt. We do not sell cheap seeds.

SOUTHERN. The laborers of the garden are varied, and he finds his duties not yet at an end, but are about to be increased by the experience and patience. One thing he will surely learn—that to succeed with any crop the first requisite is Good Seed. In vain will he sow and plant and water, if he be not prepared to place in the ground quality by the quotation of low prices. Usually, low prices for seed always raise a doubt. We do not sell cheap seeds.

NORTHERN. The season for gardening is drawing to a close; it is limited to the preservation of roots and hardier vegetables for Winter use, and such operations as may be necessary to prepare for Spring. Now is a good time to transplant Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Herbs. The Winter supply of Turnips should be pulled and potted; read what is said on that point in our catalogue on Root Culture.

NOVEMBER. The season for gardening is drawing to a close; it is limited to the preservation of roots and hardier vegetables for Winter use, and such operations as may be necessary to prepare for Spring. Now is a good time to transplant Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, etc. On boxy and land light, we prefer decided Fall planting, but on heavy soil, or where the subject is clay, it is better to transplant in the Spring, May being a more favorable season; and it is also commonly esteemed the best for evergreens. Asparagus beds Winter dress. Beets dig and store. Cabbage, if remains, set out early. Celery earth up on its root and then finally. Drain vacant ground if needful. Horse-radish dig and store for future use. Onions in store examine. Parsnips and Salsify dig and pit for convenient access. From 1st to 10th of this month, according to locality, the Winter supply of Turnips should be pulled and potted; read what is said on that point in our catalogue on Root Culture.

DECEMBER. In the far South, Peas may be sown to succeed those of November. See remarks under that head. Cabbage plants, sown in October, will be fit to put out. Sow Landreth's Earliest, Select Jersey Wakefield, and Redhead Early Drumhead to head in January and February. Sow Radishes early in January for early and late sets, and for daily use. Onion Sets may still be planted. Prepare ground for Carrots. Earth up Celery in dry weather. Tie up Endive. Rare Fruit Trees, Vines, etc. Transplant hardy Trees.

December closes the year; and by chance we have dropped a hint of what is coming, the reader will be the wiser by having this letter in his hands than ours, or have adopted a better method, or more regular system in the management of garden or farm, we shall be compensated.

Order them now, as you might overlook the subject. Make your order out from this catalogue and secure the safe arrival of seeds. See remarks to purchasers on second page of cover.

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

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

COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING ON EACH PACKET.

Varities marked ANNUAL bloom the first season and die.
Varities marked BIENNIAL bloom the second season and die.
Varities marked PERENNIAL last several years, blooming each season except the first.

Select from our list the varieties you fancy, and with the order remit us the price for each paper desired. The money can be sent as a bank-note, a post-office order, or a postal note, and the seeds will be mailed to you free of postage.

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

1st Class.—Sow under glass early in Spring (before the Peach has started into bloom), and transplant into small pots, to be turned out at the proper season; or sow latter end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in a sheltered sunny compartment of the garden.

2d Class—Sow early in Spring (when the Peach comes into bloom), or still better in the Autumn immediately after the heat of Summer.

3d Class.—Sow as early in the Spring as the earth will permit (usually when the Apple and Cherry are blooming).

4th Class.—Sow latter end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in a sheltered compartment of the garden.

5th Class.—Sow latter end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in those positions where it is desired the plants should remain.

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

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

OPEN-AIR CULTURE.

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

The best results will generally be obtained by 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 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. Seeds will not germinate satisfactorily or thrive in a wet soil. Prepare a mixture of one-third leaf-mold, cut fine, one-third clean sand, and one-third finely pulverized stable manure; moisten the mixture thoroughly, and fill into the boxes to within a half-inch of the top—gently patting down the surface to a level. Upon this distribute the seed, and cover just out of sight, by sifting over the seed the finest earth procurable, settling the seed down with a fine spray of water shaken from a brush, a heavier application baking the surface. Place the boxes where they will remain at a temperature of between 60° and 70°, applying water with a brush or fine rose when the surface becomes dry. When the seedlings are half an inch high, they may be transplanted to other boxes, placing the tiny plants about one to each square inch. When these become so large as to crowd each other, they should again be transplanted to the garden or to other boxes, according to the season.
**LANDRETHS' PRICELIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.**

**LANDRETHS' Assortment of Flower Seeds, 74 Packets.**

Comprising Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, at 5, 10, 15, and 20 cents each; 84c.50 for the assortment, postage included, or HALF THE NUMBER at $2.50 for the assortment, postage included.

All catalogued under their common names. The best selections and every packet distinct.

If you want the 74-packet assortment at $1.50, or the 38-packet assortment at $2.50, send us the money as directed under "Hints to Purchasers" (second cover page).

When we mail the seeds we guarantee delivery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Flower</th>
<th>Price per Packet, Ct.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Button</td>
<td>2 Papers.</td>
<td>2 Papers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsam Apple, yellow pointed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Asters</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Calliopsis Golden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Candytuft</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canterbury Bell</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Carnation Pink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Castor Beans</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cock's Comb</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress Vine</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>California Eschscholtzia</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daisy</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Everlasting Flower</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxglove</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Four-o'clock</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hollyhock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ice Plant</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnny Jump-up or Pansy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larkspur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexican Ageratum</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marvel of Peru</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marigold</td>
<td>1 Paper.</td>
<td>1 Paper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mignonette</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nasturtium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper—Ornamental</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petunia</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poppy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phlox Drummondii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Periwinkle or Vinca</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portulaca</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet Alyssum</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet Pea</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Sage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snap Dragon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sensitive Plant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Star Thistle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet William</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunbergia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wallflower</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zinnia</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flower Seeds in Bulk by Pound or Ounce at Low Prices.

**GENERAL LIST OF 500 SORTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Flower</th>
<th>Price per Packet, Ct.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abutilon (Chinese Bell Flower)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adonis autumnalis (Pheasant's Eye)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum (sweet maritimum)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum saxatile compactum</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ageratum conficum</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ageratum Mexicanum</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpine Sinensis Rose (Hollyhock)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia (Columbine)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone sylvestria</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum thunbergia (Snap Dragons)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia chrysantha (Columbine)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia hybridra</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NAVASOTA, TEX.**—I planted your seed for twenty years, and find them entirely reliable and of superstrensh.
**LANDRETH'S PRICE-LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASTERS</strong> are surpassingly beautiful annual plants. All shades and colors are represented in our assortment. The seed should be sown under glass in a seed box, and transplanted into deeply dug, highly enriched soil, mulching with manure and irrigating. Water during a drought is absolutely essential to a healthy vigorous growth. Plant 8x10 inches.</td>
<td><strong>Begonia rex hybrida.</strong>—Fibrous rooted. Mixed colors, hardy. 6 inches.</td>
<td><strong>Cannas</strong> are mostly tropical, half-hardy, perennial plants, with elegant foliage and showy flowers; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or singly on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about twelve hours, sow in hotbed, plant out when ground is warm; give plenty of manure and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost, and keep in a frost-free, heated greenhouse. Plant 15x15 inches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster (Queen Margaret).—Bouquet dwarf. Crimson, yellow and white. 1 foot.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td><strong>Canna aurantiaca.</strong>—Golden. 4 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster chrysanthemum.—Dwarf. 15x15 inches.</td>
<td><strong>Bocconia japonica.</strong>—Magnificent foliage plants. Perennial. Height, 4 feet. Plant 5x5 inches.</td>
<td><strong>Canna cocinea.</strong>—Scarlet. 3 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster chrysanthemum.—Tall. 15x15 inches.</td>
<td><strong>Calceolaria.</strong>—Beautiful greenhouse plants, with pocket-shaped flowers mottled and spotted in various colors. 15 inches.</td>
<td><strong>Canna Marechal Vaillant.</strong>—Orange. 5 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster corcorcles.—Double bright colors. White center. 15x10 inches.</td>
<td><strong>Calceolaria hybrida.</strong>—Mixed colors. 15 inches.</td>
<td><strong>Canna dwarf French.</strong>—Mixed colors. 3 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster globo-flowered.—Various colored. 15x15 inches.</td>
<td><strong>Calceolaria tigrina.</strong>—Spotted. 15 inches.</td>
<td><strong>Canna India.</strong>—Mixed sorts. 4 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster meteor.—Bright crimson. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Calendula.</strong>—Handsome hardy annuals, commonly called Cape or Pot marigold. Bloom continuously all the season. Easy culture. Plant 2x2 inches.</td>
<td><strong>CELOSIA.</strong> The Cockscombs are tender annuals, require rich soil, will attain rich color and large size by repeated shiftings; cut off side flowers and leave one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade the heads are preserved during the Winter. Plant 12x16 inches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster mignon.—Pure white. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Calendula officinalis.</strong>—Double striped orange. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Cannas cristata, cocinea.</strong> (Dwarf Cockcomb).—Scarlet. 2 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster peony-flowered.—Mixed colors. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Calendula pongoi.</strong>—Double white. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Cannas cristata.</strong>—Mixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster peony-flowered.—Dark blood red. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Calendula Prince of Orange.</strong>—Dark golden double. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Cannas cristata plumosa.</strong> (feathered Cockcomb).—3 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster Victoria.—Salmon yellow. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Calliopsis.</strong> or Coreopsis are hardy annual plants of easy culture, very beautiful, especially when grown in clusters. Plant 6x8 inches.</td>
<td><strong>Cannas cristata aurantica.</strong> (Orange Cockcomb).—3 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster Washington.—Light purple. 15x5 feet.</td>
<td><strong>Calliopsis g Essentials.</strong>—Blood red. 1 foot.</td>
<td>**CENTAUREAS are hardy annuals, of easy culture. The white-leaved varieties, Candidissima, Clementei and Gymnocarps, are valuable for borders and ribbon bedding. The other varieties make beautiful additions to the flower bed. Plant 5x10 inches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster German mixed.—15x5 feet.</td>
<td><strong>Calliopsis drummondii.</strong>—Golden, with crimson center. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Centauraea Americana.</strong> (Star Thistle).—Lilac. 2 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster.—Perennial. Star flowers, various colors. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Calliopsis marmorata.</strong>—Brown, yellow and crimson. 15 feet.</td>
<td><strong>Centaurea candidissima.</strong>—Silver-leaved. 1 foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalae.—Perennial. Mixed colors. 3 to 4 feet.</td>
<td><strong>Calliopsis.—Mixed, all colors. 3 feet.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Centaurea cyanus.</strong> (Blue Bottle).—Mixed colors. 1½ feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DALSAM, Lady's Slipper or Touch-me-not</strong>—the latter name derived from the fact that the seed pods, when fully ripe, burst open with the least touch—is a family of beautiful annuals. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers. Plant 10x12 inches.</td>
<td><strong>Calliopsis hybrida.</strong>—New double mixed. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Centaura moschata.</strong> (Sweet Sultan).—Purple. 1 foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsam strosanguinea.—Blood red. 2 feet.</td>
<td><strong>Campanula.</strong>—The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell) claims a situation in all gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil. Plant 8x12 inches.</td>
<td><strong>CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRANTHUS.</strong> Wall Flower is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful, fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter. Plant 4x6 inches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnation.—Striped mixed. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Campanula pyramidalis.</strong> (Pyramidal Bell Flower). 2 feet.</td>
<td>Wall Flower.—Dwarf, brown. 1 foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camelia.—White-blotted mixed. 2 feet.</td>
<td><strong>Campanula califomica.</strong> (Californian).—Mixed colors. 2 feet.</td>
<td>Wall Flower.—Double yellow ½ feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose.—Mixed colors. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Campanula rotundifolia.</strong> (Hare Bell).—White and blue. 2 feet.</td>
<td><strong>Chrysanthemum coronarium.</strong>—Mixed colors. 1 foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solferino.—Striped and spotted. 2 feet.</td>
<td><strong>Campanula speculum.</strong> (Venus' Looking Glass).—Blue and white. 2 feet.</td>
<td><strong>Chrysanthemum burrigeurnum.</strong>—Crimson and white. 2 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The King.—Bright scarlet. 1 foot.</td>
<td><strong>Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell).</strong>—Mixed colors, double and single. 2 feet.</td>
<td><strong>Chrysanthemum (Climax).</strong>—Golden yellow. 1 foot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Double.—Mixed. 2 feet. | **Begonia.—Beautiful hothouse or greenhouse plant. Thrives in the garden. Require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Propagate by seeds, cuttings, or division of tubers. Plant 20x22 inches.** | **CALCEOLARIA.**

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**BALSAM (Lady's slipper).**

**CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell).**

**CALENDULA (Cape Marigold).**
CINERARIA.—The flowers of the Cinerarias are after the habit of the herbaceous Aster; petals of many colors, eyes of different shades. Half-hardy greenhouse annuals; very attractive during Winter and Spring. The Mari- time varieties are half-hardy perennials, desirable for borders and ribbon bedding.

Cineraria hybrid.—Mixed colors. 3 feet. 6

CALLIOPSIS, or Coreopsis are hardy annual plants of easy culture, very beautiful, especially when grown in clusters. Plant 6 inches. 3

Cineraria hybrid.—Extra select dwarf. 1 foot. 5

Cineraria maritima candidisima.—Silver foliage. 2 feet. 5

Cleome grandiflora or Arbo- ricola.—Red and white shades. The Cleome requires rich soil. It is a half-hardy annual; blooms continue through the Summer and is quite showy. Height 3 feet. 5

Chbanthus dianthus.—Scarlet. The Chbanthus, or Glory Pen, is a tender perennial, bearing scarlet peony-like flowers, succeeds best in greenhouse. 3 feet. 20

Coles, var.—Is a tender perennial, suitable for borders and edgings. The brilliant shades of bronze, yellow, green, crimson and red make it very attractive. Raised from seeds or cuttings. 2 feet out when all danger of frost is past. Remove to greenhouse in Fall. 3 feet. 5

Cycloans perennis.—White and rose. Tender perennial, bulbous-rooted, beautiful fragrant flowers; protect during Winter, have soil well drained. 6 inches. 15

Dahlia is a well-known favorite. The colors and shades of colors are many; is a half-hardy perennial, with numerous roots, deserving a place in every garden. Blooms till frost. Keep the roots during Winter in a dry cellar. Free from frost.

Dahlias.—Various colors, double. 5 feet. 15

Dahlias.—Various colors, single. 5 feet. 15

Dahlias.—Various colors, dwarf. 3 feet. 15

DELPHINIUM.—The Larkspurs are showy annuals and perennials; beautiful border flowers. Prolifer much divided, flowers in terminal spikes, blue, purple, white and red. The blue flowers are very brilliant. The Dwarf, Red, and Tall Rocket, and Consolida, are annuals, the others are perennials. The annuals will succeed better if the seed is sown in the Fall, and protected during Winter. All grow freely in good soil. Plant 4x8 inches.

Delphinium (Tall Rocket Lark- spur) — 8 feet. 5

Delphinium (Dwarf Rocket Lark- spur, var.) — 4 feet. 5

Delphinium consolida (branching Larkspur, var.) — 4 feet. 5

Delphinium elatum (Fox Lark- spur, var.) — 3 feet. 5

DIANTHUS.—Pinks in their perfection are surpassed by few garden flowers. The Chinenais, or Indian Pinks, and Hedwiegii, are annuals or biennials, the other varieties are perennial. Pinks and Sweet Williams are old favorites, nearly all are fragrant. Rich soil will make bright flowers. Plant 5x8 inches.

Dianthus Caryophyllus (Carnation Pink, var.) — 7 feet. 10

Dianthus Caryophyllus (Carnation Pink, var.) — Double striped. 2 feet. 10

Dianthus Caryophyllus (Carnation Pink) — Dwarf red grandiflora. 1 foot. 10

Dianthus chinensis (Chin Nan)-—Double variety. 1 foot. 5

Dianthus hededewigii (Japen Pink) — Double variety. 1 foot. 5

Dianthus diandrus.—Double mixed. 1 foot. 5

Dianthus imperialis (Imperial).—Double mixed. 1 foot. 5

Dianthus lacinatus.—Fringed, double mixed. 2 feet. 5

Dianthus plumarius (Pheasant's Eye) — Single mixed. 2 feet. 5

Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)—Double mixed. 1 foot. 5

Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)—Single mixed. 1 foot. 5

DIGITALIS.—Hardy perennial, easy culture, living for several years without care, and yielding tall spikes of showy, winged flowers. Plant 8x12 inches.

Digitalis purpurea (Purple Fox Glove) — 2 feet. 5

Digitalis alba (White Fox Glove) — 4 feet. 5

Digitalis rubesca var. (Tall Fox Glove) — 4 feet. 5

Digitalis maculata (Spotted Fox Glove) — 5 feet. 10

ERYSIMUM Peroffskianum.—Orange, Erysimum, or Hedge Mustard, is a hardy annual bearing racemes or spikes of deep orange blossoms, from June to September. 1 foot. 5

Eschscholzia is one of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses, scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn the growth is of increased vigor. Plant 8x8 inches.

Eschscholzia California (Calif- ornia Poppy) — 1 foot. 5

Eschscholzia alta.—White. 1 foot. 5

Eschscholzia crocea.—Orange. 1 foot. 5

Eschscholzia crocea striata.—Striped. 2 feet. 5

Eschscholzia.—Mixed, various colors. 1 foot. 5

ESCHSCHOLZIA crocea, f. pl.—Double flowered. 1 foot. 10

Fuchsia (Lady's Lamp.)—The Fuchsia is a well-known and favorite flower, of easy culture. Tender perennial, requiring shade and moisture. Plant 3 feet. 10

GAILLARDIA.—The Gal- lillardias are half-hardy, free- flowering annuals. The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, banded and streaked in many ways. Plant 8x10 inches.

Gaillardia alba marginata.—Crimson and white. 1½ feet. 5

Gaillardiia pulch longitudinalus.—Bright colors. 2 feet. 10

Gaillardiia picta.—Mixed. 2 feet. 5

Granum pelargonium.—Half-hardy perennials. 2 feet. Sow in seed bed in Spring. Keep moist and plant out in rich sandy loose soil. Jottings may be easily started in pots if kept moist and shoddy. Take up into the house, and keep in a moderately cool cellar during Winter.

Scarlet Choice — 1½ feet. 10

Tom Thumb — 1 foot. 10

Choice Mixed — 1 foot. 5

Gilia.—Next, unpretending annuals, long in bloom, easy culture. Fine for rockwork. Plant 3½ inches. 5

Gilia capitata.—Blue. 5

Gilia tricolor.—Three colors. 5

Gilia.—Mixed. 3½ inches. 5

Gilia—Half-hardy perennials; various colors and shades of colors. 3 feet. Plant 8½ inches. 10

GLOXINIA HYBRID.—Various colors. The Gloxinias are tender perennials, suited to the conservatory or greenhouse. Their large bell-shaped flowers are of great beauty, shaded, spotted, and marked in the most attractive style. Bloom second year. 10

Godris rubicunda splendens.—Purple and red. Beautiful, hardy annuals, of easy culture in good soil. Flower freely all the seasons. 2 feet. 5

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower).—The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonder- fully improved. The varieties are all annuals. The size and brilliance of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden. Bloom 30x30 inches.

Helianthus giganteus (Russia)—Golden. 8 feet. 5

Helianthus nanus.—Dwarf double, orange. 5

Helianthus globosus.—Globe flowered, yellow. 3 feet. 5

Helianthus argophyllus (Texas Silver Leaf), 3½ feet. 5

Helianthus Californicus.—Golden. 6 feet. 5

Heliotroop.—The Heliotrope is a sweet-scented, half-hardy perennial. Blue flowers. Grows freely in the garden or greenhouse. Fine for bouquets. 2½ feet. 10
LATHYRUS ODORATUS—Sweet Peas.

Price per Packet, Cts.

Ibiscus is a very showy flower.

Afrikanus is annual; the Moschatus or Rose Mallow is perennial. Plant 10x20 inches.

Ibiscus africana.—Yellow and brown. 2 feet 5

Ibiscus moschatus.—White and rose. 3 feet 5

Hollyhock.—See Althea.

Hyacinthus candidus.—White. Cape Hyacinth is a very handsome, fragrant perennial, suitable for the centre of a bed, or singly in lawn. 4 feet 10

IBERIS candytuft, a well-known favorite, is a hardy annual, very pretty in beds or masses. Seed may be sown in the Fall for early flowering. Plant 3x8 inches.

Iberis amara (White Candytuft).—1 foot 5

Iberis coronaria (Rocket Candytuft).—White. 1 foot 5

Iberis carminea (Carmine Candytuft).—1 foot 5

Iberis odorata.—White. 1 foot 5

Iberis purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot 5

Iberis, var.—Mixed colors. 1 foot 5

Ice Plant.—See Mesembryanthemum.

Ippomopsis are hardy biennials, natives of the South; very beautiful. 2 feet 5

Ippomopsis aurantiaca.—Golden. 2 feet 5

Ippomopsis elegans (Scarlet Candytuft).—3 feet 5

Lantana hybrid.—Various shades. Tender perennials; easily raised from seed or increased by cuttings. Fine bedding plants. The flowers are of brilliant changeable colors. 2 feet 10

LATHYRUS ODORATUS (Sweet Pea).—The Sweet Pea and the Nasturtium each separately improved by the mixing or hybridization of distinct colors and qualities and the perpetuation of the new product or in some cases by the seizing of accidental sprouts, now both take rank among the most valuable garden plants, not surpassed in brilliant effect by any biennials, while they both are within the easy culture of any one of the least gardening experience.

The Sweet Pea, as respects size, texture, diversity of colors, exquisite shades, phenomenal production of blooms, and exquisite perfume, has, in the last few years, jumped to the first place among the sweetest of climbing plants. So productive is it that single plants have been known to have borne over 1000 sprays of flowers.

No praise can be too high for the Sweet Pea. It is the fashionable flower consequent upon its rare development in beauty, ranging from deepest purple to pure white and in perfume, fragrant as Mignonette.

It is in place everywhere, in bouquets, in vases, as masses on the lawn, as ribbons along paths, or trained as screens in the form of hedges, or clambering on trellises to hide unsightly objects.

It is the most useful and ornamental of all hardy annuals, growing best in a cool soil and most luxuriantly under conditions of rain or moisture.

In planting the seed it should be put into the soil in very early Spring, to secure an early development, as early, if not earlier, than the planting of garden peas.

If sown in rows, the trenches to receive the seeds should be marked out four inches deep and half filled with manure and the seeds placed half-inch apart, and covered at first with only two inches of earth, the full covering being attained gradually.

The object of deep seeding is that the roots may be well down to resist drought. Planted in single rows, one ounce of Sweet Peas will seed twenty feet, but for effective purposes, one ounce should be allowed to every ten feet or even less.
NASTURTIUM or Tropæolum.

**Price per Packet, Ch.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Martinia fragrans</em>—Variegated.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fragrant Martinia is a beautiful annual, producing a profusion of large Gloxinia-like flowers, blotched and shaded. Sow seed in May.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mathiola annua alba.</em>—White.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mathiola annua cocinea.</em>—Scarlet.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mathiola annua purpurea.</em>—Purple.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mathiola annua var.</em>—Mixed colors.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mathiola simplexalis.</em>—Var.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Brompton stock has bicolored or perennial, beautiful colors and shaded all colors. Grows more branching than the ten weeks stock. Sow in May, and when shoot two inches high, pot singly to protect during Winter.</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</em> (Ice Plant).</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White. Start heet bed and transplant to border middle of Summer. Highly ornamental and curious. From its glittering surface is sometimes called Diamond Plant. Plant 8x8 inches.</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mignonette.</em>—See Resch.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mimosa Sensitive</em> (Sensitive Plant).—Various colors.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sensitive plant, from its mysterious irritability, is very curious and interesting. Of easy culture.</td>
<td>1 foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mimulus cardinalis</em> (Monkey Flower).—Scarlet.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mimulus moschatus</em> (Musk Plant).—Yellow.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Annuals, though classed in the greenhouse as perennials, succeed best in moist soil, partly shaded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LANDRETHS' PRICE-LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.

NASTURTIUMS.—(Continued.)
The seed must be sown in quantity, five to six ounces being required to furnish plants enough to cover a bed ten feet in diameter.

The seeds may be started under glass, in an out-door box or in permanent positions; in which case the plants should be planted about six inches apart. A skillful gardener growing the plants in a greenhouse can multiply the plants to any extent by cuttings from the half-ripened wood which roots freely in sand. Tall and Dwarf Nasturtiums should never be planted together.

DWARF NASTURTIUMS.

Empress of India.—Folige purple-blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers, a profuse bloomer of a most showy class. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 50 cents; per lb., 50c.

King of Tom Thumbs.—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson, a brilliant effective sort. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

Bronze Curled.—Flowers of a bronze-green lustre, a very distinct color. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

Cattell's Crimson.—Showy varieties, equal to any in startling effect. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

Pearl.—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing a pleasing effect. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

Dwarf Mixed.—A mixture of the best dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect, in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

TALL NASTURTIUMS.

Pearl.—De licate creamy-white flowers contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

Spit Fire.—Remarkable in its intenity of startling brilliancy; one of the finest sorts. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 25 cents; per lb., 90 cents.

Dunnett's Orange.—A very vigorous grower producing a showy deep orange flower. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

Tall Bright Rose.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower, quite distinct from usual colors. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

Tall Mixed.—A combination in one packet of many tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

Nemophila.—The Nemophila or Love in a Mist, producing cheerful blue, violet and white flowers, suitable for edges or borders. 3 inches. 5 cents.

Nierembergia.—Half-hardy perennials, slender branching habit, with yellow-white and violet flowers. 1 foot. 5 cents.

Nigella damascena.—The Nigella, Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush, is a hardy annual. Flowers of various shades of blue. Easy culture. 18 inches. 5 cents.

Peonia.—Hardy perennial, with branches of tuberosous roots. Sow seed in seed box in Spring and plant out in the Fall, protecting with straw for the first season. After that, little care is required, except to keep ground clean and rich. 2 feet. 5 cents.

PAPAVER (Poppy).—The first four varieties of Poppies are annuals. The others, Bracteatum, Croceum, and Orientale, are perennials. Sow seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall—better in the Fall, as the plant has more time to develop. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers. Plant 5 x 6 inches.

Papaaver carnation.—Various colors. 1 inch. 5 cents.

Papaaver peony-flowered.—Various colors. 1 inch. 5 cents.

Papaaver ranunculiflora—White. 1 inch. 5 cents.

Papaaver bracteatum—Scarlet. 1 inch. 5 cents.

PEPPER CELESTIAL, var.—Chinese variety, highly ornamental, bearing abundance of fruit, from one to two inches long; green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Annual. 2 feet. Plant 12 x 12 inches. 5 cents.

PEPPER (Red Cluster or very small Currant).—Scarlet. The fruit on the plant, as plentiful as foliage, produces a beautiful effect. Annual. 2 feet. Plant 10 x 10 inches. 5 cents.

PETUNIAS are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the greenhouse they may be classed as perennials. Cuttings from potted plants may be struck at any time. No plant is of more universal application than the Petunia. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse it produces most beautiful flowers in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced. Plant 8 x 8 inches.

Petunia hybridra.—Mixed colors. 2 feet. 25 cents.

Petunia purpurea—Purple. 2 feet. 25 cents.

Petunia (fielle Ettele).—New, white and purple. 2 feet. 10 cents.

PETUNIA grandiflora.—Large, flowered. 2 feet. 50 cents.

Petunia, fl. pl.—Double-flowered hybrid. Mixed. 2 feet. 25 cents.

PHLOX (Drummondii) in all its varieties of colors and shades, comprises most elegant annual border flowers, blooming from June to November. Should have rich light soil. The seed may be sown in lobed in March, and the plants planted out in June, or, when grown in pots, may be sown where they are to stand. Plant 4 x 6 inches.

Phlox Drummondii.—Various colors 1 foot. 5 cents.

Phlox Drummondii coccinea.—Scarlet. 1 foot. 5 cents.

Phlox Drummondii alb.—White. 10 cents.

Phlox Drummondii atropurpurea striata.—Dark striped. 10 cents.

Phlox Drummondii delicata.—Rose, with white centre. 10 cents.

Phlox Drummondii oculata.—White-eyed. 10 cents.

Phlox Drummondii nanum compacta.—Dwarf, mixed. 10 cents.

PHLOX SUPERBA, or dussata.—Perennial Phlox, blooms from May to November, producing a great variety of beautiful flowers. Perfectly hardy, requiring little or no protection during the Winter. Seed sown in the Fall will produce fine plants the following year. Mixed colors. 3 feet. Plant 10 x 13 inches. 10 cents.

PORTULACA, though one of the most common, is one of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flowerishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over 6 inches high. Any one can grow it in any garden. Plant 8 x 8 inches.

Portulaca alba.—White. 5 cents.

Portulaca aurantiaca.—Orange. 5 cents.

Portulaca aurea striata.—Gold striped. 10 cents.

Portulaca splendens.—Mixed colors. 10 cents.

Portulaca Thellusonii.—Scarlet. 5 cents.

Portulaca, fl. pl.—Double flowering, mixed colors. 10 cents.

Primula auricula, var.—Half-hardy perennial, produces beautiful flowers of various colors and shades. Sow seed in box early in Spring or outdoors in Autumn, protect well during Winter. Rich soil. 6 inches. Plant 3 x 6 inches. 5 cents.

Primula polyanthus, var.—Hardy perennial, flowers in rose-colored. Grows freely in rich, moist, partially shaded position. Start in boxes or pots and plant out when ground becomes warm. 6 inches. 25 cents.

Nigella damascena.—The Nigella, Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush, is a hardy annual. Flowers of various shades of blue. Easy culture. 18 inches.
### LANDRETH'S PRICE-LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.

#### PRIMULA SINESSIS (Chinese Primrose)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price per Packet, Ch.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Primula veris (Cowslip)—The Primula veris, or English Cow-slip, hardly perennial, is a well-known favorite. Flowers mostly yellow and red. Propagated by seeds or division of roots. 6 inches. Plant 3 to 6 inches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pyrethrum aureum (Golden Feather)—Orange. 1 foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pyrethrum roseum—Rose. 18 inches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESEDA MIGNONETTE

No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to every one. Of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory, in a border pot on the window in some narrow pent-up alley, or in the open ground in Summer. Plant 4x6 inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price per Packet, Ch.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reseda ameliorata (Pyramidal Mignonette)—Brown tint. 12 inches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reseda aurea (Golden Queen)—20 inches.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reseda macch dwarf—Large red. 6 inches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reseda odorata (Sweet Mignonette)—Variegated and a gem. 8 inches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reseda Upright—White. 20 in.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RICINUS

The Ricinus, or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a very showy and peculiar appearance, singly or in groups. Plant 20x20 inches. Ricinus macracarpus—Dwarf green. 5 feet. Ricinus sanguineus—Red. 10 ft. Ricinus Gibsoni—Dark red. 5 ft. Ricinus, var.—Mixed colors. 10 feet.

### SALVIA

Half-hardy perennials, bow down in hotbed or box in house, and plant out when ground is warm. Must be taken up in the Fall. Plant 6x8 inches. Salvia argentea—White. 3 feet. Salvia coccineas splendens—Pink. 4 feet. Salvia patens—Blue. 1 foot. Salvia splendens—Bright scarlet 20 inches.

### SCABIOSA

A well-known annual. Easy culture, blooms all season. The variety known as Scabiosa is all beautiful and presents a pleasing appearance in garden clusters, or bouquets. Plant 6x2 inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price per Packet, Ch.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCABIOSA AETOPURPUREA—Purple. 3 feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCABIOSA OCCINEA—Scarlet. 1 foot 6 inches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCABIOSA STELLATA—Starry. 2 feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCABIOSA, var.—Mixed. 2 feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizanthus—Mixed. The Schizanthus, in all its varieties, is a pretty annual, blooming freely till late, but attaining its highest perfection when grown in pots in the greenhouse. 2 feet. 6x8 inches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sensitive Plant

See Minosa.

### Snap Dragone

See Antirrhinum

### SOLANUM

The Ornamental Egg Plant, white and scarlet, is an annual, presenting a very pleasing effect. 20 inches.

### Sweet William

See Dianthus.

### TAGETAS, MARIGOLDS

Showy annuals of easy culture. The flowers of the African variety in its perfection are equal to the double dahlia. The French, as double as a Rauunculus in appearance and texture, not unlike the richest velvet. Signata pumila is of compact globulous growth; the flowers yellow and orange, cover the entire outer surface of the plant. Plant 10x12 inches.

### Tagetes erecta (African Marigold)—Yellow and orange. 2½ feet.

### Tagetes patula (FAll French Marigold)—Dark brown. 2 feet.

### Tagetes patula nana (Dwarf French Marigold)—Dark brown. 1 foot.

### Tagetes signata pumila—Yellow striped. 15 inches.

### PERIWINKLES are perennial evergreen plants. Used for vases, covering graves in cemeteries, or bare shady places where grass will not grow. Bear very effective white and rosy flowers. Saw seed in hotbed or greenhouse early in Spring, plant out when ground is warm. Proof against dry weather.

### Vinca alba (Periwinkle)—White.

### Vinca Rosea (Periwinkle)—Rose.

### VIOLA

Viola tricolor, popularly known by the names Pansy, Heart's-ease, and Johnny Jump-up, is a half-hardy perennial, very favorite with everyone. Flowers of every conceivable combination of beautiful colors and also separate and distinctly marked. Sow out of doors in the Fall; under glass during Winter or very early in the Spring. Transplant to the richest soil. Plant 6x3 inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price per Packet, Ch.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viola alba—White. 5 feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola auricula—Blue.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Viola—Large yellow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola tricolor imperialis—Large.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola tricolor violet—Mixed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola tricolor odora (Sweet Violet).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola Flax (King of the Flax).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WHITLAVIA—Hardy annuals. Bell-shaped flowers, from June to October. Requires light, sandy loam. Plant 6x8 inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitlavia grandiflora—Blue. 1 foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitlavia flexuosa—White and blue. 1 foot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WIGANDIA carnea—1 foot. WIGANDIA vigeta—1 foot.

### ZINNIA

ZINNIA is an annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October. Its beautiful double Dahlia-like flowers adapt it to any situation in any garden, large or small. As a display flower it is unsurpassed. Plant 10x16 inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zinnia—Double, white, scarlet, purple and orange—separate colors. 2 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinnia, mixed—All colors. 2 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinnia, Dwarf Double—Mixed. 1½ feet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### VINES AND CLIMBERS

**Ampelopsis velitchi (Japan Fy)**

The hardy perennial, clings to stone or brick. Rapid climber after once started, covering a large space in a short period. Green in Summer, scarlet in Autumn. 20 feet.

### Aristolochia simplicifolia (Dutchman's Pipe)—Yellow and purple.

Hardy perennial, rapid grower, large leaves. Requires plenty of water. 20 feet.

### Cardiospermum (Mexican Vine)

White. Is an annual of rapid growth from seed sown in Spring. Height 10 feet. Plant 20 x 20 inches.

### Clematis

**The Clematis are hardy perennials, of rapid growth, on trellis or netting. The Clematis flammula is the old variety Virgin's Bow, or Traveler's Joy. Fine foliage and clusters of small white, fragrant flowers.**

### Clematis cocinea—Scarlet. 12 feet.

### Clematis flammula (Virgin's Bow)—White. 12 feet.

### Clematis Jackmanii—Blue and white. 12 feet.

### Convolvulus

**Cobea Scandens—Purple. Greenhouse perennial, of rapid growth, bearing great number of bell-shaped flowers. Start the seed in damp and keep warm place. 15 feet.**

### Convolvulus Major—Mixed. The Convolvulus major or Morning Glory, is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for porches or arbors. 12 feet.
HEDYSARUM coronarium (French Honeysuckle).—Red and white. 1 foot. 5
IPOMEA.—The Ipomeas are amongst the most beautiful of annual running vines. Easy culture, free growth.
 Ipomea bonx nox (Ryuning Glory) (Star Scarlet Morning Glory).—15 feet. 5
Ipomea coccinea (Star Ipomea, or Scarlet Morning Glory).—12 feet. 5
Ipomea grandiflora (Large Purple Morning Glory).—12 feet. 5
Ipomea nilotica (Moon Flower).—White. 15 feet. 5
Ipomea quamoclit (Crispin Cypress Vine).—10 feet. 5
Ipomea quamoclit alba—White. 5
Ipomea umbellata.—Yellow. 10 feet. 5
LATHYRIUS LATIFOLIUS (Everlasting Peas).—Pink and white. 10 feet in height. 5
Maurandia barclayana.—A tender perennial flowering prolifically in the fall. Succeeds best in greenhouse. 10 feet.
MOMORDICAS are beautiful, half-hardy annuals, producing fleshy ovate fruit; golden and scarlet when ripe. The fruit when ripe, preserved in spirits, is used to cure fowl wounds. 10 plants 10x10 inches.
Momordica balsamina (Balsam Apple).—Yellow. 10 feet in height. 5
Momordica charantia (Balsam Pear).—Yellow. 10 feet in height. 5
Myrsiphyllum asperoides (Smilax).—White. Smilax Vine is a greenhouse perennial, largely used by florists to decorate, makes bouquets, wreaths, etc. Plant seeds in a warm part of the greenhouse, in March 5
Passiflora.—Purple, violet and white. Passion Flower is a half-hardy perennial, in favorable situations grows vigorously and produces a profusion of beautiful flowers. 20 feet. 5
Phoecopsis multiflora (Scarlet Runcing Bells).—2 feet. 10
Thunbergia.—Handsome climbing scented annuals, but will succeed in open ground as annuals if planted in a warm sunny border, peaty and loamy soil. Start seed in pots. Plant 6x3 inches.
Thunbergia alata.—Buff. 5 feet. 5
Thunbergia alba.—White. 5 feet. 5
Thunbergia aurantioa.—Orange. 5 feet. 5
Thunbergia var. Mixed. 5 feet. 5
Tropaeolum. See Nasturtium.

**Trailing Plants.**

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

Clintonia.—White and purple. 6 inches. 10
Convulvis Mauritianus.—Trailing. 5 feet. 5

**Convolvulias.**

Convolvulus minor.—Rose, purple and white. Hardy annual, handsome flowers, suitable for vases, hanging baskets and small borders. Single plants at intervals on a lawn have a pretty effect. 1 foot. Plant 6 by 2 inches. 5

Linaria gymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy).—Ivory. 5

LOBELIA ab. White. 5

Lobelia crinus speciosa.—Blue. 5

Lobelia gracilis.—Light blue. 5

Tender annuals, rich colors.

Nolena prostrata (Tribond Nolena).—Blue and violet. Handsome annual, stems branching and covered with bell-shaped flowers. Sow seed early in Spring. Plant 8 by 1 inches. 5

Sanvitalia proemus.—Annual. Forms a mat of deep green foliage, covered with a profusion of golden flowers. Plant 10 by 2 inches. 5

VERBENA.—The Verbena are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stoms come in contact with the ground. The flowers are continuous, brilliant and of all colors. Plant 10 by 2 inches. 5

Verbena auricula—White eye. 10

Verbena candelidissima.—White. 5

Verbena corona.—Blue. 5

Verbena cococna occulata.—Scarlet eye. 5

Verbena hybrida.—Extra select. Mixed. 10

Verbena hybrida.—Mixed. 5

Verbena striata.—Italian striped. 10

**Everlasting Flowers.**

Acroclinium.—Mixed, white and yellow. 10

Acroclinium.—Mixed, double flowered. 5

Half-hardy annuals of free growth. 5

Ammobium grandiflorum.—White. Hardy annual. Its silvery white petals and yellow stamens present a pleasing contrast. Height 13 inches. Plant 8 by 2 inches. 5

GOMPHRENA, Globe Ama—

Ranthus, Bachelor's Button, well-known annuallas of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers should be fully matured before being gathered. Plant 8 by 2 inches. 5

Gomphrena globosa alba.—White. 1 foot. 5

Gomphrena globosa haseana.—Orange. 1 foot. 5

Gomphrena globosa nana compacta.—Red. 6 inches. 5

Gomphrena globosa purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot. 5

Gomphrena globosa var.—Mixed. 1 foot. 5

HELICHRYSUM.—The Helichrysums are annuals, and the most showy and attractive of all the everlasting. Scarcely excelled as a garden ornament or a Win-

HELICHRYSUM. The Helichrysums are annuals, and the most showy and attractive of all the everlasting. Scarcely excelled as a garden ornament or a Win-

HELICHRYSUM album.—Pure white. 20 inches. 5

Helichrysum compactum aurantiacum.—Large golden. 5

Helichrysum nanum.—Dwarf, double. Mixed. 5

Helichrysum var.—Single, mixed. 5


RHODANTHE.—Tender annuals, requiring care. Sow seed in hot bed early in Spring, and do not plant out till all danger of frost is past. Bloom is like the dwarf semi-double Sundlower. Plant 8 by 2 inches. 5

Rhodanthus atrosanguis.—Purple and violet. 1 foot. 5

Rhodanthus Mangploanus.—Rose foot. 5

Rhodanth., var.—Mixed. 1 foot. 5

XERANTHEMUM.—Hardy annuals, bearing flowers in profusion. Much prized for Winter bouquets. Height, 2 feet. Plant 8 by 2 inches. 5

Xeranthemum album.—White. 1 foot. 5

Xeranthemum purpureum.—Purple. 1 foot. 5

Xeranthemum superbus.—White. 5

**ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.**

Abboura viridiflora.—Tubrous-rooted perennials, bearing small scarlet fruit, presenting quite a showy appearance. 5

Bryonopsis erithocarpa.—Tender annual with green fruit, chief value for its orange, white, and red. Pretty foliage. 8 feet. 5

Cocinea indica.—White. Half-hardy perennial, bearing bell-shaped flowers, succeeded by oblong red fruit, with white stripes, very pretty. 10 feet. 5

Cucumis flexiosus (Snake Cucumber).—5 feet. 5

Cucumis paecanica (Cucumber Vine).—6 feet. 5

K a d i g a. (Mignonette). 5

KESEDA (Mignonette). 5

RESEDA (Mignonette). 5

RESEDA (Mignonette). 5

**GOURDS.**

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

Large Bottle.

Small Bottle.

Dipper Gourd.

Heracleum Club.

Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd.

Mock Orange, striped.

Egg Gourd.

Sugar Trough.

Mixed Gourds, small.

Mixed Gourds, large.
DUTCH BULBS.
FOR FALL PLANTING.

IN EVERY GARDEN A SPACE, LARGE OR SMALL, SHOULD BE PLANTED WITH BULBS OF HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, JONQUILS, CROCUS, ETC.

THEY WILL GREET YOU EARLY IN THE FOLLOWING SPRING WITH BEAUTY AND FRAGRANCE, BEFORE OTHER FLOWERS ARE DEVELOPED. REQUIRE VERY LITTLE CARE. SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE READY SEPTEMBER FIRST, AND MAKE A NICE SELECTION. OUR BULBS ARE ALL CHOICE. NO AUCTION BULBS.

BULBOUS ROOTS.
FOR SPRING PLANTING.

AMARYLLIS . . . Assorted Varieties
CANNAS . . . Assorted Varieties
CALADIUM, Elephant's Ear. . Assorted Varieties
DAHLIAS . . . Assorted Varieties
DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS . . . Bleeding Heart
ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ . . . Hardy Pampas
GLADIOLUS . . . Assorted Colors
GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM . . . Pampas Grass
LILIUM AURATUM. . .
LILIUM CANDIDUM. . .

LILIUM LANCEFOLIUM RUBRUM.
LILIUM LANCEFOLIUM ROSEUM.
LILIUM TIRGINIUM.
MADEIRA OR MEXICAN VINE.
NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS . . . Chinese Lily
PEONY . . . Assorted
TRITOMA UVARIA . . . Red-hot Poker
TUBEROSE . . . Double White
TUBEROSE . . . Pearl
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE TO ALL APPLICANTS.
Hybridized tomatoes

No. 2—Cross between Pear Shaped Purple and a Flat Red.
Product: Large solid apple-shaped fruit, of red and maroon on distinct vines. Very productive and most desirable.

No. 3—Cross between Red Egg and Large Purple.
Product: A strain of such enormous productiveness as to break down the branch, ten to fifteen fruit on a single stem, fruit red exceedingly early. In this case the supporting stick is only one inch wide.

No. 17—Cross between a Yellow Pear and a Purple Egg.
Product: Fruit like a yellow Nectarine, very delicate in color and round in form, immensely productive and very early—good for forcing.

No. 4—Cross between a Half Round Maroon and a Half Round Red.
Product: Large meaty fruit, plum-shaped and of two colors, scarlet and purple on distinct vines. Great bearer.
NEW TOMATOES. —HAND-CROSSED OR INTENTIONALLY HYBRIDIZED.

The preceding illustrations, from photographs taken at Bloomsdale, accurately represent some of the results of forty cross-bred Tomatoes; others not illustrated as good, some possibly better. The crosses being made by hand, applying the pollen from the stamens or male organs of one plant to the pistils or female organs of the flowers of a plant of distinct character, thus producing an intentional cross or hybridization of the blood in the seeds from which seed in some cases possessing features peculiar to both parents, or, in other cases entirely new qualities arise in color and form. These crosses are scientifically made, not the chance sports found in fields of Tomatoes, but crosses made after well considered plans and between varieties possessing merits most desirable to unite in one.

The crosses illustrated in the illustrations, to which the plants were trained, were three (3) inches wide, which width will serve as a unit of measurement to indicate the diameter of the hybrid fruit.

The seeds from which the plants illustrated were grown, were the result of a double cross, that is, of two previous crosses; the plants illustrated being the third in order.

The Tomatoes crossed comprised all the best standard hybrids with each other, and these again with some uncommon forms and colors, the most divergent in color and habit being used to hybridize each other, the results being most instructive and practical, as many very curious hybrids having developed, as for instance—a Yellow Pear crossed with a Red Flat produced three shapes and two colors on the same vine—a large Purple crossed with a Flat Yellow produced a large deep nutmeg-shaped fruit of exceeding brilliant red—a Red Pear crossed with a Pink Peach Tomato produced fruit of twice the size of either parent, of intense red color. All the crosses are enormously productive, and all were ripe when standard sorts such as Acme, Champion, Stone, Beauty, Favorite, Paragon, sow and set out at the same time, were green for two weeks subsequently.

All these hybrids promise finally to develop forms far superior to any now in cultivation, as respects earliness, color, size, depth between stem and blossom end diameter, thickness of walls and thin skin. The cost of conducting these hybridizations has been very great, as the detail of work has covered a long period of time. The seeds asked for the seed is far less than its value, considering the probability of obtaining from it many show developing plants.

We offer the seed saved from two plants, grown separately in forty different plots. The Seed picked and saved under forty distinct numbers in packets containing twenty-five seeds each of a single type as picked, at the price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER PACKET [money can be sent by Registered Letter, Postal Money Order, or Draft on Philadelphia. Upon receipt of order we will send such selections as the most desirable filling order for one packet, half-dozen packets, one dozen, or all as may be wanted.

We do not guarantee stability in form, size, color and period of maturity, but to the contrary expect much divergence, and the farther the divergence from set forms the greater the prospect of obtaining something of superlative merit for use in the future. With this made clear we recommenced the Seed to Seed Merchants, Seed Growers, Market Gardeners, Private Gardeners and Amateur Gardeners for forcing under glass or for out-door gardens.

In southern latitudes much can be expected from these exceedingly precocious hybrids, as they will develop many early ripening forms for Spring sending.

In the case of plants grown from this seed we strongly advise, indeed cannot but forcibly urge, that the plants be set out at 3x3 feet and when well established be cut back to single stems and the stems trained to a fence pole or other similar support driven one foot into the ground. By this system of training one stem to the stick, all the strength of the root goes to the single stem, and that with the abundance of light and air consequent upon its upright form of growth, will produce fruit, the merits or demerits of which can be readily judged.

Such a stock of Hybrid Tomatoes is invaluable to the seed grower and the seed grower of the Seed Business either in America or Europe. This firm has been for two lifetimes Tomato Seed Specialists and for many years has grown from ninety to one hundred acres for Seed exclusively. This year our acreage in Tomatoes for seed is one hundred and eight acres upon our OWN LANDS in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia. For the history and development of the Tomatoes see by one of the members of this firm before the convention of the Tomato Growers of New Jersey, which historical and instructive paper will be mailed upon the receipt of four cents in postage stamps.

FIVE OF THE LANDRETH HYBRID TOMATOES.

No. 1.

A CROSS BETWEEN A
LARGE FLAT RED
AND A
LONG-FRUITED PURPLE.

The result being most satisfactory. Fruit larger than a baseball but Olive shaped.

Color, deep red and pink dashed in combinations of rare beauty.

Many, Walls, seed spaces small. Absolutely free from cracks and ripening entirely up to the stem. Admirably adapted for early shipment from the South or for forcing under glass for early sales.

Habit early, vigorous and a large bearer. Nothing similar to it ever before offered. Unexcelled as an exhibition sort or for Winter forcing under glass.

Stability not guaranteed.

PRICE PER PACKET, 25 CENTS.

No. 25.

A CROSS BETWEEN A
LONG-FRUITED PLUM
AND A
MAMMOTH FLAT SCARLET.

The result being a very showy fruit of Earlty habit and the size of a Bartlett Pear, but equally good at each end.

Carnation-striped or dashed with the colors of lemon, green, peach, scarlet and purple. Peculiar to a marked degree as the most unique of any Tomato ever introduced. No sort is more desirable for forcing for selling in small boxes in early Spring, as the mixed colors make the fruit as attractive as a bunch of carnations. Fine as an exhibition variety and especially desirable for forcing under glass. Nothing like it ever offered before. Stability not guaranteed.

PRICE PER PACKET, 25 CENTS.

No. 4.

A CROSS BETWEEN A
HALF-ROUND MAROON
AND A
HALF-ROUND RED.

The result being fruit size of a large Apple and borne in clusters. Never flat and when not entirely round developing nutmeg-shaped fruit. Entirely free from cracks. A complete ripener and solid as possible.


Stability not guaranteed.

PRICE PER PACKET, 25 CENTS.

No. 22.

A CROSS BETWEEN A
BROAD FLAT-FRUITED RED
AND A
LONG PURPLE PEAR-SHAPED.

The result being quite surprising. Fruit three inches in diameter.

Color, peach-blow or rose. Shape, much deeper than broad. Similar to form of an ostrich egg.

Meaty, solid and showy. Intermediate in ripening. Productive and of most distinguishable character. Free from cracks and altogether very choice and promising in every particular. Recommended to gardeners growing Tomatoes under glass.

Stability not guaranteed.

PRICE PER PACKET, 25 CENTS.

No. 50.

A CROSS BETWEEN A
LARGE EGG OF MAROON COLOR
AND A
LARGE ROUND YELLOW.

The result being a fruit of the size and shape of a goose egg.

Color, rose, purple and green mixed on same fruit. An exceedingly curious hybrid. A cross from which some development may be expected in the future. Distinct in all its qualities of form and color from anything offered in other catalogues. Habit late, but growing earlier and larger each year. Stability not guaranteed.

PRICE PER PACKET, 25 CENTS.
THE AMOUNT OF SEED TO SOW TO THE ACRE

ARTICHOKE.

FRENCH.
Cynara scolymus—Artichaud—Achachafa—Artichoke

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

JERUSALEM TUBERS.
Helianthus tuberosus—Tophinambour—Topinambour—Jerusalem Artichoke

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 yards of Row.

Fifteen Pounds to the Acre.

Asparagus.

Asparagus—Officially—Asperge—Asparagus—Esparrago—Asparagus

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 yards of Row.

COLOSSAL.—The leading variety in the American markets. Pkts. 5c.
and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Asparagus Roots.

COLOSSAL.—Per 100, 75c.; per 1000, $5.00.

PALMETTO.—Per 100, 75c.; per 1000, $5.00.

CATTLE BEETS OR MANGOLD-WURZELS.

MANGOLD-WURZEL YELLOW GLOBE.—Similar to the Red Globe except in color. Its single tap root alone enters the earth to any depth, the bulb so nearly setting on the surface as to render harvesting simply a matter of lifting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MANGOLD-WURZEL RED GLOBE.—More delicate than the

Long Mammoth varieties; more easily handled; seventy tons to the acre not uncommon in England. Fine cattle-feeding roots. Pkts. 5c.

MANGOLD-WURZEL YELLOW OVAL.—A variation of the

Yellow Globe; somewhat more productive; root oblong; skin golden; flesh white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGOLD.—A rapidly-maturing root

adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. This form

of cattle feeding Beet, by reason of its small root and top, can be cultivat

ed in close rows and an enormous weight produced to the acre. The root

has broad shoulders, smooth rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and
golden footstalk. It has such a slight hold upon the ground that it

can be lifted with the least effort, and added to the good qualities

named possesses a nutritious quality superior to any other Mangel.

Pakts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NORBITON LONG GIANT.—A very choice and showy stock of Mammoth Long Red Mangold. Adapted for deep soils. Pkts. 5c.

Postage Extra. On Peas and Beans, 15 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other small seeds, 5 cents per pound. Quarter pound and under, and 5 cent and 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.
TABLE BEETS.

**EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE.**—This new variety is to a great extent superseding the Egyptian, being two or three days earlier in development, more attractive in appearance, and of superior quality for the table. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. The foliage is longer and more vigorous than that of the Egyptian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN TURNIP.**—Growing with the rapidity of a Summer Radish, and consequently maturing in an incredibly short time for a Beet, roots for table use developing in fifty days from germination. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green, flesh quite dark. This variety admits of close culture, is one of the leading sorts, and will be found very desirable in the family garden and profitable to the trucker. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**BASSANO, or EXTRA EARLY TURNIP.**—This is, with the exception of the Egyptian and Eclipse, the earliest sort. It is the first in market of the large-rooted sorts; it is globular, sugary, and tender, and by the best judges is considered unexcelled in flavor and delicacy by any variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**LANDRETHS’ VERY EARLY (For Forcing).**—We do not know of a better early Beet than this. It is nearly as early as the Egyptian and **hardier**. It is not so dark in flesh, but is more firm when boiled or pickled; the leaf-tops are remarkably **short** and **compact**, fitting the variety for **forcing under glass or close planting** on the border. A remarkably fine sort, and distinct from others. We recommend it most highly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**EARLY BLOOD-RED TURNIP.**—Here we have the old stand-by, the short-leaved Early Blood-Red Turnip Beet, with its solid deep beefy color, well known by its annual distribution of many tons of seed to millions of homesteads since its introduction over seventy years ago. Root broad and flat like a Turnip, early in maturity and of unequalled quality. It is the best Turnip-shaped Beet for family use, all things considered, and we recommend it to all gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**RED TURNIP (Dewing’s).**—The New England form of Red Turnip Beet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**IMPROVED BLOOD-RED TURNIP (Edmund’s).**—A deep blood variety, slightly oval in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**PHILADELPHIA EARLY TURNIP.**—This variety, which we so named and introduced, follows very closely after the Bassano: it is neither red nor white, but has alternate rings of lighter or darker pink. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**HALF-LONG BLOOD-RED.**—Very desirable. One of the best. A handsome, wedge-shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark blood-red, skin smooth, habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood and only half its length. Recommended highly to market gardeners as a successor to Turnip-shaped Beets. Valuable for winter keeping or market supply, as it retains its solid, juicy character long into spring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**PHILADELPHIA PERFECTION.**—This is similar to the Half-Long Blood-Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**LONG BLOOD-RED (very rich).**—An old standard variety used both for table and for cattle; resists drought better than any of the other varieties of Beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to an acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during Winter. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**SILESIAN SUGAR.**—This form of Beet, of which sugar is made, is rapidly growing in favor in this country as a most valuable Winter food for stock of all descriptions. Fifteen to twenty tons can be grown to the acre under favorable conditions. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**IMPERIAL SUGAR.**—A variety out of which much sugar has been made abroad. Used here for stock feed. Skin cream-color, flesh white; an average of fifteen tons can be produced per acre. Its high percentage of carbo-hydrates indicates it, as experience has proven it, to be one of the most valuable roots for cattle feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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**CHAPEL HILL, N. C.**—I raised from your seed 760 bushels of Turnips to the acre.
THINNING OUT.

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

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

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS.

Phaselus vulgaris—Haricot verts—French Snap—see Beet or Bean

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. One and One-half Bushels to the Acre.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary till within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at twenty and a half feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivating is done by hand, the rows may be at fourteen inches. The seed should be sown in such quantity as to allow of sufficient space between the plants, and in ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean to every four feet. If closer than this their production will be impaired. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Florida and Mobile Beans reach Philadelphia about the first of July, and command from 15 to 25 per cent. Round-Podded varieties are most in demand. Beans generally sell well, but by first of April decline from $2 to $5 per crate, and subsequently fall lower by reason of injury in transportation.

LANDRETHS’ FIRST IN MARKET.—This is well named, being the earliest Bean in existence, and therefore very profitable to the market gardener, and desirable to the private gardener as well. The pods are long, broad, green and very glossy, reaching maturity in thirty days after germination, and the habit of growth is very free and luxuriant. May be used in three forms—the green pods when young and tender, the older pods shelled as flagelots, and the hard white dry Bean as haricot blanc. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.—Pods develop to an edible condition in thirty-two days after germination. Color of pods, light green and semi-transparent. Form of pod, round and slightly curved, succulent, very and quite free from strings, continuing long in edible condition. The Valentina is a variety standard in every gardening district, North, South, East and West, and will always continue to be a very desirable sort both with truckers and private gardeners. It is always salvageable, because always good. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

EARLY BROWN SIX WEEKS, OR MOHAWK.—Producing edible pods thirty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

LONG EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

CHINA RED EYE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

LANDRETHS’ SCARLET.—Seed large, kidney formed, pods golden wax. A sort come to stay. Vine strong, foliage large, broad, hardy. This valuable scarlet-seeded, yellow-podded Bush Bean, in some particulars, might be compared with the Golden Wax, but produces much longer, broader and more meaty pods, is earlier (maturing for the table in thirty-five days from germination) and more productive, fifty to sixty pods to the vine being quite general, and some vines for exceeding that number. The pods of this variety may almost be said to be rust-proof, so free are they from the spotting so common among other varieties of golden-podded Beans. It is entirely distinct in origin from the Golden Wax, and entirely different in color and form of the dry seeds from all others, the seeds being of kidney form and of a color ranging from light to deep scarlet, some almost purple. We could select the color of the seeds as to breed them all light scarlet, but we find from experience that such selection would be made at the expense of size of pod. The Landreths’ Scarlet is superior to the white-seeded Dwarf Scarlet Wax Bean, which latter in color and form of edible pod somewhat resembles the Landreths’. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

BEST OF ALL.—Very productive, in showy pods, long half-round, undulating green with occasional dashes of red. A profitable sort to the market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—Vine more compact than the Improved or Common Refugee, and earlier by a week in maturity. Pods round, succulent, stringless. A sort unsurpassed in many good qualities. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

WHITE VALENTINE.—The pods are green, round, stringless, succulent, curved in form, and of highest excellence both for market and family garden. Pods reach maturity thirty-five days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

HORTICULTURAL DWARF.—A bush Bean named after the resemblance of the pod in form and color to the pole variety of the same name. A productive sort and growing in popularity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

DWARF GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.—Known in many localities as Butter Beans by reason of the butter-colored pods. One of the oldest forms of the yellow wax or golden-podded varieties. Pods round, mealy, 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. 35c.

KANSAS CITY.—“Landreths’ First in Market” Bush Bean is a gem, the earliest and tenderest of all. Also a splendid bearer.
BUSH OR DWARF BEANS.—Continued.

GOLDEN WAX.—Maturing for the table in about thirty-five days from germination. A flat-podded sort, but probably the best known of the yellow wax pod varieties, having become everywhere popular because of its long, showy pods, which are nearly twice the length of the old Blackseeded Wax. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

DWARF KIDNEY WAX.—Seed smaller than Landreths' Scarlet, kidney formed, color white with dashes of light purple about a white eye. A valuable golden-wax podded variety. Very similar in edible pod to the Landreths' Scarlet-Seeded Wax, maturing in about the same time. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

PINK-EYE WAX.—A yellow wax podded bush variety introduced by this firm in 1898, and most highly recommended by us and commended by all gardeners who have tried it. This Bean can only be obtained from us. The Pink-Eye Wax produces an erect, short vine, bearing golden wax pods, resembling, but beyond comparison superior to, the Golden Wax. The pods of the Pink-Eye are borne in clusters of three or four on a branch, consequently the plant is far more productive than Golden Wax. Pods large, meaty and absolutely stringless. This raises the Pink-Eye Wax to the very first rank. The pods arrive in condition for eating or for shipping about thirty-five days from germination. The dry seeds are all white excepting a pink eye. A peculiar quality of this new Bean is the preservative or long-standing habit of the pods; that is to say, a continuation of their tender, juicy, brittle condition or adaptability for cooking over a period extending several days beyond that of any other known variety, a habit of indescribable value to the market gardener, who, with such a long-keeping variety under adverse conditions of rain or labor troubles, is not liable to such serious loss as with a quick-hardening sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

DETROIT WAX.—Fine sort, foliage tinged yellow, vine strong, pods short, flat, broad, light yellow wax, somewhat stringy, quite free from rust. A showy sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

BISMARCK.—Later than Landreths' Scarlet. A very good Bean, pods golden wax, sickle or saber shaped, thick, round, undulating, somewhat stringy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

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

CRYSTAL WAX.—Color of pods very light green and semitransparent, round, curved, succulent, prolific, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

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

WHITE WAX.—A desirable Snap-short. Pods broad, flat, yellow, semitransparent when boiled, of delicate flavor, maturing for table thirty-seven days from germination, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.
BUSH OR DWARF BEANS.—Continued.

GOLDEN EYED WAX.—Yellow pooded and showy—good sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

REFUGEE.—This Bean in some sections is known as the Brown Speckled Valentine. In some districts as "1900 to '11" by reason of its prolific character. It matures green pods for table use in forty days from germination. Pods round, light green, waxy, tender and of fine flavor. Of high reputation in some districts, leading all other varieties in quantity planted. It is a favorite Bean for salting and canning. A strong-growing vine, requiring fifty per cent more room than the Red Valentine, not so erect in habit of growth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

GOLDEN POD REFUGEE.—A variety having a pod of the character of the Refugee, but golden wax instead of green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

WHITE CRANBERRY.—A field Bean, grown for commercial purposes and Winter use. Color white. Form nearly round. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

Also

BROCCOLI.

A plant much resembling Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and slender 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.

Avoid Mistakes. When making out your order for Garden Seeds do not be influenced by bulky catalogues, gaudy covers, impossible pictures, and extravagant descriptions. Common sense is said to be the best manure the gardener can use, and it commences in the selection of seed. Use your common sense and don’t be influenced by statements which won’t bear the test of the garden.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Three Pints of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Quarts to the Acre.

Plant when the apple is in bloom; set poles four by four feet; tie up the tendrils as often as necessary.

To prevent Bean pods from blowing down unite them by strong cord; or better, dispense with poles and use wire netting.

CREASEBACK OR FAT HORSE BEAN.—Earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, exceedingly productive and of fine quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per quart 40c.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—(New York stock).—Matures in seventy days from germination Bearing till frost. Pods borne in clusters; round, solid fleshed, succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—A large, green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless when very young. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

RED-SPECKLED, OVAL-SEeded, CUT-SHORT CORNFIELD.—This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used in the south for planting to Corn, and hence known in some localities as a Cornfield Bean. Being of the same family, it has more varieties, this being one of the best. It is very productive, and for table purposes, used as a snap, of excellent quality; pods green, half round and succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

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

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

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

WHITE DUTCH OR CASE KNIFE.—An excellent Bean, used either as a snap-short when very young, and the Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry in Winter. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

SCARLET RUNNER.—The leading table Pole Bean in English markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

HORRIGUAL.—A showy Bean maturing in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

GIANT WAX, RED SEED.—An acquisition among the pole Beans. Pods long, clear waxy yellow, succulent, tender, fine flavor. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 45c.

CAROLINA OR SEWE.—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. 40c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Small seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine nor so large in pod. Otherwise excellent in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

LARGE JERSEY LIMA.—Matures ninety days from germination. Yield about eighty bushels green pods per acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

MONSTROUS PODDED SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—A large podded variety of the Southern Prolific—much earlier, not so continuous in bearing, quite desirable. Known variously as Kentucky Wonder, and Old Homestead. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 45c.

ENGLISH BEANS.

In the South the Mazagan Bean can be planted in January, February, and March, and matures in seventy days from germination. They are eaten green in the young pod, the same as other green beans, and are esteemed by reason of their extreme earliness. Sow thinly in drills 2 or 3 feet apart, and treat the same as for Dwarf Beans. Six inches.

EARLY MAZAGAN, LONG POD.—Matures in fifty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

KANSAS CITY.—"Landreths First in Market" Bean is a gem, the earliest and tenderest of all. Also a splendid bearer.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—CARDOWN CAULIFLOWER.

Chou de Brussels.

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

This delicious plant, like Broccoli and French Artichoke, is distinguished from other table vegetables by producing edible flower heads. By long years of selection and culture of some accidental natural variation of this plant of the Cabbage family discovered in the Middle Ages, the flowers of the Cauliflower have been, to a large extent, rendered abrashive, and the flower stems multiplied, shortened and thinned till they have been bred to form a half globular compact crown or head which, when cooked, is tender as needle, and the choicest of all esculent vegetables. Very large heads for the table and thirty-three weeks from sowing to sowing at sown seasons. In hot beds at close of Winter, out of doors when the Apple is in blossom, again when the Oars is in full leaf, again at Midsummer, and again in the Winter under glass. The younger plants, treated the same as Cabbage, and the larger plants require the same rich fertilization and culture. The finest and most delicate and intense color, not only in head, but thickly browned all over. Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seed of the highest quality. The early varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seed-boxes beginning of Autumn, keep them in a "cold frame," protected by sash from severe frost during the Winter, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Hand-greillage or boxes placed out at night, when they are put out, are useless. It should be observed, however, that when sown from the eighth to the nineteenth of March, the seedlings are ready and thin in lowly localities. In Pennsylvania the Cauliflower seldom heads well, under glass, or in cold frames. But there is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in boxes under glass, in a bed of Winter, so as to be ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time, and managed similarly to Cabbage. They may be grown in locations where the atmosphere is damp and cool as on the coast. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on well-drained ground, and that it can hardly be overfed.

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

No. 60.—AD GRATIN.—Boil as directed in No. 22. Place tablespoonful of butter in frying pan, when melted add teaspoonful of flour, mix thoroughly and add one-half pint of milk; stir continually until it boils; when add one-half tablespoonsful of salt and four tablespoonsfuls of grated cheese. Parmesan is best, pour this over the boiled Cauliflower, spread with the white bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until light brown and serve hot.

No. 62.—BAKED.—After cooking as described in No. 22, place Cauliflower on a baking dish, add milk, pepper, mustard, white bread crumbs, and a little grated Swiss or Parmesan cheese and small pieces of butter. Place in a hot oven and bake until it has a brown color.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Sow them as early as possible, and thin them out as soon as large enough to handle. When the Sproots have been planted, they should not be allowed to remain in the cold frames any longer than is necessary. When the spouts have been planted, they should be thinned out as soon as possible, and the young plants should be kept from the cold as much as possible. When the Sproots are large enough to handle, they should be thinned out and transplanted to the garden, where they should be protected from the cold as much as possible. When the Sproots are large enough to handle, they should be thinned out and transplanted to the garden, where they should be protected from the cold as much as possible.

INSTRUCTIONS ON LAYING OUT A GARDEN.

The old style of the garden, laid out in squares to be dug and cultivated exclusively by hand, is becoming a thing of the past. The vegetable garden is now laid out in parallel rows or drills, ranging from two to three feet apart, and the cultivation in the greater part done by horse-power, as has been so frequently taught in the pages of our ALMANAC. The site should be the best obtainable with reference to soil, exposure and topographical features. The area should be large, and everything done upon liberal and practical principles. The Seeds should be all sown in drills or rows so as to be adapted to horse-culture; hand labor should be the least of all, and should be avoided. The land, if previous manures or grass will be about a fifth less than seventy-five yards, and may with advantage be extended to two hundred, according to the quantity of vegetables required. Long lands where animal power is used are much too be preferred to short fields, as much time is saved in turning; for example, a plow team in a journey of eight hours, plowing and returning five yards of land, can perform the same distance in minutes on the outlands, whereas the plows of two hundred and seventy-five acres can work in the same length of time. The implements of a horse team are lighter than those of a man ox, and to cut the weeds, and to get the vegetables in the field, and the seed and the potatoes and the plowed lands are the keys of the whole art. The amateur gardener, and the expert as well, should work out a list of the varieties of vegetables he desires to have, and then lay off, on a paper or a diagram of his garden, assigning certain rows to each sort. He can then readily calculate the amount of Seed he will require.

GREEN CROPS Sowed Under for Manure.

"LANDRETH'S FARM NOTES" states stable manure is king, but it cannot always be obtained in quantity, nor at the desired periods; failing to obtain it for present use, we recommend chemical manures, which, used in seasons not too dry, may do equally well at least, but if the perennials, manures will be found most economical. Green crops of manure can be turned down in seventeen months, by seeding rye in October, corn in April, a second crop of corn in July, and rye again in October, to be mowed under in April. This rotation will surprise the experimenter, who will see his soil made fertile, friable, and in general, manured to the height of its previous condition. Due to the broaching of nitrogen and retention of nitrogen by the soil consequent upon the extended covering of the surface. From the earliest agricultural records green manuring has been practised, and has been found to be the most efficient and economical method of furnishing the soil with the necessary, and to yield vegetables in proportion, when the spade and hoe are made to do the work, the results are marvelous. D. Landreth & Sons have issued a remarkable article in Farm Views as illustrative of the development of the interest of Seed growing, which is probably the most advanced branch of agriculture. The publication is certainly novel and unique and exceedingly interesting, coming as it does from the most complete establishment of the kind in the world.—Germantown Telegraph, October 10, 1894.

Copies will be supplied to applicants on receipt of 10c. 

LANDRETH'S FIRST.—In this variety is found the perfection of a combined early and large Cauliflower, not only equal to any in quality, but also extremely slow in their development, their crumbling 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, equally equal by Cauliflower. Treated same as Cabbage. Autumn-sown Sproots, 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. 25c.

EARLY SNOW-BALL.—A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliance qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping in condition. Early, good size, pure white, medium length of stalk. Leaves long and narrow. The variety of which most seed is sold. Pkt. 10c; per oz. $1.50.

SELECT EARLY DWARF ERPURT.—For some years past one of the standards. Of highest excellence, and for field culture especially surpassed by any type of newer name. Some so-called new varieties appear to be identical with Select Erupt. Pkt. 40c; per oz. $2.50.

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

HALF EARLY PARIS.—A standard variety. Early, dwarf, reliable. Pkts. 10c; per oz. 75c.

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

ORDINARY EARLY DWARF ERPURT.—An admirable sort, dwarf and early. Not so well selected as the Select Dwarf Erupt. Pkt. 10c; per oz. 90c.

IMPERIAL.—A very desirable introduction, medium size, heads compact, pure white, and very showy when well cultivated. Pkt. 10c; per oz. $1.50.

EARLY ASIATIC.—One of the early varieties, and a reliable sort. Pkt. 10c; per oz. 75c.

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

ALGAIERS.—An admirable sort. A favorite with market gardeners. TRY IT. Pkt. 10c; per oz. 75c.

LARGE LATE DUTCH.—A standard late variety. Heads uniformly in size, compact and of good quality. Pkt. 10c; per oz. 75c.
CABBAGE.

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

Brassica oleracea capitata—Chow F0omme—Cal repullo—Rut[br]—Kail.
One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

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

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

The market gardener feeds his Cabbage crop without stint and with the rankest food, frequently plows in the manure in the Autumn, turns it up in the Spring and thoroughly incorporates it with the soil; plants early, cultivates deeply, not simply tilling the surface with the hand hoe, but with the plow and horse hoe; that cannot always be done in small family gardens, but the spine can be used, and that is the next best thing. Use it freely, dig deep, and the result will surprise those who have 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 till 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. We recommend that an entire crop should not be planted at once, but set out at intervals of 10 days. Cabbages on heavy haumock 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 pickled heads pay about $5.00 per ton delivered at their factories.

We especially call attention to our Fine First Early Sorts.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST CABBAGE.—Heads formed like a blunt Wakefield, but growing to a much larger size, although earlier than Wakefield to reach a marketable condition. We have reports of this variety reaching thirteen pounds in weight, with an average of seven pounds over the field. The color is much greener, the leaves smoother on edge, broad and round at ends. Habit vigorous, short on stem, and proof against sun. The heads are ovate and hard—few outside leaves and short stem—thus admitting of each close culture as to be planted 12 to the acre. This Cabbage will do well on soil so light that success with late varieties is not possible.

P. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 3c.

SELECT VERY early JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—The most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages, of great celebrity in the Philadelphia and every other Northern market. It is very early, short stemmed; head, cone shaped, broad at the bottom with blunt peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names, or at a higher price. Pts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 3c.

LANDRETHS' LARGE YORK.—The hardest variety we sell, and generally proof against insects, which, we need not add, is an important quality. Pts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 3c.

LANDRETHS' EARLY SUMMER FLAT-HEAD.—This is the earliest of the Summer sorts. Heads hard and flat, stem short, few outside leaves, uniform in character. Average weight four pounds sometimes six. Market gardeners prize it highly as just the thing wanted to fill the demand for a flat head. A variety which may be planted close. Unquestionably the earliest Flat-headed Cabbage in cultivation. Only a day or two behind the earliest Wakefield. No other flat or round head approaches it nearer than a week, as this follows immediately after the Select Early Jersey Wakefield—a large percentage of heads ripen with the Wakefield. This is a great acquisition, as every market gardener will realize. This is not the Early Summer of other catalogues. Ask for Landreths'. Pts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

LOUISVILLE Early Drumhead.—A short stem, Early Drumhead, possessing every superior quality. Pts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 3c.

REEDLAND Early Drumhead.—To any one wanting an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private gardener or an amateur, we recommend the Reedland Early Drumhead as unifying all the essentials. A variety bred upon the Reedland Farm. It is short-stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. This variety might be called the "Challenger." In all localities where it has been tried it has become a favorite variety, and is recommended by all experienced Cabbage growers. It will do for first, second and third early, intermediate and late. No Cabbage ever grown by us approaches it in so many desirable qualities, indeed, it suits all seasons, all conditions and all weathers; it is the perfection of a Cabbage as respects habit and quality, and one we tie to, as we consider the Reedland to be A No. 1, a gilt-edged sort. Market gardeners at Mobile write us that it stands cold better than any other sort known in that section. Pts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.
CABBAGE—continued.

INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS.

WINNIGSTADT.—An old style early pointed form, very popular with Germans. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY MARKET.—This is offered as a SECOND EARLY, succeeding the Bloomdale Bullock-Heart. It is of EXTRAORDINARY SIZE for an early ripening variety—heads reaching twelve to fifteen pounds under good culture, which it must have to attain perfection. We are to write a page in its praise, we could not say too much. In form it is CONICAL, smooth in leaf, Hardy in constitution, the SUN NEVER WILTS IT, and cold is comparatively disregarded. It is, however, a rank feeder, and is seen only in perfection on strong, highly manured land, deeply cultivated. It usually heads at Philadelphia the latter end of June, and may be cut successively throughout July. This is NOT OFFERED as a FIRST EARLY SORT. In its proper place as a SECOND EARLY it will meet every expectation. PLANT IT. WONDERFULLY FINE. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LARGE JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—This is an admirable sort and fully sustains all that we have heretofore said in its favor, as a variety suited to the family garden, and in some sections it is growing in favor as a market variety. Not so early by two weeks, but twice the size and weight of the Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads on heart formed and hard. Texture of leaves delicate and tender when cooked. We introduced this variety in 1874; it has since been renamed the "Charleston Market." Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

NEW YORK EARLY SUMMER.—A favorite early sort in the New York market. Heads oval, color of lighter-colored veins, stem short and stocky. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—Ten days later than the Reedsland Early Drumhead. No cabbage offered as an All-Seasons Cabbage is superior to this, being admirably adapted for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. Without respect to habitat or quality, it is the hardest Cabbage grown under the variable climatic conditions of Maine, Minnesota, Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Kansas, being capable, either young or old, of resisting a greater amount of frost than any other, while under the heat and drought of Summer it stands unflagging. Its character is indicated by its leaves, which are dark blue, thick and leathery. The heads solid, sweet, large, flat. The stem short and sturdy. The seed of this sort may be sown successively and continuously in any locality during all periods when Cabbage is drilled. Its name indicates its quality as an all-round or all-seasons sort. Sold in sealed packages only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—In form, from round to pear large, always solid, few extra leaves; rather short in stem and will stand without bunching; such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. For a family cabbage, to succeed the earlier sorts, we consider it INHIBITING. Sow in Autunm or in hotbed in spring. DON'T FAIL TO TRY THIS VARIETY. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LONG ISLAND MEDIUM FLAT DUTCH.—A variety for Autumn and early Winter use. Heads generally flat, large in size, good keeper; a sort desirable for both market and family garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

SUCCESSION.—IntermEDIATE between the Early Flat Dutch and the Late Flat Dutch, slightly later than the second early sorts and much earlier than the late sorts. Stem short, sure, header, heads flat and closely leaved over. Color, light green, similar to the old Newark Early Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

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

ALL SEASONS.—(New York.)—Sure header, heads deep and flat to roundish, maturing with some irregularity. Color, darker than succession. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

LATE VARIETIES.

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

MARKET GARDENERS’ LARGEST FLAT DUTCH.—For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late ripening Cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The leaves are feathered to the stalk, slightly fluted or twisted on the outer edges. Color, a clear green with a gray or ashy shade under certain lights. When frost strikes the outer leaves, the heads are thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top, though the variety is what is termed a flat head. The leaves extend well over the centre line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly forming a compact head. Sown in the fall the seedling plants is to develop thick, short, stocky stems, but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, the result being the development of long slim stalks which yield form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. The seed is worth twice the money asked for it. It is grown upon our own farms, under our own personal daily oversight, and the strain carefully selected to meet the most critical demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

MARKET GARDENERS’ LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (very late).—Late, large, heavy, certain to head, and being of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—We recommend this variety both for family use and market-gardeners’ profit, as it is a good keeper and excellent shipper. Its quality can be relied upon as producing on rich soil immense flat heads perfectly solid and of superior texture. This variety has a short stem, is free from loose leaves, and may be described as “long standing,” that is to say not inclined to burst, as is the habit with many large Cabbages when fully developed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE LATE LATE DUTCH.—This is one of our earliest and large late cabbages; sold always reliable as a header and noted for its excellent quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS’ LATE LATE MOUNTAIN.—A strong-growing, late-ripening sort, of great constitutional vigor. Heads very round 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 gardener. Color, deep blue, RELIABLE. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BERGEN MAMMOTH.—Among the largest of the Cabbages grown by us. Plant hardy and a rank feeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BUNCOMBE.—A favorite in mountain districts of the South. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GREEN GLAZED.—A glossy green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States, resisting the attack of flies, bugs and caterpillers better than others. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

RED DUTCH.—Leaves red or purple, and exclusively used for pickling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—A favorite form of Savoy, a small Drumhead, early and desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

ULM SAVOY.—The best among the foreign ranks of Savoy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GREEN CURLED SAVOY.—This is undoubtedly the FINEST TYPE of Cabbage, & having been frosted it boils LIKE MALLOW, and is not surpassed even by the Cauliflower in its best condition. The strain is not to be confounded with low-priced imported seeds. It is a shrewd producer of heads, and consequently never very plentiful. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.
CARROT.

*Daucus Carota—Carrot—Zanahoria—Rübe—Wortel.*

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

**EXTRA EARLY FORCING.**—We recommend this first early variety to market gardeners, as admirably adapted for forcing under glass, or in the open ground. It is stubby-rooted, orange in color, grows about two inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

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

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

**OX-HEART.**—Diameter of a plum measure, not so long, top shaped. Color, orange red; tender, flavor excellent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

**NANTES.**—(Third Early.)—This is a thick-rooted, half-long Orange Carrot, unequalled by anything we have ever had from abroad, showing marks of the highest breeding, as indicated by its uniformity of shape, color and texture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**ORANGE DANVERS HALF-LONG.**—Broad shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, valuable to the stock breeder and market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**LONG ORANGE.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

**ALTRINHAM.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**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 Rutabagas and Beets, with the best results. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

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

**CURLED.**—Sow and cultivate like Parsley. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

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

**UPLAND.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 1c.

**MAP YOUR FARM.**

The measure of success in farming depends largely upon adherence to a system, if not of rotation covering a term of years, certainly to the order of the year’s cropping. Now, neither of these systems can be properly carried out unless put down on paper, and the best way to make the record is to do it on a farm map. The best farmers thus have their farms mapped out and the fields named or numbered. Names are the best as by some peculiarity they can be more clearly identified as the "stony field," the "oak tree field," the "long field." Washington was very particular in this matter; every field at Mt. Vernon having its designation and all his orders sent to his manager making reference to the fields by name. The width and length of the various fields should be marked on the map, so that if subdivisions are required the acreage can be quickly calculated. On the side or margin of a map should be an index of the names of the fields and space for recording plans for the future. With such a map of his farm and space for notes the cultivator can cogitate at his leisure, and will certainly hit upon plans which would never occur to him had he not such a chart to study.

*TAYLORVILLE, KY.—I have been buying your Seeds for fifty years. Accept my best wishes for your prosperity.
CELERY.

*Apium graveolens—*Celery—*Apice—*Eclarea—*Selery.*

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface, and cover scarcely at all, quite early in the Spring, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow 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.

**DWARF WHITE.**—More desirable for the private than the market garden. The dwarf character not inducing ready sale. Hearts white and crisp. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

**GOLDEN DWARF.**—A showy sort of excellent qualities. Solid, of fine flavor and a good keeper, and, as its name indicates, possessing when blanched, a yellowish or golden tint, stamping it a distinct type and a very desirable addition to the list of rare sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

**GOLDEN HEART.**—Similar to Golden Dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

**HALF DWARF.**—A variety of celebrity among the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York, Philadelphia and Washington. It possesses all the qualities essential to make a perfect Celery—solidity, never being hollow; flavor, a peculiar nutty quality, vigor of growth; dwarf though producing a weighty bunch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

**BOSTON MARKET.**—A short white variety, much esteemed in the New England States. Unquestionably one of the best; the only sort sold in Boston markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

**PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW.**—A large solid golden variety, superior to White Plume, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently early. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 40c.

**WHITE PLUME.**—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequently among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

**SANDRINGHAM.**—A celebrated English variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

**HARTWELL PERFECTION.**—A desirable form of white solid hab. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

**CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED (IMPORTED SEED).**—A variety forming a large solid root of edible character. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

**FLAVORING, FOR SOUPS.**—This seed is not for sowing, but for flavoring purposes only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

**COLLARDS.**

*Brassica Oleracea Acephala—Choux vert—Blatte Soff—Collard in Cagallo.*

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

**PINK HEART (NOVELTY).**—This has never been offered by any other Seedsmen. The lower leaves are green with home-white veins or ribs, the interior leaves are ivory-white, like finest bleached Celery, the leaves about the heart are pink and purple. It is very unique and worthy of culture in the best gardens by reason of its beauty as an ornamental plant and by reason of its tender and delicious quality as a table vegetable, boiling as it does narrow-like as Cauliflower. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

**WHITE LEAVED (NOVELTY).**—Very rare and very choice, the plant producing centre leaves generally perfectly white, though sometimes dashed with pink. In quality it is much more delicate than the ordinary Southern Collard, and is highly recommended both as a curiosity and a garden vegetable of the first quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

**LANDRETHS' MARROW (NOVELTY).**—A plant of the Cabbage family, producing a strong growth of broad leaves, borne upon white narrower stalks than stems, which, with the broad waxy midribs stripped of leaf matter, afford a dish much resembling Cauliflower. This plant can be grown in any section and by any novice. Stems cooked like Cauliflower. We recommend it to all as superior to any form of Collard, Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

**CREOLE, OR SOUTHERN.**—Cabbage Greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family, and it is therefore, at some seasons in the Southern States, the only available form of Cabbage. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**CORN SALAD.**

*Valerianella olitoria—Mache Commune—Adesfrot de Stefolat—Cenogos—Kornsalat.*

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

**BROAD LEAVED (LARGE SEEDS).**—Used as a small salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sow thinly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather.

**Sawdust Valley, Tenn.**—Have been growing your Seeds for forty-three years, and I know them from that experience to be reliable in all things.
CORN.

Zea - Mais - Maíz Para el uso de la mesa - Welsh; Kern für Zukonzession - Indiansk Korn.

One Quart of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Eight Quarts to the Acre.

Indeed it is more likely to decay under unfavorable soil conditions than the harder field varieties. As a rule, Sugar Corn is not as vital as the field sorts, and therefore it is wise to plant almost a double number of grains in the hill as compared with Field Corn.

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

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

Of the medium and large varieties of sugar Corn seventy-five to eighty bushels, or 800 to 900 roasting ears, can be had to the acre.

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

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

FIELD CORN.

One Pint of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Quarts to the Acre.

Postage 15c. per quart extra if sent by mail.

LEAMING (EARLY). - An early selected variety of yellow Corn, small grain, heavily productive. Highly esteemed in Eastern Pennsylvania. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY YELLOW SUMMER FLINT. - This Corn, producing a slim ear of yellow flint grain, is a sort of exceeding productiveness on elevated lands in the Middle States and in the far Northern States, where it frequently produces sixty to eighty bushels per acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

GOLDEN DENT (SHOWY). - Named from the bright color of the indented grain; a prolific variety; strong in foliage; a desirable Field Corn. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

Sugar Corn; The Landreth is the best all-seasons variety.
FIELD CORN—continued.

SOUTHERN WHITE GOURD SEED.—A very showy variety; large grain and snowy white. Admirable for meal. Only offered for four or ten bushels per acre over any other Corn in Pennsylvania. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SOUTHERN ROASTING EAR.—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. 20c.

SUGAR CORN. RED COREY.—A valuable sort, earlier than the Narragansett, and more robust. Grain half amber. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

ELDRED'S SUGAR CORN.—An excellent early variety, succeeding the Crosby. Height of stalks about five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

COTTON GENTLEMAN.—A short stalked productive variety, frequently producing three ears to the cob, and a small stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after form of shoe-pow. Highly recommended. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

HICKORY SUGAR.—An excellent sort succeeding the Concord. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

ASYLUM SUGAR.—More vigorous than Crosby. Stalk six feet, ears long—quite desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

LANDRETH SUGAR.—A remarkably satisfactory and productive variety, two ears on every stalk, often three, sometimes four. Stalk two feet shorter than the Evergreen, and very close jointed. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and very long and 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 sweet. The Landreth Sugar Corn is a very showy variety, both in stalk and ear, and will mature for marketing in eighty-two days, eight days earlier than the Evergreen. The Landreths' Sugar Corn will afford market gardens 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 all the merits of the Evergreen under processing. We recommend its existence. That is high praise. Plant 4½ x 2 feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EIGHT ROWED SUGAR.—Maturing for table about seventy-five days from germination. Ears long and named from number of rows. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

BLACK MEXICAN SUGAR.—The Black Sugar Corn is especially rich in saccharine or sugar 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. 20c.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR.—The Late Mammoth is the strongest growing of all Sugar Corns. It requires about eighty-five days to reach maturity for the table. The ears are very large and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EGYPTIAN SUGAR.—Sweet and large in ear, vigorous in stalk, and in general a very promising variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

ENSILAGE SUGAR CORN.—By broadcast sowing, or drilling in close rows, a luxuriant growth of sugary forage may be obtained from this Corn. Cut when just showing the flower spike, as in that condition it is most nutritious. Per qt. 15c.
CUCUMBER—Six Varieties—Each in Three Stages of Development—the Pickling Form, the Slicing Form, the Fully Ripe Form.


**CUCUMBER.**

*Cucumis sativus—Concombre—Cucumber—Kommer.*

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Three Quarts to the Acre.

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

In Florida and other Southern States, a fair average production per acre of Slicing Cucumbers is two hundred crates, 8 x 14 x 20 inches. Some growers claim average crops of 300 and 500—even 800 crates have been recorded, but these large yields are only occasionally heard of.

Fresh Southern Cucumbers appear in Philadelphia the last of November, and command $1 to $2 per dozen. Towards Christmas the price rises to $2.50 per dozen, after which the price declines to $1 or $1.50 per box of eighty-five to ninety fruits. By last of May 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. The pickles should be stripped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The Pickle Houses generally pay the farmers forty to fifty cents per bushel, they in turn sell them at from twenty to thirty cents per 100.

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

**FIELD VARIETIES.**

**LANDRETHS' CHOICE (EXTRA EARLY).**—The choicest medium sort we have ever offered, green, good length, slim, symmetrical, unexamed in beauty of form, very productive, fine for pickling. Pkt. 20c.; per oz. 40c.

**LONGDON PICKLER.**—Vine strong in growth, prolific in blooms and fruit. Especially desirable for pickling when two inches long. Similar to the slim green glass bottle pickles known in Europe as Gherkins. When the young fruit is picked early the blossoms continue to set indefinitely, producing an immense crop. We recommend these Gherkins both to private families and packers for preserving. Pkt. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLE.**—A variety of the "Frame" type, but smaller and producing fruit suitable for pickling in fifty days from planting. An abundant bearer, highly commended for pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Vines very short, admitting of planting in rows as close as two and a half feet. In seedling this variety we do not drop the seed in hills but drill in continuous rows as we would Beans, about one seed to the inch, and when the plants are well established, cut them out to about three inches apart. We have a very large demand for this variety. Pkt. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Long Green Turkey Cucumber is best formed for pickles, being long and slim.
CUCUMBER—DANDELION—EGG-PLANT—GARLIC.

CUCUMBER—Continued.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.—The leading sort grown by truckers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing. The vine in habit is very vigorous and very profuse. The fruit is of good size, in quality solid, and possesses the habit of retaining its green color for a long period, that is to say it does not turn yellow so quickly as other varieties—a feature of value to the shipper, as it stands transportation to long distances. The White Spine is a general favorite for its many excellent qualities. It popularity proves its worth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE PEARL.—Medium size and uniform shape all over. Skin burn-white, flesh snow-white and very crisp. A good slicing sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY FRAME.—Pkts 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LONG GREEN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

EARLY CLUSTER.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

MEDIUM GREEN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

DANDELION.

TARAXACUM—PISANIL.

EGG-PLANT.

Solanum melongena.—Aubergine—Egg-Plant—Metangena—Eier-Plant.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field two or three weeks after Corn-planting season. The plants are set in rows of five feet and at three feet in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted stable manure or similar preparation is best; strong manure or hot, rank manure is unsuitable. Sow in hotbeds or other protected place early in the Spring; when up two or three inches transplant into small pots (which plunge in earth) so as to get stocky, well-rooted plants, and late in the Spring, or not till the commencement of Summer, unless the weather be warm, transplant into thoroughly worked, rich and recently manured ground. A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it nearly with manure; restore the earth and plant therein, placing the plants three feet apart each way. The seed does not vegetate freely; repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. It is almost useless to attempt the culture of Egg-Plant unless the proper attention 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 beating rains. This difficulty can be largely overcome by shading the ground where the seed is sown. If sown in beds, the shading may be accomplished by means of frames covered with seed-bed cloth, or by blinds of slats or common boards properly supported over the beds to cut off the direct rays of the sun. If the seed is sown where the plants are to remain (a bad practice) the shading may be done by using Palmetto fans or leaves, placing them one each on the north and south side 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 5000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of twelve to fifteen fruits weighing two to three pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing eight to ten pounds each; we have had them of thirteen pounds in weight. Commission Merchants in Philadelphia pay the market gardener a look on an average, one-and-a-half cents per fruit. The highest prices are eight and ten cents per fruit.

Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November, and commands $6.75 per barrel crate. Earlier in the Autumn the market is supplied by fruit from Jersey. Towards Christmas the price of Florida Egg-Plant rises to $1.00 per barrel crate and then declines by April to $1.50, and by May to $2.50, after which they are likely to arrive in a damaged condition and be worthless. Egg-Plant fruit cannot be grated and canned for Winter use.

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

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

LANDRETHS THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE.—Almost thornless, and therefore a sort more valuable to the trucker than the spiny sort so often sold as the New York Improved, which, by reason of its thorns on leaf and stem offer serious impediments to quick gathering. The Landreths is decidedly the best selection of Egg-Plant, being productive and vigorous, often reaching a weight of twelve pounds each fruit. It is described as a short egg-shaped, flattened at the bottom—diameter often nearly equal to the length. Color (when grown on soil of proper quality) a deep purple, running in places almost to a black purple. Single plants of this variety often reach a span of three feet and produce seven or eight large fruits. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED.—This is a form of the old Large Round Purple; large, solid, wealthy and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GARLIC.

Allium Sativum.—All Ordinaire.—Geminder Aoblaub.—Ajo Veigar—Knoblook.

GARLIC.

Used in cooking for seasoning purposes. Its flavor is somewhat similar to that of the Onion, though much more pungent. It is bulbous and is propagated by detaching the cloves or sets and planting them in rows one foot apart and six inches asunder. Per lb. 50c.
ENDIVE—HORSE-RADISH—KALE—KOHL-RABI—LEEK.

ENDIVE.
Cichorium intybus—Cichories—Endive.

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

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

GREEN CURLLED.—A desirable salad when blanched by exclusion from the sun. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

WHITE CURLLED.—A variety of white tint, more delicate than the Green Curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

MOSS CURLLED.—Green and extra curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

BROAD LEAVED.—More productive than the other varieties; not so choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

This plant seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market garden culture nearly always planted as a succession to a spring crop which, by the time of removal leaves the Horse-Radish well established. The sets are planted in rows of about two feet by eighteen inches, frequently among Spring Cabbage. Holes are made with a long planting stick into which are dropped the Horse-Radish sets to a depth that the crown will be three inches under the surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes platted 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

KALE.
Brassica Oleracea—Acephahi—Chou xeres.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Four Pounds to the Acre.

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

PURPLE DWARF GERMAN.—Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

PHILADELPHIA DWARF GERMAN GREENS.—Sow in Autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

DWARF CURLLED SLOW SEEDER.—A sort slow to shoot, and for that reason very profitable both to the market and private gardener. Very productive of leaves, bluish green and curled on edges. In some catalogues this is known as Imperial. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

ROSETTEx.—The most densely foliaged Kale in cultivation, forming a loose head or rosette, most ornamental and most profitable to the market gardener. Leaves, strong, wide, crept, recurved, exquisitely curled and twisted, so much flinted on the edges as when unfolded to astonish by a scope of the leaf four times the usual span. Color, light green, venus and ribs narrow like, stems short, plant rising to about eight inches. Exceedingly slow to shoot to seed; a valuable quality to the market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

DWARF EXTRA CURLLED GERMAN GREENS.—A variety of lighter green tint than the Dwarf German Greens, and much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

MOBSACH.—In height between the Dwarf Scotch and the Extra Dwarf. Leaves bent upwards, light yellow green, double curled, white narrow ribs and veins, very showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

NORDFOLK.—Color, very light green, leaves much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

DWARF CURLLED SCOTCH.—Foliage yellowish green, and similar to the Tall Scotch Kale. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

KOHL-RABI.
Brassica Oleracea—Chou rave.—Studentenblé—Carolo-rapa.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

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

WHITE VIENNA.—Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture, and symmetrical in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

PURPLE.—The bulb of this variety is purple. In maturity after the White Vienna. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

GREEN OR WHITE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

LEEK.
Allium porrum.—Paire.—Paire.—Paire.—Paire.—Paire.

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

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

CARETAN.—Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

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

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

LARGE LONDON.—Scotch or Flag. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 20c.

This plant used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to the leaf. The enlarged stalks, taking the globular form of Turnips, are more hardy and nutritious than turnips. Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage in seed beds for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in three-feet 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 200 bushels to the acre.

GORDONSVILLE, VA.—This is the forty-fifth year I have planted Landreth's Seeds.
To have fine Lettuce in early spring, sow in seedbed from commencement to middle of April. During Winter protect the plant with a box covered with window or other eath, or with straw, as they stand on the ground. Early in the Spring transplant some into rich ground. The others force under the Glass; or in early spring some into a hotbed and transplant, but anamur-sown plants are best. For later supplies, sow in drills when the Cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches thin out, leaving plants at proper distances; this is a better plan than trans-planting late in the season. For vegetable purposes use Bloomsdale Reliable, Landreth's Forcing, Virginia Solid Header and Heat-resisting varieties which we have selected as standard sorts, by reason of their ability to resist heat and the longer time they are in condition for the table than an any other kind thus far formed. Suitable for sending to the table in entire form on the root. Long standing before blanching. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Black Seeded Simpson.—A cutting variety of unusual merit—not so golden as Silesian, but by some preferred. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Cursed.—A cutting variety similar to and immediately following the Silesian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Early Cursed Silesian.—A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves. It does not head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Boston Cursed.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

American New Gathering.—A curly-leaved, bronze-edged sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Bronze Cursed.—New sort. A half-cabbage variety of bronze-edged leaves, superior to either Prize Head or American Gathering. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Prize Head, or Satisfaction.—A cutting variety of early leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Golden Cursed.—A new sort. A golden-leaved sort producing a half head of rare excellence; leaves much flinted on the edges; very showy and a most desirable cutting sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY SUMMER.—An acquisition of value: medium size, round in leaf and head; smooth, compact and firm; always heading and slow to shoot to seed qualities which commend themselves to all who wish to raise Lettuce either for family use or market. Second early in maturity. We cannot recommend it too highly. Known in the vicinity of New Orleans as the Creole. DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Norfolk Royal Cabbage.—Large, very showy heads, compact, crisp, desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LARGEST OF ALL (A LATE SORT).—Magnificent heads, coveted by all who see them. A very large green cabbage variety, very bold, altogether desirable, bold for family use and market garden. Truckers can adopt it with confidence, as it is sure to sell. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Brown Dutch.—A fine half-heading variety of Lettuce. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BLOOMSDALE BUTTER (BLACK SEED).—A dark green-leaved variety of remarkable vigor, resists the most severe heat, and highly prized by all who have tried it. Used largely by market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

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. The quality is first-class in every respect. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

New York Lettuce.—A large, late variety of peculiarn green color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LANDRETH'S HEAT-RESISTING COSS.—Vigorous, always blowing up, never fails to put a head up, and is the first to stand the test in any severe sun. Remarkably fine. 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. 20c.

Green Cos.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

White Cos.—An old variety, highly esteemed. Habit of growth, upright. The leaves require tying up to insure blanching. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Always Ready.—Slow to shoot to seed, consequently very valuable and always ready for the table. A good header, of the Cabbage type. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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. 15c.
WATERMELON.
*Citrullus vulgaris—Melon d'Eau—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.
profitable to the trucker when bringing less than four dollars (4.00) 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.

LANDRETHS' BOSS.—We still adhere to our claim that no Melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and everything going to make a perfect Melon. The edible portion of the flesh extending to within less than half an inch of the skin, and yet the rind is so hard that no Melon in existence is so good a shipper. Perfectly ripe Melons will support the weight of a heavy man without any injury to the interior. Success with the Boss, however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of nine by nine or nine by ten feet to the hill. Under good conditions Melons weigh from thirty to forty pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of sixty and seventy pounds to the Melon. True stock can only be had direct from us. A market gardener in Cumberland Co., N. J., sent his crop of Boss Watermelons to New York prepaid on board, getting $25 per 100 for them. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LIGHT GREEN RIND ICING.—One of the best of all Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unexcelled in all good qualities. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

EXTRA EARLY.—Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Everyone should have it. Form oblong. Weight from fifteen to sixteen pounds. Color green dashed with white. Quality fair. Pkts. 7c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

ICE CREAM.—Form oblong, skin light in color, seeds white, flesh solid and red. 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.

LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING.—A good cropper, heavy, attractive and very desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

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

GEM (Kolb).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CLEARWATER, NEB.—Landreths' Boss Melon is the talk of the settlers for miles around. They weigh from 50 to 60 lbs. each.

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

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

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

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay for prime Melons, as a highest price, forty dollars ($4.00) per hundred. As an average price, ten dollars ($10.00) per hundred. They cease to be

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.
WATERMELON.

WATERMELON—continued.

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

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

MOUNTAIN SWEET.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JAMES RIVER.—A long dark-red Melon of second size, similar to the Jones Melon. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

ARKANSAS TRAVELER (Specialty).—A large, long, weighty Melon. Rind dark green, with waving stripes of black in 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 sold throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity, and the edible portion extends to within a half inch of the skin. We cannot say enough in praise of the Arkansas Traveler. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG DIXIE.—The chunky Dixie was grown largely during the Summers of 1891, 1892, and 1893 as a market Melon, and with unexampled satisfaction. We have selected a long form of it which will supersede the Kolb Gem, compared with which it is infinitely better, vine vigorous, equally early, quite as productive, weights as much, darker in rind in form long to half long, flesh deep red without core or cavity, more melting and of very superior flavor. For shipment to long distances it will be found equal to the Kolb Gem, its rind fully as strong and in appearance much more showy, placing it in first rank as a market Melon. A decided improvement upon the Dixie as first introduced—longer in form, flesh more brilliant and very palatable. A fine shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GREEN AND GOLD.—So named by reason of its green rind and yellow flesh. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IRON CLAD.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXCELSIOR.—A large, showy Melon, similar to the Cuban Queen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A popular Melon in the South. 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.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PRESERVING CITRON.—A round, light and dark striped Watermelon, meat greenish white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

We referred to the Melon in our 1835 Catalogue as a most delicious variety, very superior to the Kolb Gem with which our markets have been overstocked for several years; a sort so miserable in quality that the desire for Watermelons has almost been destroyed, and in sections where hundreds of thousands were sold years ago the demand for chunky Melons has fallen off to such an extent that Kolb Gems barely brought the freight. It is a fact which should never be lost sight of by the grower. The interior is passed by and left with the commission merchant who is obliged to dispose of it for a mere song or haul the stuff to the dump, and his report to the grower is most disappointing. The result of our recommendation of the Arkansas Traveler is that our markets have been fairly supplied with them, and one prominent merchant, who makes a specialty of Melons, said to the writer that their ready sale was surprising and they were always the first to go, the good price being of course a factor. The Kolb Gem has earliness, productiveness, and good shipping qualities, but these do not count at the Watermelon pile with the consumer; he is the one that has the Melon to eat, and there lies the proof—if the Melon is not good he will have no more of that variety, and so critical is he that he will not even select one of the same chunky shape. There are several varieties of Long Watermelons in addition to the Arkansas Traveler which are infinitely superior to the Kolb Gem, such as Landreths' Boss, Long Dixie, Florida Favorite, Landreths' Long Light Icing, and Ice Cream. The successful planter is he who studies the taste of the consumer. There is no such thing as fashion in Watermelons.

A CHOICE WATERMELON.
CANTALOUPES OR CITRON.

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

The seed is planted at about Corn-seeding time or when the apple is in bloom, in hills about four-and-a-half feet in each direction. Two shovelsful of well-rotted stable manure being tramped into each hill and covered with earth. The large long Melons, like the Realland Giant and Casaba, are generally sold by the hundred; Melons of the ordinary form and size are sold by the bushel at an average price forty to fifty cents per bushel.

Cantaloupes or Citron Melons are frequently a drug in the market.

Extra Early Citron (First in Market).—The largest of the very early Cantaloupes; round half flat, fairly webbed, flesh green. The merit of this sort consists in its extra early habit. A variety which, for its early maturity, will be found profitable by all market gardeners. A customer writes: "I was once poor, now I am rich—have a fine house and a large family, all from your Extra Early Citron." Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

Extra Early June (Pine).—A large, flat, early Melon following the Extra Early. Fruit more flat than the Jenny Lind, deeply ribbed, heavily netted; flesh green, of a most exquisite quality. This Melon will probably take its place as a standard extra early. It does best on light soils; will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is the earliest Melon of its size, and valuable to the shipper. Twice as long as Jenny; Lind. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Golden Jenny.—Small, but highly prized by the most experienced growers of Melons as the quality is always good. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Salmon and Green.—A new style Cantaloupe or Musk Melon. 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. A good shipper; vise very hard; intermediate in ripening. Suitable for both light and heavy soils, and certain to sell wherever introduced. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

One thousand acres in the vicinity of St. Paul are annually planted in Landreths' Musk Melons.
CANTALOUPE OR CITRON—continued.

**CANTALOUPE OR CITRON.**

**EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.**—A week to ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage. Profitable for market. Most in demand in New York and Eastern markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**PINEAPPLE.**—Of first quality. Form oblong. A standard sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**EXTRA EARLY CAPE MAY.**—A very early and large round Cantaloupe. Musk Melon of nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted. Flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct, and proof against sunshine. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener, as thirty will fill a barrel. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

**ACME CANTALOUP.**—A Melon of high repute at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Known in Maryland as the Baltimore Citron. It is showy, pointed at both ends, strongly netted—which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil and under average conditions, will produce one hundred barrels to the acre. The best selling Melon in the Philadelphia market. Green fleshed, fine flavored, productive and a good shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**ATLANTIC CITY.**—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 in ordinary soils and possessing all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. Forty will very quickly fill a barrel, and their appearance sells them instead of any figures. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**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 Auye Arundel, but larger. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**GREEN CITRON CANTALOUP.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**ANN ARUNDEL.**—A thick, oval Melon of first size, ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh green and sugary. It is in all respects one of the best of Melons, its entire webbing or netting fits it to resist abrasion during shipment. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**NETTED NUTMEG CANTALOUP.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**HACKENSACK, OR TURKS' CAP.**—Flesh green, a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping, will carry through the winter without injury if properly packed. Five hundred Melons selected for our own seed weighed 2500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**MISSOURI.**—A new sort of rare good quality. Form globular, flattened at each end; wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities, ribs covered with strong netting, fitting it for shipping. A robust plant, foliage strong and hardy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**MILLER'S CREAM.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**OSAGE.**—A new salmon-fleshed variety favorably thought of in the Chili and other Western markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**CALIFORNIA CANTALOUP.**—Flesh deep orange, attractive in appearance, weight up to twelve pounds. Eighteen to twenty will fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil. Well netted. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**SURPRISE.**—A Citron of cream-colored rind, with thick, salmon-colored flesh, large and early. An excellent sort. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**LARGE ACME.**—Grown by truckers on the eastern shore of Maryland and along the borders of the Chesapeake. Twice the size of the old Acme and coming rapidly into demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**MONTREAL.**—A showy Citron, average weight ten pounds, though sometimes twenty. We'll sell twenty to thirty. Flesh deep orange, excellent and sugary in flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**CASABA (PERSIAN).**—A very showy Cantaloupe, flesh orange in color. This sort sometimes produces fruit twice as large as an ordinary Cantaloupe; it is often the size of an ordinary Watermelon. Form oblong, suitable for market, and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**DELMONICO.**—A golden-fleshed Cantaloupe of New York origin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**LARGE BLACK PARIS.**—Here we present a Melon which may be termed a show Melon, so large and distinct is it in form and markings, and yet possesses qualities of the first order. Described, it is a very large, oblong, square-ended Cantaloupe Melon, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. Rind black; ribs broad, massive and prominent, with deep cavities between; skin somewhat netted; flesh deep orange, very thick and excellent in flavor. Foliage small, and resisting heat. Very showy and selling well. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

**REEDLAND GIANT.**—A showy Cantaloupe of mammoth size, reaching twenty-five pounds, and as large as an average-sized Watermelon. Flesh deep orange, very thick and sweet. Not suitable for light land. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**LARGE WHITE FRENCH.**—It is a chunky, oblong Cantaloupe of large dimensions. We are informed that it is by far the most expensive sort, and at the present time it is utterly impossible for us to produce seeds as cheaply as they can be bought in Europe. Take, for instance, turnip seed; the grower here demands a premium for his variety, and yet the same variety would cost grown in Europe, and we cannot compete with these growers when we grow our own seeds. We believe the average wages paid the laborers, which includes men, women and children, does not exceed 25 cents per day, at the same time we believe that if our seeds were exported at the same price, we would be able to sell the extra price for American seeds, because of the superior quality he would get. We have made more than one attempt to get stock seed to show conclusively that our stock seeds are better than theirs.—Florists’ Exchange, May 12, 1894.

We export far more than we ever imported, and the same rule should apply to all other kinds of seeds, with the exception of cauliflower. We do not think it is an article in the trade but what can be produced better in America than any other part of the world for the American trade. While we send to Europe, our trade, but wholesale and retail, other very large dealers in this country do not, so that they are an honorable exception to the class we have mentioned. But for the most part our productive condition is hardly the same, and at the present time it is utterly impossible for us to produce seeds as cheaply as they can be bought in Europe. Take, for instance, turnip seed; the grower here demands a premium for his variety, and yet the same variety would cost grown in Europe, and we cannot compete with these growers when we grow our own seeds. We believe the average wages paid the laborers, which includes men, women and children, does not exceed 25 cents per day, at the same time we believe that if our seeds were exported at the same price, we would be able to sell the extra price for American seeds, because of the superior quality he would get. We have made more than one attempt to get stock seed to show conclusively that our stock seeds are better than theirs.—Florists’ Exchange, May 12, 1894.
ONION.

Philadelphia grown seed, or such raised in 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 bulbs, either as set or full-sized Onions, long before seed from any other locality. Try this experiment and be satisfied. The yield of seed being much less to the acre than in any other locality, Philadelphia stock commands a higher price.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED. These cannot be produced in every locality. Inquiry from neighbors will always elicit information upon such subjects. When the Apple is in bloom sow in drills one foot apart, drilling six or eight pounds of seed to the acre. Yield 500 to 1000 bushels.

SETS FROM SEED. Drill, when the Apple is in bloom, sixty to seventy-five pounds of seed to the acre. At Midsummer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets, as they are indifferently called, produced by this process, too dry place. In the Autumn, or early in the following Spring, replant them in rows, the sets two inches apart, the rows wide enough to hoe between them. Observe: If not sown quite thickly in the first instance, they attain too large a size, and when replanted shoot to seed.

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

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 175.—STEWS.—Remove the coarse skin, cut in slices and put in saucepan with fresh butter and let simmer until a light brown, add some Espagnole and a little Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper. Cover and cook for twenty minutes.

No. 176.—BAKED.—Select largest and most perfect Onions and boil for an hour. Peel off outer portion and put each Onion in a buttered stew-pan with Espagnole sauce at the bottom, sprinkle a little sugar and put a small piece of butter on each Onion. Place a buttered paper on the dish and bake in a moderate oven.

No. 177.—FRIED.—Wash, cut in thin slices, dip in cream, add salt, pepper and roll in flour, fry in hot fat till crisp.

BLOOMSDALE AUTUMN WHITE WAX.—Form, more flat than the Philadelphia Silver Skin, and of about the same size. Color a waxy white, quite distinct from the Philadelphia Silver Skin. Maturity, ten days earlier than the Philadelphia Silver Skin. Flavor very mild. A sort which may be considered among the best qualities of the Bloomdale Pearl and the Philadelphia Silver Skin, and therefore a desirable acquisition. Pkts. 5 and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY DARK RED.—A variety of unusually early maturity for a large red. Medium size, broad, flat, deep red in color and an excellent keeper. Several weeks earlier than the Wethersfield Red. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Some selections of Onion seed sold as Extra Early Red are two weeks behind the Bloomdale in period of maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

BLOOMSDALE SILVER SKIN OR WHITE.—A mild, pleasant-flavored variety admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties but better flavored and always salable. Crop very short. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 45c.

SILVER SKIN.—An early white, flat Philadelphia variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 45c.

WHITE PORTUGAL.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 45c.

CROSS AND BLACKWELL’S SILVER PICKLING.—While of the highest reputation as a rare, waxy pickle Onion, it is very desirable as an early garden sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.—A reliable widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

YELLOW DUTCH.—A flat yellow variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GIANT RED GARGANUS.—A monstrous red-kinned, globular Italian Onion, known in some sections as Pomplats. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GIANT WHITE GARGANUS.—Also known as Silver King; a giant Italian variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LE MARS, IOWA.—Your Extra Red Onion did wonders—taking first premium. It is far better in this climate than the Wethersfield.
LANDRETHS' HARD ROUND GOLDEN.—Very Select. This is a strain certain to prove profitable to the market gardener or for use in the private garden. It varies in shape from round to oval and ripens hard as an apple, and of a bright yellow color. Somewhat similar in color to the Danvers Globe, but larger, heavier, more solid and a betterkeeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10¢; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE DANVERS ONION.—Oval in form. Maturing in eighty-four days. This seed is grown in a bulb form removed from other Onion crops and from selected bulbs the product of XNC seed stock. This strain will produce marketable bulbs in twelve weeks from date of sowing. Growers of Onions for the market will at once appreciate the importance of securing seed of unquestioned quality, and this we offer as such. The amount of seed on hand, and in order to insure seed, orders should be placed early. None genuine except in our sealed packages. Pkts. 5c. and 10¢; per oz. 30c.

LARGE YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—An oval-shaped, straw-colored, long keeps. Superior to the flat Yellow Dutch, the seed of which latter, a cheap variety, is often deceptively sold for it. Pkts. 5c. and 10¢; per oz. 25c.

EL PASO MEXICAN.—A silver-white, flat sort, growing to a weight of two pounds under irrigation. Pkts. 5c. and 10¢; per oz. 50c.

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

SEED FOR SETS.
Producing best Sets if sown thickly, also largest bulbs if sown thinly.

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

Onion Sets—Philadelphia Grown.

In all localities south of the latitude of Central Virginia or Central Kentucky, we recommend that Onion sets of all varieties be planted in October and November, as by early Autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Plant in rows at a sufficient distance apart in the row so as to afford them room to produce full-sized bulbs. This will consume eight to ten bushels to the acre. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the higher price received for early Onions warrants the outlay.

BERMUDA ONIONS.
These Bermuda Onions for several years have been cultivated with full success in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, and are now being satisfactorily grown in Georgia, South Carolina, Southern Mississippi and Alabama.

<TABLE>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>Average WL</th>
<th>Earliness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Bermuda, transplanted</td>
<td>4.5 ounces.</td>
<td>April 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Bermuda, not transplanted</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>April 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Bermuda, transplanted</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>April 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Bermuda, not transplanted</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>April 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana or Creole, transplanted</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>April 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana or Creole, not transplanted</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>April 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prize Taker, transplanted</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>May 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prize Taker, not transplanted</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>May 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Twenty days ahead of the Creole, and four and a half oz. against three oz.

BLUNT, DAK.—Your Extra Early Red Onion is the best to be seen in this country.
**LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES IN ONION SETS.**

**EXTRA EARLY RED BERMDA** . per qt. 25c.; per bush. $5.50. | **EXTRA EARLY WHITE BERMDA** . per qt. 25c.; per bush. $5.50.

Varieties as described above. The sets of both straw-colored outside. The under coat of the Red is rose and purple. The under coat of the White is white.

**LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL** . . per qt. 25c.; per bush. $5.50. | **LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL** . . per qt. 25c.; per bush. $5.50.

In these we have two distinct varieties adapted to both Autumn and Spring planting in any climate, hot or cold; desirable in every garden from Halifax to Galveston, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Pull-sized Onions from these sets mature immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red and Bermuda, and two or three weeks before any other kinds, red or yellow. The mature Onions are flat and thin—one a bright straw color, like the Danvers, the other a deep red, like the Wethersfield.

The flavor of each is mild and delicate as the famous French Shallot, and they are the best of keepers.

Over three years' experience in an experimental way with these new Onions, Golden and Red Seal, leads us to believe that they will create a sensation among Onion growers who cater to an early market, and we invite those interested to place their orders now.

**STANDARD VARIETIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YELLOW (sometimes called red)</th>
<th>per qt. 20c.; per bush. $4.00</th>
<th>TOP ONIONS (RED) (28 lbs. per bush.)</th>
<th>per qt. 30c.; per bush. $6.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SILVER SKIN</td>
<td>&quot; 25c.; &quot; 5.00</td>
<td>POTATO ONIONS</td>
<td>per qt. 25c.; per bush. 25c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANVERS YELLOW</td>
<td>&quot; 25c.; &quot; 4.50</td>
<td>SHALLOTS</td>
<td>25c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YELLOW STRASBURG</td>
<td>&quot; 20c.; &quot; 4.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crates or Barrels extra. See page 2 of cover.

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**As Usual.... It Is Not True.**

This Firm has been informed that some of its competitors are very constant in stating to country merchants that Landreth & Sons do not grow many seeds, but are, to a large extent, buyers from other Seedsmen—notably from themselves.

The way to refute this, is to state broadly and positively that David Landreth & Sons are the only Seed Merchants in the United States who publish illustrations of their Farms and Seed Houses, and at the same time freely invite the public to visit and confirm the truth of the pictures and statements.

The Landreths court investigation—they have nothing to hide. They emphatically declare that no Seed Merchants in America cultivate upon their own lands quarter as many acres annually as they do, in Cabbage, Turnips, Summer Radish, Winter Radish, Beets, Egg Plants, Kale, Parsnip, Pepper, Spinach, Tomato, Onion sets, and Seeds of many other families of Vegetables.

The Landreth Seed Farms owned in fee simple by the Firm are:

- Bloomsdale....500 acres.
- Reidland....146 acres.
- Monasken....222 acres.
- Granville....472 acres.

and rented from the estate of David Landreth:

- Georger...78 acres.
- Hanton's...185 acres.
- Bellemont....200 acres.

On these particular Farms, in summer, are employed a force of 200 hands, and in harvest time the force is increased to 450 hands.

A View in the Trial Grounds.

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**Seedsmen **

...To the **American People.**

**NINETY-FIVE**

per cent of the value of the Seeds we sell are American, and **EIGHTY** per cent of the Seeds we sell are grown on our own lands.

**IF YOU HAVE NOT YET TRIED THEM,**

**LANDRETHS' SEEDS**

**IF NOT THE BEST ARE UNSURPASSED,**

BECAUSE **LANDRETHS GROW ON THEIR OWN GROUNDS.**
MUSHROOM SPAWN—MUSTARD. NASTURTIUM—OKRA—SALADS.

MUSHROOM SPAWN (IMPORTED).

Agaricus Campestris—Champignon comestible—Champignon vert—Seta—Kampernoei.

The culture of Mushrooms to the initiated is very easy, but it is a subject of much difficulty to the novice. We cannot attempt here to give at length the necessary directions, but refer the inquirer to some of the various publications upon the subject.

Plant one pound of spawn to the square foot. Keep on sale in the form of bricks. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hotbeds, or on banks of compost. Per brick of about 1/2 lbs., 15c.

NOTES ON COOKING.—Do not salt to excess. Wash thoroughly, peel and cut off in smaller parts. Place in porcelain stewing pan with salt, pepper and butter, and two tablespoons of salt water, stew for eight minutes. Serve on toast.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE-LEAVED (Early).—So named by reason of producing leaves when fully developed as large and broad as the largest Tobacco. The leaves when small are very tender, and admirable as a salad. When larger we recommend it for boiling like Spinach. A plant which should be in every garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

MUSTARD.

Sinapis alba and S. nigra.—Mustarde—Sen—Mustassa—Mustard.

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

In the Spr. '15, when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows one foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young, when ole the flavor is strong. Once sown in the garden it is pretty certain to perpetuate itself.

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 sticks nor training. The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalk attached, are gathered while green and tender, and pickled as a substitute for Capers.

TALL CRIMSON.—A popular variety for garden culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DWARF CRIMSON.—The plant is exceedingly ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

NASTURTIUM, OR INDIAN CRESS.

Tropaeolum majus—Cupervia grande—Cupheoia grande
—Sarpiolunet Sarliah Steife—Cupervia-Kei.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; in hills, two feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills three feet apart and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an early and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

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

DWARF.—Height three feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PROLIFIC.—Height four feet. Very prolific in long, smooth and slim pods. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

LANDRETH'S LONG WHITE POD.—New. Pods unusually long, often ten inches, very slim. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TALL.—Height five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

OIKRA.

Hibiscus esculentus—Gombud—Cider over Gombo—
Gombo—Quimbombo.

Twelve Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Twenty Pounds to the Acre.

Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; in hills, two feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills three feet apart and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an early and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

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TALL.—Height five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SALADS.

Very little, beyond Lettuce, Endive, Corn Salad, Cress and Mustard, is known by American gardeners of the wide variety of foliage-bearing plants used in Europe as Salads. served uncooked and boiled. Beet Tops, succeeding Spinach, are a favorite dish in England.

Radish seed pods, succeeding the pitly roots, are, when small, very delicate, and used to a large extent in France.

Carroo, Chicory, Dandelion, Nasturtium, Scurvy Grass, Sorrel, Sea-Kale, Swiss Chard, Turnip Tops, are all favorites, and their extended use adds much to the profit of a garden and the enjoyment of a family in the course of the winter months. In the front is a short chronological table showing the growth of the firm since its foundation in 1874. The table then goes through the history of the firm up to the present day. In the back are statistics showing the growth of the industry in the United States, according to the census of 1880—The North American, October 13, 1891.

Copies will be mailed to applicants on receipt of ten cents.
PARSLEY—PARSNIP—WINTER CABBAGE—PEAS.

Parsley.

*Apium petroselinum—Perennial—Roots—Pimp—Parsley.*

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

FERN LEAVED.—Parsley, very curled and as a culinary decoration, very choice. Pkts. 50 and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

The parsley is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceedingly productive nature. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine.

BLOOMSDALE.—The Bloomsdale is the best bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found—it is half long, wedge shaped, hollow crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties. Do not confound this with common stock which produces small roots forked and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE LATE FLAT DUTCH.

In spite of the much-advertised so-called "new" sorts, it has ever maintained its position in the front rank of the best late varieties. Considering the thousands of bushels we have sold in the many years we have offered it, no higher praise can be given it when we say we have never had a com plant of the three and hard headed varieties. Bloomsdale give high satisfaction when sold under the names of "Sure Header," "Matchless," or "Prize Medal," or "Premier"—indeed these are all synonymous terms with our Bloomsdale Late Flat Dutch. It is folly to pay fancy prices for catch penny titles when you can buy the old reliable, under the old fashioned name, at a moderate price. "Grown on our own farm." Price $3.00 per lb

The stock of this famous Cabbage was originally obtained from the German and Swedish market gardeners who had settled in Philadelphia one hundred and sixty-one years ago.

A FAMOUS WINTER CABBAGE.

MORPHEUS NEEDED.

5. Superphosphates were the first fertilizers to come into general use among our farmers.
6. When the farmer buys a fertilizer, he still nine times out of ten, calls for a phosphate.
7. As a result of the above conditions, our soils seem to be quite generally in need of more liberal applications of potash.
8. In the case of corn the need of potash appears to be particularly prominent.
9. For a good crop of corn the fertilizer used should supply 100 to 150 lbs. of actual potash per acre; 200 to 250 lbs. of muriate of potash or one ton (50 bu.) of good wood ashes will do this.
10. With ordinary farm or small manure it will generally pay to use some potash for corn; 125 to 150 lbs. of muriate of potash has given profitable results.
11. The liberal use of potash means more clover in our fields, more nitrogen taken from the air, more milk in the soil, a richer manure heap, and storehouses and barns full to overflowing. It means also a sod which when turned will help every other crop.
12. For the potash the sulphate of potash appears to be much superior to the muriate of potash, promoting both yield and quality in much higher degree: 200 to 400 lbs. of high grade sulphate of potash furnishes enough of this element.
13. For oats, rye and grass, nitrate of soda applied just as the growth begins in spring has proved very beneficial: 300 to 400 lbs. per acre should be applied.—Prof. W. P. Brooks, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

BLOOMSDALE PEAS.

Sold by us for several years to truckers as a grand early and steady picker, enormously productive in large pods containing 9 to 10 peas in a pod. One of our customers in ordering Bloomsdale Peas for this season says that he found them the most productive variety he ever planted, that he realized an average price of $1.00 per basket or $3.00 per acre. His pickers had contest every day as to who could find the most pods; with the greatest number of peas, so it was astonishing how many there were with ten and twelve peas in them.

He further says that he don't want us to give this information away to others in his neighborhood as he don't want to divide the spoils. Whilst we suppress his name and address, we cannot refrain from using so good a testimonial. Pkts. 5 and 10c., per quart, 25c.; per bushel, $5.75.

If you want varieties of seed NOT kept by your merchant he can get them for you or you can write to us.
Peas are among the first seeds that may be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before January in mild climates. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced when the ground begins to thaw 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 late sorts. Late sow Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildews. Laurents' Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at two feet if cultivated by hand, or if twice that distance if by horse or by steam. The varieties of medium length should be drilled not closer than three feet, and the tall-growing sorts at five feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from ten to the foot in the case of the very dwarf kinds, to eight to the foot of the medium tall varieties, and six to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield 100 to 200 bushels. At Philadelphia the highest average price paid by commission merchants for Early Peas is from $2.50 to $4.00 per bushel, and the highest price paid for late Peas, with the lowest quality, is at times as low as 50 to 70 cents per bushel. Early Peas are not grown profitably at less than 80 cent per bushel, nor late Peas at less than 60 cents per bushel. The Peas thrives best in light, sandy soil; the early and dwarf sorts demand rich ground.

Earliest Sorts.

**LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY PEAS**—In Landreth's Garden Seed Catalogue of 1883, appeared the first notice of this now famous Pea, that year named and offered for the first time. The other early Peas of that date and which preceded it being the Early Charlton and Golden Hothouse, both now out of existence. The continued popularity of the Landreth's Tuna Early Pea for 71 years is remarkable among vegetables, few sorts having so long a cultivation. This fact proves its value, and we are safe in asserting no Pea under any name has ever surpassed it in quick maturity and excellence of quality. We sell these Peas put up in Red Cloth Bags (wired and lead-sealed) with our Bell trade-mark: these Red Bags at $6.00 per bushel. No charge for bags and sealing.

**ALASKA OR SITKA.**—A green-seeded Early Extra Pea. Very desirable. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**KENTISH INVICTA.**—Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**AMERICAN WONDER.**—Vine six to eight inches high and very productive in pods of striking form and size. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**TOM THUMB.**—This productive variety was introduced and named by us in 1860; vine bushy, growing to a height of five to eight inches. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**BLUE PETER.**—An early second early variety growing about ten inches high. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**MORNING STAR.**—An Extra Early. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**INTERMEDIATE SORTS.**

**PREMIUM GEM.**—An improvement upon the Little Gem. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.**—An admirable second early, maturing for table only forty-five days from germination. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**McLEAN'S ADVANCE.**—A green wrinkled variety maturing in fifty-five days after sprouting; vine eighteen inches high. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**HORSEFORD'S MARKET GARDEN.**—A prolific and continuous producer of pods of over average size. Desirable for private garden. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**EVERBEARING.**—Somewhat similar to Abundance. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**BLOOMSDALE.**—See description on page 41. Pkts. 5c. and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**EUGENIE.**—This is among the most luxuriant of all Peas; ripens thirty-six to thirty-nine days after germination. Height thirty inches. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**ABUNDANCE.**—A productive wrinkled variety, maturing after the Gem. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per qt. 25c.

**WOODBURY, N. J.**—In 1893, I raised from 12 bushels Landreths' Extra Early Peas 1654 bushels; in 1894 I raised from 12 bushels 1268 bushes, and the Peas have been the first sent to market.
PEAS—Continued.—LATE SORTS.

Relative development of 39 varieties of Peas. All sown same day in parallel rows; all pulled the same day. The first nine in edible condition.

1. Extra Early
2. Alaska
3. Tom Thumb
4. Oxonian
5. American Wonder
6. Nutting's Exsclor
7. Nutting's Green Marrow
8. Little Gem
9. Blue Peter
10. Advancer
11. Duke of York
12. Goliath
13. Paragon
14. Duke of Albany
15. Shropshire Hero
16. Pride of the Market
17. Improved White Marrow
18. Telegraph
19. Paragon
20. Telephone
21. Eugenie
22. Blue Imperial
23. Evolution
24. Improved White
25. Telephone
26. Eugenie
27. Forty-fold
28. Stratagem
29. Hero
30. Everbearing
31. Abundance
32. Sutton's Satisfaction
33. John Bull
34. Profusion
35. Auvergne
36. Admiral
37. Sharpe's Victory
38. Duke of Albany
39. Shropshire Hero
40. Pride of the Market
41. Telegraph
42. Paragon
43. Telephone
44. Eugenie
45. Forty-fold
46. Stratagem
47. Hero
48. Everbearing
49. Abundance
50. Sutton's Satisfaction
51. John Bull
52. Profusion
53. Auvergne
54. Admiral
55. Sharpe's Victory
56. Duke of Albany
57. Shropshire Hero
58. Pride of the Market
59. Telegraph
60. Paragon
61. Telephone
62. Eugenie
63. Forty-fold
64. Stratagem
65. Hero
66. Everbearing
67. Abundance
68. Sutton's Satisfaction
69. John Bull
70. Profusion
71. Auvergne
72. Admiral
73. Sharpe's Victory
74. Duke of Albany
75. Shropshire Hero
76. Pride of the Market
77. Telegraph
78. Paragon
79. Telephone
80. Eugenie
81. Forty-fold
82. Stratagem
83. Hero
84. Everbearing
85. Abundance
86. Sutton's Satisfaction
87. John Bull
88. French Canner
89. First-class second early market variety.

HURST'S EARLY DWARF WRINKLED.—Resembles American Wonder, and more productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

LANDRETHS' EARLY EVERGREEN POD.—Almost as early as Landreth's Extra Early. Vine 10 inches long, very productive, in pods of dark green color, which color is retained for a long period, stamping it as a grand shipper. No better Pea is offered in this catalogue. Try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

HEROINE.—A new variety producing large recurved showy pods containing seven to eight Peas; something after the style of Pride of the Market, but a deeper green both in pod and vine. The plant very stocky. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

DUKE OF ALBANY.—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. 45c.

SHROPSHIRE HERO.—A short, sturdy vine, bearing large bold pods, well filled with big marrow-like seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

SHARPE'S QUEEN.—A green-seeded sort, two to three feet high, a large podder and a promising sort as a successor to earlier varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

SHARPE'S VICTORY.—A stiff-strawed sort, with large foliage, productive of showy pods containing five to six extra-sized seeds. Very luscious and sweet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

French Canner Pea is a first-class second early market variety.
PEAS—Continued.—LATE SORTS.

BISHOP'S EARLY LONG POD or ROYAL DWARF MARROWFAT.—A sturdly variety, prolific and of good quality; vines 18 inches high. Ripens about seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

MAIN CROP LONG ISLAND MARROWFAT.—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 Telephones but are earlier by five or six days. Best grades of the best market in sixty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

IRISH LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 1.25.

PERUVIAN BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—Plant on this soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 1.50.

DWARF BLUE IMPERIAL.—Ripens sixty-five days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 1.25.

DWARF PURPLE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Matures in seventy days from germination Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 1.00.

DWARF WHITE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Height of vine twenty inches; pods small but crowded with Peas. We are now able to meet a frequent demand for a small-seeded Dwarf White Blossom Sugar. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 25c.

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. 25c.

TALL WHITE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Height thirty-six inches; pods large. We are at last in a position to fill orders for a reliable Sugar Pea of white bloom and large white seed. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 50.

FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.

Used only for ornamental purposes. To have borne over 1000 sprays of flowers. No praise can be too high for the Sweet Pea. It is the fashionable flower consequent upon its rare development in beauty, ranging from deepest purple to pure white, and in perfume, fragrant as mignonette. For description of varieties and prices see Flower Seed List, page 9.

PEPPER.

Capsicum Annuum—Piment—Pepper—Pimiento.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

7. Golden Bell.
8. Sweet Spanish.
9. Ruby King.

RUBY KING.—A French variety producing dark-red fruit, mammoth in size; foliage very large and showy, habit late. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PUMPKIN.


Two Quarts to the Acre. Hills Eight by Eight Feet.

YELLOW CASHAW.—Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Pumpkins; weight, as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck—a fourtimes as big and ten times as desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 1.00.

RHUBARB.


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

Sow seed in the seedbed 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. 1.50.

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

SHORT-TOP EARLIEST WHITE TURNIP.—Seventeen days to maturity. The earliest white-rooted Radish, the best white for forcing, leaves being very few, short and closely set, bulbs very choice in form and delicate in texture and flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY GARNET.—Eighty days to maturity. The earliest red-rooted Radish. It unites two marked qualities: First, an earliness in maturity for table, surpassing any other red sort; secondly, a deep depth of color or ruby color unapproached by any other variety. In form it is Turnip-shaped, in size and form similar to the Early Scarlet. The leaves, very short and small, fit it for forcing in glass house or frame, while its early maturity will astonish the cultivator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY SCARLET PRUSSIAN GLOBE.—Eighteen days to maturity. A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass: root round and carmine colored, early, very attractive and desirable, fine for forcing. A new color and very choice. Every gardener should have it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLIEST SCARLET ERFURT TURNIP.—Among quickest maturing of the red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top; an excellent forcing variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

WHITE-TIPPED EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—A fancy French variety; scarlet bulb with white bottom. Very showy and delicate. A choice variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP-ROOTED.—An improvement on the old Red Turnip; richer in color; smoother in skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY RED TURNIP-ROOTED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

BLOOMSDALE LONG SCARLET STRAP-LEAVED (FINE).—Named and Introduced by us. An improvement on the Long Scarlet. Roots more symmetrical, smoother in skin, brilliant in color. An acquisition of value. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST (WHITE TIP).—An olive-shaped variety, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FRENCH CAFE.—Edible in 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. 10c.

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

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

LONG WHITE RED-CROWNED (NOVELTY).—Very desirable; early and showy, with the valuable quality of remaining long in edible condition. Not offered by any other seedsmen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP-ROOTED.—Of early maturity and mild flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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 nutty flavor. A novelty of merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET.—A variety half the length of Long Scarlet and of same form. Matures in twenty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MARKET GARDENERS' EARLY LONG SCARLET.—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing; fully ten days earlier than the Long Scarlet, and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

If you want varieties of seeds NOT kept by your merchant he can get them for you or you can write to us yourself.
LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP (AMERICAN).—The root is long, straight, round and uniform in color. American raised seed is sure to vegetate when the imported. Pkts. 5c. and 10c; per oz. 10c.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME. Pkts. 5c. and 10c; per oz. 10c.

RAISED BOXES, FINE COLOR MAY BE OBTAINED BY THE USE OF ITS ADAPTABLE QUALITIES FOR GROWING IN BOXES, LOT OR COLD FRAMES. Pkts. 5c. and 10c; per oz. 10c.

LATE SORTS.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX.—White, short leaved and turnip shaped. Early as the Long Early Radish. Most popular variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c; per oz. 10c.

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

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

SALISFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

Tragopogon porrifolius.—Salisfy.—Oysterwort. Ever Beddaran—Salsify Root—Harvested.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 241.—IN CREAM.—Boil until tender, cut into thin slices, add cream or butter sauce as described under Recipe No. 2.

Season to taste and garnish with chopped Parsley.

No. 242.—FRIED.—Trim and scrape the roots, boil until tender, drain on a cloth, cut the roots into pieces one inch in length, dip in flour batter and fry crisp in very hot lard; drain, salt, and serve hot.

No. 243.—PATTIES.—Trim and scrape the roots and boil in salted water whitened with flour; drain and let cool; cut in small squares or dice and put the pieces in a good cream sauce, with salt, pepper and a little nutmeg. Let cook for two minutes. Next fill the patties, bake brown, and serve hot, garnished with Parsley.

No. 244.—PARTITION OYSTER.—Trim and scrape the roots and boil until tender in salted water whitened with flour; drain, and when cold mash; remove peel and add mashed Potatoes and put in a stew-pan with butter. Stir them over the fire until very dry. Add a little salt, pepper and one or two yolks of eggs. When cold, form in cakes shape of oysters, roll them in cracker dust or bread crumbs, then in a batter of eggs and bread crumbs. Place in hot oil until brown on both sides, but not greasy. Serve hot.

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

SALISFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray-green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Though the outside skin is black, the flesh is white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c; per oz. 15c.

SALISFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

This plant, sometimes known as Black Salsify, is a native of Spain, and for all practical purposes may be considered as a Salsify. It differs principally from the French Salsify in being black-skinned and larger rooted. The flesh is white, and domestically prepared the same as Salsify. It is grown by the same methods of culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c; per oz. 20c.

LUSITANIA—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. 20c.

INSECTICIDES.

The discovery of an article which, while not injurious to the Radish plant, will destroy the bug which infests it from the time of its germination until it has attained a growth of three or four rough leaves, is a subject of the greatest importance to all cultivators of this fruit. So much has been written of a contradictory nature upon this subject that it is next to impossible to determine what remedies to adopt. We would suggest that each cultivator experiment for himself with several compounds, for instance, one part of ochre with four parts of ground land plaster; one part of slug shot mixed with six parts of land plaster; one part Paris green mixed with twelve parts of land plaster, and one pint of kerosene oil mixed with three quarts of sawdust.

Good results in the destruction of squash bugs have been obtained by the application, under ground about the roots of the plants, of the liquid of carbon bisulphide, the fumes of which are quickly deadly to insect life. Eight ounces of Paris green to 100 gallons of water is Professor Cook's wash for the Cucumber beetle.

LULING, TEXAS.—This makes thirty-five years I have been planting your seeds, and I have always found them A No. 1.
SPINACH.

Spinacea oleracea—Spinach—Spinat—Spinazie.

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Thirty Pounds to the Acre.

The Bloomsdale Spinach is put up in blue muslin bags, of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and forty pounds, fastened with copper wire and head-sealed with our "heel" trademark, to distinguish it from imitation and spurious stock. No charge for bags and sealing. We can sell at a lower price same seed as is sold by some seed merchants as Bloomsdale, which cheaper seed is grown in Europe and is always of uncertain age and vitality, to say nothing of uncertain quality. On good soil sixty barrels of Bloomsdale Spinach should be cut to the acre. We have records of 125 and 150 barrels to the acre.

ROUND SAVOY LEAVED—Sold by other houses as Bloomsdale. We here offer seed of Spinach of that variety which is sold by other seedsmen as Bloomsdale spinach at a low price. Bloomsdale Spinach cannot be sold at a low price, but to those who are looking for a cheaper article we recommend this, and we offer it as low as the lowest. Pkts. 5¢ and 10¢; per oz. 10c.

PRICKLY SEEDED, CURLY (VERY FINE).—The strain we offer is only inferior to the Bloomsdale. The past season it proved superior in a remarkable degree to a large number of samples of Round Dutch, procured for experimental purposes. We do not hesitate to recommend it either to the family or market gardener. Pkts. 5¢ and 10¢; per oz. 10c.

EVER READY.—So named because it arrives at cutting size as soon as any other sort and continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior 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 acquisition. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROUND DUTCH (IMPORTED).—To meet the low prices of other seedsmen, dealing in cheap seeds, we here offer a foreign stock equal to any under the name of Round Dutch. Imported Spinach is not desirable for Autumn planting, being of necessity one year old, perhaps more—who can tell? Pkts. 5¢ and 10¢; per oz. 10c.

LONG STANDING (ROUND SEED).—A prostrate variety of thick leaves and dark color. Slow to shoot to seed. A good succession to Bloomsdale. A sort rapidly growing in demand, because of its quality of long remaining in cutting condition. Pkts. 5¢ and 10¢; per oz. 10c.

LARGE LEAVED FLANDERS.—Preferred by some by reason of its erect habit of growth, leaves thick and half-bird-shaped. Seed very large. Pkts. 5¢ and 10¢; per oz. 10c.

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

Our Experimental Grounds.

The Bloomsdale and Reedland Testing Grounds comprise various plots of over nine acres of land. One acre is devoted to Vegetables grown from small seeds as Radish, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot, Onion; all sown in rows across the breadth of parallel beds eight feet wide with three feet alleys between. On these beds are many hundreds of tests.

Another acre is devoted to trials of Peas and Beans all drilled in parallel rows, twenty feet of each variety and all in the order of the maturity as near as it can be arrived at. These Peas and Beans are thinned to three inches apart to permit perfect development that the character may be indicated. Half an acre is devoted to Sugar Corn planted in hills by four feet by four feet and in parallel rows. These tests also arranged in order of maturity; the first early sorts many of them less than three feet high, the late varieties eight and nine feet high. An acre is devoted to Water Melons and Cantaloupes, the testing and judging of which requires much experience. One-half acre is devoted to Squash. One-half acre is devoted to Cabbage. One-half acre to Turnips. Two acres devoted to Tomatoes. This last being of very particular interest comprising many hybrids or crosses of approved varieties, the test of viability of several being united in one.

The tests of Insecticides being particularly interesting, more interesting than instructive because of the conflicting results consequent upon conditions of rainfall and heat after the application of the poisons.

The test of ornamental flowers of Annual and Biennial form embellishing the whole with colors of dazzling beauty. The trial of grasses, all very practical; one bed of thirty different sorts in blocks of ten by ten feet, having stood for five years, clearly indicating the relative periods of desirability of each sort.

The seeds on trial in these Experimental Grounds comprise all the so-called novelties or varieties offered in the catalogues of the many seed merchants of the United States as well as those recommended by foreign seed merchants and growers as adapted to the American climate. Often the same vegetable appears under half a dozen distinct names and as distinct descriptions, only to be recognized as an old acquaintance; sometimes of merit at other times a sort long turned down. It is to inform ourselves upon the subject of relative merit and upon the subject of name that we conduct so large an experimental ground as nine acres, a very expensive little farm in itself but worth ten times its cost.

FRESNO, CAL.—When I lived in Nevada, twenty years ago, I used your seeds, and they have always been the best and truest of any to be found.
SQUASH—SHALLOTS—SORREL.

SQUASH.

**Extra Early Bush Squash.**

- **Early White Bush.**—The "Cyming" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

- **Golden Summer Crook-Neck.**—Among the best of the Summer Squashes, golden in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

- **Perfect Gem.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

- **Landreth's White Turban.**—A variety ready for use in Midsummer, and yet is a most desirable sort for Winter purposes. So good a keeper that we have had the fruit of one season keep in perfection till the fruit of the following season was in—a full twelve months. Shape a thick conical form of the Early Bush or Patty Pan, and three times its weight. Vine a runner. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

- **Long Green Summer Crook-Neck**—(second early). The best of the Squash family, but being a very shy producer, an expensive seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**Long Marrow.**—One of the varieties of Vegetable Marrow Squash adapted for cooking like Egg Plant, from which it can hardly be distinguished. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**Mammoth Chili.**—This variety sometimes reaches a size larger than a watermelon, and a weight of 200 pounds. Try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

**Winter Crook-Neck.**—A good keeper, shaped like a small Bush Pumpkin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

**Boston Marrow.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**Large Boston Marrow**—(extra large for canners). A meaty selection intended to count in the factory. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

** Hubbard.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**Marblehead.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

**Shallots.**

*Allium Ascalonicum—Echalote—Echalotten—ghalote—Ghalot.*

- **Pear Shaped.**—Per qt. 25c.; postage, 15c. per qt. extra. | **Jersey.**—Per qt. 25c.; postage 15c. per qt. extra.

**Sorrel.**

*Rumex Scutatus—Oselle ronde—Tautecomple—Acidea—Zaring.*

**Tell Your Friends**

**WHAT A GOOD SEED CATALOGUE THIS IS.**

A bulbous plant seldom producing seed, therefore propagated by root buds. Leaves narrow, deep green and ten inches long. In early Autumn divide the bulbs or cloves and plant in rows one foot apart and six inches between the sets. Thus treated this hardy plant will mature bulbs the size of a small walnut three or four weeks earlier than Spring Onions. The sets planted in early Spring will mature in July.

**Used as a salad and sown in rows at twelve inches apart and thinned to four inches.**

**French.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

**Georgia Spinach.**—So known in parts of the South, but really a large leaved Sorrel, producing a profusion of edible leaves. Grows two feet high and resists the most intense heat, keeping in condition for a long period. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

**The Reason It Is Good Is Because**

1st. It is arranged alphabetically.

2d. It is written by an expert.

3d. It tells how much to sow to the 100 yards or to the acre.

4th. It tells how to thin out.

5th. It gives valued information such as makes it valuable to preserve.

---

Messrs. D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia, forwarded us views of their mammoth Bloomsdale Seed Farm, which gives many of the details of management, as well as conveying an idea of the magnitude of their operations. As we grew cabbages 14 inches across the heads, last year from their seed, we appreciate the photographic views very highly.—P. H. Jacobs, editor Poultry Keeper, Hammonton, N.J.

Copies will be mailed to applicants on receipt of ten cents.
**TOMATO.**

Solanum Lycopersicum—Tomato—Siebchen—Tomate—Tomaat.

One Ounce of Seed will Sow 100 Yards.

Extra Early Richmond (Ninety-Day Tomato)—The earliest of Tomatoes. Fair size but not smooth. A profitable variety for shipment before more approved varieties come into bearing, and consequently a favorite in trucking districts in New Jersey. We have never seen an earlier Tomato under any name. In shipping qualities none can compare with the Richmond. It carries better than the more solid, smoother and showy sorts which, by their very perfection, are difficult to transport without bursting, if ripe. The fruil of this variety is not smooth like an apple—many extra early sorts are. It is, however, smooth enough when better is not offered in competition, and under such circumstances it has made "big money" for the truckers of New Jersey. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Extra Early Cluster.—Very early sorts are always irregular in outline, or rough fruited. This sort is no exception, but is exceedingly early and desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Early Jersey (Coff Hundred-Day Tomato).—One of the best among the extra early sorts. Fruit good size, flattened, solid and fairly smooth; color red, vines very close-jointed and compact, and admitting of close-plasting; fruit borne near the root and in clusters, sometimes fifty or sixty to a vine. Very desirable as a first early, doing well on light soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Early Bermuda (Extra Early).—This is a variety shipped from Bermuda in the early Spring to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It is red, early, and, though not by any means a first-class Tomato, it has been found the most profitable of all varieties by reason of its tough rind, fitting it for long shipment. Recommended to truckers. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

The Money Maker.—No other Tomato so quick to ripen and more money-making for early shipment to distant markets. Foliage silvery and large. Fruit borne in bunches, red, flattened, slightly irregular in form. An elasticity of character of fruit fitting it for long shipments. Will do well on light sandy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Atlantic Prize.—An early smooth red sort, very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Acme.—An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color maroon or red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Baltimore Prize Taker.—A large apple-shaped Tomato, smooth, solid, ripening all over, without core; color red with slight purple tints; very productive and commanding good market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Favorite.—From 10 to 25 all Hybrids offered in distinct packets at 25 cents each. Very choice and peculiar sorts. See pages 15 and 16.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart, on a warm border, early in the Spring. For a later crop sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation, as the plants advance in growth support them by brushing. To have the Tomato very early it is necessary to start the plants in a hotbed, or they may be reared in a flower-house and subsequently transplanted.

Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit per acre on cultivation 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 $4 to $6 per bushel. By April the rate declines to $2 to $5, and continues to decline till June, after which they fail to meet the cost of transportation. Forty to eighty cents per bushel is an average price, twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel for late crops. This crop ceases to be profitable to the grower by the last of August.

For seed purposes alone we have washed out over 40,000 bushels of fruit in a single season.
CHEMIN, OR APPLE.—Producing a red fruit of medium size of unusual thickness between the steens and blossom ends. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NEW GOLDEN QUEEN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PARAGON.—Large, solid and smooth as an Apple. Deep red in color. The first introduced of the improved, large, round, red sorts, and when well selected not yet surpassed. A very desirable variety of some New Queen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PERFECTION.—A superb Tomato, but so near the character of the Paragon as to be quite interchangeable with it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GOLDEN TOMATO.—A bright yellow type of Tomato; large, early, solid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

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 moistness, which is indispensable to good seed, is lost. This season we are among the first to have ready for young seedlings. In Midsummer and early Autumn the seeds for successful Turnip drilling through frequently the conditions of the soil they are not favorable to satisfactory vegetation. The following varieties are among the best to produce a fine growing and surface-rooted Table Turnip is generally soon broadcast. We advise the sowing, either in drills, or bands, of not less than three pounds to the acre to insure a satisfactory stand. This variety, therefore, is essential to our list, since it is the only untried stock root that can be without a copy.

EARLY FLAT RED, OR PURPLE-TOP (STRAW-LEAVED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH (STRAW-LEAVED)—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

LARGE EARLY RED-TOP GLOBE.—Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive, and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

EARLY SNOW BALL (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a small white globe, very quick, earliest in maturity of its form and character. We highly recommend it for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

JERSEY LILY.—Early, globular in form, very showy and desirable; all white. Recommended for private and market garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

LANTREDS' SOUTH-SNOW-WHITE GLOBE.—Considered by those who know it, as a deservedly early Winter table and canning variety; an early Winter, large solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip. Producing a great weight to the acre. Our experience as seedmen confirms the fact that this sort is rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late Winter and Spring variety. In the Autumn and the early Winter it is a delightful, sweet variety, which, when eaten raw, is like an apple by keeping. We recommend this to stock breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons too late to secure a crop of Ruta Bagas. It is productive, hardy, and eclipses the Zornik, the Stamee or the Pomeranian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

YELLOW STONE.—A round yellow, green-topped variety, resembling the Amber Globe, but not reaching the size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

GOLDEN BALL.—A small yellow Turnip of second size, early and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.
POTATO.
One Quarter Bushel of Eyes will Plant 100 Yards. An Acre will Yield from 200 to 300 Bushels.

Solanum tuberosum—Pomme de terre—Rarité—Plata Paita.

POTATO.

POTATO.

POTATO.

POTATO.

POTATO.

LANDRETHS' FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

"This valuable new early Potato is from a hybridization of Landreth's State of Maine and the Early Vermont, and after four years of trial proves to be one of the very earliest and most productive."

We here record our protest against the expression "Irish Potatoes" as applied to any of the many forms of round of Russet Potatoes, the plant being a native American, found growing wild from Arizona to Chile.

New varieties of Potatoes are alone derived from the first seed which is contained in the seed ball, these seed balls are generally borne upon late varieties. The development of new varieties of valuable qualities is tiresome and disappointing; as 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.

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 or 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, and large yields of both the first and second year. The seed potatoes should be planted the second year, double in bulk, and after about three or four years, become of edible size. As entirely new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable. Per pkt, 50c.

Our recommendations of the Potatoes "Garfield," and "State of Maine," were fully sustained by public verdict, and the demand for the two varieties still continues. In 1892 we introduced a new variety, "LANDRETHS' FARMERS' ALLIANCE," the producer of which describes it as follows:

The barrels we ship in are round-bottomed, full diameter and standard measure. Potatoes are generally sold in flat-bottomed, square-sided, undersized barrels, which no more have the capacity of a standard barrel than a peach basket that of a barrel. From which it has been gradually reduced. It is the privilege of some seedmen to purchase their Potatoes in full-sized barrels, and transferring them to small barrels, sold at a double profit. A barrel of Potatoes that does not weigh, when put up, 150 pounds net, is a fraud; unless sold as a small barrel.

Price. Day of Publication of this Catalogue.

EARLY OHIO.—This sort has a reputation as being very valuable, because of its astonishing productivity as a first early, in demand by market gardeners. Per bushel, 50c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ROSE.—Very early and productive. Preserving the original character and quality of the Rose. Per bushel, 50c.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.—Same character as the Early Vermont, Sold to be somewhat earlier. Per bushel, 50c.

EARLY ROSE.—Widely known variety. Early, remarkably good flavor, solid, very productive, bushy skin, white flesh : a very good keeper. Per bushel, 75c.

FREEMAN.—Very productive; oval in form, russet in color. Flesh white and of fine grain and good 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 bushel, $2.00.

GOLDEN HARVEST.—Entirely new; a hybrid between the Earlie and Irish Keep. Habit: vigorous, medium early; tubers large, color of skin red, color of pulp white. Unexcelled for table either when half-grown or when perfectly matured. A good keeper. Per h. 50c, per bsh. $1.50.

CHARLES DOWNEY.—A new seedling of superior quality and exceedingly early bearing. Strong in vine, large producing, oval flattened tuber, skin white, slightly netted, flesh white and of rare cooking quality. The best new variety in the market. Per bushel, $2.00.

LANDRETHS' GARFIELD.—New; a seedling of Early Vermont hybridized with Excelor. In form flattened, resembling the first, and in quality and color the second. Later than the Vermont, larger and more productive. Tubers very large, tubers produced closely above the root and uniformly large. Tubers, when raw, without excess of moisture, indicating freedom from a dryy character. Starchy qualities strongly developed. Tubers, when cooked, pure white, deep grained, mealy, and extraneously fine. As a market variety it is very showy superior to either of its parents in the Snowlake. We have had specimens from Idaho weighing from one and a half to two pounds. Per bushel, $2.00.

DAKOTA RED.—Large, long and wedge shaped. Tastes well on either sandy or clay soils. Tastes much like the Peach Blow; sold, meaty and fine grained. Excellent yields are reported of this variety. Per bushel, $1.75.

MORGANTOWN, N. C.—I planted a half peck of your Farmers' Alliance Potatoes this Spring and harvested this Fall over seventeen bushels of A No. 1 Potatoes from them. They are of first quality in every particular.
POTATO—continued.

LANDRETHS' STATE OF MAINE (saw) — Resulting from the improvement of the early Vermont by pollen from the Peerless, the cross combining the desirable features of each of the parents. The tuber over medium size, normal shaped or slightly elongated; the flesh snow white and crystalline or mellow; the flavor nutty and unsurpassed. The vine erect in growth, with glossy leaf, not attractive to bugs. Tubers spread out in the hill like those of the Early Vermont; medium early. Per bush, $2.00.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING.—Per bush, $1.75.

PEERLESS.—An excellent Potato for general crop. Large size, very productive, good quality, white skin and flesh. Per bush, $4.75.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Ninety-four bushels have been produced, or 235 bushels from two and a half bushels planted. This Potato possesses many good qualities, among which may be specially noted its power of resistance to blight, its productivity of tubers of uniform size and appearance, its thrifl on poor soil without much fertilization, its freedom from disease before digging and freedom from rot in the cellar, its admirable keeping qualities till new crop Potatoes succeed it. Per bush, $2.00.

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

MAMMOTH PEARLS.—Per bush, $1.25.

ALL OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES UPON APPLICATION.

SWEET POTATOES.

Convolvulus Batatas.

Sweet Potatoes succeed best in light, sandy soil, and from such their keeping qualities are best. Stable manure is the best fertilizer. To obtain the 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 with stable manure and covered with four inches of sand. The Potatoes are placed upon the sand at four by four inches apart and covered with an inch of sand. This is covered with old hay or trash till the sprouts appear, when more sand is added till it be of four inches in depth on top of the Potatoes. The sprouts must be detached from the tubers without disturbing them. To do this hold the tuber in place with the left hand while the sprout is taken with the right. The sprouts are transplanted to the field and placed in rows at four feet apart, by two feet in the row.

Cultivation continues as needed until stopped by the running of the vines. The prices obtained for Sweet Potatoes in the early season are sometimes as high as four dollars per bushel, from which they fall to fifty cents as a minimum. The Winter prices are generally better than harvested prices.

YELLOW JERSEY.—A leading sort. Per bush, $1.25.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—(HEAVY IN JUNE)—PT 100, $2.50; PT 1000, $2.75.

POTATO DISEASE AND REMEDY.

Potato diseases most prevalent are the Blight and Rot, caused by a parasitic plant or fungus which is carried throughout the Winter on Tubers grown from an infected crop of the preceding year. The spraying commenced when the vines are half developed and repeated every two weeks. The Rot is an outgrowth of the Blight. To disinfect Seed Potatoes, soak the cuttings for an hour and a half in a solution of one part corrosive sublimate and two parts water. To make Bordeaux Mixture see page 63.

EXTRACTS FROM

MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES.

BY BURNET LANDRETH.

A HALF-ACRE GARDEN.—The quantity of seed required for a half acre during the Spring, and for a succession of those kinds requiring sowing at later periods, will not vary much from the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Quantity required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>3 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Red Val.</td>
<td>1 pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>3 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leafy Scotch</td>
<td>1 pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>3 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>3 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>1 pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>3 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards</td>
<td>1 pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>1 quart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cress</td>
<td>4 bundles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>4 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant</td>
<td>1 ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endive</td>
<td>2 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>2 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon, Water</td>
<td>3 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon, Citron</td>
<td>2 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>5 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>12 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>2 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>3 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>3 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Simulator</td>
<td>2 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>2 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>6 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhabard</td>
<td>4 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salsify</td>
<td>4 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>3 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>1 ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip</td>
<td>3 ounces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In well managed gardens vegetable seeds are sown, or plants set out in rows, and to enable the amateur to make a close calculation of the quantity of various seeds required for any determined or measured area, the writer gives the following table, showing how much is needed for a row one hundred yards long. In these calculations, however, it is supposed that the seed are fresh, and that, at least, eighty per cent. will germinate under favorable conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Quantity required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>8 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, bush</td>
<td>3 quarts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Lima, three parts</td>
<td>1 pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, pole, three parts</td>
<td>1 pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets</td>
<td>5 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli</td>
<td>1 ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels sprouts</td>
<td>1 ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>1 ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>3 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>1 half ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>3 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards</td>
<td>1 ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>1 quart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cress</td>
<td>4 bundles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>4 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant</td>
<td>1 ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endive</td>
<td>2 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>2 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon, Water</td>
<td>3 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon, Citron</td>
<td>2 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>5 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>2 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>3 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>3 pounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>P Simulator</td>
<td>2 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>2 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>6 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhabard</td>
<td>4 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salsify</td>
<td>4 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>3 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>1 ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip</td>
<td>3 ounces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On all retail mail orders for vegetable seeds, sent us direct, to the extent of $5.00 or over, we will give one copy of "Market Gardening." To everyone else the price is One Dollar.

DESIABLE VARIETIES.—Desirable varieties of the leading families of garden vegetables are named as follows, and in order of maturity for table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEANS</td>
<td></td>
<td>WATERMELON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Red Val.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ARKANSAS Traveller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Eye Wax</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long Light Failing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANDRETHS' Scarlet</td>
<td></td>
<td>Boss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABBAGE</td>
<td></td>
<td>CANTALOUPE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select Early Jersey Wakefield</td>
<td></td>
<td>JENNY LIND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redland Early Drumhead</td>
<td></td>
<td>ANNE ARUNDEL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Late Flat Dutch</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARROT</td>
<td></td>
<td>ONIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blunt Horn</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pearl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Long Coreless</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gold Seal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantes Half Long</td>
<td></td>
<td>Silver Skin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAILIFLOWER</td>
<td></td>
<td>PARSNIP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landreth's First</td>
<td></td>
<td>BLOOMS Dale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowball</td>
<td></td>
<td>PEAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Early Paris</td>
<td></td>
<td>LANDRETH Extra Early</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELERY</td>
<td></td>
<td>LANDRETHS' Early Evergreen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf White</td>
<td></td>
<td>RANISH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Plum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Short Topped Earliest White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris Golden</td>
<td></td>
<td>Russian Scarlet Globe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CABBAGE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long Scarlet Strap Leaved</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apple shaped</td>
<td></td>
<td>SPINACH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUGAR CORN</td>
<td></td>
<td>BLOOMS Dale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Minnesota</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ever Ready</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANDRETHS</td>
<td></td>
<td>SQUASH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extra Early Bush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUCUMBER</td>
<td></td>
<td>YELLOW Summer Crook Neck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landreth First</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Squirrel</td>
<td></td>
<td>TOMATOES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Green</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extra Early Jersey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LETTUCE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Beauty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landreths' Forcing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As it is always desirable, in a garden, to have a continuous and rapid succession of crops, a system of rotation must be studied out and followed, otherwise at certain seasons part of the garden will go uncropped and a direct loss ensue, for it is only by attention to the details of a prompt succession of crops that any cash profit can be laid out of a private garden.
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-boxes, about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring, thinning them to convenient distances. The seeds of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances.

ANISE—Pimpinella sativa—Fructus—Mutilataqua. A Persian plant, the seeds of which are used as a condiment and in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery. It is a plant of the carrot family, 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 or a foot and a-half, and reaching maturity at Midsummer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BORAGOE—Borago officinalis—Fiori di Capri—Boraja. A soft, blue-flowered annual plant reaching a height of two to three feet in breadth of equal area. Leaves light green and of juicy character. A prolific bloomer. Flowers star-shaped, light blue and quite ornamental. The plant is used in the manufacture of cordials. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CARDON—Cynara cardunculus—Cardoon—Sorrel—Cardale. foliage similar in appearance to the French Artichoke. The leaf stalks, as those of the Artichoke, are blanched, and are used steamed in soup and as a salad. The seed should be sown in the early Spring, and in rows of three feet apart, and the plants thinned to one foot. In autumn the stalks should be blanched the same as Celery. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

Notes on Cooking Cardoon.—No. 47.—Stewed.—Remove the soft stalks and prickly edges; cut four inches in length and parboil for twenty minutes, cool, peel and put in a saucepan, cover with light broth whitened with flour, and let simmer. Cut lemon, chopped beet root, parsley, boil until soft, drain through a napkin, serve in a deep dish and add butter to taste. 80c.

CARAWAY—Carum carvi—Carvi—Trybesbun Confetti. The seeds used in flavoring bread, pastry and sauce, and sometimes in cheese making. Sow in drills, when the Cherry is in bloom, at three feet thick, and thin to six inches-spaces of rows. It is a hardy annual. It has a height of about one foot and continues in growth until stopped by frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CHERVIL—Anthriscus cerefolium—Cerflay—Persil—Bigjet—Kerbier. When the Peach is in bloom sow, planting the plants in drills, ten to fifteen inches apart and six to eight inches thick. It is a biennial, and its first year is spent in growth of Carrots or Parsnips, which last root it somewhat resembles in its form and hardiness. The leaves are long, narrow, and is cooked after the manner of Parsnips. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

CORIANDER—Coriandrum sativum—Coriandre—Ginger—Calantro. The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors, and in culinary operations. Sow in drills, 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. 40c.

DILL—Anethum graveolens—Aneth—Sail—Fied. The seeds of this plant are used in the flavoring of preserves and pickles, also as a plant, it has a flavor similar to that of mint. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches and thin to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

TRIAL PACKETS FOR GARDENERS.

It is the function of the seedsmen to keep up the standard of old, well-tried varieties of vegetable seeds, and establish on a firm basis any improvements or new varieties that are offered in seed catalogues. The disappointment where seedsmen have ignored the importance of the matter above referred to, gardeners, as a rule, are not prone to make experiments, but prefer adhering to the sorts they customarily plant. This, however, should not be so; and in order, therefore, to have the experienced gardener grow and test the results of the new and the well-tried sorts, we give him the benefit of our own experience in culturing, and leave for him the simple task of deciding practically the merits of our selection. We have concluded to offer FOR TRIAL ONLY, at the nominal price of 10c. cents per packet (postage free), small sample packets of the choicest vegetable seeds, by groups. These groups will not be broken. For example, a gardener wishing to test the comparative merits of First Early Cabbage, would purchase group No. 8, consisting of ten distinct packets of varieties after our catalogue, and costing twenty cents for the entire group. We suggest that a small patch of the garden be set aside as a trial, to see where the varieties can be grown side by side, or in the same rows and compared. To the gardener nothing could be more instructive and profitable at so slight a cost.

Gardeners, Truckers and Private Families having their own gardens should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

LIST OF GROUPS.

Can be Ordered by Simply Naming the Number Opposite Each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No. of Varieties</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No. of Varieties</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No. of Varieties</th>
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<td>No. 14</td>
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<td>1.12</td>
<td>No. 37</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or we will Supply the Entire List of 282 Packets (Value at $5.04) for Five Dollars, Postpaid.
EMERALD GREEN GRASS MIXTURE.  POUNDS SEED TO THE ACRE.

FOR PARKS, CROQUET AND TENNIS GROUNDS, CRICKET AND ATHLETIC FIELDS.

The Lanreth Grass Lawn Mixture which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescription is of the best chosen varieties, as respects color, permanency and vigour, and will be found clear of weed seeds. A mixture who purchased cheap, badly mixed Lawn Grass will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ungriness.

HINTS ON LAWN MAKING.

Much of the success of Lawn making depends upon the preparation of the ground. The land must be well plowed or dug and harrowed or raked to secure thorough pulverization, and all stones, roots and other impediments. The soil should then be made firm with a heavy roller and top-dressed with a good fertilizer, unless the land has received an application of seven to eight tons of very short well-rotted stable manure before plowing.

We will here remark that stable manure is the best of all fertilizers, but there being some difficulty in obtaining it and objections to its use on account of its offensive appearance and subsequent stench, Lawns may be advantageously made with greater than one-hafl.
SUGGESTIVE PRICES FOR
Grass, Field and 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 do not see what you want, ask your merchant to write to us about it, or you drop us a postal card. Latest Quotations promptly given upon application. Postage extra—at the rate of 8 cents per pound or 1 cent per two ounces.

GRASS SEEDS.

PASTURAGE GRASSES.

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 herbage and vigor of constitution. Except in the Blue Grass sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, it is not sufficient always to select the one grass indigenous to the district, for it may not possess the double quality desirable for good 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 sly, 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 farm land for the production of hay; or, if permanent pasture is desired, we are prepared to furnish mixtures for soils either heavy or light.

Meadow Fescue Grass (Festuca pratensis).—A perennial Grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round smooth stems, two to three feet high. In mountain lands of Virginia said to grow six feet high. The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture, especially in the South. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. per acre, broadcast. Per lb. 14.

LANDRETHS' MIXED LAWN GRASS.—We offer mixed Lawn $0.75 Grass seed in sealed packages of One Pound, Half Pound and Quarter Pound.

LANDRETHS' MIXED LAWN GRASS, FOR SURFACE EFFECT . . . per lb. 25

LANDRETHS' MIXED LAWN GRASS, FOR ATHLETIC GROUNDS . . . per lb. 25

LANDRETHS' GRASS MIXTURE, FOR SHADY PLACES . . . per lb. 25

For description of Lawn Making, etc., see page 51.

Pasturage Mixture for Heavy Soils.—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such grasses as experience has indicated as productive in herbage and most durable on heavy soils, Per lb. 50

Pasturage Mixture for Light Soils.—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds, divided into practical proportions between such varieties of grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects amount of leafy product and permanence. Per lb. 75

CREEPING BENT GRASS (Agrostis stolonifera) . . . Per lb. 30

Crested Dog's Tail (Cynosurus cristatus) . . . Per lb. 55

HERDS, OR Red Top Grass (Agrostis vulgaris).—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. If kept fed down close it is a good forage plant, but allowed to become rank it is wiry and unnutritious. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Per sack (50 lbs.) $1; per bush, (of 10 lbs.) $1.

JOHNSON GRASS (Sorghum halapense) . . . . Per lb. 25

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (Poa pratensis).—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 to be recommended for that purpose, being a light cropper. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. It flourishes best in limestone lands. Sow two bushels to the acre. Per bush. (14 lbs.) $1; per quart. 10.

Millet, Common . . . . per bush, (50 lbs.), $1; per quintal, 10.

Millet, Pearl . . . . per lb. 20

Millet, French . . . . per lb. 68
GRASS, FIELD AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

GRASS SEEDS.—Continued.

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, the plant, in strong soil, reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but left to ripen seed it becomes hard and woody. Sow a bushel to the acre.

Per bushel, $2; per qr. $0.10

Millet, German (Panicum Germanicum).—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut for the autumn turnips. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On Bloomdale Farm, on one occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry clean hay from three acres. Sow one bushel to the acre.

Per bushel $2; per qr. $0.10

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cockfoot (Dactylis Glomerata).—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding. It stands drought better than any other Grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. In summer it will grow more feed in a day than Blue Grass will in a week. It is disposed to grow in tussocks; a good preparation of the land and uniform and liberal seeding is a good preventive. All kinds of stock are fed of it, and it yields an enormous quantity of hay of superior quality. It succeeds well in any soil, doing especially well in moist places. Sow 2 bushels to the acre.

Per bushel $2; per qr. $0.10

Italian Rye Grass (Lolium italicum).—This is a variety of the Perennial Rye Grass, being earlier and more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and more of it, but it is not as durable. It shoots less and is a stronger feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soil, and, in this, is the best Grass for sowing, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. It is not suited for permanent pastures, for, though making a splendid appearance for one or two years, it then dries and leaves the land bare, having smothered out all other Grasses. Its strong germinative power, its rapid development, its luxuriant herbage, its hardy habit, its nutritive qualities, all point to it as a valuable Grass. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre.

Per bushel $2; per qr. $0.10

Perennial Rye Grass (Lolium Perenne).—Long a standby among the best farmers of England. Leaves long, narrow and fine. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard. It requires a moist climate, and, in such, stands for six or seven years. Perennial Rye Grass will resist overflow and does well on sloping banks, as its roots are very fibrous and mat-like. With Orchard, Timothy and Blue Grass in proper proportion is therefore formed a combination possessing the chief merits of any prescription that can be drawn. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre.

Per bushel $2; per qr. $0.10

Alfalfa or Lucerne. (Medicago sativa).—This, (not a clover) in some sections, is an important forage plant, producing an immense quantity of green food, and, under favorable conditions, large crops of hay. It requires a calcareous soil and will not succeed north of the Potomac or Ohio. The seeds are of high value as food for fowls. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre.

Per lb. $0.25

Red Clover. (Trifolium pratense).—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to ripen seed, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with Clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on sandy soils. It is a large producer, two or three tons of hay being frequently made; the aftermath is, however, light. It is keenly relished by all stock, especially horses, and is generally more free from dust than other hays. Sow to the acre, if sown alone, 10 lbs.; if mixed, 5 lbs. to the acre.

Per bushel $2; per qr. $0.10

Rough Stalk Meadow Grass (Poa trivialis).—Per lb. $0.40

Wood Meadow Grass (Poa nemoralis).—Per lb. $0.35

CLOVER SEEDS.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE. RED CLOVER. SCARLET CLOVER.

WHEATLAND, IOWA.—I have used Landreths's Seeds for fifty years, and have never been fooled in vitality nor quality.
CLOVER SEEDS.—Continued.

Alfalfa or Lucerne (Medicago Sativa).—One of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downwards till they are ten to fifteen feet deep, it resists the driest weather, and, when every blade of grass droops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in spring growth. It does not succeed on compact clay nor on land with impermeable subsoil. Far from exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre . . . . . . per lb. $0.16

Bokhara Clover (Medicago Alba).—Per 50 lbs. per lb. 65

Red Clover (Trifolium pratense).—This is the most widely cultivated of all the pasturage plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smoothes noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does best on stiff loams. Its habit of growth is rapid, and, though naturally a biennial, may, by close pasturage, be made to last three or more years. Sow in Autumn, south of the Potomac or Ohio, and in Spring in Northern States. Sow 16 pounds to the acre . . . . . . per bush. 60 lbs. $1.40

Scarlet or Crimson Clover (Trifolium incarnatum).—The most beautiful of all Clovers, readily distinguished by the bright crimson color of its flowers. Exceedingly productive and very palatable to cattle. It is the latest of all the Clover family, and thus affords a desirable succession of green food. At present in much demand. Has proved exceedingly valuable, both as a cattle-feeding Clover and as a green manure for plowing under. In the latitude of Philadelphia it may be sown any time between March and September. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre . . . . . . per lb. 60

White Dutch Clover (Trifolium repens).—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will not grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre . . . . . . per lb. 60

YELLOW TREFOL CLOVER (Medicago Lupulina) per lb. 25

BIRD SEED,

Canary Bird Seed Mixed . . . . . . per bush. 1; per lb. 10

We offer ORIGINAL SEALED PACKAGES OF MIXED BIRD SEED at 10 cents per pound. Postage 3 cents extra, if sent by mail.

The packages contain a mixture of Canaries, Hemp, Miller and Rapeseed, the combination of these feeding substances will be found to be in correct proportion and to comprise everything necessary to the sustenance of Cage Birds. Bird seeds in these packages have proved to be acceptable to owners of valuable birds, many of which are injured by the feeding of foul, fermented or dusty seeds.

Canary Seed Unmixed . . . . . . per bush. 1; per lb. 10

Bird Millet . . . . . . per bush. 1; per pt. 15

Cattle-ash Bone . . . . . . per bush. 1; per lb. 10

English Rape . . . . . . per bush. 1; per lb. 10

German Summer Rape . . . . . . per bush. 1; per lb. 10

Hemp Seed . . . . . . per bush. 1; per lb. 15

Lettuce Seed . . . . . . per bush. 1; per lb. 15

Maw Seed . . . . . . per bush. 1; per lb. 15

Mocking-bird Food (screw-top bottle) . . . . . . per bottle 30

Unhulled Rice for Java Sparrows . . . . . . per bush. 1; per lb. 10

Wild Rice . . . . . . per bush. 1; per lb. 20

TOBACCO SEED.

Tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel, with subsoil of light brown or red clay, develop the best stemming Tobacco and fillers. Flat lands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Limestone soils, dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burleigh, which, when well grown, is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts. The list of so-called varieties of Tobacco runs up into hundreds, many the result only of a difference in soil. We have selected a limited number of varieties of such as will meet any requirement under the classification of adaptability. We solicit orders for seed, believing our stocks to be of excellence, and knowing a change of seed, when good stock can be obtained, is generally of great advantage to the planter.

The varieties of seed which we offer are as follows:

SEED (to produce)—Yellow Plug Wrappers.

Yellow Orinoco . . . . . . . . . per lb. $4.00; per oz. $0.40

SEED (to produce)—Dark Plug Wrappers.

Hestor . . . . . . per lb. $4.00; per oz. 40

Tuckanoe . . . . . . per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

SEED (to produce)—Fillers.

Sweet Orinoco . . . . . . . . . per lb. $4.00; per oz. 40

Flannagan . . . . . . per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

Big Frederick . . . . . . per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

Burleigh . . . . . . per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

SEED (to produce)—Origins.

Lanith—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania . . . . per lb. $6.50; per oz. 65

Acclimated Havana . . . . . . per lb. 5.00; per oz. 50

Connecticut Seed Leaf . . . . . . per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

Maryland Broad Leaf . . . . . . per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

SEED (to produce)—Fillers.

Lanith—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania . . . . per lb. $6.50; per oz. 65

Pennsylvania (Lancaster Co., Pa.) . . . . . . per lb. 5.00; per oz. 50

Glissner . . . . . . per lb. 6.50; per oz. 65

Havana . . . . . . per lb. 5.00; per oz. 50

Sumatra . . . . . . per lb. 5.00; per oz. 50

SEED (for) Cigarettes.

Hyco . . . . . . per lb. $4.00; per oz. 40

Bradley—Broad-leaved . . . . . . per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

Sterling . . . . . . per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

COTTON SEED.

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

Extra Early Carolina . . . . . . per bush. $1.50; per lb. 35

Sea Island . . . . . . per bush. 1; per lb. 20

Upland . . . . . . per bush. 1; per lb. 20

BOARDMAN, FLA.—I have been using your seeds for thirty years, and never knew them to fail. They are the optimates in the way of seeds.
## MISCELLANEOUS.

### BARLEY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two-rowed, Spring</td>
<td>per bush, $1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>per bush, $1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BROOM CORN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>per bush, $1.00; qt. 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BUCKWHEAT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silver Hull, Pure</td>
<td>per bush, $1.00; qt. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>per bush, $1.00; qt. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>per bush, $1.00; qt. 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CASTOR BEANS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td>per lb. 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FLAX SEED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per qt.</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LUPIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>per bush, $6.00; qt. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>per bush, 6.00; qt. 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MUSHROOM SPAWN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In bricks</td>
<td>per brick (of about 11/2 lbs.) 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OSAKE ORANGE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Hedges</td>
<td>per bush, $5.00; per lb. 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OATS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probstei—A fine White Oat.</td>
<td>per bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian White—One of the best</td>
<td>A strong grower and good crop, highly recommended as showy and profitable per bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surprise</td>
<td>per bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Winter—For twenty-five years we have been growing this very hardy productive Oat extensively on our Virginia plantation. No other variety tested there can compare with it. In Virginia we sow it from September 15 to November 15; pasture it during Winter and cut from it a greater number of pounds of grain than any other Oat will produce in that section. A production of 60 bushels of exceedingly heavy grain to the acre is not uncommon. The grain is dark, evidently remotely derived from a black-hulled variety. We have sown this Oat on our Bloomsdale, Pa., farm in the month of March, and have cut 65 bushels in September</td>
<td>per lb. postpaid, 18c; per bush 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Rust Proof</td>
<td>per bush</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUNFLOWER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>per bush, $2.00; per lb. 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VETCHES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>per bush, 4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>per bush, 6.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEED WHEAT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dietz Longborry</td>
<td>per bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulcaster</td>
<td>per bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fultz</td>
<td>per bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANDRETH</td>
<td>per bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Mediterranean</td>
<td>per bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genese</td>
<td>per bush</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POTATOES (Prices Variable).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burbank’s Seedling</td>
<td>per bbl. $3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Downing</td>
<td>per bbl. $2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota Red</td>
<td>per bbl. $2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Rose</td>
<td>per bbl. $2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman</td>
<td>per bbl. $2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Ohio—Most productive early sort</td>
<td>per bbl. $1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Vermont</td>
<td>per bbl. $1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landreths’ Farmers’ Alliance</td>
<td>per bbl. postpaid, 25c; per peck, $1.00; per bush, $3.00; per bbl. $ (See description, page 91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landreths’ Garfield</td>
<td>per bbl. $2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landreths’ State of Nature</td>
<td>per bbl. $2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth Pearl</td>
<td>per bbl. $2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peerless</td>
<td>per bbl. $1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island Rose</td>
<td>per bbl. $1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Mountain (especially recommended)</td>
<td>per bbl. $1.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GRASS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Snowflake</td>
<td>per bbl. $2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Harvest (see page 51)</td>
<td>per lb. postpaid, 25c; per 1/4 bbl. $1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potatoes—Yellow</td>
<td>per bbl. $1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato Seed—Hybridized</td>
<td>per paper, 1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Grass, Field and Agricultural Seeds.**

If you want varieties of seeds not kept by your merchant, be sure to get them for you or you can write to us yourself.
PLANTS (in Season).

Shipment at purchaser’s risk. We will not ship plants or roots C. O. D.

PLANTS AND ROOTS.

We grow at Bloomsdale 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 (Conover’s Colossal).—Two-year-old roots.
Per 100, 60c.; per 1000, $1.00

Asparagus (Palmetto).—Two-year-old roots.
Per 100, 75c.; per 1000, $1.00

Artichoke (Jerusalem).—per qt. 20c.; post-paid, 40c.; per bushel, 2.50

Cabbage Plants (Cold Frame).—Ready March and April. Early Jersey Wakefield.
Per 100, $1.00; per 1000, 8.00

Cabbage Plants (Hornun).—Ready after April. Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Drumhead, Succession, Landreth’s Earliest, Bloomsdale Market.
Per 100, 50c.; per 1000, 3.00

Cauliflower Plants (Cold Frame).—Ready in March and April. Early Snowball.
Per doz. 75c.; per 100, 4.00

Cauliflower Plants (Hornun).—Per doz. 30c.; per 100, $1.50; per 1000, 10.00

Celery Plants.—Ready July 1. Golden Self-Blanching, Golden Dwarf, White Plume, Giant Pascal, etc. See Midsummer Price List.

Egg Plants.—Ready in May and June. Landreth’s Improved Large Purple. Out of hotbeds.
Per doz. 50c.; per 100, 3.00

Hop Roots.
Per 100, $2.00; per doz. 50

Horse Radish Sets.
Per doz. 15c.; 100, 50c.; 1000, $1.00; by mail, per doz. 20

Pepper Plants.—Ready in May and June. Large Sweet Bell.
Per doz. 20c.; per 100, 1.00

Rhubarb Roots.
Each 10c.; per doz. 75c.; per 100, 5.00

Sage (Holt’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 15c.; per doz. 1.00

Sweet Potato Plants.—Ready in May and June. We grow large quantities of the following varieties, and are in position to make contracts for large lots: Red Nansenmond, Yellow Nansenmond.
Per 100, 25c.; per 1000, 2.00

Tomato Plants.—Ready in May and June. We make a specialty of Tomato plants, and can always supply through the season well-grown plants of the leading varieties.
Per doz. 20c.; per 100, $1.00; per 1000, 8.00

FERTILIZERS.

Agricultural Salt.
per bag, 200 lbs., $2.00

Buston Bone Meal, fine, per ton, $12.00; 100 lbs., $2.25; 5-lb. bag, 25c.

Bovine’s $35.00 Phosphate.
per ton, $25.00; per bag, 200 lbs., 75

Baker’s Food for Flowers.
per peck, small, 35c.; large 50

Cotton Seed Meal.
per ton, $5.00; per 100 lbs., 2.00

Ground Bone.
per ton, $2.50; per 200 lbs., $3.50; per 50 lbs., 25

Ground Flax Seed.
per lb., 10

Ground Plaster.
per bbl., 3.00

Guano.
per ton, $5.00; per 100 lbs., $0.50; 1 lb. box, 10

Kainit.
per bag, 200 lbs., 2.00

Landreth’s Lawn Fertilizer.
per ton, $4.00; per 100 lbs., $1.00; per 25 lbs., 25

Muriate of Potash.
per lb., 41

Nitrate of Soda.
per lb., 41

Peat, Jersey.
per ton, $1.25; per bushel, 50

Rock Salt.
per ton, $7.00; per 100 lbs., 0.00

Sulphate of Potash.
per lb., 0.00

Swiftsure Superphosphate.
per ton, $3.00; per bag, 200 lbs., 4.00

Wood Ashes.
per ton, $2.50; per bbl., 5.00

INSECTICIDES.

Carbolic Powder.
per lb., 10

Granulated Tobacco and Sulphur.
in pkgs. 1, 2, 3, and 40 lbs., each

Hellebore, White Powdered.
1 lb., 15c.; 5 lb., 75c.; 25

London Purple.
per lb., 25

Paris Green.
in 1, 2, 3, and 5 lb. cans, per lb. 32

Peralu Insect Powder.
in bottle, 15c.; per 100

SUGAR SHOT.
in lbs. only, 3c. per lb.; 100 lbs., $4.00; 500 lbs. 25

Thymo-Cresol, or Sheep Dip.
in cans, per gal. $2.00; 1 gal. 15

Whale Oil Soap, or Whale Oil.
in bags, per lb. 65

Whale Oil Soap.
2 lbs. can, 20c.; 5-lb. can, 40c.; per lb. in bulk 65

POULTRY FOOD AND REQUISITES.

Prair’s Poultry Food.
per pkg. 25

American Developing Food.
per pkg. 25

Cheltenham Poultry Food.
1-lb. pkg. 30

Coarse Ground Bone.
in lbs. only, $2.50; lb. 25

Chicken Points, Stoneware.
2 gal., $2.00; 1 gal., 90c.; ½ gal. 75

Chicken Points, Galvanized.
50

Grape Wires.
10

Ground Oyster Shells.
per lb., 2.00

Haven’s Climax Condition Powder.
per pkg. 25

NEST EGGS.

Wainwright’s Medicated.
doz. 20c.; each 63

Porcelain.
doz. 25c.; each 63

Woodward’s Medicated.
doz. 30c.; each 64

HOTBED CLOTH.

Medium.
price per yard, 8c.; heavy, 10½c.; extra heavy, water proof 20

HOTBED SASH.

3 feet x 2, 6 feet (1 inch thick).
each 1.50

Same size, glazed and painted.
each 1.50

Glass Cutters.
each 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grafting Wax.
per lb. 30

Plant Protectors.
per 100, 1.50; per doz. 25

Roofea, for tying up plants.
per lb. 15

Gardener’s Twelve.
per ball 15

Mole Traps, Wrought Iron—Imported.
each 30

Mole Traps, Oiled Pattern.
each 1.50

Mole Traps, Perfection Pattern.
each 2.00

Seed Drills, J. I. Case-Keeler Combined Machine.
12.00

Seed Drills, J. I. Case-Keeler Complete Machine.
9.00

Seed Drills, Mathew Pattern.
6.50

Seed Drills, New Model.
6.00

If you want varieties of seeds not kept by your merchant, he can get them for you or you can write to us yourself.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL CARRIES

Landreths' Seeds to Every Post-Office.

LANDRETH PAYS THE POSTAGE ON SEEDS ORDERED IN FLAT PAPERS, OUNCES AND ½ LBS.

THE PURCHASER pays the postage on Seeds ordered in pounds or fractions of pounds, the rate being eight cents per pound—this on Peas, Beans and Corn is equal to eight cents a pint.

ORDERS FOR SEEDS must be accompanied by the cash which can be remitted by Check, Draft, Post-Office or Money-Order. To the value of the Seeds should be added the eight cents per pound to cover postage—otherwise the eight cents per pound will be deducted from the cash sent and the quantity of Seed reduced accordingly.

WE WILL POST SEEDS ordered by mail the day the order is received. No order will be too small to receive our most particular attention; no order will be too large to be executed. We have mailed as much as a ton of Seeds in four-pound packages to a single address. Nothing of a business nature is a bother to us. See our Remarks to Purchasers on second page of cover.

Our business, founded in 1784, is the seventh in antiquity of the old Commercial Establishments in Philadelphia, and the tenth in the United States, there being not forty firms in America of over 100 years of establishment.

Address letters simply

[Signature]


OUR PUBLICATIONS,

Noted below, will be mailed FREE to any of our customers desiring them, but to others only on receipt of price.

LANDRETH'S COMPAANION FOR THE GARDEN AND FARM, published in 1884, our Centennial year, is a handsomely illustrated book (13 ½ x 11) in colors. As we have a limited number of copies left, we will mail them free to any one who has not yet received a copy, on receipt of five cents in stamps to cover postage.

LANDRETH'S SEED CATALOGUE, 1895, in English, German, French, Spanish and Swedish. A valuable annual on rural matters. Free to all applicants.

THE CABBAGE FAMILY, its History, etc. The Value and Culture of Roots for Stock Feeding; Prize Essays on Celery Culture; are four distinct pamphlets, written by practical men, and invaluable aids to the Market Gardener. Price, 25 cents each, but free to our customers.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST OF IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS. Mailed free.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ON AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MATTERS, in all branches. Mailed free.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST OF DUTCH BULBS AND TUBERS, for Fall planting, will be ready September 1st of each year. Application received at any time, and copies mailed free as soon as issued.

LANDRETH'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, VINES, FRUITS, etc., will be furnished upon application. It will be found very complete, containing practical descriptions of nearly everything desirable.

"LANDRETH ON CABBAGE,"
"PEA CULTURE,"
"ONION CULTURE IN THE SOUTH" (IN PREPARATION),
"ALBUM OF VIEWS OF SEED FARMS," ten cents per copy.

"SEEDS FOR MIDSUMMER AND AUTUMN SOWING IN THE GULF STATES," a pamphlet of 24 pages, giving also some of the principal statistics of market gardening in the Gulf States for Northern markets.

Copies (excepting those noted) will be sent free to our customers upon application.

Send for a copy of "MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES," by Burnett Landreth, just published. Price, One Dollar per copy, postpaid, but given free on retail mail orders for vegetable seeds of $5.00 and upwards from retail customers ordering direct from us.

Address,

D. Landreth & Sons,
Seed Farmers and Merchants,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AN ALBUM OF FARM VIEWS.—D. Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia, who own the extensive seed farm near Bristol, known throughout the continent as "Bloomsdale," and whose firm was organized one hundred and eleven years ago, have issued a magnificent work of art in the shape of an "Album of Farm Views." It is of the size and general make-up of the familiar albums of "World's Fair Views," and contains twenty-four full page photographs of different portions of the firm's large farms, buildings and growing crops, as illustrative of the development of the interest of seed growing, which is certainly the most advanced branch of agriculture. The publication is so entirely novel and unique—no seed firm in the world showing so complete an establishment, and none in America so extensive, that it does great credit to the popular firm which issues it and one worthy of extended praise. The Intelligencer returns thanks for the copy received.—Doylestown Intelligencer, October 22, 1894.

Copies will be mailed in applicants on receipt of ten cents.
LANDRETHS' VEGETABLE SEEDS

In 5c. or 10c. Flat Papers or Packets.

All varieties of Landreth's Vegetable Seeds offered on pages 17 to 53 of this list are put up in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers or Packets (excepting certain rare specialties otherwise noted).

We will mail them in any desired quantity to any part of the United States, free of Postage. Each packet bears a handsomely-colored illustration of the vegetable, with printed description and directions for cultivation, together with date of issue, a new feature introduced by us to protect the planter, and not followed by any other seed house.

Landreth's Flower Seeds are put up in neatly colored illustrated papers. For list and prices see Landreth's Flower Seed List, pages 5 to 13.

SEALED PACKAGES.

These packages are of cardboard, with colored illustration of the vegetable and directions for its culture, and are offered to protect the planter who has confidence in our seeds and the reputable merchant who handles our seeds in competition with his neighbor, who may possibly have a few of ours and the balance common stock—cheap stuff from any and every source; no matter its origin so it is cheap.

Under our system purchasers who desire our seeds are certain of getting them and profiting by our practical experience as Seed Farmers. There are tens of thousands of dollars' worth of Garden Seeds palmed off annually upon the public as Landreths' which we have never supplied.

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 rates per quart named in our price list; no quantity will be furnished for less than 5c. Postage extra, if by mail, on 1 pints, 8 cents; 1/3 pints, 3 cents. Larger quantities should be ordered in bulk—see our monthly Price-Current.

IN HALF-POUNDS AND QUARTER-POUNDS. All smaller Vegetable Seeds are put up in 1/4 and 1/2 pounds and will be supplied at the rates per pound named in our monthly Price-Current. Postage, if by mail, 8 cents per pound additional (1/4 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 bags, wired and sealed with our "Bell" Trade-mark, to distinguish them from imported imitation and spurious stock, offered at lower prices:

- Landreth's Extra Early Peas, in red bags, of 1, 1/2, 1/4 and 1/2 bushels.
- Landreth's First in Market Beans, in crad bags, " " " "
- Landreth's Scarlet Beans, in yellow bags, " " " "
- Landreth's Pink Eye Wax Beans, in pink bags, " " " "
- Saddleback Wax Beans, in buff bags, of 1, 1/2, 1/4 and 1/2 bushels.
- Bloomdale Spinach, in blue bags, of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 pounds.
- No charge for bags and sealing.

SEEDS IN BULK. All the other varieties of Vegetables, as well as Field and Agricultural Seeds, named in our list, whether by the pound, bushel, ounce or quart (or precisely the quantity you may need), we will supply at the prices named in our monthly Price-Current. See our "Remarks to Purchasers," second page of cover, and mail your orders early.

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 soon and expensively dissipated.

ADDRESS

D. Landreth & Sons,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MARION, ALA.—Your seeds are excellent. My father used them and so did my grandfather, over fifty years ago, when they lived in Virginia.
A HOTBED—PARIS GREEN.

HOW TO MAKE A HOTBED.

DEFINITION.—It is a box or frame without bottom or top, made for one, two or four sash, as in the illustration. It may be made permanent of brick or stone, or temporary of plank or one-inch common boards, the back board about twenty inches high, one half greater elevation than the front, which should be twelve to fourteen inches—the whole made to support a sash or several of any dimensions, the best of about three by seven feet. The back being higher than the front gives a declivity to the sash, thus casting off the rain, which it would not do if flat.

The box at proper season is placed upon a bed of fermenting material, which, making a gentle and continuous heat, warms up a layer of soil resting upon it, and thus germinates seed and forces plants into rapid growth.

MANURE.—The value of the bed depends principally upon the character of the fermenting material. This should be rich stable manure (no cow dung) forked over two or three times at intervals of a week and kept in a deep and compact pile till it begins to smoke or steam, indicating that the process of fermentation has set in. If the dung be very rich in grain an addition of forest leaves is desirable, as they serve to prolong the period of fermentation, which otherwise might be too rapid.

LOCATION AND MAKING.—Selecting a well-drained location, and its never flooded by rain, execute a pit one or two feet deep, and one foot longer and one foot broader than the box. Into this place six inches of tough hvenv made, corn stalks, leaves or straw, for drainage, and on it tightly fork in the fermenting dung and trump it firmly down to a depth of two feet. Place on the box and fill the sash lightly, cover with mats and allow fermentation to again proceed, breaking up with heat on the outside all around at an angle of 45°. Place on top of the manure a layer of three inches of rich, moist, finely pulverized soil. In a day or so the temperature will rise to 90°. When the temperature has fallen to 80° destroy all the weeds which have sprouted, and sow the seed for which the bed is intended. Cover every night with mats to exclude frost and give air during the day, never allowing the temperature to fall below 75° or rise above 90°. The secret of growing good plants is to give plenty of air; else the plants will be sickly, spindly, stunted. Short, stocky plants are what are desired. Sow the seed in rows three inches apart and one-quarter to one-third inch deep, and cover by sifting on fine earth.

CARE OF HOTBEDS.—Water every morning. Remove the mats every morning about 9 o'clock, give air about 10 o'clock. Cut off the air in the afternoon as soon as the air becomes the least chilly. Cover with mats before sunset. Hotbeds should be covered early in the evening. To retain their heat, and in the morning uncovered when the sun rests upon the glass, as every effort should be made to give the plants all the sunlight possible, as its rays are vivifying to a degree beyond the amount of its heat, it having a chemical and physiological effect beyond explanation. Even dull weather is better than no light, consequently it is a bad plan to cover sashes with mats, except for the direct purpose of keeping out cold. Peppers and Egg Plants require more heat than other plants. Success depends on bottom heat from the manure, top heat from the sun, water from daily application, and air at midnight. Without plenty of air the other requisites will be fruitless.

All seedlings should be transplanted into other hotbeds or intermediate beds when two inches high.

Hotbeds may be used for forcing Lettuce, Radish, Egg Plant, Pepper, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Ornamental Flowers.

ARTIFICIAL HEAT.—We have known locations where stable manure for hotbeds was not readily obtained, and to meet such conditions we give the following directions for manufacturing a fermenting material for the production of a moderate and continuous heat, the quantities named being sufficient for a box twelve by seven feet. Take as the crude materials, 500 lbs. of straw, 3 bush, Powdered Quickline, 6 lbs. Muriatic Acid, 6 lbs. Saltpetre.

Having prepared the excavation of proper dimensions, spread three or four inches of forest leaves or old hay in the bottom. Upon this spread eight inches of the straw, tramp it down and light with one-third part of the quickline. Dilute the six pounds of nitric acid with twenty gallons of water, and, by means of an old broom, sprinkle the bed with one-third part of the solution. Make another layer of eight inches of straw, applying quickline and the solution as before. Repeat for a third layer. Upon this make a fourth layer of straw, and upon it sprinkle the four pounds of saltpetre dissolved in thirty gallons of water. Place the box in position, bank up outside, within the box spread three inches rich, finely pulverized earth, and put on the sash. A heat will soon be generated which will continue for two or three weeks.

PARIS GREEN TO KILL BUGS.

Experiments at Bloomdale to test upon various plants their power of resistance to injury by Paris Green.

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Four applications made at intervals of four days and each time the leaves dusted in the early morning with Paris Green. The Paris Green mixed with ground land plaster in proportions as designated. The plants all being in the rough leaf and two to three inches high.

RESULT.—Squash proved to have the most resistance to the poison and to the stoppage of the leaf pores. Pumpkin, second strongest. Cucumber, third strongest. Watermelon, fourth strongest. Citron Melon, the least vigorous.

YADKINVILLE, N. C.—I have been an annual customer of Landreth's Seeds for fifteen years, and my parents forty years earlier. My neighbors all depend on me to get your seeds for them.
FORMULAS FOR SPRAYING MIXTURES.
Prepared at the Agricultural Station, Cornell University.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate .................................... 6 pounds
Quicklime .................................................. 4
Water ......................................................... 48 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Shake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate ................................... 1 ounce
Ammonia .................................................... 9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purpose as Bordeaux.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green .............................................. 1 pound
Water ...................................................... 250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris Green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate .................................... 1 pound
Water ......................................................... 15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris Green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

HELLEBORE.

Fresh white hellebore ................................ 1 ounce
Water ......................................................... 3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard soap .................................................. ½ pound
Boiling water ............................................. 1 gallon
Kerosene ................................................... 1 gallon

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.

J. I. CASE-KEELER SEEDER AND FERTILIZER

Drills Plants

Peas, Beans, Fodder Corn, Beet, Turnip,
Celery, Radish, Salsify, Cabbage, Lettuce, Etc.
Corn, Beans, Watermelon, Cucumber,
Squash, Delinted Cotton Seed, Beet, Etc.

Drills or plants all kinds of Fertilizers on top of the soil, in with the seed or under the seed. Drills all kinds of Seeds in a continuous row or in hills any distance apart. Seeder and Fertilizer are taken off machine like other attachments. Simple, accurate and cheap. Eight machines in one. Sold separately if desired.

PRICE (Combined, with all Tools), $12.00.
PRICE (Complete, without extra Tools), $9.00.

LIMA BEAN.

Kaihn's Improved Lima.

A marked advance upon the ordinary Large Jersey Lima, being larger and much more showy, both in the pod or when shelled, either green or dry.

Price, per qt., 50 cts.; postage 15 cts. per qt. extra.
PERIODS FOR SOWING SEEDS.

As Indicated by the Blooming of Trees.

1st Period.

The Blooming of the Peach...Peach.

Do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

2d Period.

The blooming of the Cherry...Peach.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

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Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

3d Period.

The blooming of the Pear...All the above.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

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Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

4th Period.

The blooming of the Apple...All preceding.

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Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Imports, into the United States, of Potatoes, During the Year Ending June 30, 1904.

Reported to Landreth & Sons by the Statistical Department of Agriculture.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.


BELGIUM

51,720  $16,844

GERMANY

41,462  15,554

Netherlands

25,288  9,697

Bermuda

40,943  12,282

Canada—Nova Scotia, N. Brunswick, etc.

158,620  59,354

MEXICO

1,342  1,343

CUBA

25,681  17,335

CHINA

1,167  282

ALL OTHER COUNTRIES

5,317  3,080

TOTAL

3,002,578  1,277,191

GARDENERS’ COMPLAINTS.

Some of the Things which go Toward Making Seccedmen Weary of Life.—The Vitality and Purity of Seeds.

The writer having an experience of twenty years behind the counter of a seed store in Hamburg, and having worked in an Experimental Garden in Pennsylvania, in which part of the United States he lived for ten years, has met with many curious incidents, showing the unreasonable complaints of farmers and gardeners who sow seed either for pleasure or profit.

The most common experience in the way of foolish complaints is the claim, so often unreasonably made that one of a number of varieties of seed failed to develop as perfectly on some previous occasion, the complainant forgetting to award praise for the ninety nine and nine varieties which gave satisfactory results. The gardeners expecting a vesture in seeds to be far more certain than any other business speculation, notwithstanding the influences bearing upon germination, plant nutrition, climate and physical conditions, and beyond the control, it is the unreasonable claim of inexperienced and ignorant persons that if seeds do not grow when put into the ground it is always because they are bad. Now, this is a silly charge, for good seeds may be in whole or part fail to grow for very many reasons or causes, as for instance, improper or insufficient preparation of the ground, unsatisfactory time of sowing, too deep or too shallow, insufficient moisture, excess of moisture, cold, heat, depredations of insects, or above all the surface, unfavorable climate or atmosphere, deficiency or excess of natural forces which we do not understand.

The writer has been called upon to view hundreds of poor crops which the gardeners have claimed to be due to the sowing of unvital seed, but generally he has been able to point out to the gardeners extended pieces here and there where the germination had been perfect, proving that the failure in some portions was due to imperfect preparation of land or bad sowing, as respects time, depth of covering, or if the seed had a vitality of eighty or ninety per cent, over one last in a hundred feet of row it was equally vital all over the patch. Another class of complaints are from those who attempt to assure the seed merchant that every one of a number of varieties of seeds show vitality or unreasonably low, if not entirely zero, and if a nurseryman or seed merchant who had sold them a second time would send out seeds all of which were unvital, he might make a mistake with one, but not with all. It is clearly obvious that when all the seeds of an entire purchase are vital, or differently, entirely fail, the fault is in the preparation of the land, the sowing, the soil, insects or the season.

An amusing incident in the writer’s experience shows how groundless some complaints are. A customer came in one day, and with fire in his eye, said he had a T vacant. He had purchased a packet of cabbage, sworn it in a carefully prepared bed, and watched and watered it carefully for a period of two weeks and never a single came up. He visited the seed store and complained, when one of the firm was fortunate enough to explain the many causes for the failure of seed to germinate, and induced him to take another packet free of charge and try it again. In ten days the customer made another visit to the store, and said he called the second time to apologize for his display of indignation, and in explanation said that when he made his original purchase he wore his best suit, and upon going home had laid it aside for future use, and when he had occasion to put it on again, much to his surprise and chagrin, he found the cabbage seed in his vest pocket. He was about as minded but honest.

The seed merchant is frequently berated by a certain unreasonable class of gardeners who lay the entire failure of the seed upon him, and when on the other hand the crops develop of the sorts proportions by reason of favorable conditions, the same class of gardeners want a program from the seed merchant for the gardener’s district. No class of purchasers are so unreasonable as seed purchasers, for they look for perfection in an article yet unborn. The cattle breeder knows full well that young stock does not always turn out as she desires, but he ever so wisely as to cross-breeding.

The seed merchant often receives complaint that a lot of cheap seeds purchased at random gave as good results as a more costly article, the complainant forgetting that he cannot rely upon cheap seeds, for the following year they may be vitally bad.

The gardener cannot manufacture vegetables or flowers, nor the farmer grains or potatoes, as the mechanic makes an engine, or a shoemaker a boot. The gardener has to trust to the hidden processes of nature as developed by moisture, heat, chemical action and nutrition. He can only help nature, and outcomes is powerless to do that, and when some natural action fails, he or eons or transplants at an unreasonable period, he should not lay the blame upon the seed merchant, unless well assured that the seeds sold are positively unvital or positively untrue as to representation of kind.—The Village Record, June 6, ’94.

Philadelphia’s Growth in 20 Years 1874-1894.

The statistics below will indicate the importance of the Quaker City—the second in population in the United States and the first in the number of colleges.

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SCARLET CLOVER.

Our field experience with Scarlet or Crimson Clover, as it is variously called, dates back to 1871, when we first grew it as a field crop on our Virginia farm. Many years before that we grew it experimentally in our Trial Grounds. This August we have sown 100 acres to plow down as a green manure next April.

Its value is,

1st. For Pasturage in Winter and early Spring. If not pastured too closely it will afterwards make a crop for cutting for green feeding, later on for hay, or still later for plowing under.

2d. For Cutting Green in April and May as food for horses or cows; sowing as it is tilled. It will be found fully four to five weeks earlier than Red Clover, consequently it admits of very early cutting. The New Jersey Experimental Station estimates that one acre in April and May will feed ten cows for twenty days. In New Jersey fifteen tons of green stuff has been cut to the acre. Its composition and digestibility is better than Red Clover, but of course animals must not be permitted to overfeed.

3d. For Hay. In dry hay it gives a product of 1 to 2 tons to the acre of a quality similar to Red Clover. The stems, when the crop is in bloom, vary from 2 to 5 feet long according to soil.

4th. For Green Manuring, or Plowing Under. This may be done in April or May and is its chief merit because of its wonderful development by that date both above and below ground. Like Red Clover it roots to great depths, even as much as six feet, and gathers the spread out potash of the soil, drawing it up and concentrating it near the surface, where subsequent and less deeply-rooting crops can get it.

The New Jersey Experimental Station estimates its value in potash and nitrogen at thirty dollars to the acre. Of course this is a laboratory test and a book maker’s calculation, but the field experience of hundreds of observant farmers seems to sustain the estimate as the result of plowing it under. In Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, where it is best known, the results have been phenomenal.

SOIL.—It will not flourish on wet land, but it will grow on poor, sandy soil or on thin, worn-out lands but of course naturally does better as the soil improves. Its effect is most noticeable on worn-out fields and we especially recommend it to the owners of such in Cotton and Tobacco sections.

SEEDING.—In New Jersey and south to the Potomac it should be sown between 1st July and 15th August. South of the Potomac it can be sown in September and October according to latitude. Fifteen pounds should be broadcasted to the acre; the land well-plowed and harrowed before and after seeding. It should be very lightly covered. It does not do well sown with grain as it cannot be cut green nor pastured when among grain, while for plowing under it needs to be turned down before the grain is ripe.

It can be sown to great advantage in Apple, Pear and Peach orchards after the tillage has ceased. Its manurial effect upon Peach trees is very remarkable. It can also be broadcasted with Buckwheat or sown among fields of Tomatoes, Corn and Cabbage, or any crop where the culture is over by the first of September, the clover to remain after the named crops are removed.

Growing more rapidly than Red Clover, it develops before Winter a mat-like covering over the ground, protecting it from the injurious effects of exposure to wind and sun during Winter. In this respect it is better than Rye, because it is equally quick and more fertilizing, being a potash plant. Sown in such places as indicated, it can be plowed down any time in the Spring to a profit four times its cost.

COST.—The cost of seed to sow an acre is about $1.00 to $1.50. The expenses of preparing the land to sow and plowing the Clover under can be calculated by any farmer. The estimated value to the acre of Scarlet Clover as a green manure is thirty dollars.

An experiment conducted with a Corn crop following a crop of Crimson Clover, the seed of which costs one dollar to the acre, and the various operations of plowing and harrowing four dollars—a total of five dollars—gave as much Corn to the acre as an application of twenty dollars’ worth of Nitrate of Soda.

We can furnish seed of crop 1894 any time during the Spring or Summer of 95, the new crop of 95 not being ready for shipment till about 1st August, too late for many operations. The ’94 crop will be found to be quite as good as the ’95 crop. The price varies, but will be about $4.50 per bushel of 60 lbs.

Orders may be sent us in advance, for shipment at any date desired.

MUSHROOMS.

Any Mushroom, or Toad Stool, the stem of which under-ground springs from a cup or socket, or which has any suggestion of such a socket, should be set down as poisonous. The most intensely poisonous of Mushrooms—the Amariata bulbosa and the Amariata vernus—are generally found in the woods, though sometimes in the open field. They are positively deadly, taking effect ten hours after eating.

D. Landreth & Sons,
Practical Seed Farmers and Merchants,
21 and 23 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The firm of David Landreth & Sons, founded in 1794, is the seventh in order of the old Commercial Establishments in Philadelphia, and the tenth in the United States, there being not thirty firms of over 100 years of establishment.
1732 - An ancient date on Bloomsdale Farm.

1784 - Date of founding of Landreths Seed Business.

1807 - Date of erection of No. 2 Warehouse.

Illustration of one of the Bloomsdale Tenant Houses.

Bloomsdale Farm Office.