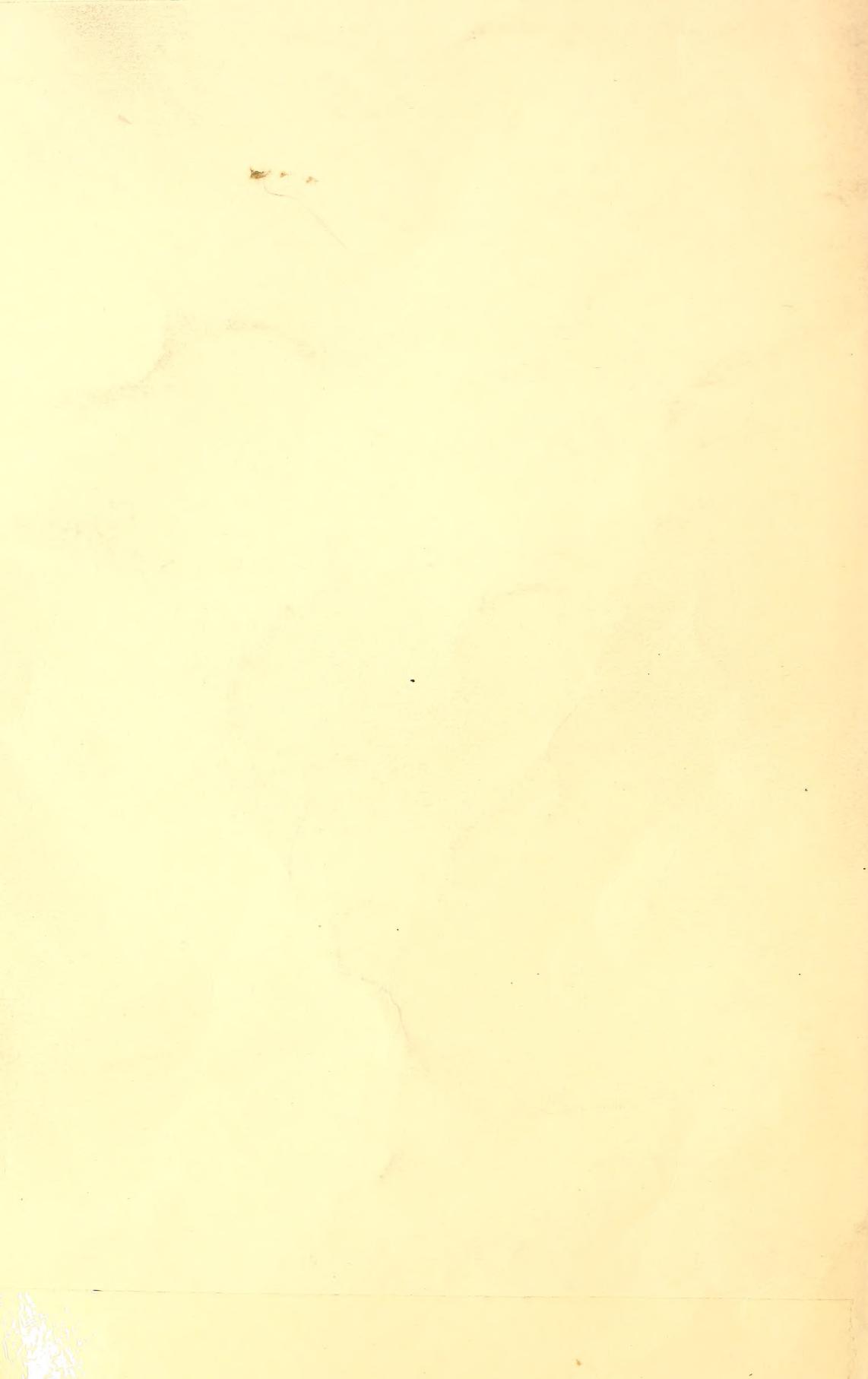


Historic, archived document

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



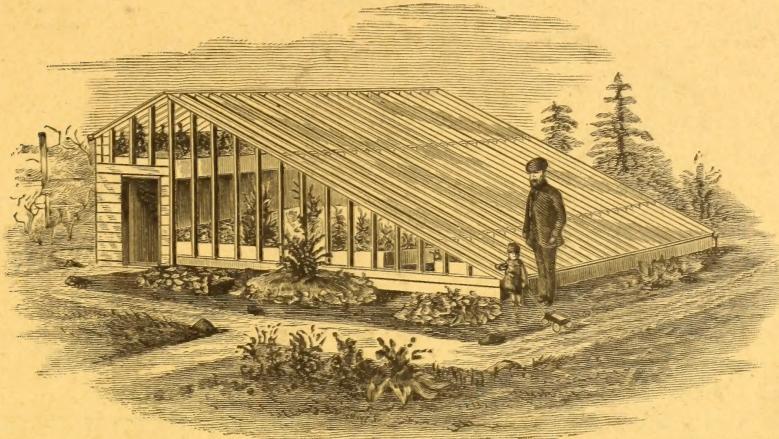
1888
SEPTEMBER, 1888.



A. I. ROOT'S CATALOGUE OF SEEDS FOR THE GREENHOUSE, GARDEN, AND FARM,

• AND ESPECIALLY FOR BEE-KEEPERS. •

FIFTH EDITION.



PRICE 5 CTS. PER PAPER; 10 PAPERS, 40 CTS.; 100 PAPERS, \$3.50.

Seeds of new or rare vegetables and novelties, we include at the uniform price of 5 cents per package; but, of course, we are obliged to put a smaller number of seeds into such packages. This will be noticed with the White-Plume Celery and Snowball Cauliflower, etc. Now, these 5-cent papers are all sent by mail postpaid; but when you order seeds BY THE POUND, you must pay 9 cts. extra for postage and packing on each and every pound of seeds ordered. FIVE-CENT PACKETS, POSTPAID BY MAIL, never contain a FULL OUNCE of any thing.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal. Oz. 5c; lb. 35c.

There are said to be improvements upon this variety, but they have not been fully tested. No one will lose any thing by planting this old standard.

BEANS.

Dwarf German Wax, or Butter Beans. Pt. 10c; pk. \$1.50. The earliest snap-short variety.

Golden Wax. Pt. 10c; pk. \$1.50.

A staple snap-short bean.

White Kidney, Large. Pt. 10c; pk. \$1.00. Bu. \$3.25.

One of the best to use shelled, when green or ripe. We sell bushels of these at 15c a pint, shelled green. We market them in new pint strawberry-boxes.

POLE BEANS.

Extra-Early Lima Beans. These are fully equal to the old Lima beans, and are fully as productive, and from ten days to two weeks earlier. We consider it an acquisition. Price 15c per pint, or \$2.00 a peck.

Large Lima. Pt. 15c; pk. \$2.00.

We get 20c per pint for these, when green, shelled. See White Kidney bean above.

The above beans will be furnished in 5-cent packages; but where they are to go by mail, postpaid, of course the above packages will have to be quite small. If wanted by mail, add 8c per pint for postage.

BEETS.

Eclipse. Oz. 5c; lb. 60c.

This gave us the best satisfaction last season of any thing we ever raised in the way of beets. They are a very quick grower, of excellent quality, and the appearance of the bright smooth scarlet bulbs is fully equal to any thing that has been pictured in the colored plates of our catalogues. In order to get a fancy price for them, start them in the

greenhouse, and transplant when the size of peas, or a little larger. They bear transplanting well, and are exceedingly hardy.

Philadelphia Turnip. Oz. 5c; lb. 50c.

This is a little later and larger than the above, and is a novelty because of its alternate rings of dark and light pink.

Lane's Improved Sugar. Oz. 5c; lb. 35c.

The best variety for stock-feeding. It showed a larger per cent of sugar at the Experiment Station than any other analyzed. It is so sweet, that, when small, they are nice to eat raw.

Long Red Mangel. Oz. 5c; lb. 30c.

Yields well, but not so sweet as Lane's improved.

CABBAGE.

Select, Very Early Jersey Wakefield.

Oz. 20c; lb. \$2.50.

Our cabbage seed this year is raised by Francis Brill. At the Experimental College Farm, at Columbus, O., they give his cabbage seed the preference over that raised by any other seedsman, and they have tested nearly all of them. They all say that the Early Jersey Wakefield, of their best selected strain, is fully as early as any other cabbage known, and greatly superior in quality. We have sold single heads at retail at 30c each, raised from plants started in the greenhouse in February.

Henderson's Early Summer. Oz. 15c; lb. \$2.00.

This comes next to the Jersey Wakefield; and although it is an early cabbage, under very favorable conditions it produces large heads of most excellent quality.

Winningstadt. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.50.

Much like the Jersey Wakefield, but later and larger. The heads are round, and some of them are so hard as to seem almost like bullets. Our customers of last season greatly preferred these and Henderson's Early Summer cabbage to the later flat cabbages.

Louisville Drumhead. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.50.

One of the most uniform and surest-heading sorts tried at the Ohio Experiment Station. It is a little earlier than Flat Dutch, hence may be planted later; just the kind to plant after early crops.

"Newark" Flat Dutch. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.50.

This is an improvement on the old standard Flat Dutch, and earlier. Pronounced by Brill "extra fine."

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.50.

Savoy cabbage is handsome in appearance, and richer and finer in quality, than any of the other varieties. In taste it nearly approaches the cauliflower.

Large Red Drumhead. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.50.

It is a red cabbage for pickling. The bright red, by way of contrast, will make a load or lot of cabbages attract attention, and there is always more or less demand for red cabbage for pickles.

CARROTS.**Orange Danvers, Half-Long.** Oz. 5c; lb. 60c.

Yields well, and is easy to dig. The best sort known.

Early French Forcing. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

These are small, but very early, and often bring a good price, because they are the first that make their appearance in the market. Bunched up with early radishes, they are very taking in appearance.

CAULIFLOWER.**Henderson's Early Snowball.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.00.

Nice specimens of early cauliflower often bring extravagant prices, and it pays well to start them in the greenhouse, and use hand-glasses to forward them before the hot weather comes on.

CELERI.**Henderson's White Plume.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; oz. 35. lb., \$4.50.

We place this at the head of the list, and especially for early celery. During the past season we had fine stalks on the market in June, and it was readily at 10c. per lb. We are now in a position to offer you early celery in the month of June. The seed was started in the greenhouse about the middle of January. On account of its self-bleaching qualities it is better fitted for early celery than any other.

Golden Dwarf. Oz. 15c; lb. \$2.00.

One of the standard sorts for a later crop. The golden tint of the head stalks makes it a very handsome vegetable.

Boston Market. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.50.

An old standard variety in and around Boston, and raised largely throughout the land.

Major Clark's Pink. Oz. 25c; lb. \$3.50.

One of the standard sorts for the earliest, and most attractive in appearance. We regard the above as the richest and most toothsome of all the celeries. It also under favorable circumstances, makes exceedingly rapid growth. Plants set in September, the past season, made stalks weighing 2 lbs. each, by the middle of November.

CORN (FOR TABLE USE).**Ford's Early Sweet.**

We put this at the head of the list on account of its excellent quality and exceeding earliness.

Cory's Extra Early.

Cory's corn this season has not only proved to be the earliest by ten days or two weeks, but the ears are surprisingly large and fine; and the quality, if cooked at once, as soon as picked, is almost equal to any sweet corn we have. It is quite an acquisition.

Crosby's Extra Early.

This is a great yielder, with soil suitable, although it comes a little later than Ford's.

Late Mammoth Sugar.

This is excellent in quality, and gives ears of mammoth size, and is a wonderful yielder. Our trade has been very large in this kind of corn for eight or ten years past.

Corn we sell at 5 cents for a half-pint package; but at this price purchasers must pay the postage, which is 3 cents for each half-pint. If wanted in larger quantities the price will be \$1.00 per peck, or \$3.50 per bushel.

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS.**Extra Curled.** Oz. 5c; lb. 50c.**CUCUMBER.****Early Frame.** Oz. 5c; lb. 50c.

The earliest cucumber.

Rawson's Improved Early White Spine.

Oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50.

This is the kind he uses for raising in his greenhouse, and the cucumbers bring 50 to 75 cents each, even where he raises them by the thousands. Fine specimens are wonderfully handsome and taking, and they sometimes grow to a great size without getting yellow.

Green Prolific Pickle. Oz. 5c; lb. 60c.

This is the kind generally used for raising pickles for market.

KOHLRABI.**White Vienna.** Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.25.

This is a quick-growing vegetable, half way between turnip and cabbage. If the plants are started in the greenhouse, the vegetable may be put on the market at the same time with the very earliest cabbages; and where people once get a taste of it, it is pretty sure to meet with a rapid sale at good prices.

LETTUCE.**Grand Rapids.** For description see Novelties.

Boston Market. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

The best variety for greenhouse culture, as the heads are small, but compact and handsome.

Landreth's Forcing. Oz. 15c; lb. \$2.50.

Excellent for hot-beds and cold-frames; exceedingly early. The heads are small, and may be sent to the table in their entire form, on the root.

Henderson's New York. Oz. 25c; lb. \$3.00.

We consider this the best head lettuce for outdoor culture known. Farmers who have discovered that it is of superior quality. They will run over our beds and pick out every head of New York lettuce, without paying any attention to any other kind.

Hanson. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

An old standard variety, producing heads that sometimes weigh as much as 2 lbs.

MELONS, MUSK.**Extra Early Citron.** Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Always profitable because of its extreme earliness.

Casaba, or Persian Muskmelon. Oz. 5 cts.; lb. 60c.

A standard large variety.

Montreal Nutmeg. Oz. 5c; lb. 60c.

Large size, beautiful looking, very small cavity for seeds, and one of the very best.

Pine Apple. Oz. 5c; lb. 60.

Excellent in quality, and only medium in size.

Banana. Oz. 5c; lb. 75c.

I consider this one of the best muskmelons it has been my fortune to taste, judging from specimens we had last season. They are long like a rail, or like a banana, if you choose; but the color is strikingly like a banana, and, what is more wonderful still, it has an odor also like the banana.

MELONS, WATER.**Phinney's Early.** Oz. 5c; lb. 60.

The quality is very good, but the size is not very large.

Landreth's Boss. Oz. 5c; lb. 60.

A melon that seems to combine more of the good qualities for a large late watermelon than any other.

ONION.**Silver King.** For description see Novelties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.**Extra Early Red.** Oz. 15c; lb. \$2.00.

Medium size, red, and an excellent keeper.

Silverskin, or White. Oz. 25c; lb. \$3.50.

A standard variety for pickles, or for handsome bunch onions. Better flavored than the dark-skinned.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Oz. 20c; lb. \$1.75.

A standard yellow variety. The best of all to grow from seed. It makes a wonderful difference, however, how the seed is grown. Some strains will give nearly double the crop that others will.

ONION SETS.

We have those of Yellow Danvers and Silverskin.

Prices, 10c per pint; \$1.50 per peck, or \$5.00 per bushel. Large-size sets (often used for pickles), one-half the above prices. By mail, 15 c. per qt. added.

Winter-Onion Sets. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 5c; pound, 15c.

This onion does not produce a bulb at all, or at least only a very inferior one. All it is raised for is its long succulent stalks, with a sort of root, or small bulb, on the lower end. It has such an inveterate habit of growing that it grows any time when in the ground or out of the ground; and, in fact, the only place to keep it in the ground. During August and September the sets are gathered and sown, so you can not keep them over winter. The sets grow in the form of little onions, on the top of the stalk, like the old-fashioned onion-sets we used to see when we were children. We gather these sets as soon as they are ripe, say about the middle of August; then we sprinkle them in a drill, about as we would peas, say from three to five inches apart.

PARSNIP.**Bloomsdale.** Oz. 5c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

This is the only kind we have, but we consider it equal to any.

PARSLEY.**Fine Curled or Double.** Oz. 5c; lb. 50c.**PEAS.****Landreth's Extra Early.** $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 5c; pk. \$1.50.

We consider this equal to any for the first peas of the season. The same as the First of All, First and Best, and other extra-earlies. It yields its crop in a very short time. Not equal in quality to the American Wonder.

American Wonder. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pk. \$2.00.

This is a cross between the Champion and the Little Gem. The vine grows from 6 to 8 inches high. It is the first to ripen among the green wrinkled sorts. On account of its dwarf habits it can be grown very easily under glass.

Stratagem. Pt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pk. \$2.50.

This has made its way rapidly in public favor. It is not only of rare excellence in quality, but the pods and peas are so large and fine looking they call attention at once from any thing else in the market. It has given us excellent satisfaction.

Alaska Peas. This is the favorite early pea of the *Rural New Yorker*, and will yet give a crop of peas in our locality, if planted now. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 5c; peck, \$1.50.

Champion of England. Pint, 15c; pk. \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

So well known as to need no recommend here.

Marrowfat. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 5c; pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50.

One of the most desirable and well-known sorts.

Peas by mail will be at same rate of beans for postage.

PEPPERS.

Spanish Pepper. Oz. 25c.; lb. \$3.00.

A new variety, so large that the natives of warm climates slice them up and fry, as an article of food.

Bullnose. Oz. 25c.; lb. \$3.00.

A larger variety than the above, but in every other respect the same.

Cayenne Pepper. Oz. 25c.; lb. \$3.00.

Much called for, for seasoning soups, pickles, etc.

POTATOES.

Early Ohio. Pk. 25c.; bushel, 75c.

The Experiment Station, Columbus, O., says there is nothing earlier.

Early Pearl.

The Experiment Station finds this about as early as the Early Ohio, and perhaps yields a little better.

Lee's Favorite.

This is a few days later than the foregoing, but yields a little better still.

Empire State.

This, the Experiment Station considers as good a late or medium late potato as any before the public. They decide that the above four varieties are the cream of the list.

Snowflake.

This is an old variety, but is such a universal favorite we have thought best to add it to our list. On our wagon, more people prefer the Snowflake than any other variety.

Early Rose.

This is so much a standard variety that we hardly need describe it. Many people give it the preference over all other early potatoes.

Any of the above potatoes, except Early Ohio, Early Pearl, and Lee's Favorite, sold as follows: 1 lb., by mail, 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; 1 lb., by express or freight, 7c; 1 peck by express or freight, 50 cts.; 1 bushel, \$1.50.

Early Pearl, and Lee's Favorite, will be, 1 lb., by mail, 30c.; 3 lbs., by mail, 80c.; 1 lb., by express or freight, 10 cts.; 1 peck by express or freight, 75c.; 1 bushel, \$2.50.

PUMPKIN.

Connecticut Field. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 5c; quart, 15c; peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50. If wanted by mail, add at the rate of 15c per quart for postage.

RADISHES.

Early Scarlet Globe. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; lb. \$1.00.

This is the radish that Vick gives such a beautiful chromo of in his catalogue for 1888; and for forcing in the greenhouse, it is ahead of any other in the way of forcing radishes. They begin to form a bulb almost as soon as the second leaves come out. They are very hardy, and of exceedingly rapid growth.

White-tipped Scarlet Turnip. Oz. 5c.; lb. 60c.

A fancy variety of the scarlet bulb with white bottom; very showy.

Lady Finger. Oz. 5c.; lb. 60c.

One of the standard long radishes. Sometimes it grows as large as a parsnip, and yet is of excellent quality.

Beckett's Chartier Radish. Oz. 5c.; lb. 50c.

A novelty, and one that has given us the greatest satisfaction; of rapid growth and good size, both at the bottom and top. In favorable soil it will grow to a large size, and still be excellent in quality. The Chartier radish has been to us an acquisition during the past year. They are remarkably certain to make a good bulb.

RHUBARB.

Either Victoria or Linnaeus. Oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.50.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

A vegetable that is sure to be called for, where it is once introduced. Oz. 10c.; lb. \$1.50.

SPINACH.

Bloomsdale Extra Curled. Oz. 5c.; lb. 35c.

It combines as many of the good qualities as any other.

SQUASH.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan. Oz. 5c.; lb. 60c.

Not surpassed by the Golden Summer Crookneck. One of the old staples.

Golden Summer Crookneck. Oz. 5c.; lb. 50c.
The standard summer squash.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Perfect Gem. Oz. 5c.; lb. 50c.

A round squash, about 6 inches in diameter. The quality is excellent, and it will keep till spring.

Hubbard. Oz. 10c.; lb. 60c.

Too well known to need comment.

Boston Marrow. Oz. 5c.; lb. 60c.

An old standard staple, especially in and around Boston.

TOMATO.

Golden Queen. See Novelties. Oz., 25c.; lb., \$3.50.

Mikado. Oz. 25c.; lb. \$3.00.

We still give the Mikado the preference for an ALL-PURPOSE tomato. You can prepare them quicker for the table or canning, and get more bushels of nice tomatoes than from any other kind. We are marketing BUSHELS of them that weigh from one pound to a pound and a half apiece. We consider the Golden Queen the best yellow tomato.

Dwarf Champion. Oz. 5c.; lb. \$6.00.

This is a great acquisition for an EARLY tomato. It is not only very early, but the shape is equal to any of our best kinds. They are smooth and handsome, and ripen all over nicely, quite a little ahead of the Mikado. We think this tomato is a decided acquisition. Price of the seed for the present will be double that of the Mikado.

Acme. Oz. 20c.; lb. \$2.00.

Too well known to need comment.

Trophy. Oz. 20c.; lb. \$2.00.

A companion to the Acme.

Livingston's Beauty. Oz. 25c.; lb. \$3.00.

This is a production of the same Livingston who brought out the Acme, Trophy, Favorite, and Perfection; but he pronounces this superior to them all. They are better shaped and smoother, than the Mikado, but not so large.

Pear-Shaped Tomatoes. Oz. 20c.; \$3.00.

These are handsome for pickles and preserves. We have them of two colors—red and yellow. They are immense bearers, and of good quality.

TURNIP.

Early Bloomsdale Red Top. Oz. 5c.; lb. 60c.

One of the best for the first turnip in the market.

White Egg. Oz. 5c.; lb. 40c.

Very showy and handsome, as well as quite early. Last season they sold ready for a dollar a bushel in our market as fast as we could get hold of them.

Yellow Aberdeen. Oz. 5c.; lb. 40c.

We consider this the best table turnip grown. When cooked it is so yellow that it will sometimes be mistaken for squash.

Purple-top White-globe Turnip. Oz. 5c.; lb. 40c.

This turnip, during the past extremely difficult season to raise any kind of turnip, gave us the best results of any thing we tried; and although the crop was not very large, the quality seems to be unusually fine for table use, especially when they are about as large as fair-sized apples. We have been selling them all the fall for a dollar a bushel; and to-day, Dec. 28, we are just closing out our last bushel of them; and we could sell a good many more at the above price if we had them. They probably grow as quick as any turnip known, and are very handsome. When washed they are almost as white as an egg, with a beautiful purple around the top. They are as smooth and round.

Bloomsdale Swede. Oz. 5c.; lb. 50c.

Perhaps the best of the Rutabaga varieties.

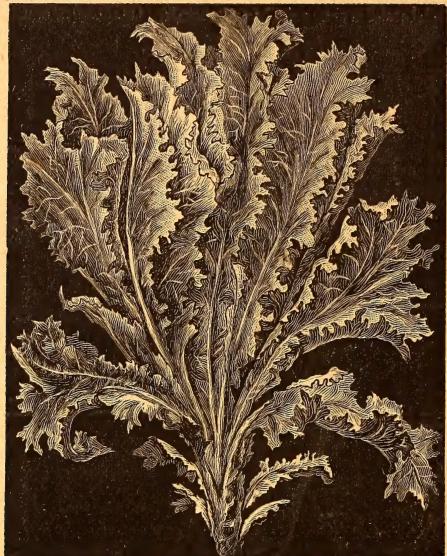
NOVELTIES.

Vegetables tested on our grounds during 1888, and found worthy of a place in our catalogue.

Perhaps some of the friends will smile to think that, amid all the novelties offered, I have made only these few selections. Well, the truth is, I have not tried all the new things; and some that I did try I want to try further before recommending them in my catalogue; and some others I did try I didn't find any better than some we have been selling.

Golden Queen Tomato. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; lb., \$3.50.

This is no special novelty, that I know of, over other tomatoes, except its beautiful golden yellow color; but at the same time the tomato is good-sized, and remarkably smooth and regular. The quality is equal to any. Many specimens of the fruit have a rosy tint toward the blossom end, giving it something the appearance of a beautiful yellow peach, with a slight blush of red.



Grand Rapids Lettuce. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; ounce, 35c; pound, \$4.50.

This is a new variety, developed in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, especially for greenhouse culture. It has been developed from the old seed Simpson, by something like fifteen years of careful selection. It is superior and beautiful in appearance, a strong grower, very tender and crisp, and, so far as known, free from rot, and will keep from wilting longer while exposed for sale than any other variety known. At least fifty large greenhouses are now engaged in raising this kind of lettuce for market, in the neighborhood of Grand Rapids, Mich. For further particulars, see our new book, "What to Do," etc.

Mammoth Silver King Onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.

We first procured this seed from William Henry Maule. To get the onions early, the seeds are started in a box in a greenhouse. When about two inches high they are planted in the ground, and our cabbage or celery. During August and September the onions larger than anybody else had ever seen or heard of, grown in our locality; and as we sold them by the pound, many of them brought 10 cts. each. We regard them as an acquisition.

Vegetables not exactly new, but such as have given us special satisfaction.

Eclipse beet.	White Plume celery.
Banana melon.	Major Clark's Pink celery.
Extra-early watermelon.	American Wonder pea.
Chartier radish.	Stratagem pea.
Mikado tomato.	Silver King onion.
Purple White-globe turnip.	
Rawson's Improved Early White-spine cucumber.	

For description and prices of seed, see previous pages.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

These are one of our great specialties, and we are prepared to furnish cabbage and lettuce plants from the first of February till the first of August; celery-plants from the first of March till the first of September; tomato-plants from the first of April till the first of August.

PRICES AND VARIETIES.

CABBAGE-PLANTS.

We keep in stock during the months of Feb., March, April, May, June, and July, varieties as below:

SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER, and WINNINGSTADT. 5c per 10; 100, 40c; 1000, \$3.00; 10,000, \$25.00. During May, June, and July, **FLAT DUTCH, LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD,** prices same as above. **PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY CABBAGE, and LARGE RED DRUMHEAD** ready in May, June, and July, 8c per 10; 60c per 100, or \$5.00 per 1000.

Extra-strong, twice-transplanted plants, double above prices. If these are to be shipped by express, the expressage will be extra, on account of the great weight of the large plants.

COLD-FRAME CABBAGE-PLANTS.

When we have these they will be double the price of the plants raised in the greenhouse. During the present season we have only one kind of cold-frame cabbage-plants; viz., extra selected **JERSEY WAKEFIELD.**

CAULIFLOWER.

We have confined our attention to the one kind—**HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL.** Price of plants, 10c for 10; 75c per 100, \$6.00 per 1000. These will be ready in March, April, May, and June.

LETTUCE-PLANTS.

We can furnish **BOSTON MARKET, GRAND RAPIDS, HENDERSON'S NEW YORK, and DEACON LETTUCE.** Prices, 5c per 10; 40c per 100; \$2.50 per 1000, except the Grand Rapids, which will be double the above prices.

TOMATO-PLANTS.

These will be ready from April first till August first. We have the following varieties:

ACME, LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY, and MIKADO. The two

Any of the above plants will be taken directly from the seed-bed, without having been transplanted at all, at half the above prices.

PRICE 5 CENTS PER PAPER 10 PAPERS, 40 CENTS; 100 PAPERS, \$3.50.

former will be 10c for 10; 75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1000; or \$50.00 per 10,000.

The **MIKADO** will be a half more than the above prices. The difference in foliage readily indicates that the above is different from the common tomato.

PEAR-SHAPED TOMATOES, for pickles and preserves. Plants, both red and yellow, 8c for 10; 75c per 100; or \$6.00 per 1000.

All the above plants are once transplanted, and are strong-rooted.

CELERY-PLANTS.

We keep in stock **HENDERSON'S WHITE PLUME, GOLDEN DWARF, BOSTON MARKET, and MAJOR CLARK'S PINK.** Prices, 5c per 10; 40c per 100; \$3.00 per 1000; or \$25.00 per 10,000.

Extra-strong, twice-transplanted plants, double above prices. If these are to be shipped by express, the expressage will be extra, on account of the great weight of the large plants.

PEPPER-PLANTS.

We expect to keep in stock **BULLNOSE, CAYENNE, and SPANISH PEPPER.** The price will be 15c for 10; \$1.25 per 100, or \$12.00 per 1000.

KOHLRABI.

During the summer of 1886 we had quite a nice trade in this vegetable, raised from plants started in the greenhouse. They were ready to use fully as soon as the earliest cabbages, and were preferred by many of our customers. The price of plants will be 10c for 10; 75c per 100; or \$6.00 per 1000.

We can send plants by mail if enough is added to cover postage and packing, which will be 5c for 10, or 25c per 100.

STRAWBERRIES.

May be you will think I am a little queer, friends, but there are only three strawberries to which I feel like giving very much prominence. The first is our old friend the **SHARPLESS**. The second is the **JERSEY QUEEN**, introduced by Peter Henderson. This is the *latest* strawberry we have ever had any experience with. We can send you nice young plants of either variety, from the first of March until the first of November, inclusive, at 10 cts. for 10; 80 cts. per 100, or \$5.00 per 1000.

Last but not least I would recommend, is the new **JESSIE**. This is nearly as large as the Sharpless, much better in shape and color, and the fruit stands up on the stalk out of the dirt. Besides, the plant is a wonderfully healthy, strong grower. If wanted by mail, add 3c for 10, or 15c per 100 for postage.

We can furnish strawberry plants, from April 1st until Dec. 1st, inclusive.

SEEDS OF HONEY-PLANTS.

I have for years had dreams of a honey farm, with acres of flowers of different colors, blooming at different seasons, and keeping the bees away from the stores and groceries when we have a dry spell in the fall. The dream has been partially realized with the Simpson honey-plant, Mollie O. Large's spider plant, and the seven-top turnip, but I am pretty well satisfied it will not pay to cultivate these for honey alone. Mignonnette, catnip, motherwort, borage, melilot, and some others, I have tested, but I am sure that none of them have ever paid, just for the honey.

For Alsike Clover, Buckwheat, White Dutch Clover, and Rape seeds, see our regular price list of bee-supplies, mailed on application.

BEE-BALM, OR MELISSA.—During the year 1887 this plant called forth considerable attention, not only for the amount of honey it produces, but for the enormous number of blossoms found on a single stalk. The introducer claims, in fact, that the large number of thirty thousand seeds have been counted on one stalk. It is also so prolific in seed that the introducer claims to have received a bushel of seed from 2100 plants. We can supply the seed. Per packet, 5 cts.; per ounce, 15 cts.; per pound, \$2.00. For further description, see **GLEANINGS** for November, 1887.

BORAGE.—A strong, hardy, rapidly growing plant, bearing a profusion of blue flowers. It may be sown any time, but will, perhaps, succeed best, at about corn planting time. As it grows tall, and branches out considerably, it should have plenty of room. I know that bees are very busy on it, all the day long, from July until Nov., but I do not know how much honey an acre of it would furnish. It is easily tried, because it grows so readily, and if sowed on the ground after early potatoes are dug, you will get a nice crop of fall bloom. Sow broad cast, or in hills like corn. Borage is also used as a salad, or cooked as spinach. Price 10c per oz., or 75c per lb. If wanted by mail, add 18c per lb. for postage.

CATNIP.—This has been very much talked about, and we have record of some experiments with an acre or more, but if I am correct, no one has ever yet seen a barrel of catnip honey. If you wish to try, we can furnish you good seed, that we have tested ourselves, for 10c per oz., or \$1.00 per lb.; 18c per lb. extra, if wanted by mail. Sow in the fall.

CHAPMAN HONEY-PLANT.—This is called, in European countries, "globe thistle." It was introduced by Mr. H. C. Chapman, of Versailles, N. Y., who cultivates it extensively for honey, and claims that it is paying investment. His seed has been turned over to the government, and may be obtained free by any bee-keeper. Where it is more convenient to get it of us, however, we can furnish it in 5-cent packages.

DANDELIONS.—I presume every body can get dandelion seeds and roots without buying them, but for all that, I have much faith in an acre of cultivated dandelions. French thick-leaved, is superior for "greens," and by the way our bees take to our "patch" of it, I think it must be superior for honey. Price of seed, 5c per package, or 35c. per oz.

FIGWORT, OR SIMPSON HONEY-PLANT.—This is a queer tall weed that grows in fields and woods, and bears little cups full of honey. It has produced so much honey under cultivation on our honey farm during the past two years, that I am much inclined to place it at the head of the list of honey-plants. It bears honey all the day long from July to October. Very hardy; blooms first year, and after that shoots up from the root every year, but needs planting anew, about every three years. The seed sometimes lies in the ground many months before germinating. If sprinkled on the top of damp leaf-mold, packed hard in a box, and rolled hard, being kept dark and damp in a warm place, they will sprout in a week or two. Then give all the light and air possible, but not too much water. Price of seed, from cultivated plants, 20c per oz., \$2.00 per lb. If by mail, 18c per lb. extra, for postage.

HONEY PEA.—This is the stock pea of the South, and often yields much honey. It is also used for

food. Price, \$1.75 per bushel; \$1.00 per half-bushel; 60c per peck, packages included; per lb., 10c; by mail, 18c extra. A bushel weighs about 30 lbs.

HORSEMINT, the celebrated honey-plant of Texas.

Per oz. 20c; per lb., \$2.00; postage, 18c per lb. extra.

CERULEA, bee clover. This latter blossoms in about six weeks after sowing, and bears a small blue flower.

Price of seed, 10c per oz., or 75c per lb.; if wanted by mail, add 18c for bag and postage.

LIPPIA NOVIFLORA.—For description see Dec. '79 **GLEANINGS**. Per oz., \$1.00. Per pkt., 5c. Give hotbed treatment.

MIGNONNETTE.—This is a great favorite with the bees, and also with those who are raising plants for their bees; but, although we have sold considerable of the seed for bee pasture, I am not sure that any one has ever made it pay in dollars and cents, for the honey alone. It may pay to raise the seed, especially if the price keeps near what it is now.

The tall varieties seem best suited to the bees, but are not as fragrant. It should be sown in the spring, and as the seed is small, it should have fine clean soil, and be covered lightly. This plant seems to have a rare capacity for standing frost, and bees may often be seen busy upon it clear into October.

The seed is 20c per oz., or \$2.00 per lb. If wanted by mail, add 18c for postage.

MOTHERWORT.—This is a near relative of the catnip and is probably equally valuable as a honey plant. Prices of the seed, same as for catnip. Sow any time.

MUSTARD.—The honey from this is said to be very light, equal to any in flavor, and to command the highest price in the market. We can furnish the common, (either white or black) for 10c per oz., or 25c per lb. Add 18c per lb., if to be sent by mail.

PORTULACA.—Best mixed; A bed of portulaca, say a rod square, will show more bees in the working season, for the area, than any other plant I know of; furthermore, a bed of mixed portulacae, equivalent to a square rod, makes one of the handsomest, if not the handsomest sights, when in full bloom, the whole floral kingdom affords. It does not seem to me that any bee-keeper ought to be without a bed; and I might also say, no lover of flowers can well afford to forego the gorgeous spectacle of a bed of mixed portulacae, especially when the seed is only 5c a pts. a paper. One paper will cover a square rod of ground nicely. You can have the square rod laid out in artistic beds and walks, if you choose.

RASPBERRY.—A pretty good honey-plant, too well known to need description. The Red Raspberries are thought to yield most honey, and of these the Turner and Cuthbert varieties are said to be best. Price of plants, per ten, 40c; per hundred, \$2.50. If wanted by mail, 3c each extra.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE PLANT (*Cleome integrifolia*).—Is closely connected with the noted Spider Plant (*C. pungens*), these two being the only species of the Cleome. With us, it is much inferior to the Spider Plant as a honey producer. We have reports from some localities of its yielding large quantities of honey, hence, quite a demand for the seed is the result. Price per lb., \$1.25, postage 18c. extra. Per ounce, 15c.

SAGE, WHITE (*Salvia argentea*).—Is called the honey plant of California, and belongs to the Labiate or Mint family, the same as Rosemary, Balm, Hoarhound, &c. Price per ounce, 35c. per lb., \$4.00.

SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*, or *Melilot*).—This

has some valuable traits, as standing frost and drouth, but many times and seasons, the bees will hardly notice it at all. The statement has been made that an acre will support 20 colonies of bees, and afford from 500 to 1000 lb. of honey. Such statements, although they may be honestly given, I think should be received with due allowance; about four pounds of seed are needed for an acre; sow like Alsike. It will grow on almost any barren hillside, but it is a bad weed to exterminate; if, however, it is mown down to prevent seeding, the roots will soon die out. Sow in spring or fall. We have it on our honey-farm, but it is rather behind the Simpson honey-plant in this locality.

Common Sweet Clover, per lb., 18c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00; if wanted by mail, add 18c for bag and postage. This is sold with the hulls on; the Bokhara is hulled.

Bokhara clover, seed received from D. A. Jones; 10c per oz., or 35c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$25.00. If by mail, add 18c per lb.

SUNFLOWER.—This plant is visited by the bees in great numbers in some seasons, while, in others, it is scarcely noticed; but, as the seeds usually pay all expenses of cultivation, it holds its place as a honey plant. The mammoth Russian bears by far the largest blossoms, as well as the largest seeds. Price of seed 5c per oz. or 10c per lb.; 10 lbs. or over, 8c; 100 lbs., 7½c. If wanted by mail, add 18c for bag and postage.

SPIDER PLANT.—This plant, under favorable circumstances, yields more honey than anything that ever before came under my observation.

In Oct., 1879, each floweret yielded drops so large that a bee had to make two or more journeys to get it all, and I succeeded in dipping the honey from the plant with a spoon, until I half filled a bottle with it, for experiment. As it only yields this honey early in the morning, and late in the evening, it will go nicely with the Simpson honey plant. I should think it quite probable that 5 acres of each of these plants would keep 100 colonies busy enough to be out of mischief during a dry fall, when bees are so apt to be robbing. For particulars concerning both plants, see ABC of Bee Culture.

The Spider plant is an annual, and should be sown every year. It grows most quickly with hotbed treatment, but will blossom in August if sown in the open ground in May.

Price of seed — per package, 5 c.; per oz., 20 c.; per lb., \$2.00. Postage 18c per lb. extra.

SEVEN-TOP TURNIP.—This plant, although not

equal to the spider plant and Simpson honey plant, is entitled to a place next to them, because it bears its crop of honey in the spring, between fruit blossoms and clover. It should be sown in Aug. and Sept. It bears no root like the ordinary turnip, but only foliage that is used for greens. Price of seed, 10c per oz., or 50c. per lb. If wanted by mail, 18c per lb. extra.

Any of the above seeds will be sent in 5c packages, to those who would like just a few to try.

OTHER HONEY PLANTS.

The following are recommended as honey plants, but I have not thought them worthy of a more extended notice for cultivation. Some of them have been tried on our grounds but either yielded no honey at all, or very little, and I have thought best to put them in here until we could give them a more extended trial. We keep the seed for sale in 5c. packages; if larger quantities are wanted, we will give prices on application.

CLOVERS, foreign.

ALFALFA, grown principally in the Pacific States. (This is virtually the same as Lucerne.) Price per lb. 20c; peck, \$2.75; ½ bush., \$5.25; bushel, \$10.00.

ITALIAN OR SCARLET (*T. incarnatum*), introduced from Italy and France. The flowers are most beautiful, much resembling a large luscious strawberry. Blossoms first year.

LUCERNE OR FRENCH (*Medicago sativa*), best for sandy soils.

YELLOW TREFOIL (*Medicago lupulina*), a weed or pasture plant, in dry or sandy fields.

ERYSIMUM (False Wall Flower).—Belongs to the Cruciferae or Mustard family, and comprises but three species.

FULLER'S TEASEL (*Dipsacus fullonum*).—A variety of teasel, usually cultivated; is valuable for carding woolen cloth, as well as for honey. See A B C.

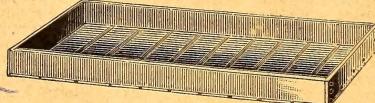
HYSSOP (*Hyssopus*).—Only one species (*H. officinalis*), and belongs to the Mint family; is cultivated, and was brought from the Old World.

MOLLIE HEATH honey plant, a species of acacia, having a most beautiful ornamental foliage, and called a very valuable honey-plant. We have got it to blossom here only by wintering over in the greenhouse, but the beauty of the plant pays for all trouble and expense.

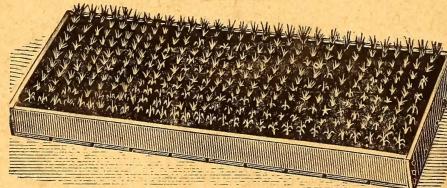
SPRING VETCHES OR TARES (*Vicia sativa*).—Seems to be a cross between the Pea and Clover, partaking of the peculiarities of each, and belongs to the same family, Leguminosae. Does not yield honey with us.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPLEMENTS FOR GARDENERS, BEE-KEEPERS, Etc.

TRANSPLANTING-BOXES FOR SEEDLINGS.



To give drainage and strength, we have the bottom made of slats only three or four inches wide, and only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. They are nailed on crosswise, as you will notice. Such light stuff would not be strong enough if put on lengthwise of the box. The sides of the box are $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch. These are very easy to carry about, and answer just as well for small plants. From one of these boxes, we, in the spring of 1886, got 7500 celery-plants. After the first leaf had formed they were taken up and planted into similar boxes, as shown below:



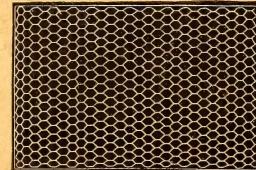
A BOX OF WHITE-PLUME CELERY-PLANTS AS IT APPEARS WHEN FIRST TRANSPLANTED.

Price of seed-boxes, as shown above, made com-

plete, 15c each. Price of stuff in the flat, in lots of 10, 85c; 100 in the flat, \$8.00.

You will observe that there are 10 rows of plants, and 30 plants in a row, so it took 25 boxes, with 300 plants to a box, to contain just what grew in one single seed-box.

TRANSPLANTING-FRAME.



The above is made by stretching a piece of poultry-netting over an iron frame. This is then laid over one of the plant-boxes shown above, and the plants are put in the center of each mesh. Celery-plant seedlings we put two in each mesh—a plant in each sharp corner. This spaces them properly, without any effort, and lays out the work so that even a child may learn to transplant seedlings, and do it well and rapidly. Price of transplanting-frame, suitable for the above boxes, 25 cts.

You will observe, that the above arrangements completely fill the ground, and arrange the plants in the form of the cells in a honey-comb—that is, each plant is the center of six others, equally dis-

tant from it and from each other. The plants may stay in these boxes until they are ready to put out into the open field. If you have no greenhouse nor hot-bed, these boxes of seedlings may be placed by a south window. An east or west window will do, but it does not give as much sunlight. We start cabbage, cauliflower, and celery plants, in the fore part of February; tomato-plants from the middle to the latter part. If they get too large before the weather is suitable to set them out, shear off the tops and let them grow out again. This will have the effect of making a strong root.

TRANSPLANTING-TUBES.

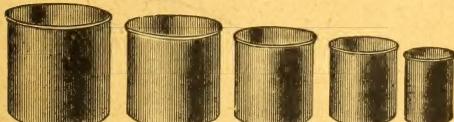
A NEW THING IN MARKET GARDENING.



TIN TUBE FOR TRANSPLANTING.

These tubes are used for transplanting all kinds of vegetable plants and their use answers as a substitute for potting plants in transplanting strawberries. They are made of heavy tin. The manner of using them is as follows: Take a wheelbarrow full out to your strawberry-field; set one of the tubes over the little plant, then place your foot squarely over it and crowd it down, say half its depth. This operation cuts off the runner; and when you pull it out of the soil you will find you have a ball of earth around your plant, exactly as you have with potted plants. The earth holds so securely that you can toss them into the wheelbarrow as fast as you can handle them. When you have as many plants as you wish, wheel them to the field, where your ground is properly prepared; push them into the soft soil; with the hands, bring the dirt around the tube, about level with the plant inside. When you have got your plants all set, pour half a teacupful of water into every tube; and as soon as the water has soaked into the soil so as to make it like mud, your tins will lift out as easily as if the contents were hot butter. Your plant is now in the soil, in just the shape it stood naturally—not a root is disturbed. It has had a good watering, and the foliage will not wilt, even if you put it right in the blazing sun on a hot summer day. In the latter case I would throw a mulch of soft earth over the wet soil around the plant, to prevent baking. Cabbage, tomato, lettuce, celery, peppers, cauliflower, kohlrabi, etc., may be transplanted in the same way, and it matters not whether it rains or not. Another thing: For vegetables you can have the soil in the seed-bed made very rich by manure, guano, bone-dust, etc.; and the ball of earth that goes with the plant to the field will go a great way toward making the crop, even if your ground is poor. Where the soil is in proper condition, there is no difficulty at all in pushing the tube and plant deep enough without making any excavation. With poor soil, however, it may sometimes pay to take an empty tube, to make a hole for the new plant.

Price of transplanting-tubes: 25 cts. for 10; \$2.25 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000. If shipped before the seam is locked together, they will pack in much smaller compass. In this shape we can send them for \$2.00 per 100, or \$15.00 per 1000. These transplanting-tubes are also excellent for transplanting single stalks of melons, cucumbers, or squashes, where cut-worms have destroyed an occasional hill.



NEST OF TRANSPLANTING-TUBES, MADE OF GALVANIZED IRON.

Where you wish to move a whole hill of melons, cucumbers, or squashes, or other large plants, transplanting-tubes made of galvanized iron, large enough to go around a whole hill, are used. To prevent the soil from dropping out, slip a spade or shovel under them while the hill is being moved. We can furnish a nest of these, comprising five different sizes, as shown above, for 50 cts.

PAPER SEED-BAGS.

Large size, to hold ounces, \$1.50 per 1000, or 20 cts. per 100. Medium size, to hold ordinary packets, \$1.35 per 1000, or 18 cts. per 100. Small size, for very expensive seeds, \$1.15 per 1000, or 15 cts. per 100. If wanted by mail, add for postage, 5, 8, and 10 cts. per 100 respectively. The same printed to order (not to exceed 50 words), 25 cts. per 100, or \$1.00 per 1000.

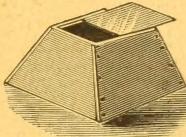
LABELING STAKES FOR THE GARDEN.

Now, the above-mentioned seed-bags, which are the same as we use for all our seeds, are stout water-proof manilla paper, and we find them the very best thing for labeling the seeds you have planted, that we have ever got hold of. Tack them on to a pine stake, like the one figured below; and after standing out all winter in the snow and rain, the print can be read just as easily as when first put on.



These stakes, as you observe, are made tapering, and thick enough at the large end so that, if you blunder over them, they may be kicked out of the ground, but can not be broken off. Price of stakes, one cent each; 10 for 8 cts.; per 100, 75 cts. These are too heavy to be sent by mail, unless you want just a sample. In that case, the postage will be 3 cts. extra.

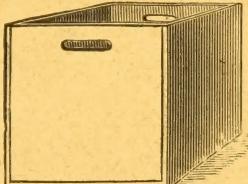
BOXES FOR STARTING SQUASHES, MELONS, CUCUMBERS, ETC.



During my visit to Arlington, in July, 1886, I noticed that the squash-growers had a plan for getting Boston Marrow squashes on the market very early. It is by means of the boxes shown in the adjoining cut. These, as you notice, are made so as to nest one in the other, occupying but little room when stored away, or drawn out on the wagon. An 8x10 glass slides in the top. These boxes can be used for putting over hills of early potatoes in March and April; and when the potatoes are out of danger the boxes will do good service in forwarding squashes, melons, and cucumbers. After all danger of frost is past, the glass may be drawn out, but the box is left on, as a protection against bugs. If the bugs are very bad, however, you will have to tack on cheese cloth. The striped bug will crawl through mosquito bar. As the glass is to move loosely, it is not a very long job to slide them all back when the weather is mild, and close them up again at night, when frost comes. If the earth is banked around the lower edges, it makes quite a miniature cold frame. I was astonished while at Arlington to see squash-vines fully a month ahead of the usual time; but I was told these boxes were the explanation of it. Don't fail to have a big lot of good manure under every box (see our little book, "Gregory on Squashes"). Prices of these little boxes without glass, in the flat, 10 cts. each; 85 cts. for 10, \$7.50 per 100. Glass to match, \$2.50 per box of 50 square feet. There are about 90 lights in a box.

POTATO-BOXES.

(TERRY'S).

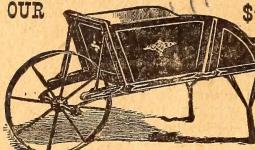


These are made of basswood, bound with galvanized iron. The galvanized iron gives strength, and the basswood strength and lightness. These hold exactly a bushel when level full, and may be piled one on top of another. Al-

though they are made especially for potatoes, they can be used for fruit, vegetables, picking up stones on the farm, and thousand other purposes. When piled one above the other, they protect the contents from the sun and rain; and from their shape a great many more bushels can be set into a wagon than where baskets are used. They are also much more substantial than baskets.

Price 25 c each; 10, \$2.25; 100, \$20.00. In the flat, including nails and galvanized iron, \$1.75 for 10; 100, \$16.50; 1000, \$150.

OUR



\$4 Daisy Wheelbarrow

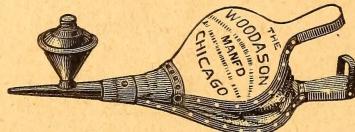
Strongest and neatest barrow made for gardeners' keepers, merchants' delivery, and general use. Has steel wheel, axle, and legs; steel springs with adjustable bearings. Elegantly painted and varnished. Will carry 500 lbs.

Two sizes, weighing 35 and 40 lbs. each. Price \$4 and \$4.25.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM.

(Persian Insect-Powder.)

This is not only a pretty plant for the flower-garden, but the flowers, gathered and dried when in full bloom, and then finely powdered, furnish us the Persian insect-powder, of which so much has been said. This powder sells at from 50 cts. to \$1.00 a pound, and even then is often largely adulterated. With us it has been the surest thing to kill all sorts of small insects, laying them out dead in even a few minutes, of any thing we have ever got hold of. When used in the insect-powder bellows, shown below, but a very little of the powder is required.



INSECT POWDER BELLOWS; PRICE \$1.00; SIZE 6x18 INCHES.

With the above instrument you can kill every fly in any room of the house, within an hour. Of course, the doors and windows of the room should all be closed; but where it is not practicable to do this, you can tumble the flies on their backs, even then; but you will have to use more of the powder. In painting new houses in the summer time, when flies are troublesome, the instrument is worth more than it costs, for this alone. It will kill even the green fly in our lettuce-greenhouses; for with the above bellows you can fill the room with such a dust that every insect of every description has got to die; and the strongest and best part of it all is, that it is not at all poisonous or injurious to human beings. It may make you sneeze right smart, but that is not half as unpleasant as it is to endure the flies. In the summer time the instrument and powder serve an excellent purpose in our type-room by laying out the flies that bother the printers by getting on their hands.

Price of the powder, all ready for use, half ounce, 5cts.; 4 ounces, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.; 10 lbs., \$7.00. Price of the seeds, one packet, 5 cts.; one ounce, 75 cts.; 1 lb., \$7.00.

SLUG SHOT.

We have used this for several seasons, and find it a pretty good remedy for cabbage-worms. It is also recommended particularly for potato-beetles, and every other kind of worm or insect. It is said to be a fertilizer for the ground, but is so harmless that you can use it for tooth-powder, if you choose. Besides, it is very cheap. One pound, 6c; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 45c; per barrel of 235 lbs. shipped from factory, 2½c per lb. The insect-powder bellows is the best thing to apply it.

GOODS ESPECIALLY FOR POULTRY RAISERS.
PURE BONE MEAL.

Coarsely ground, expressly for poultry. Per lb., 5 cts.; 5 lbs., 3 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs., 2½ cts. per lb.; 100 lbs., 2½ cts. per lb.; by the barrel, shipped from factory, 2 cts. per lb. Fowls will eat this almost as greedily as corn; and it not only furnishes material for egg shell, but it gives them considerable animal matter besides. Excellent for laying hens. It is sure cure for thin-shell eggs.

Bone meal ground fine, for gardening purposes, same price as the above.

Ground oyster-shells for poultry, half above price.

NEST-EGGS 3 kinds, white glass, china, and polished wood, each 3 cts.; 10, 28 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

The china is too heavy to send by mail. Postage on the others is 3 cents each.

Sunflower Seed, Mammoth Russian, per lb., 10c.; 10 lbs., 80c.; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

Smaller variety—just as good for poultry, one-half the above prices.

BOOKS ON GARDENING, HORTICULTURE, FARMING, ETC.

I have indicated my opinion of the books by characters as follows: Books that I approve I have marked with a *; those I especially approve, **; those that are not up to times, †; books that contain but little matter for the price, large type and much space between the lines, ‡; foreign, §. The figures at the left indicate the amount of postage.

5 | A B C of Carp Culture, ** 35

3 | A B C of Potato Culture, Terry*, 35

This is T. B. Terry's first and most masterly work. The book has had an enormous sale, and has been reprinted in foreign languages. When we are thoroughly conversant with friend Terry's system of raising potatoes, we shall be ready to handle almost any farm crop successfully. It has 48 pages and 22 illustrations.

3 | An Egg Farm, Stoddard** 45

No matter whether you raise eggs on a large scale or a small scale, you can not afford to miss reading friend Stoddard's book. I do not know that I ever got hold of any piece of fiction—not even Robinson Crusoe, that so thoroughly fascinated me as these chapters in regard to raising poultry on a large scale. The work has 95 pages and 42 illustrations. Given for 2 new names.

10 | Barn Plans and Out-Buildings* 1 40

6 | Cranberry Culture, White's 1 15

10 | Fuller's Grape Culturist 1 40

This is, perhaps, the most systematic, comprehensive, and thorough work on grape culture now in print; in fact, friend Fuller seems to have, by his efforts to make any grapevine come into the work, and make it pleasant, ugly appearance; and he makes it as attractive as a piece of fiction; and the best part of it is, that you get great crops of beautiful grapes during almost any kind of season. We have tested the system, and know whereof we speak.

7 | Farm, Gardening, and Seed Growing, by

François Brill** 90

This is by Francis Brill, the veteran seed-grower, and is the only book on gardening that I am aware of that tells how market-gardeners and seed-growers raise and harvest their own seeds. It has 168 pages.

10 | Gardening for Pleasure, Henderson* 1 40

While "Gardening for Profit" is written with a view of making gardening PAY, it touches a good deal on the pleasure part; and "Gardening for Pleasure" takes up this matter of beautifying your homes and improving your grounds, without the special point in view of making money out of it. I think most of you will need this if you get "Gardening for Profit." This work has 246 pages and 134 illustrations.

12 | Gardening for Profit, new edition** 1 85

This is a late revision of Peter Henderson's celebrated work. Nothing that has ever before been put in print has done so much toward making market-gardening a science and a fascinating industry. Peter Henderson stands at the head, without question, although we have many other books on these rural employments. If you can get but one book, let it be the above. It has 376 pages and 138 cuts.

8 | Gardening for Young and Old, Harris** 90

This is Joseph Harris' best and happiest effort. Although it goes over the same ground occupied by Peter Henderson, it particularly emphasizes thorough cultivation of the soil in preparing the ground, and the manner of adapting it to young people as well as to old is brought out in a most happy vein. If your children have any sort of fancy for gardening it will pay you to make them a present of this book. It has 187 pages and 46 engravings.

10 | Gardening and Farm Topics, Henderson** 90

24 pages, 28 engravings, including an excellent steel plate of Peter Henderson.

5 | Gregory on Cabbages; paper* 25

5 | Gregory on Squashes; paper* 25

5 | Gregory on Onions; paper* 25

The above three books, by our friend Gregory, are almost worth their weight in gold. The book on squashes especially good reading for almost anybody, whether they raise squashes or not. It strikes at the very foundation of success in almost any kind of business. I have read all three of them several times over, and I expect to read them perhaps several more.

10 | Success in Market-Gardening 90

This is new book by Mr. L. L. Liver, enterprising successful market-gardener who lives in Ararat, a suburb of Boston, Mass. Frank Brownson has been one of the foremost to make irrigation a practical success, and he now irrigates his gardens by means of a windmill and steam-engine whenever drought threatens to injure the crops. The book has 208 pages, and is nicely illustrated with 110 engravings.

10 | Talks on Manures 1 90

This book, by Joseph Harris is, perhaps, the most comprehensive one we have on the subject, and the whole matter is considered by an able writer. It contains 366 pages.

2 | Injurious Insects, Cook 25

10 | Irrigation for the Farm, Garden, and Orchard, Stewart* 1 40

This book, so far as I am informed, is almost the only work on this matter that is attracting so much interest, especially recently. Using water from springs, brooks, or windmills, to take the place of rain, during our great droughts, is the great problem before us at the present day. The book has 214 pages and 142 cuts.

A. I. ROOT, Medina, O.