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62.73 *Wm. H. Mingle & Co.*

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.



P. B. MINGLE & Co's
ALMANAC
AND
GARDEN MANUAL
1908

103 Market Street, Philadelphia.

WE

Pratts Food

SELL

A MONEY SAVER

PRATT'S FOOD

the surest, safest and quickest

ANIMAL REGULATOR

ever fed to Hogs

PRATTS POULTRY FOOD

*For Chicken Cholera, Eggs, Turkeys,
Ducks and Pigeons.*

PRATTS FOOD

*For Horses, for Mares, for Colts and
for Stallions.*



PRATTS FOOD

*For Cows, for Calves, for Bulls, for
Steers and for Sheep.*

PRATTS FOOD

*For Cholera, for Hog Diseases, for
Boars, Sows and Pigs.*

“INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD”

 **3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.** 



Makes Cattle Breeders More Money.

Purifies the Blood and Keeps It Pure.

Gives a Horse New Life and Strength.

Tones Up and Permanently Strengthens.

Insures Money Making Results.

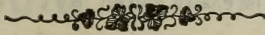
 **GUARANTEED TO GREATLY INCREASE YOUR EGG PRODUCTION** 

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD

A Medicated Poultry Food which gives the most remarkable results ever known and is the largest seller. It prevents disease. It cures Chicken Cholera. It greatly increases the egg production and it makes chickens grow very rapidly.



..Greetings for 1908..



A REPUTATION to be lasting must not come accidentally or through trickery, but be based on talent and merit. Such a reputation is built up little by little—built to endure, and to give one wealth that cannot be wholly represented by the money he earns. Yet it must be a large part of his working capital.

The only way to secure it is by firm and persistent reliance on merit.

P. B. Mingle & Co., have striven for sixty-eight years to acceptably cater to their patrons, and with what success their large list of customers attests. Through the consistent application of business principles they stand second to none in their ability to furnish **Farm and Garden Seeds** of better quality for the price, or greater promptness in filling orders.

Prime germinative qualities can only be expected of good seed. Cheap seed never pays.

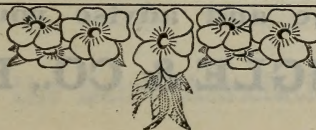
There is only one way however to insure against planting falsely named seeds, and that is to buy from reliable seedsmen. There are lots of seedmen that have a reputation to keep up, and who honestly try to sell as good seeds as they can for the money. That is our position. The more general use of high-grade seeds would do much to remove the complaint about poor seeds.

Too many of our farmers buy seed with an eye to apparent cheapness rather than to quality. It is certainly legitimate to get the most for the most money, but it is not wise to buy the cheaper of two goods thinking that money is saved thereby.

Trust **P. B. Mingle & Co.,** to so adjust the relations of seeds to cost and charges that you shall in consequence receive a full and fair return for the expenditure made.

Yours truly,

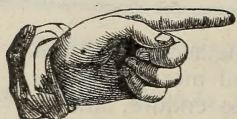
P. B. MINGLE & CO.



EVERY MERCHANT

who gets or wants to get the farmer's trade—the best trade in the world—must be quick to see and appreciate just the goods needed.

Most farmers keep cows, and most cows have, at some time one or more of the diseases that is easily cured by



KOW-KURE

THE GREAT COW MEDICINE

If you have Kow-Kure in stock you have one more hold on the farmer's trade, and a big one. If you have not it. **GET IT.** This merchant has it, he knows.

Morgantown, Pa., Nov. 21, 1906.

P. B. Mingle & Co., Dear Sirs:—

Please find check for 2 doz. small Kow-Kure. Ship as soon as you can. I am entirely out. It beats anything, to bring good reports, that we ever had.

Yours respectfully,

S. Deichley.

If you will put Kow-Kure in stock the Association will do local advertising for you.

We have handled thousands of packages of this medicine and advise you to try it.

P. B. MINGLE & CO., Phila., Pa.

EVERY FARMER

Who Keeps One or More Cows
Should Know That

KOW-KURE cures abortion (slinking).

KOW-KURE cures barrenness (failure to breed).

KOW-KURE prevents tuberculosis.

KOW-KURE removes retained afterbirth

KOW-KURE cures scouring in cows and calves.

KOW-KURE cures bunches and swelling in bag.

KOW-KURE cures milk fever.

KOW-KURE enriches the blood.

KOW-KURE improves the appetite.

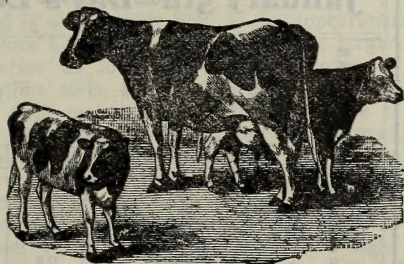
KOW-KURE increases the milk.

KOW-KURE is a medicine, not a food

KOW-KURE is for cows only.

KOW-KURE has stood the test for twenty years.

KOW-KURE is a complete success.



To know these facts and act upon them is to insure the dairy against profit-destroying diseases, and guarantee a uniform standard of excellent health.

Kow-Kure makes healthy cows, and healthy cows pay.

Dairy Association,
Lyndonville, Vt.

Sayles, Pa., April 3, 1906.

Dear Sirs:—I have used Kow-Kure for the removal of afterbirth in cows and for scours in calves and it works nicely. I also know that it is a grand thing for a cow that is off its feed.

Yours truly,
D. B. BOYCE.

Kow-Kure is put up in two sizes. Enough medicine in one package to treat one cow from five to eight weeks, according to the disease. Directions for use with every package. The price is 50 cents and \$1.00.

Made Only by the Dairy Association, Lyndonville, Vt.

1908

1st Month.



1908

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ New Moon . . . 3d. 4h. 43m. A | ☽ Full Moon . . . 18d. 8h 37m. M.
 ☽ First Quarter . . 10d. 8h. 53m. M. | ☾ Last Quarter . . 26d. 10h. 1m. M.

January 5th—Day's Length: 9 hours, 24 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		Moon.	High Water Philadelphia
			H. M.	H. M.	Slow M.	H. M.	Morn. Even
1	1	Wed.	7 22	4 44	3	4 38	11 29 — —
2	2	Thurs.	7 23	4 45	4	5 50	0 0 0 30
3	3	Fri.	7 23	4 46	4	sets	0 58 1 25
4	4	Sat.	7 23	4 47	5	5 49	1 53 2 22
5	5	Sun.	7 23	4 47	5	7 3	2 50 3 18
6	6	Mon.	7 23	4 48	6	8 18	3 44 4 10
7	7	Tues.	7 23	4 49	6	9 30	4 36 5 1
8	8	Wed.	7 23	4 50	6	10 40	5 24 5 47
9	9	Thurs	7 23	4 51	7	11 48	6 10 6 33
10	10	Fri.	7 22	4 52	7	morn.	6 57 7 21
11	11	Sat.	7 22	4 53	8	0 52	7 48 8 16
12	12	Sun.	7 22	4 54	8	1 55	8 45 9 14
13	13	Mon.	7 22	4 55	9	2 56	9 43 10 11
14	14	Tues.	7 21	4 56	9	3 57	10 39 11 6
15	15	Wed.	7 21	4 57	9	4 55	11 33 11 59
16	16	Thurs	7 20	4 58	10	5 51	— — 0 22
17	17	Fri.	7 20	4 59	10	6 41	0 45 1 6
18	18	Sat.	7 20	5 0	10	rises	1 26 1 48
19	19	Sun.	7 19	5 1	11	6 6	2 10 2 31
20	20	Mon.	7 19	5 3	11	7 5	2 51 3 11
21	21	Tues.	7 18	5 4	11	8 3	3 31 3 51
22	22	Wed.	7 18	5 5	12	9 1	4 10 4 30
23	23	Thurs.	7 17	5 6	12	10 1	4 49 5 8
24	24	Fri.	7 16	5 7	12	11 2	5 28 5 48
25	25	Sat.	7 16	5 9	12	morn.	6 8 6 28
26	26	Sun.	7 15	5 10	13	0 4	6 52 7 17
27	27	Mon.	7 14	5 11	13	1 8	7 44 8 15
28	28	Tues.	7 13	5 12	13	2 16	8 49 9 23
29	29	Wed.	7 12	5 13	13	3 25	9 58 10 33
30	30	Thurs.	7 12	5 15	13	4 34	11 8 11 43
31	31	Fri.	7 11	5 16	13	5 42	— — 0 16

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, clear and windy; 4th-6th, snow; 7th-9th, changeable; 10th-11th, cold and blustery; 13th-14th, windy; 15th-17th, cold and snow; 18th-20th, changeable; 21st-22d, stormy; 23d-24th, clear and cold; 25th-26th, cold; 27th-28th, cloudy and stormy; 29th-31st, clear and cold.

THE CLOVERS AS A SOIL IMPROVER.

Like other leguminous plants, the clovers draw largely for their sustenance from the atmosphere, gathering nitrogen and other constituents required by cultivated crops; their roots penetrate deeply, drawing from the subsoil, thus acting as a soil improver, and not only increasing the productiveness of the land, but putting it in better condition than before. It would be vastly better if, instead of leaving these lands unoccupied, they were sown in clovers. In this way farmers would not only get a crop of forage, but the land would be very much improved by this crop being grown on the soil. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmer's best friend, not only furnishing most nutritious feed, but restoring fertility to wornout lands. It is strongly to be recommended, however, that clover be used in a rotation of crops and not grown successively on the same fields. A top dressing of 200 pounds of land plaster to the acre on clover in the spring improves the growth wonderfully.

MAMMOTH, OR SAPLING CLOVER.

This, like the Red Clover, is a perennial, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger, and is later maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth, or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

This is somewhat similar in growth and appearance to Red Clover, but it is harder and stands cold weather better than Red Clover, and where conditions of soil and lateness of seeding make any possibility of winter-killing, it is advisable to sow Alsike Clover, or at least to sow it in mixtures with other clovers. It is more suited to our mountainous sections than to the coast regions, and it succeeds better on stiff or clay soils than on lighter lands. It is well adapted for sowing with Timothy or Herd's Grass, as it matures with these crops, flowering a little later than the Red Clover. The blooms are not quite as large as the Red Clover, and are of a light pink or flesh color.

PERMANENT PASTURE GRASS SEED.

Having given our attention to grasses for this purpose for many years, and after practical results and experience, we have succeeded in creating a mixture which we can highly recommend.

If there is any land you wish to set in permanent pasture, we can supply you with a mixture of any description required or a special mixture admirably suited for this purpose at a very reasonable cost. We are headquarters for all kinds of grass seeds and can save you money on your purchases. Of the ingredients in it, the timothy and the clovers come right along and give some feed the year of sowing and a good deal of it the next year, while it isn't till that year that the blue grass begins to show. But where the red clover begins to disappear and the timothy gets thin the blue grass is just setting up in business and the other grasses are not missed. And when established the blue grass is a stayer, and it and the white clover, which also sticks, makes a combination that is all right.

All authorities agree that for both pasture and hay, best results are obtained from the use of grass seeds in mixture. The reasons are that: First—A number of species will insure a much denser growth than the same number of seeds of one or two species, and prove less exhausting to the soil, since they live to a large extent on different constituents. Second—Seasons that affect some grasses adversely are favorable to other sorts. So that with mixtures a failure is practically impossible, provided, of course, the seed is good. We take great pains in selecting grass seed, in order to secure the highest germination, and our mixtures are based on a full appreciation of the requirements of the different soils for which they are intended. We have made a study of this subject and have grass specialists in our employ and can furnish the seed of the best varieties of grasses mixed in proper proportions for any soil or climate.

1908



1908

2d Month.

29 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ New Moon 21. 3h 36m. M | ☽ Full Moon 17.1. 4h. 5m. M.
 ☽ First Quarter . . . 8d 11h. 27m A. | ☾ Last Quarter . . 24.1. 10h. 24m. A.

February 2d—Day's Length: 10 hours, 9 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon.	High Water Philadelphia	
			H. M.	H. M.	Slow M.	H. M.	Morn. Even.
32	1	Sat.	7 10	5 17	14	sets	0 45 1 13
33	2	Sun.	7 9	5 18	14	5 48	1 40 2 6
34	3	Mon.	7 8	5 19	14	7 5	2 32 2 58
35	4	Tues.	7 7	5 21	14	8 18	3 23 3 47
36	5	Wed.	7 6	5 22	14	9 29	4 10 4 33
37	6	Thurs.	7 5	5 23	14	10 39	4 56 5 19
38	7	Fri.	7 4	5 24	14	11 45	5 41 6 2
39	8	Sat.	7 3	5 25	14	morn.	6 25 6 48
40	9	Sun.	7 2	5 27	14	0 49	7 12 7 38
41	10	Mon.	7 1	5 28	14	1 51	8 6 8 37
42	11	Tues.	7 0	5 29	14	2 50	9 9 9 39
43	12	Wed.	6 59	5 30	11	3 46	10 8 10 36
44	13	Thurs.	6 57	5 31	14	4 38	11 4 11 32
45	14	Fri.	6 56	5 33	14	5 26	11 58 —
46	15	Sat.	6 54	5 34	14	6 8	0 22 0 44
47	16	Sun.	6 53	5 35	14	rises	1 5 1 24
48	17	Mon.	6 52	5 36	14	5 57	1 43 2 2
49	18	Tues.	6 51	5 37	14	6 56	2 22 2 42
50	19	Wed.	6 49	5 39	14	7 54	3 1 3 20
51	20	Thurs.	6 48	5 40	14	8 55	3 38 3 57
52	21	Fri.	6 47	5 41	14	9 56	4 17 4 37
53	22	Sat.	6 46	5 42	14	11 0	4 58 5 18
54	23	Sun.	6 44	5 43	14	morn.	5 39 6 1
55	24	Mon.	6 43	5 45	14	0 4	6 25 6 51
56	25	Tues.	6 41	5 46	13	1 11	7 18 7 50
57	26	Wed.	6 40	5 47	13	2 18	8 26 9 3
58	27	Thurs.	6 38	5 48	13	3 24	9 41 10 18
59	28	Fri.	6 37	5 49	13	4 26	10 53 11 28
60	29	Sat.	6 35	5 51	13	5 20	— — 0 1

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, windy; 4th-6th, clear and cold; 7th-8th, blustery; 9th-11th, cold and windy; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, stormy; 19th-21st, pleasant; 22d-24th, clear and pleasant; 25th-26th, changeable; 27th-29th, windy.

THE LAWN.

The lawn in winter may be covered with horse manure, and if the manure is free from litter, it will be an advantage. Do not scatter manure in lumps and wait for the frost to pulverize the lumps, but apply the manure evenly. Early in the spring rake the lawn thoroughly, removing all material that is not in fine condition, and then apply a fertilizer composed of 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 125 pounds sulphate of potash, and 100 pounds acidulated phosphate per acre. If the grass was not destroyed by the drought of last summer it will grow rapidly when spring opens, if the lawn is treated in the manner suggested. It is always best to freshen a lawn in the spring with new seed, even if grass is growing. There is always some that dies out and this should be replaced. Look us up.

RED TOP.

A very hardy native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations, and stands our hot climate admirably. It is, perhaps, the most permanent grass we have. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. It makes a fine, close turf and fair quality when not allowed to go to seed.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Perennial. Height, 10 to 15 inches. This valuable grass is suited to a variety of soils, from an average dry one to moist meadows, and as a pasture grass is indispensable. It is very productive, unusually early, and presents a beautiful green appearance in early spring, while the other grasses are yet dormant. It makes a splendid lawn grass, forming a thick turf, and being of very even growth. Kentucky Blue Grass also makes hay of excellent quality, but the yield for this purpose is not equal to some other grasses. Sow, if alone, 40 pounds per acre. (14 pounds per bushel.)

ORCHARD GRASS.

A most valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its earliness very valuable for permanent pastures. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring, and the last in the fall, and is quick to recover from close cropping, and even thrives better the more it is cropped. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and where but one crop is taken the aftergrowth is very heavy, and gives splendid and rich pasture till late in the fall. It will stand drought, and being very hardy, is of especial value for our Northern States, where it does not winter-kill. It grows in tufts, and is, therefore, not adapted for sowing alone or by itself; but when sown together with red clover, rye grass and tall meadow oat grass, a close and even sod can be had. It is well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Will grow on almost all kinds of land, but gives best results on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (Or English Rye Grass).

A nutritious permanent grass for meadows and pasture, or for mixing with other grasses for lawns. Does well on sloping banks, as its roots are fibrous and mat-like. Is especially adapted for pastures, as it will endure close cropping, and is of strong, quick and successive aftergrowth. It produces an abundance of foliage, which remains bright and green throughout the season, and for this reason is also much used for lawn grass mixtures. It is also well adapted for permanent meadows, and yields large quantities of very nutritious hay, which is well liked by all kinds of stock. Does well on almost any land, but prefers rich or moist soil, such as will produce a good corn crop. Sow 20 pounds per acre.

WHITE CLOVER.

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Succeeds and does well all throughout the North. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

1908



1908

3rd Month.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ New Moon . . . 2d. 1h. 57m. A. | ☽ Full Moon . . . 17d. 9h. 23m. A.
 ☽ First Quarter . . 9d. 4h. 42m. A. | ☾ Last Quarter . . 25d. 7h. 31m. M.

March 1st—Day's Length: 11 hours, 18 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		Moon.	High Water Philadelphia
			H. M.	H. M.	Slow M.	H. M.	Morn. Even
61	1	Sun.	6 34	5 52	12	6 7	0 30 0 57
62	2	Mon.	6 32	5 53	12	sets	1 21 1 45
63	3	Tues.	6 31	5 54	12	7 5	2 10 2 34
64	4	Wed.	6 29	5 55	12	8 16	2 57 3 19
65	5	Thurs.	6 28	5 56	12	9 26	3 41 4 3
66	6	Fri.	6 26	5 57	11	10 33	4 25 4 47
67	7	Sat.	6 25	5 58	11	11 38	5 9 5 32
68	8	Sun.	6 23	5 59	11	morn.	5 55 6 18
69	9	Mon.	6 22	6 0	11	0 40	6 42 7 7
70	10	Tues.	6 20	6 1	10	1 39	7 34 8 3
71	11	Wed.	6 19	6 2	10	2 33	8 34 9 5
72	12	Thurs	6 17	6 3	10	3 22	9 35 10 5
73	13	Fri.	6 15	6 4	10	4 6	10 34 11 1
74	14	Sat.	6 14	6 5	9	4 45	11 27 11 51
75	15	Sun.	6 12	6 7	9	5 20	— — 0 14
76	16	Mon.	6 11	6 8	9	5 50	0 36 0 55
77	17	Tues.	6 9	6 9	8	rises	1 13 1 31
78	18	Wed.	6 7	6 10	8	6 43	1 50 2 9
79	19	Thurs.	6 6	6 11	8	7 49	2 29 2 48
80	20	Fri.	6 4	6 12	8	8 53	3 8 3 28
81	21	Sat.	6 3	6 13	7	9 59	3 48 4 10
82	22	Sun.	6 1	6 14	7	11 5	4 32 4 55
83	23	Mon.	5 59	6 15	7	morn.	5 19 5 44
84	24	Tues.	5 57	6 16	6	0 11	6 9 6 36
85	25	Wed.	5 56	6 17	6	1 15	7 6 7 39
86	26	Thurs.	5 54	6 18	6	2 16	8 15 8 52
87	27	Fri.	5 52	6 19	5	3 12	9 30 10 5
88	28	Sat.	5 50	6 20	5	4 0	10 39 11 12
89	29	Sun.	5 49	6 21	5	4 41	11 43 —
90	30	Mon.	5 47	6 22	5	5 18	0 11 0 36
91	31	Tues.	5 46	6 23	4	sets	0 59 1 21

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, variable; 4th-6th, blustry; 7th-8th, clear and cold; 9th-11th, cloudy and snow; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, clear; 19th-21st, windy and snow; 22d-24th, pleasant; 25th-26th, blustry; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-31st, rain

USEFUL TABLES.

TABLE SHOWING THE WEIGHT OF VARIOUS ARTICLES.

Barley.....per bushel, 48 lbs.	Oats.....per bushel, 32 lbs
Beans.....per bushel, 60 lbs	Onion Sets.....per bushel, 32 lbs
Buckwheat.....per bushel, 48 lbs.	Osage Orange.....per bushel, 33 lbs
Broom Corn.....per bushel, 46 lbs.	Orchard Grass.....per bushel, 12 lbs
Blue Grass.....per bushel, 14 lbs.	Peas.....per bushel, 60 lbs
Clover Seed.....per bushel, 60 lbs.	Potatoes, Irish.....per bushel, 60 lbs
Corn, shelled.....per bushel, 56 lbs.	Red Top Seed.....per bushel, 10 lbs
Corn, on the ear.....per bushel, 70 lbs.	Rye.....per bushel, 56 lbs
Flax Seed.....per bushel, 56 lbs.	Sweet Potatoes.....per bushel 55 lbs
Hemp Seed.....per bushel, 40 lbs.	Timothy Seed.....per bushel, 45 lbs
Hungarian Grass Seed.....per bushel, 48 lbs.	Top Onions.....per bushel, 28 lbs
Millet.....per bushel, 50 lbs.	Turnips.....per bushel, 55 lbs
German Millet.....per bushel, 50 lbs.	Wheat.....per bushel, 60 lbs

QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN UPON AN ACRE.

Barley, broadcast.....2 to 3 bushels	Onion, for sets in drills.....30 pounds
Beans, Dwarf, in Drills.....1½ bushels	Onion sets, in drills.....6 to 12 bushels
Beans Pole, in hills.....10 to 12 quarts	Parsnips, in drills.....4 to 6 pounds
Beets, in drills.....5 to 6 pounds	Peas, in drills.....1½ bushels
Broom Corn, in hills.....8 to 10 quarts	Peas, broadcast.....3 bu-hels
Buckwheat.....1 bushel	Potatoes, cut tubers.....10 bushels
Cabbage in beds to transplant ½ pound	Pumpkin, in hills.....4 to 6 pounds
Carrots in drills.....3 to 4 pounds	Radish, in drills.....8 to 10 pounds
Chinese Sugar Cane.....12 quarts	Rye, broadcast.....1½ to 2 bushels
Corn, in hills.....8 to 10 quarts	Sage, in drills.....8 to 10 pounds
Corn, for soiling.....3 bushels	Salsify, in drills.....8 to 10 pounds
Cucumber, in hills.....2 pounds	Spinach, in drills.....10 to 12 pound
Flax broadcast.....1½ bushels	Squash, bush varieties in hills 4 to 6 pounds
Hemp.....1½ bushels	Squash, Run'g in hills 3 to 4 pounds
Mustard, broadcast.....½ bushel	Tomato, to transplant.....½ pound,
Melon, Musk, in hills.....2 to 3 pounds	Turnip, in drills.....½ to 2 pounds
Melon, Water, in hills.....4 to 5 pounds	Turnip, broadcast.....3 to 4 pounds
Oats, broadcast.....2 to 3 bushels	Vetches, broadcast.....2 to 3 bushels
Onion, in drills.....5 to 6 pounds	Wheat, broadcast.....1½ to 2 bushels

GRASS SEEDS TO THE ACRE.

White Clover.....10 pounds	Blue Grass.....1½ to 3 bushels
Red Clover.....10 to 15 pounds	Rye Grass.....1½ to 2 bushels
Lucerne Clover.....10 to 15 pounds	Orchard Grass.....1½ to 2 bushels
Alsike Clover.....4 to 6 pounds	Red Top Grass.....1½ to 2 bushels
Timothy.....12 pounds	Mixed Lawn Grass.....2 to 3 bushels
Hungarian Grass.....1 bushel	Millet.....1 bushel

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

DISTANCE APART.	NO. OF PLANTS.	DISTANCE APART.	NO. OF PLANTS
foot by 1 foot.....	43,560	6 feet by 6 feet.....	1,210
½ " 1½ ".....	19,360	8 " 8 ".....	680
" 1 ".....	21,780	10 " 10 ".....	435
" 2 ".....	10,890	12 " 12 ".....	302
½ " 2½ ".....	6,969	15 " 15 ".....	193
" 2 ".....	7,260	18 " 18 ".....	134
" 3 ".....	4,840	20 " 20 ".....	103
" 4 ".....	2,722	25 " 25 ".....	70
" 5 ".....	1,742	30 " 30 ".....	84

NUMBER OF PLANTS PRODUCED FROM AN OUNCE OF SEED.

PLANTS.	PLANTS.
Asparagus.....about 500	Kale.....about 2,000
Broccoli....." 2,000	Leek....." 1,000
Cabbage....." 2,000	Lettuce....." 3,000
Cauliflower....." 2,000	Pepper....." 2,000
Celery....." 3,000	Tomato....." 3,000
Egg Plant....." 1,000	Sage....." 1,000
Endive....." 3,000	Thyme....." 5,000

1908



1908

4th Month.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ New Moon 1d. 0h 2m. M | ☽ Full Moon 16d. 11h. 55m. M.
 ☾ First Quarter 8d. 11h. 31m. M. | ☾ Last Quarter 23d. 2h. 7m. A.
 New Moon 30d. 10h. 33m. M.

April 5th—Day's Length: 12 hours, 50 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.					
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Mo.	High Water Philadelphia		
			H. M.	H. M.	Slow M.	H. M.	Morn.	Even.
92	1	Wed.	5 44	6 24	4	7 4	1 43	2 5
93	2	Thurs.	5 42	6 25	4	8 14	2 26	2 48
94	3	Fri.	5 41	6 26	3	9 21	3 10	3 33
95	4	Sat.	5 39	6 27	3	10 25	3 55	4 17
96	5	Sun	5 38	6 28	3	11 28	4 40	5 4
97	6	Mon.	5 36	6 29	2	morn.	5 26	5 49
98	7	Tues.	5 34	6 30	2	0 25	6 13	6 37
99	8	Wed.	5 33	6 31	2	1 17	7 3	7 29
100	9	Thurs	5 31	6 32	2	2 4	7 58	8 28
101	10	Fri.	5 30	6 33	1	2 44	8 58	9 28
102	11	Sat.	5 28	6 34	1	3 20	9 55	10 21
103	12	Sun.	5 27	6 35	1	3 52	10 47	11 12
104	13	Mon.	5 25	6 36	1	4 20	11 36	—
105	14	Tues	5 24	6 37	0	4 47	0 9	0 22
106	15	Wed.	5 22	6 38	0	5 14	0 42	1 1
107	16	Thurs.	5 21	6 39	fast	rises	1 19	1 38
108	17	Fri.	5 20	6 40	0	7 48	1 58	2 19
109	18	Sat	5 18	6 41	1	8 56	2 41	3 4
110	19	Sun.	5 17	6 42	1	10 4	3 27	3 51
111	20	Mon.	5 15	6 43	1	11 11	4 15	4 41
112	21	Tu-s.	5 14	6 44	1	morn.	5 7	5 33
113	22	Wed.	5 13	6 45	2	0 14	6 0	6 29
114	23	Thurs.	5 11	6 46	2	1 10	6 59	7 31
115	24	Fri.	5 10	6 47	2	1 58	8 5	8 40
116	25	Sat.	5 8	6 46	2	2 40	9 15	9 47
117	26	Sun.	5 7	6 49	2	3 16	10 19	10 49
118	27	Mon.	5 6	6 50	2	3 49	11 18	11 45
119	28	Tues.	5 4	6 51	3	4 20	—	0 11
120	29	Wed.	5 3	6 52	3	4 48	0 34	0 56
121	30	Thurs.	5 1	6 53	3	sets	1 16	1 36

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, rain; 4th-6th, clear and warm; 7th-8th, showers; 9th-11th, warm and pleasant; 12th-14th, clear and warm; 15th-16th, blustery; 17th-18th, showers; 19th-21st, pleasant; 22d-24th, clear and warm; 25th-26th, changeable; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-30th, balmy.

A PAGE ON ALFALFA.

Within the past five years alfalfa has grown rapidly in favor, proving its superiority to all clovers and other natural fertilizers, until to-day it stands without a peer in profitable results and in its virtues as a sub-soiler and fertilizer. It is well named "the silent sub-soiler."

As a rule, alfalfa thrives best on a sandy loam with porous sub-soil, or in, other words, alfalfa will thrive and yield rich, bountiful crops of hay and seed on any soil that will grow corn.

No matter how heavy it rains, or how deep the snow falls, or how wet the spring or winter is, if the soil is well drained it will flourish through all, and yield three to four cuttings each season. Its roots bore down silently into mother earth until they reach a depth of from twenty to thirty feet, thus storing up nitrogen, and when these roots decay they leave not only a generous supply of fertility for any desired crop, but millions of openings into which the air and rains find their way and help to constitute an unfailing reservoir of wealth, upon which the husbandman can draw with little fear of protest or overdraft.

One of the strong points in the manurial values of clover is its capacity to absorb and stir up nitrogen in the soil for the use of other plants, especially wheat. Large quantities are contained in the earth and air, and clover absorbs and fixes this substance more than any other plant.

Alfalfa should be cut earlier in its stage of growth than other grasses, when about one-tenth in bloom being the best time to cut. Early cut hay is much the best for cattle and horses, as has been shown by feeding trials. Do not cut too much at once, for if you allow the hay to get wet it loses one-half its value for feeding purposes.

The best method we have found for curing alfalfa, is to mow and let it wilt enough so that the rake will gather it up clean and let it cure in the winrow. When cured in this manner, it is very important that there be ample facilities for putting it in the stack as rapidly as possible, otherwise it will become too dry and the best part of the hay, which are the leaves or foliage, will be lost in handling, especially if it has to be drawn from the field on wagons.

HOW TO SOW ALFALFA.

When alfalfa is sown in the spring it is generally considered best to plow the land in the fall, provided, however, the land will not blow during the winter, otherwise the land should be plowed very early in the spring, and worked until there is a solid seed bed. Deep plowing, in our judgment, is best. The land should be harrowed after each rain to destroy all seed growth and reduce the soil to the finest possible tilth.

As it is very difficult to reseed patches in an alfalfa field, it is advisable to use a generous amount of seed, say twenty pounds per acre. If the soil is properly prepared, a less amount will do. The seed may be sown broadcast or with a drill.

Usually the second crop is the best for seed and should be cut when all the seed pods have turned brown. Cut with a self-rake reaper, if possible, and let it lie until thoroughly dry, and then handle with a barley fork or sweep rake that will carry the bundles without dragging. This will avoid shattering the seed.

Avoid stacking, if possible, as stacks take water easily, which is liable to cause the seed to turn dark in color. Thresh with a clover huller or threshing machine in field.

ALFALFA HAY.

Can the Farmers in the East Produce the Crop and Get Profit From It?

The possibilities in the reduction of feed bills from the free use of alfalfa hay or the same ensiled have hardly begun to be exploited yet. The exportation of bran and preparation of many other substitutes of less or doubtful character make it still more desirable for some good substitute to be produced on the farm, at small cost. This because wheat bran is likely to remain a high-cost by-product while the substitutes are put together for profit, and not particularly to reduce the cost of the food combination to the consumer.

In alfalfa, however, a very low cost is combined with the highest digestibility. That five stock are partial to well-made alfalfa hay may be easily demonstrated, if any man doubts, by trying it with animals which have not been accustomed to feed on it.

During the first few months of its life alfalfa may be regarded as a tender plant, both as regards cold and drought. After it has passed through its first summer, alfalfa is extremely resistant both to cold and to drought.

Alfalfa hay is extremely valuable for dairy cows. Its price in central Nebraska varies, but ranges from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per ton. A few Pennsylvania farmers have had it shipped east, where it costs \$17.00 per ton, or about \$2.00 per ton more than bran. You can imagine the benefit to be derived by raising it yourself. Why not try it?

1908

5th Month.



1908

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ First Quarter . . . 8d. 6h. 23m. M. | ☾ Last Quarter . . . 22d. 7h. 17m. A.
 ☾ Full Moon . . . 15d. 11h. 32m. A. | ☽ New Moon . . . 29d. 10h. 14m. A.

May 2d—Day's Length: 13 hours, 58 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.						
			Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.	Moon.		High Water Philadelphia	
			H. M.	H. M.	P. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Even	
122	1	Fri.	5 0	6 54	3	8 9	1 58	2 21	
123	2	Sat.	4 59	6 55	3	9 13	2 43	3 5	
124	3	Sun.	4 58	6 56	3	10 13	3 28	3 51	
125	4	Mon.	4 56	6 57	3	11 9	4 14	4 37	
126	5	Tues.	4 55	6 58	3	11 59	5 0	5 24	
127	6	Wed.	4 54	6 59	3	morn.	5 47	6 10	
128	7	Thurs	4 53	7 0	4	0 42	6 33	6 56	
129	8	Fri.	4 52	7 1	4	1 20	7 21	7 47	
130	9	Sat.	4 51	7 2	4	1 53	8 14	8 42	
131	10	Sun.	4 50	7 3	4	2 21	9 9	9 36	
132	11	Mon.	4 49	7 4	4	2 49	10 2	10 27	
133	12	Tues.	4 48	7 5	4	3 15	10 53	11 18	
134	13	Wed.	4 47	7 6	4	3 43	11 42	—	
135	14	Thurs.	4 46	7 6	4	4 9	0 6	0 28	
136	15	Fri.	4 45	7 7	4	rises	0 50	1 11	
137	16	Sat.	4 44	7 8	4	7 50	1 32	1 55	
138	17	Sun.	4 43	7 9	4	9 0	2 20	2 46	
139	18	Mon.	4 42	7 10	4	10 6	3 12	3 38	
140	19	Tues.	4 42	7 11	4	11 6	4 5	4 33	
141	20	Wed.	4 41	7 12	4	11 58	5 1	5 18	
142	21	Thurs.	4 40	7 13	4	morn.	5 55	6 22	
143	22	Fri.	4 39	7 14	4	0 42	6 49	7 18	
144	23	Sat.	4 38	7 15	3	1 20	7 48	8 20	
145	24	Sun.	4 38	7 15	3	1 52	8 52	9 22	
146	25	Mon.	4 37	7 16	3	2 22	9 52	10 20	
147	26	Tues.	4 36	7 17	3	2 51	10 48	11 15	
148	27	Wed.	4 36	7 18	3	3 20	11 41	—	
149	28	Thurs.	4 35	7 19	3	3 51	0 6	0 30	
150	29	Fri.	4 35	7 19	3	sets	0 52	1 13	
151	30	Sat.	4 34	7 20	3	8 1	1 34	1 56	
152	31	Sun.	4 34	7 21	3	9 0	2 19	2 42	

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, variable; 4th-6th, cloudy; 7th-8th, clear and warm; 9th-11th, cloudy and rain; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, clear; 19th-21st, windy and rain; 22d-24th, pleasant; 25th-26th, cloudy; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-31st, warm

WE KNOW HOW.

It is not the fault of the seed purchased from your storekeeper or seedman (if you get the best re-cleaned) that causes the growth of weeds in your field. We have the machinery for re-cleaning seed and taking out foul stuff, and when the best seed is asked for you may rely upon it that the quality is not only the best we have, but the best that can be gotten, and is as free from foul weeds as machinery can make it.

DON'T GROW WEEDS.

In some localities low grades of clover seed are demanded because the clover is to be used as green manure, and it is thought that the weeds will furnish green material for plowing under and can thus do no harm. This is true to a certain extent, but the weeds fall far short of the clover as green manure, and the value of the sod will be reduced in proportion to the abundance of weeds.

It is poor economy to pay for weed seeds and to allow them to occupy the ground at a saving of 25 to 50 cents on the acre for seed. Moreover, when a sample of clover seed is very foul it nearly always contains large quantities of the seeds of the worst weeds, such as sorrel, buckhorn, plantain, and sometimes dodder. The seeds of dodder are, fortunately, not yet common in American clover seed, and are rare in well-cleaned, home grown seeds, but the danger of the spread of this pest should not be underrated.

SCARLET CLOVER.

Pre-eminently the place to seed scarlet clover is your cornfields, and that should be done immediately after the cultivation of the corn. If left until after a rainfall there will be a crust form on the ground upon which the seed will lay and the next rain will carry it in bunches to the bottom of the field and the catch be spoiled. The seed, if sown immediately after the harrow, does not need be covered. Bear in mind, the more the ground is shaded, as in the orchard or corn field, the earlier the seed may be sown, as the young plant is in a measure protected from the sun, but for clean culture August or September is soon enough.

THE MAKING OF ENSILAGE.

A silo is simply a receptacle for ensilage. It may be of any preferred breadth or depth, but should be strong and tight. It may be constructed of stone or heavy boards, either above or below the ground, and may be of round or square shape. Ensilage is green vegetable matter, finely cut and packed closely in the silo by heavy pressure, so as to exclude the air. It is the exclusion of the air that prevents excessive fermentation and decay. Clover, green grass, vegetable tops or any green substance may be used, but the cheapest ensilage is that secured by drilling corn in rows, cutting the stalks when the ears are beginning to glaze, passing them through the ensilage cutter (or cutter and shredder) and filling the silo as quickly as possible. The ensilage is fed to cattle in winter as a substitute for green food, being really preserved green corn fodder.

Cut the green corn for the making of ensilage as close to the root as possible, taking, if possible, even part of the latter, and use every part of the stalk from the root to the tassel. Nothing is thrown away. The corn is then hauled to a silo, it is reduced to pieces of from one-half to three-eighths of an inch. The silo is filled to its utmost capacity, the opening and door being closed tight, and the chopped corn remains in it for a month before we use it. We usually fill the silo in September and begin to use the ensilage in the following month, continuing to feed the cows with it until the middle of May, when they are turned into pasture for the summer.

Its General Use.—The chopped corn in the silo ferments, the temperature in this specially constructed building rising as high as 160 degrees, and ensilage is the result. It makes excellent fodder and is now being used altogether by enterprising and up-to-date farmers throughout the county. Silos are being built all over the county, hundreds of them going up in sections where farmers are just beginning to realize the value of this prepared fodder. Ensilage will keep in a silo for a year.

1908



1908

6th Month.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ First Quarter . . . 6d. 11h. 56m. A. | ☾ Last Quarter . . . 21d. 0h. 26m. M.
 ☽ Full Moon . . . 14d. 8h. 55m. M. | ☽ New Moon . . . 28d. 11h. 31m. M.

June 6th—Day's Length: 14 hours, 53 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY of MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon.	High Water Philadelphia	
			H. M.	H. M.	Fast M.	H. M.	Morn. Even.
153	1	Mon.	4 34	7 22	2	9 52	3 5 3 28
154	2	Tues.	4 33	7 22	2	10 38	3 51 4 13
155	3	Wed.	4 33	7 23	2	11 18	4 36 4 58
156	4	Thurs.	4 32	7 23	2	11 52	5 19 5 39
157	5	Fri.	4 32	7 24	2	morn.	6 0 6 22
158	6	Sat.	4 32	7 25	2	0 23	6 44 7 6
159	7	Sun.	4 32	7 25	1	0 50	7 29 7 53
160	8	Mon.	4 31	7 26	1	1 16	8 19 8 46
161	9	Tues.	4 31	7 26	1	1 42	9 13 9 40
162	10	Wed.	4 31	7 27	1	2 7	10 7 10 34
163	11	Thurs.	4 31	7 27	1	2 36	11 2 11 30
164	12	Fri.	4 31	7 28	0	3 9	11 57 — —
165	13	Sat.	4 31	7 28	0	3 46	0 24 0 49
166	14	Sun.	4 31	7 29	Slow	rises	1 13 1 39
167	15	Mon.	4 31	7 29	0	8 54	2 6 2 34
168	16	Tues.	4 31	7 29	0	9 52	3 2 3 30
169	17	Wed.	4 31	7 30	1	10 40	3 57 4 24
170	18	Thurs.	4 31	7 30	1	11 20	4 51 5 17
171	19	Fri.	4 31	7 31	1	11 56	5 42 6 7
172	20	Sat.	4 31	7 31	1	morn.	6 31 6 56
173	21	Sun.	4 31	7 31	1	0 27	7 22 7 51
174	22	Mon.	4 31	7 31	2	0 56	8 20 8 49
175	23	Tues.	4 32	7 32	2	1 25	9 19 9 48
176	24	Wed.	4 32	7 32	2	1 53	10 17 10 45
177	25	Thurs.	4 32	7 32	2	2 25	11 12 11 39
178	26	Fri.	4 32	7 32	3	3 0	— — 0 6
179	27	Sat.	4 33	7 32	3	3 38	0 30 0 53
180	28	Sun.	4 33	7 32	3	sets	1 14 1 35
181	29	Mon.	4 34	7 32	3	8 33	1 57 2 20
182	30	Tues	4 34	7 32	3	9 15	2 42 3 4

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, rain; 4th-6th, clear and warm; 7th-8th, showers; 9th-11th, warm and pleasant; 12th-14th, clear and warm; 15th-16th, blustery; 17th-18th, showers; 19th-21st, pleasant; 22d-24th, clear and warm; 25th-26th, changeable; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-30th, balmy.

SOME THOUGHTFUL POINTS.

There are several crops that can be made to do service, not only in covering the land, but in destroying weeds. Millet, which grows rapidly, crowds the weeds out, while Hungarian grass, which may be mowed two or three times and then plowed under, is the best cleaner of the soil of weeds that can be used. Buckwheat is a crop that will grow on the poorest sandy soil, and even if corn or oats are broadcasted and turned under when high enough they will be serviceable. While the cow pea may be regarded as the best crop for adding nitrogen to the soil in summer, there is nothing to prevent the growing of two crops on the same land for enriching the soil, as it may not be necessary for such crops to mature. They can be turned under at any stage of growth. It is maintained that the crops can add nothing to the soil other than the amount derived therefrom. This claim is true so far as the mineral elements are concerned, but there is a decided gain of nitrogen by the use of the leguminous plants. As the soil contains a large proportion of inert mineral matter, the plants gradually change it to an available condition and, though not adding mineral matter to the soil, they bring it within reach of succeeding crops. In winter the soil loses its fertility rapidly, especially if there is frequent freezing and thawing, with abundant rain, for which reason rye or crimson clover serve to prevent loss. It will, therefore, pay the farmers to grow crops on every square foot of ground, as they will be serviceable on the land if not profitable for market.

GERMAN MILLET.

Millet is somewhat difficult to cure, and if it can be matured early enough to get the warm sun of August or early September it will be a decided advantage, but sixty days is usually long enough to grow it for hay. It should be cut for hay as soon as it comes into blossom, the point being to prevent formation of seed. The reputation that millet has for being injurious to stock has largely arisen from the hay being allowed to over-ripen before cutting, a large portion of the seed being matured. It is the seeds rather than the hay that injures stock, since they are very hard and not easily digested. The writer has seen the manifolds of a cow packed full of seed, causing indigestion, from feeding over-ripe hay.

MANGEL WURTZEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

BE KIND TO YOUR STOCK.—It will pay you. Farm lands in the United States are rapidly rising in value and the more intensive methods of Europe must be adopted here. With cheap corn in plenty, stockmen have felt satisfied. The more careful investigators of our experiment stations have, however, demonstrated that dry feed alone is highly wasteful. That it is not what an animal eats but what it digests and assimilates, that is of benefit to the owner. That comfort, care and change of food are also important. When fed on a ration containing something green or fresh, appetite is stimulated; the digestion is more perfect (through the laxative character of the fresh portion) and the general health and restful content greater.

The value of Mangels for stock feeding cannot be over-estimated.—The results from their use are clearly seen in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased flow and quality of milk from cows, and the saving in fodder. Mangels yield enormously if the soil is rich and can be grown at trifling cost. **Everyone who keeps even one cow should grow a patch of Mangels for winter feed.**

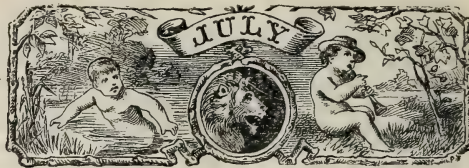
Culture.—Both Mangels and Sugar Beets require deep, well enriched soil. Sow in May or June in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and three to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

This plant is extensively grown for forage, especially for sheep and for green manure, for which purpose there is perhaps no better plant adapted where a quick rank growth is desired. Rape seed may be broadcasted, and it may be seeded in the corn field when the corn is "laid by." Rape is revolutionizing the sheep industry in this country, and it is also excellent for hogs and all kinds of poultry. It will be an advantage to test it on a small plot this year. Farmers who raise much stock and desire to get young cattle, sheep or lambs into favorable condition to be sold advantageously will all can do it most cheaply by growing this rape. Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows 2½ feet apart, at the rate of 3 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre. An acre of rape will be ready to pasture in six weeks from time of sowing and will carry 12 to 15 sheep six weeks to two months. Its fattening properties are probably twice as great as clover. When sheep are feeding on rape they should at all times have access to salt. Our stock is the true Essex Dwarf, and not the worthless annual.

1908

7th Month.



1908

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ First Quarter . . . 6d. 3h. 25m. A. | ☾ Last Quarter . . . 20d. 7h. 2m. M.
 ☾ Full Moon . . . 13d. 4h. 48m. A. | ☾ New Moon . . . 28d. 2h. 17m. M.

July 4th—Day's Length: 14 hours, 54 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.					High Water Philadelphia	
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		Moon.	Morn.	Even	
			H. M.	H. M.	Fast M.	H. M.			
188	1	Wed.	4 35	7 32	4	9 52	3 26	3 47	
184	2	Thurs.	4 35	7 32	4	10 24	4 7	4 27	
185	3	Fri.	4 36	7 31	4	10 52	4 48	5 8	
186	4	Sat.	4 36	7 31	4	11 19	5 27	5 46	
187	5	Sun.	4 37	7 31	4	11 44	6 5	6 25	
188	6	Mon.	4 38	7 31	4	morn.	6 46	7 8	
189	7	Tues.	4 38	7 31	5	0 10	7 32	7 57	
190	8	Wed.	4 39	7 30	5	0 36	8 25	8 55	
191	9	Thurs.	4 39	7 30	5	1 6	9 25	9 55	
192	10	Fri.	4 40	7 30	5	1 39	10 27	10 59	
193	11	Sat.	4 41	7 30	5	2 20	11 31	—	
194	12	Sun.	4 41	7 29	5	3 9	0 3	0 33	
195	13	Mon.	4 42	7 29	5	rises	1 1	1 28	
196	14	Tues.	4 42	7 28	6	8 31	1 54	2 22	
197	15	Wed.	4 43	7 28	6	9 18	2 50	3 17	
198	16	Thurs.	4 44	7 27	6	9 55	3 43	4 8	
199	17	Fri.	4 45	7 26	6	10 28	4 33	4 57	
200	18	Sat.	4 46	7 26	6	10 59	5 21	5 44	
201	19	Sun.	4 47	7 25	6	11 27	6 7	6 30	
202	20	Mon.	4 48	7 24	6	11 57	6 54	7 20	
203	21	Tues.	4 49	7 23	6	morn.	7 47	8 16	
204	22	Wed.	4 50	7 23	6	0 27	8 46	9 16	
205	23	Thurs.	4 50	7 22	6	1 1	9 47	10 17	
206	24	Fri.	4 51	7 22	6	1 38	10 43	11 14	
207	25	Sat.	4 52	7 21	6	2 21	11 42	—	
208	26	Sun.	4 53	7 20	6	3 9	0 8	0 33	
209	27	Mon.	4 54	7 19	6	sets	0 55	1 16	
210	28	Tues.	4 54	7 18	6	7 53	1 37	1 57	
211	29	Wed.	4 55	7 17	6	8 27	2 18	2 38	
212	30	Thurs.	4 56	7 16	6	8 56	2 58	3 17	
213	31	Fri.	4 57	7 15	6	9 22	3 36	3 55	

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, cloudy, thunder; 4th-6th, pleasant; 7th-8th, clear and warm; 9th-11th, thunder; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, warm; 19th-21st, thunder and rain; 22d-24th, variable; 25th-26th, cloudy; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-31st, sultry.

— Turnips in the Field. —

The Turnip is coming to the front as an individual of importance in the economy of nature, and is destined to be used extensively as a soil enricher. A dollar's worth of seed of the long rooted Cow-horn, or Purple Top variety, per acre, sown broadcast at the last working of your corn, will send their roots down to a great depth and bring up a vast amount of fertility from below the reach of many other plants, and whether fed off or plowed under in the late fall the ground will be found in a much better condition mechanically, as well as with an actual increase of fertility for the succeeding spring crop. If to be left until spring before plowing, a mixture of crimson clover and turnips will be found to work well together, the decaying turnips feeding the clover bountifully in early spring. Follow with oats next spring, wheat in September, and sow mammoth red clover on the wheat the following spring. We believe land so managed will give good crops and yet continually increase in fertility instead of running down.

SPRING RYE.

This article has proved itself a good cropper and straw producer. It has come to stay. The growth is as tall as the winter variety. It requires $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 bushels per acre, and the seed product being 20 to 25 bushels per 1 bushel acre. A great many people use it in preference to winter rye, and think it pays better than oats. Distinct from the winter rye; grain of finer quality and more productive; and can be successfully grown in any latitude. It is now being largely sown in the north in the place of oats, being a more profitable crop on account of the production of nearly four times the straw.

CUTTING ALFALFA.

One of the strongest reasons why alfalfa should be grown in the place of other storage grasses is the fact that a small tract of land, when once set in alfalfa, will produce as much forage as four or five times as much land in any other grass. Timothy, as is well known may not be cut more than once in a season and when it is cut seldom yields more than half as much hay as a single cutting of alfalfa. The latter crop can be cut four or even five times in a season, and a single acre has been known to yield ten times as much hay in a single year as an adjoining acre of timothy. Alfalfa suggests intensified farming, and the best of it is that the ground is actually growing better and more fertile from year to year while yielding these enormous crops.

GRAZING.

Many of the pasture fields are grazed too close to the ground. When a herd of cows have free access to pasture, they really cut the grass down many times, and much closer than is usually done with the mower. No plants will thrive if not given an opportunity to make growth, and the grass on some pastures is killed by continually checking the growth, while the feet of the animals greatly damage the grass, as the smaller the supply the more trampling by the stock. When this condition exists, sow field with light pasture mixture and keep stock off until it is well started. In the meantime the older grass will recover its normal condition.

EXAMINE YOUR STOCK OF GARDEN SEEDS.

This is an excellent time to examine the garden seeds, especially peas, which are liable to attack by weevil. Put the seeds in a box, pour a spoonful or two of bisulphide of carbon, close the lid and in fifteen minutes the pests will be destroyed and the seeds uninjured. Then replenish your stock from P. B. Mingle & Co.

1908

8th Month.



1908

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ First Quarter . . . 5d. 4h. 40m. M. | ☾ Last Quarter . . . 18d. 4h. 25m. A.
 ☾ Full Moon . . . 11d. 11h. 59m. M. | ☾ New Moon . . . 26d. 5h. 59m. A.

August 1st—Day's Length: 14 hours, 14 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon.	High Water Philadelphia	
			H. M.	H. M.	Slow M.	H. M.	Morn. Even.
214	1	Sat.	4 58	7 14	6	9 47	4 14 4 33
215	2	Sun.	4 59	7 13	6	10 12	4 52 5 10
216	3	Mon.	5 0	7 12	6	10 36	5 29 5 48
217	4	Tues.	5 1	7 11	6	11 4	6 9 6 30
218	5	Wed.	5 2	7 10	6	11 36	6 53 7 18
219	6	Thurs	5 3	7 9	6	morn.	7 46 8 17
220	7	Fri.	5 3	7 7	6	0 12	8 51 9 27
221	8	Sat.	5 4	7 6	5	0 55	10 2 10 36
222	9	Sun.	5 5	7 5	5	1 48	11 12 11 47
223	10	Mon.	5 6	7 4	5	2 51	— — 0 18
224	11	Tues	5 7	7 3	5	rises	0 48 1 15
225	12	Wed.	5 8	7 1	5	7 48	1 41 2 8
226	13	Thurs.	5 9	7 0	5	8 24	2 34 2 58
227	14	Fri.	5 10	6 59	5	8 57	3 22 3 46
228	15	Sat	5 11	6 58	4	9 28	4 9 4 32
229	16	Sun.	5 12	6 56	4	9 57	4 55 5 18
230	17	Mon.	5 13	6 55	4	10 28	5 40 6 3
231	18	Tues.	5 14	6 53	4	11 1	6 26 6 51
232	19	Wed.	5 15	6 52	3	11 38	7 16 7 44
233	20	Thurs.	5 16	6 51	3	morn.	8 15 8 47
234	21	Fri.	5 17	6 49	3	0 19	9 19 9 50
235	22	Sat.	5 18	6 48	3	1 6	10 20 10 49
236	23	Sun.	5 19	6 46	3	1 56	11 18 11 44
237	24	Mon.	5 20	6 45	2	2 50	— — 0 9
238	25	Tues.	5 21	6 43	2	3 48	0 32 0 53
239	26	Wed.	5 22	6 42	2	sets	1 12 1 29
240	27	Thurs	5 22	6 40	1	7 26	1 48 2 2
241	28	Fri.	5 23	6 39	1	7 51	2 27 2 48
242	29	Sat.	5 24	6 37	1	8 16	3 4 3 25
243	30	Sun.	5 25	6 36	1	8 40	3 40 3 58
244	31	Mon.	5 26	6 34	0	9 7	4 17 4 37

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd cloudy; 4th-6th, thunder; 7th-8th, showers; 9th-11th, warm and sultry; 12th-14th, thunder and warm; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, rain; 19th-21st, pleasant; 22d-24th, sultry and warm; 25th-26th, changeable; 27th-28th, thunder; 29th-31st, warm.

THE RIGHT TIME.

The best and most profitable forage crop for early spring sowing is Canada field peas and oats, about one and one-half bushels of each to the acre. Sow as early as possible, just to make a good seed bed. Both plants love a cool, moist climate and those conditions usually do not exist late in the summer. This crop is usually ready to cut for the cows at the end of June or the beginning of July, and what is not fed as a soiling crop is cut before ripening, and if cured properly makes a very palatable and nutritious hay. As soon as the crop is off, the ground is top dressed with manure and a seed bed prepared with the cutaway or the disk harrow and seeded to golden or German millet, which will make a heavy crop of hay by the 10th or the 15th of September, when the ground is manured or fertilized again and seeded to winter rye one and one-half bushels to the acre, and that will be ready to cut a fine crop by May 1st, making three heavy crops of forage for soiling or hay in just thirteen months.

For spring planting to follow the peas and oats as a feed you could not get anything better than some early quick-growing corn. Plant as early as the ground will permit. This will be mature enough to feed when the oats and peas are cut.

Then later as the soil warms up plant late sweet corn such as Stowell's Evergreen or Mammoth Sugar, and also a lot of sorghum and cowpeas, and that makes an abundant supply of excellent feed during the late summer and autumn months. The late planting of corn and sorghum and cow peas can be made on the ground from which the rye or wheat are removed, thus cutting two crops the same season in time to seed in the fall again.

COWS AND GREEN CORN.

Many dairy farmers not far from town will find it a paying venture to put in quite a lot of sweet corn, getting in some on especially early warm soil. By having an early start and getting a good trade fixed you can hold it through the season. As soon as the marketable ears are picked the stalks and small ears make excellent cow fodder and come on at just about the time the pastures begin to be short. You will want a succession for this, and we have found the following varieties to work well: Shaker's Early, Evergreen and Country Gentleman. These cover a wide period. Varieties with larger ears will sell for one time better perhaps, but largekerneled corn is not usually of as good quality. Some have spoiled their trade by picking too long on one variety until the corn was hard and tough, and one meal of this kind stops the corn eating habit for some time. The fodder will pay the cost of raising the corn, and all sold is nearly clean profit. We have known some growers who supply grocers on contract, the grocer or marketman to use only their corn, and they to take daily unsold ears, which are used for feeding. This means that the consumer gets fresh corn every time, the grocer has no loss, and a better demand for corn comes to the grower.

COW PEAS.

The Southern cow pea (in reality a bean), has been cultivated in the South for many years, but only in recent years has it been demonstrated that most all varieties are adapted to cultivation throughout the entire United States. They now promise to become one of our most valuable farm products.

The yield of hay runs from 1 to 3 tons per acre. The Rhode Island experiment station reporting one year a yield per acre of 35,000 pounds green vines, making 5½ tons dried hay. The yield of peas range from 15 to 30 bushels per acre, occasionally as high as 50 bushels.

They have been grown by dairymen with very satisfactory results, following winter rye, which was cut green in June for dairy cows, then stubble turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, furnishing a large amount of forage in August, when grass pasture is usually short, and producing a supply of milk as abundant as in early summer months.

As a fertilizer they come next to clover, to be plowed under when they commence to blossom; they will grow on land that will not produce clover.

As a fertilizer crop it excels all others, absorbing from the air more nitrogen than clover, and drawing from the subsoil large amounts of potash and phosphoric acid, depositing these fertilizer elements in the surface soil, just where needed for succeeding crops.

Cow peas afford excellent midsummer pasturage, but the best way for using green is to cut and feed to stock.

1908

9th Month.



1908

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ First Quarter . . . 3d. 3h. 51m. A. | ☾ Last Quarter . . . 17d. 5h. 33m. M.
 ☽ Full Moon . . . 10d. 7h. 23m. M. | ☽ New Moon . . . 25d. 9h. 59m. M.

September 5th—Day's Length : 12 hours, 53 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		Moon.	High Water Philadelphia
			H. M.	H. M.	Fast M.	H. M.	Morn. Even
245	1	Tues.	5 27	6 33	0	9 35	4 57 5 18
246	2	Wed.	5 28	6 31	0	10 9	5 39 6 1
247	3	Thurs.	5 29	6 30	1	10 48	6 26 6 52
248	4	Fri.	5 30	6 28	1	11 35	7 22 7 54
249	5	Sat.	5 31	6 27	1	morn.	8 30 9 8
250	6	Sun.	5 32	6 25	2	0 32	9 45 10 21
251	7	Mon.	5 33	6 24	2	1 38	10 57 11 32
252	8	Tues.	5 34	6 22	2	2 50	— — 0 4
253	9	Wed.	5 35	6 20	3	4 7	0 33 0 58
254	10	Thurs.	5 36	6 19	3	rises	1 21 1 45
255	11	Fri.	5 36	6 17	3	7 24	2 10 2 33
256	12	Sat.	5 37	6 16	4	7 55	2 55 3 18
257	13	Sun.	5 38	6 14	4	8 26	3 41 4 4
258	14	Mon.	5 39	6 12	4	8 59	4 27 4 50
259	15	Tues.	5 40	6 10	5	9 35	5 14 5 37
260	16	Wed.	5 41	6 9	5	10 15	6 0 6 25
261	17	Thurs.	5 42	6 7	6	11 1	6 51 7 19
262	18	Fri.	5 43	6 5	6	11 50	7 47 8 18
263	19	Sat.	5 44	6 3	6	morn.	8 50 9 21
264	20	Sun.	5 45	6 2	7	0 44	9 51 10 19
265	21	Mon.	5 46	6 0	7	1 41	10 46 11 12
266	22	Tues.	5 47	5 59	7	2 40	11 38 —
267	23	Wed.	5 48	5 57	8	3 39	0 1 0 22
268	24	Thurs.	5 49	5 55	8	4 38	0 42 1 1
269	25	Fri.	5 50	5 54	8	sets	1 18 1 34
270	26	Sat.	5 51	5 52	9	6 45	1 52 2 11
271	27	Sun.	5 52	5 51	9	7 19	2 30 2 49
272	28	Mon.	5 53	5 49	9	7 38	3 9 3 29
273	29	Tues.	5 54	5 47	10	8 9	3 49 4 10
274	30	Wed.	5 55	5 45	10	8 46	4 33 4 56

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, rain, thunder; 4th-6th, pleasant; 7th-8th, clear and warm; 9th-11th, sultry; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, changeable; 17th-18th, warm; 19th-21st, warm and rain; 22d-24th, variable; 25th-26th, sultry; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-30th, pleasant.

BUILDING UP PASTURES.

The grass lands of this country are the neglected parts of our agricultural lands. On almost every farm the permanent pasture is a piece of land that could not be utilized for any thing else. We need to begin at the beginning, and build up grass lands the same as we build up for other crops. We need to feed grass lands just as we improve corn lands and make them raise seventy-five bushels of corn per acre, and when such lands are put to grass the returns will be correspondingly increased.

We need to give the grass lands the same degree of careful attention annually that we give to lands for other crops. Grass lands should be given top dressing, and a harrowing or a discing, or other means of cultivation that will keep the soil in the best possible form. We must have a stand of grass, and grow grass, not weeds. Our grass lands have been so neglected, so over-stocked and over-grazed in dry seasons and dry times, and go into the winter so closely eaten and so bare that the winter winds and the freezing will kill out a portion of the grass, and in the spring we have a half stand of grass instead of a full stand; then the weed crop comes in to take possession—nature provides for covering the soil—the weeds take possession to the exclusion of the grass, and one-half the strength of the land will go to the production of weeds instead of a crop that is valuable for feeding purposes. We want to remedy this in the first place by taking such steps as will insure a full, strong stand of grass, which is just as important to produce a good crop as it is to have a stand of corn to produce a good crop. The grass can be restored without plowing by a re-seeding—without putting a plow into it. The best grasses produced in this State, as well as in all parts of the world, are on the lands that produce grass permanently, that are never plowed.

"I am going to sow a grass mixture on old plow land for a pasture, but it is to be used one or two years for a meadow. The tract is not level, there is some high land and a few small sloughs, but it is all plowed. On the low land I will sow red top alone and on the high land I wish to sow a mixture such as red and white clover, blue grass, timothy, red top, alsike and alfalfa with nurse crop." Ans.—On the low land sow solid red top 5 lbs., and alsike clover 3 lbs., on the top land sow timothy 6 lbs., red clover 4 lbs., alsike clover 1 lb. and white clover 1 lb. For the nurse crop sow one-fourth less seed per acre than ordinarily.

CHICKENS.

A poultry owner's mistake is the easiest kind of a mistake to make—little chicks die, turkeys slide out of the world, eggs get scarce, the chickens make dry eating, etc. Many people make such mistakes. The number is almost countless, and yet these mistakes need not occur, and eggs can be plentiful, little chicks or turkeys never die, cholera never be known, the meat of all fowls can be juicy and tender, by feeding Pratt's Poultry Food.

Poultry fatten quickly if the proper conditions are considered. The profit can be more than doubled. In the first place, all fowls must be healthy to fatten. The blood must be pure, the bowels regular and the digestive organs in good condition. The only safe, quick and positively reliable method is the use of Pratt's Poultry Food. It makes fowls healthy, and puts on flesh so quickly that it makes the most tender and juicy eating. It can always be relied upon and never fails. Chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons respond to its use promptly. It is better to feed light just before the time of fattening, then start to fatten quickly. Pratt's Poultry Food does not make a quantity of useless fat, but good eating flesh, the fowl benefitting in the way of fat, meat and health. Try Pratt's Poultry Food on half your flock, and then compare. *Pratt's Lice Killer Kills Lice on Poultry.*

PRATT'S. A guaranteed egg producer. Purely vegetable. Highly concentrated. Absolutely pure. Directions for feeding in every package 25 oz. pkg. 25c, 5 lb. pkg. 60c, 12 lb. pkg. \$1 25, 25 lb. pkg. \$2.50.

1908



1908

10th Month.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ First Quarter . . . 3d. 1h. 14m. M | ☾ Last Quarter . . . 16d. 10h. 35m. A.
 ☽ Full Moon 9d. 4h. 3m. A. | ☾ New Moon . . . 25d. 1h. 46m. M.

October 3rd—Day's Length: 11 hours, 39 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.					
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon.	High Water Philadelphia		
			H. M.	H. M.	Slow M.	H. M.	Morn.	Even.
275	1	Thurs.	5 56	5 44	10	9 30	5 20	5 44
276	2	Fri.	5 57	5 42	11	10 21	6 10	6 38
277	3	Sat.	5 58	5 40	11	11 22	7 8	7 39
278	4	Sun.	5 59	5 38	11	morn.	8 14	8 54
279	5	Mon.	6 0	5 37	12	0 50	9 31	10 6
280	6	Tues.	6 1	5 35	12	1 44	10 39	11 11
281	7	Wed.	6 2	5 34	12	2 59	11 41	—
282	8	Thurs.	6 3	5 32	12	4 14	0 10	0 36
283	9	Fri.	6 4	5 31	13	rises.	0 59	1 21
284	10	Sat.	6 5	5 29	13	6 20	1 42	2 5
285	11	Sun.	6 6	5 28	13	6 52	2 29	2 52
286	12	Mon.	6 7	5 26	13	7 29	3 14	3 37
287	13	Tues.	6 8	5 25	14	8 8	4 0	4 24
288	14	Wed.	6 9	5 23	14	8 52	4 46	5 12
289	15	Thurs.	6 10	5 22	14	9 41	5 37	6 1
290	16	Fri.	6 11	5 20	14	10 36	6 26	6 51
291	17	Sat.	6 13	5 19	15	11 32	7 17	7 45
292	18	Sun.	6 14	5 17	15	morn.	8 15	8 44
293	19	Mon.	6 15	5 16	15	0 30	9 13	9 40
294	20	Tues.	6 16	5 14	15	1 29	10 6	10 32
295	21	Wed.	6 17	5 13	15	2 28	10 57	11 20
296	22	Thurs.	6 18	5 11	15	3 27	11 43	—
297	23	Fri.	6 19	5 10	16	4 26	0 4	0 25
298	24	Sat.	6 20	5 9	16	5 27	0 44	1 3
299	25	Sun.	6 21	5 7	16	sets.	1 21	1 39
300	26	Mon.	6 22	5 6	16	6 12	2 0	2 21
301	27	Tues.	6 23	5 4	16	6 46	2 42	3 4
302	28	Wed.	6 24	5 3	16	7 27	3 27	3 51
303	29	Thurs.	6 25	5 2	16	8 16	4 16	4 42
304	30	Fri.	6 26	5 1	16	9 14	5 8	5 35
305	31	Sat.	5 28	4 59	16	10 19	6 2	6 30

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, clear and windy; 4th-6th, pleasant; 7th-8th, fair and warm; 9th-11th, blustery; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, cloudy; 17th-18th, changeable; 19th-21st, cloudy and rain; 22d-24th, variable; 25th-26th, windy; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-31st, changeable.

— Feed on this Page. —

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian. It is grown for its seeds, which are valuable food for stock, particularly large poultry; also for parrots. Is considered the best egg-producing food known. Poultry eat it greedily, fatten on it, obtain a bright, lustrous plumage, and strong, healthy condition that fully illustrates the wonderful benefits from its use. Can be raised as cheaply as corn, having yielded at the rate of 120 bushels per acre. Single heads measure from 12 to 22 inches across, and contain an immense quantity of seed. Can be sown at any time up to the middle of July.

While it is largely grown in the Western States, both for seed and stalks, which are used for fuel, it should be more generally planted in other sections, as it is of very strong growth, paying well the labor of cultivation, and yielding a large supply of the finest poultry food. Small rations of the seed fed to horses and other stock during the winter months are of great service to keep them in fine, healthy condition, imparting a sleek glossiness to the coat of hair. It will produce a good crop of seed even on thin, poor land.

BUCKWHEAT.

Japanese. This variety of Buckwheat is a great improvement over the old kind in the following respects: 1. The new Japanese grows with astonishing vigor and begins to mature its grains in about fifty days, its extreme earliness insuring safety from frosts, where the other kinds often get caught. 2. A most valuable quality is its ability to withstand wind-storms and not lodge. 3. It holds its grain in harvesting. It has been known to stand uncut a month after its proper time for ripening, and without apparent loss from lodging or grain separating. 4. In yield it excels. We have reports of one peck yielding 36 bushels; another peck 40 bushels; another 52 bushels. Its flour is the whitest and finest of all buckwheat. 5. It will do well on soil too rich or too poor to support the old varieties. 6. It will withstand sun-blight almost perfectly. Fields of the old buckwheat average less than four bushels per acre, while the sun had no effect on Japanese.

CANADA PEAS.

Most preferable for feeding pigeons, being perfectly round and very small. They are also used for fodder; when sown in oats and cut green they become very nutritious.

MILLET.

Best imported seed. Large size, bright colored grain. Scattered in fine litter it "provides" more exercise than any other grain food, making the "wee wee babies" get right down to hard work to get their "daily bread."

SORGHUM.

A patch of sorghum planted where the fowls can have access to it, and a few heads bent down so they can get the seed will furnish food for them during late summer and early fall. I have seen fowls so fat on this food that they could hardly be eaten, yet they produced great numbers of eggs.

GROUND CHARCOAL.

Excellent for young and old chicks; should be kept constantly in reach of small chicks. Prevents diarrhoea, if fed once or twice a week.

PREPARED OYSTER SHELL.

Manufactured from shells in a pure condition. The lime contained in the shells assists in the formation of the egg, and contributes to the general health of the fowls. A handful to five fowls daily will be found valuable at all seasons of the year. Coarse or fine.

MICA CRYSTAL.

To aid digestion it is necessary to feed some gritty material. Mica Crystal supplies this want better than any other article known. We supply this in two grades, fine, for small chicks and birds, coarse for large fowls.

We also carry in large quantities:—Hemp, Rape, Canary, Silver Hull Buckwheat, Barley, Kaffir Corn and Wheat for Feeding.

1908

11th Month.



1908

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ First Quarter . . . 1d. 9h 16m. M. | ☾ Last Quarter . . . 15d. 6h. 41m. A.
 ☽ Full Moon 8d. 2h. 58m M. | ☾ New Moon 23d. 4h. 53m. A.
 First Quarter 30d. 4h. 44m. A.

November 1st—Day's Length : 10 hours, 29 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon.	High Water Philadelphia	
			H. M.	H. M.	Fast M.	H. M.	Morn. Even
306	1	Sun.	6 29	4 58	16	11 29	6 59 7 29
307	2	Mon.	6 30	4 57	16	morn.	8 2 8 37
308	3	Tues.	6 31	4 56	16	0 42	9 10 9 43
309	4	Wed.	6 32	4 55	16	1 55	10 14 10 45
310	5	Thurs	6 34	4 53	16	3 8	11 14 11 41
311	6	Fri.	6 35	4 52	16	4 20	— — 0 7
312	7	Sat.	6 36	4 51	16	5 31	0 32 0 55
313	8	Sun.	6 37	4 50	16	rises	1 16 1 39
314	9	Mon.	6 38	4 49	16	5 58	2 2 2 25
315	10	Tues.	6 40	4 49	16	6 42	2 48 3 12
316	11	Wed.	6 41	4 48	16	7 29	3 37 4 1
317	12	Thurs.	6 42	4 47	16	8 22	4 25 4 49
318	13	Fri.	6 43	4 46	16	9 20	5 13 5 36
319	14	Sat.	6 44	4 45	15	10 18	5 58 6 21
320	15	Sun.	6 46	4 44	15	11 16	6 45 7 8
321	16	Mon.	6 47	4 43	15	morn.	7 32 7 58
322	17	Tues.	6 48	4 42	15	0 15	8 25 8 52
323	18	Wed.	6 49	4 41	15	1 15	9 18 9 44
324	19	Thurs.	6 50	4 41	15	2 15	10 9 10 34
325	20	Fri.	6 51	4 40	14	3 15	10 58 11 22
326	21	Sat.	6 52	4 40	14	4 15	11 45 — —
327	22	Sun.	6 53	4 39	14	5 18	0 8 0 31
328	23	Mon.	6 54	4 38	13	sets	0 52 1 13
329	24	Tues.	6 55	4 38	13	5 24	1 36 1 59
330	25	Wed.	6 57	4 37	13	6 11	2 23 2 48
331	26	Thurs.	6 58	4 37	13	7 6	3 14 3 40
332	27	Fri.	6 59	4 36	12	8 10	4 7 4 34
333	28	Sat.	7 0	4 36	12	9 20	5 1. 5 28
334	29	Sun.	7 1	4 36	12	10 32	5 54 6 20
335	30	Mon.	7 2	4 35	11	11 45	6 47 7 14

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, cold and windy; 4th-6th, pleasant; 7th-8th, fair and cold; 9th-11th, blustery; 12th-14th, clear and pleasant; 15th-16th, windy; 17th-18th, changeable; 19th-21st, cloudy and cold; 22d-24th, blustery; 25th-26th, cold; 27th-28th, clear; 29th-30th, blustery.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

WITH

General Directions for Cultivation.

The Terms and Prices of Vegetable Seeds will be found in the Retail Price List in last part of Catalogue.



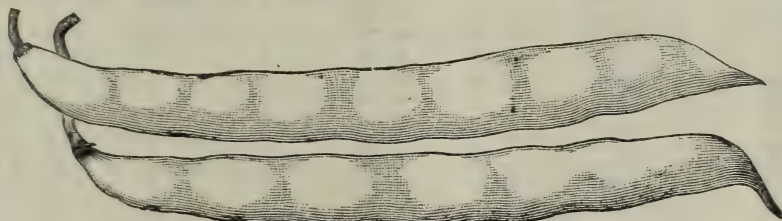
Conover's Colossal.

ASPARAGUS.

Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, and sow in drills, one foot apart. When the plants are well up, thin to three or four inches in the row, and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. The second season prepare a bed by deep spading or trenching, working in a large quantity of well rotted manure. Dig trenches four feet apart and twelve to sixteen inches deep, and spade in at least four inches of well rotted manure in the bottom. Set the plants in the trench eighteen inches apart, covering them with about two inches of fine soil. After the plants are up, gradually fill up the trenches, and give frequent and thorough cultivation. The second season, early in the spring, spade in a heavy dressing of manure and about two quarts of salt to the square rod. Cultivate well. The next season it may be cut for the table two or three times, taking care to cut *all* as fast as it appears. After the final cutting, spade in a liberal dressing of fine

manure and sow one quart of salt to the square rod. The next season, and ever after that, the bed should give a full crop, but should be annually manured after the last cutting and well cultivated through the remainder of the summer. The tops should not be cut until *dead ripe*.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to forty sprouts from one to two inches in diameter. Color deep green, and crown very close.



Golden Wax Bean.

Golden Wax Bean.—This bean has long been and still continues the standard wax variety for general use, and while many varieties have been introduced claiming to be superior in some respects and aiming to replace it, they have all sooner or later been forced to the rear as not possessing as many good qualities in as high degree. Vines medium size, erect, moderately spreading, hardy and productive, with small, smooth leaves, and small white blossoms, pods are long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short, fleshy, green point, cooking quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and of the highest quality in both conditions. Beans medium size, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purple red.

BEANS—Dwarf, Bush, or Snap.

Culture.—Beans do best on light, warm soils, but will do well on almost any kind of soil. They do not require heavy manuring. For earliest crop they should be planted after all danger of freezing is past. For a succession they should be planted every two weeks. Plant two or three inches apart, in rows two and one-half feet apart. Hoe often, but never when vines are wet.

Round Yellow Six Weeks.—One of the best green pod Beans, while this variety does not differ from the **Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks** in size or general appearance of the vine, the pods are shorter, very much thicker, more fleshy, while retaining the vigor and hardiness of the old sort, it is fully one week earlier. **Dry Bean**, color of ordinary six weeks, but it is much shorter, almost round.

1908



1908

12th Month.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ Full Moon . . . 7d. 4h. 44m. A. | ☽ New Moon . . . 23d. 6h. 50m. M.
 ☾ Last Quarter . . . 15d. 4h. 12m. A. | ☽ First Quarter . . 30d. 0h. 40m. M.

Dec. 5th—Day's Length: 9 hours, 26 minutes.

DAY OF YEAR	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.				
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon.	High Water Philadelphia	
			H. M.	H. M.	S'ow M.	H. M.	Morn. Even.
335	1	Tues.	7 3	4 35	11	morn.	7 43 8 12
337	2	Wed.	7 4	4 35	10	0 56	8 43 9 15
338	3	Thurs	7 5	4 35	10	2 6	9 45 10 14
339	4	Fri.	7 6	4 35	10	3 16	10 43 11 11
340	5	Sat.	7 7	4 34	9	4 25	11 39 — —
341	6	Sun.	7 8	4 34	9	5 36	0 6 0 30
342	7	Mon.	7 9	4 34	8	rises.	0 54 1.16
343	8	Tues	7 10	4 34	8	5 18	1 39 2 3
344	9	Wed.	7 11	4 34	8	6 9	2 28 2 52
345	10	Thurs	7 11	4 34	7	7 5	3 15 3 38
346	11	Fri.	7 12	4 34	7	8 3	4 1 4 23
347	12	Sat.	7 13	4 34	6	9 3	4 45 5 7
348	13	Sun.	7 14	4 34	6	10 4	5 25 5 49
349	14	Mon.	7 15	4 35	5	11 2	6 9 6 29
350	15	Tu-s.	7 15	4 35	5	morn.	6 50 7 11
351	16	Wed.	7 16	4 36	4	0 0	7 33 7 58
352	17	Thurs.	7 17	4 36	4	0 58	8 24 8 50
353	18	Fri.	7 17	4 36	3	1 59	9 17 9 43
354	19	Sat.	7 18	4 37	3	3 1	10 10 10 38
355	20	Sun.	7 18	4 37	2	4 5	11 6 11 34
356	21	Mon.	7 19	4 38	2	5 11	— — 0 1
357	22	Tues.	7 19	4 38	1	6 21	0 27 0 53
358	23	Wed.	7 19	4 39	1	sets.	1 17 1 42
359	24	Thurs.	7 20	4 39	0	5 55	2 9 2 37
360	25	Fri.	7 20	4 40	slow	7 6	3 4 3 31
361	26	Sat.	7 21	4 40	1	8 20	3 58 4 24
362	27	Sun.	7 21	4 41	1	9 33	4 50 5 15
363	28	Mon.	7 21	4 42	2	10 46	5 39 6 2
364	29	Tues.	7 22	4 42	2	11 57	6 26 6 53
365	30	Wed.	7 22	4 43	3	morn.	7 17 7 41
366	31	Thurs.	7 23	4 43	3	1 7	8 12 8 44

Conjectures of the Weather.

The 1st-3rd, blustery ; 4th-6th, cold ; 7th-8th, changeable ; 9th-11th, blustery and snow ; 12th-14th, windy and cold ; 15th-16th, changeable ; 17th-18th, clear ; 19th-21st, pleasant ; 22d-24th, cold and clear ; 25th-26th, changeable ; 27th-28th, variable ; 29th-31st, cold.

Early Mohawk.—This sort is so much hardier than the others that it can be planted earlier and often in this way, will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large coarse leaves which will stand a slight frost; blossoms large, purple; pods long straight, coarse, with long tapering point. Beans long, kidney shaped, variegated with drab-purple and brown.

Refugee, or Thousand to One.—Vines large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves and large lilac flowers, very late, and esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green, becoming white, streaked with purple, of good quality as snaps; beans long, light-drab, dotted and splashed with purple.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—The vines of this variety are very large, strong growing, but are peculiarly liable to blight, but when healthy, yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, handsome, very white and wax-like pod. They are of good quality and on this account, as well as their beauty of form and color, are easily sold. They ripen about the same time as the Golden Wax. The dry beans are large, kidney shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. Market gardeners find this a profitable variety owing to the large size and handsome color of the pods.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax.—This variety is claimed to be absolutely rust proof, and is as nearly rust proof as any good wax podded bean can be, vine vigorous and productive, about the same as Kidney Wax. Dry beans bluish-black.

German Wax Black Seeded.—We are so thoroughly satisfied with this improved strain of Black wax that we have discarded the old strains altogether, this being more vigorous growing, far more productive, with a longer, whiter, more fleshy pod and unsurpassed in flavor, vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy, withstanding rust exceedingly well. Flowers reddish white or purple. Pods medium length, borne well up among the foliage, curved, cylindrical, thick, fleshy, and of a clear, waxy-white color, with long, slightly curved point; remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Beans small, oblong, jet black. No one can afford to plant the old strain, as this is much better in every respect.

Crystal White Wax.—New variety, long round pods, greenish white, transparent, stringless, crisp, tender and slow to harden

German Wax (White Seeded). Ripe beans, clear white; large, handsome pods beautiful white wax color.

ROYAL DWARF WHITE KIDNEY.—One of the best late kinds; as a winter bean it has no superior.

Large White Marrow.—Excellent quality, either shelled green or dry.

Dwarf, White Navy.—Seeds small, round and oval, used exclusively for field culture.

BEANS—Pole or Running.

Culture.—These are even more sensitive to cold and wet, as well as to drought and hot winds, than the dwarf varieties. After settled warm weather, set poles four to eight feet long in rows north and south four feet apart, the poles being three feet apart in the row, and set leaning to the north at an angle of 35 degrees. Set in this way, the vines climb better, bear earlier, and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each hill plant from five to eight beans, two inches deep. When well started, thin to four plants and start any that fail to climb, around the pole in the same way as the others, for they will not grow well otherwise. 1 qt. to 100 hills.

Improved Extra Large Lima.—Very superior quality; seed much larger than the ordinary large Lima, of greenish tinge; tender and sweet.

King of the Garden.—One of the best pole beans for use, shelled either green or dry.

Indian Chief, or Tall Wax.—Pods of a fine waxen semi-transparent white color, crisp, tender and succulent.

Small White Lima, Carolina.—Similar to large Lima in flavor, beans much smaller but more productive.

White Dutch Case Knife.—The earliest variety of Pole Bean, excellent flavor, and good green or dry.

Horticultural.—The old favorite, used green or dry. The dry beans are very superior for cooking.

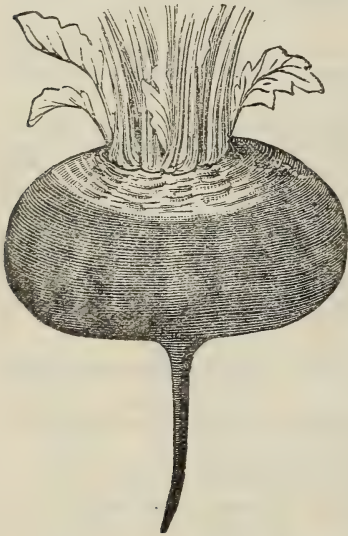
White Crease Back.—Extremely early, very popular in the South.

BEET

All the varieties succeed best on a deep, rich, sandy loam. For early beets, sow as soon as the ground will admit, in drills fourteen inches apart, and thin to six inches in the row. For winter, sow about the middle of spring. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in luke-warm water before planting, and sow in freshly prepared ground.

The Sugar and Mangel Wurzel varieties are grown for feeding stock and should be sown from April to June in drills two feet apart, and afterwards thinned out to stand one foot apart in the rows; keep them well cultivated and you will have an abundant crop.

Extra Early Bassano.—This is the largest of the Earliest varieties, and reaches a size fit for the table amongst the first; will not keep well during the winter. Flesh coarse grained, but tender and sweet.



Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.—This matures quicker than any other sort. Roots of fine form, medium size, smooth and dark in color, flesh dark red, fine grained, crisp and tender.

Early Blood Turnip.—Tops small, roots blood red, turnip shaped and very tender.

Bastian's Early Turnip.—One of the best for the market gardener or for family use, early, quick growth, good shape, and bright red color.

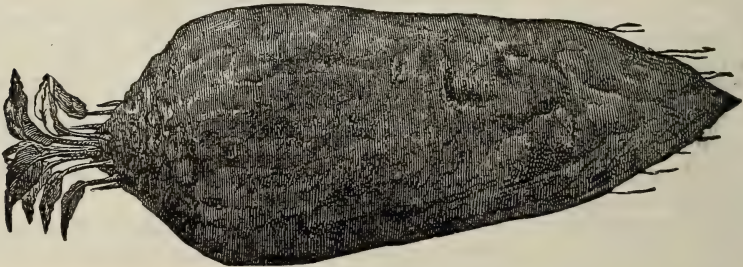
Half Long Blood.—One of the very best, unsurpassed for its winter keeping qualities.

Improved Long Dark Blood.—The best winter variety, but apt to be tough when sown too early.

Swiss Chard.—Tops used for Greens.

White Silesian Sugar.—Grown extensively or feeding stock; also for extraction of sugar.

Imperial White Sugar Beet.—A greatly improved variety of the White Silesian.



Giant Long Red Mangel Wurzel.

Giant Long Red Mangel Wurzel.—Very large, growing well out of the ground, top small for its size, straight, smooth, and of fine scarlet color.

Long Red Mangel Wurzel.—A large, long variety, for stock feeding, color light red.

Golden Tankard.—Large, round, orange colored variety, of excellent quality, which keeps better than the long red, producing better crops on shallow soil.



Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel.

Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel.—Root ovoid, intermediate between the long and globe varieties, flesh solid, usually white, zoned with yellow; hardy, vigorous and productive.
Red Globe Mangel Wurzel.—Similar to Yellow Globe, except in color, which is light red or pink.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This is a very desirable vegetable, though very little known in this country. It grows two or three feet high and produces from the sides of the stock numerous little sprouts some what resembling cabbages; they are used for Fall and Winter Greens. It can only be grown to perfection in a good soil and with a long season to complete its growth. The seed should be sown in March or April, in a frame and transplant into the open ground and cultivate as cabbage. The plants should be watered and shaded for a week or ten days to give them a good start.

CABBAGE

There is no vegetable which may be cultivated with more certainty of success than this, and few if any that are so generally useful, as it may be made to follow other crops, and will give some return, no matter how poor the soil or how negligent the cultivation, while it responds so readily to better care, that it claims a place in the finest garden, and the attention of the most skillful gardener.

The requisites for complete success *First*, good seed; there is no vegetable where the seed has more influence on the quality of the product than this, and the gardeners should invariably select the best procurable. *Second*, rich, well prepared ground. *Third*, frequent and thorough cultivation.

For Cabbages, the ground must be highly manured, deeply dug or p'oughed, and thoroughly worked to insure good full sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is most suitable. The early sorts should be sown very early, in hot-beds, hardened off, and transplanted eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, early in the spring. In the south, sow from the middle of September to middle of October, and transplant into cold frames to preserve through winter, setting into open ground as early as possible. In transplanting, *they must be set in the ground up to the first leaf no matter how long the stem may be.*

All through the season the ground should be cultivated *as often as possible*, as success will depend largely upon faithfulness in this particular.

The late autumn winter varieties may be sown in a seed bed, from the middle to the last of spring, and transplanted when about six inches high, three feet apart each way. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stems.

Cabbage should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred deeper as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time, until they begin to head, when they should be well dug between and hilled up. After they are partly headed, it is the practice of some gardeners to lay them over on one side. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

To preserve cabbages during the winter, pull them on a dry day, and then turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cold cellar, or bury them with the head downwards, in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the Middle States, bury the head and part of the stem in the open ground, and place over them a light covering of straw and boards to protect them in severe weather.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Heads very compact, of medium size, varying from nearly round to conical. An early, sure heading sort, very popular with eastern market gardeners.

Early York.—Heads small, heart-shaped, firm and tender; of very dwarf growth, and may be transplanted fifteen or eighteen inches apart.

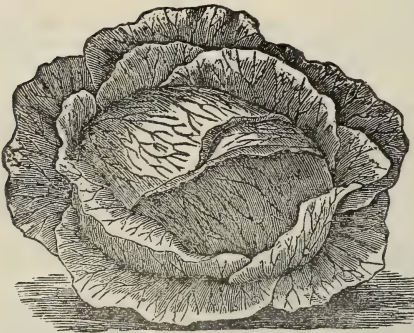
*Early Large York.**Early Winningstadt.*

Early Large York.—Succeeds the Early York, and is equally desirable. It is of large size, about ten days later, more robust, and bears the heat better.

Early Winningstadt.—One of the best for general use, being a sure header, and will grow a hard head under circumstances where most sorts would fail. Heads of regular conical shape, very hard, and keep well winter and summer.

Early Dwarf, Flat Dutch.—Heads of medium size, solid, flat grows low on stump, and is of good flavor.

Early Drumhead.—An excellent second early sort, withstands heat, and heads low on stump.

*Premium Flat Dutch.**Premium Drumhead.*

Premium Large Late Flat Dutch.—Superior to any late cabbage in cultivation. Our stock has been grown for us from carefully selected heads, and is equal to any other strain of this popular variety.

Red Dutch for Pickling.—An esteemed sort for pickling; it forms very hard, oblong heads, round at the top, and when pure, of a dark red or purple color.

*Improved American Savoy.*

Premium Large Drumhead.—A large fall or winter variety broad, flat or round head, short stump, tender and good flavored, and is an excellent keeper.

Improved Drumhead Savoy.—The best of all Savoys for general market or home use. It has a short stump, grows to a large size, is compact and solid, and closely approaches the Cauliflower in delicacy and flavor.

CARROT

The Carrot succeeds best on a light, sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year. In freshly manured land, the roots often grow prolonged and ill shaped. It is better to sow as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready, but if planting is necessarily delayed until late in the season, soak the seed twenty-four hours in tepid water, dry by mixing in sifted ashes or plaster, and sow on freshly prepared soil.

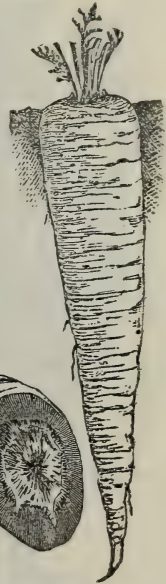
Sow in drills to 24 inches apart, using from 4 to 5 pounds to the acre, according to the distance between the rows. It is necessary to sow carrots quite thickly, on account of the young plants not having sufficient strength to come through the ground when sown thinly. Cover one-eighth to one-fourth inch deep and see to it that the soil is well firmed about the seed. As soon as the plants appear use the cultivator or wheel hoe, and do not let the weeds get a start. Thin from 3 to 4 inches apart in the row as soon as plants are large enough. Gather and store for winter use like beets or turnips.

One ounce of seed will sow a row 100 feet long. Four to five pounds will sow an acre.

Danvers.—Medium length, very large and heavy yielder, rich dark orange color, smooth and handsome

Early Half Long Scarlet (*Stump Root*).—A popular early variety, medium size; flesh bright scarlet, brittle and of good flavor.

Improved Long Orange.—The well known standard; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point, color deep orange. The best for field crop and table use.



Improved Long

CAULIFLOWER

Sow for early about middle September, in a bed of rich clean earth. In about four or five weeks afterwards the plants should be pricked out into another bed, at a distance of four inches from each other every other way; these should be encompassed with garden frames, covered with glazed sashes, and boards or shutters. The beds must be so secured, and the tops of the beds so covered as to keep out all frosts, giving them light and air every mild day throughout the winter; transplant in April into a bed of the richest earth in the garden, at a distance of two feet and a half each way. Keep them well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to the stems. The late variety matures in the autumn, and is sown and managed similarly to winter cabbage, but is not so certain to succeed in this climate.

Early White Snowball.—The most highly flavored variety grown, and always sure to head.

Autumn Giant.—The best late variety; large, well-formed heads, extra quality, and the best late variety in cultivation.



Lenormand's Short Stem

CELERY

Sow the seed, which is very slow to come up, early in the spring, in rich, mellow ground, in a situation where it can be protected from the parching heat of the summer sun: water freely in dry weather. When the plants are five or six inches high transplant a portio

in trenches well manured; the dwarf varieties three feet and the tall four feet between the rows; plant six inches apart in the rows, pressing the earth to the plants. As they advance in growth blanch by earthing up, which should be performed gradually in fine weather, taking care not to bury the heart of the plants. A light dressing of salt applied when earthing up, is beneficial.

Silver Giant White Solid.—The very best tall growing variety, white, very solid, crisp, tender, and superior in flavor.



Boston Market.

Boston Market.—The most popular variety is the Boston Market. It forms a cluster of heads, instead of a single large one, and is remarkably crisp and tender. A good variety for light soils.

Dwarf Golden Heart.—Very fine; when blanched the heart is of a waxy golden yellow, rendering it a most striking and showy variety for either market or private use.

Half Dwarf White Solid.—Is of rather a yellowish white when blanched, and entirely solid, possessing the peculiar nutty flavor of the dwarf kinds, with more vigor of growth.



Dwarf Golden Heart.

Dwarf White Solid.—Dwarf, white, or stiff close habit; solid, crisp, and juicy. Keeps in good order later in the season than any other variety.

White Plume.—The stalks and heart are white, of good eating quality, crisp, solid, and of nutty flavor; is ornamental, resembling an ostrich feather.

Giant Paschal Celery.—Is from the Golden self blanching variety, but is somewhat longer growing. About 2 feet, very hard, thick and crisp, without any bitter flavor.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted.—The Root is cooked and sliced, used with vinegar; makes an excellent salad.

Soup, or Flavoring Celery.—For flavoring soups, stews, etc., not for sowing purposes.

COLLARDS.

Very popular in the South, where it is principally grown, and used as a substitute for cabbage.

CORN.

Judging from the long and constantly increasing lists of corn which annually appear in the Catalogues issued by the various Seed Houses throughout the country, the reader would be led to believe that they were in innumerable variety, more especially amongst the Early sweet and other kinds for table use. This, however, is not the case, as upon testing, most of them will be found identical, and the long lists will dwindle down to a few pronounced and distinct varieties; in fact, the difference exists more in name than in anything else. We have, therefore, in the present Catalogue confined ourselves to those distinct and standard varieties, which the practical experience of market and family gardeners has decided to be the best for market and family use. Should other kinds appear which are really valuable they will be placed in stock, and we will gladly procure for our customers any varieties from other Catalogues which they may desire to test.

Corn should not be planted until the ground has become sufficiently warm, as cold and wet causes it to rot. Planted every two weeks, until the middle of July, will give a succession throughout the season.

FIRST OF ALL—The very earliest grown for the Philadelphia market.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—The old standard, early sort, and its earliness its principal recommendation.

EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR.—New, and reported the best Early Sugar Corn grown.

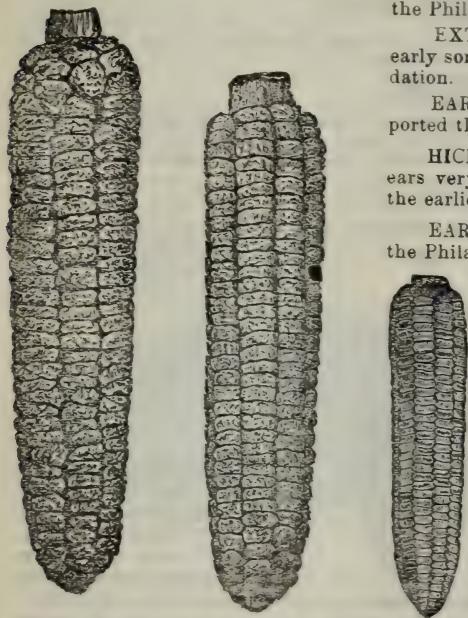
HICCOCKS EARLY.—An Extra Early Sugar Corn, ears very large for an early variety, and said to be the earliest sugar corn known.

EARLY SHAKER SUGAR.—Introduced by us to the Philadelphia market many years ago; grows fine long ears for an early variety, and is unsurpassed by any of the other early kinds.

Shoe Peg.—The kernal is small and very long, white and exceeding sweet and tender. Is becoming more popular every year.

EARLY LARGE EIGHT-ROWED.—This is the old market standard; a good corn, but not among the earliest.

Zig Zag.—Is one of the sweetest and tasty late corns. Resembles Evergreen except that the kernals are placed zig zag upon the cob.



Naragansett. Early Marblehead Sugar. Early Shaker Sugar.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—Resembles the Shoe Peg on a larger scale, surpassing it in superior qualities, viz: deepness of grain, smallness of cob and richness of flavor. Will produce from three to four ears to stalk. Much larger than the Shoe Peg.

LARGE MAMMOTH SUGAR.—The largest of all varieties, productive fine flavor and sweet. A very desirable variety for the family garden.

IMPROVED STOWELL EVERGREEN.—has no superior as a late table variety; ears large, and remains green longer than any other kind.

EGYPTIAN.—A new large variety, quite late; quality good, and resembles in some respects, the Evergreen.

EARLY WHITE FLINT.—An excellent, productive variety. ears good size, and used for making hominy; a good table variety when out early.

EIGHT ROWED YELLOW, (*Canada*).—Ears large, and bright yellow color, generally used for re-planting, very early.

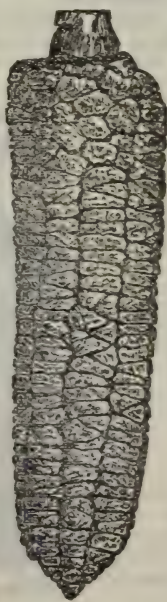
MAMMOTH CHESTER COUNTY.—One of the very best for field culture; fine large ears, and producing a large quantity of fodder.

MAMMOTH DENT.—A cross between the Mammoth Chester County and the Oregon; we think this the most productive variety grown.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—Matures as early as the Golden Dent, and surpasses it in size, beauty of grain and productiveness.

LEAMING.—One of the recently introduced varieties, medium, well grained ear, good color, and excellent for grinding.

SWEET FODDER CORN.—Sown broadcast two bushels, and in drills three feet apart, one bushel per acre, either sweet or field varieties.



Mammoth Sugar Corn

CORN SALAD (Broad Leaved)

Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow early in the spring in drills one foot apart, and keep weeds down by frequent hoeing. For winter and early spring use, sow in drills in August and September. Cover with straw on approach of winter.

CRESS—Pepper Grass

CURLED.—WATER. Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills, on a smooth surface, at short intervals throughout the season.

CUCUMBER.

The Cucumber can be grown by any one who has a few square yards of soil with an exposure to the sun. For early use, make rich hills of well rotted manure the latter part of spring planting a dozen or more seeds, covering one-half to an inch deep, pressing the earth firmly over them. When danger from insects is over, pull all but three or four of the strongest plants, make the hills from four to six feet apart. For pickles—plant as late as middle of July,

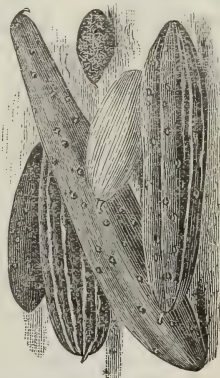
Jersey Prolific.—Earliest and hardiest productive variety. the fruit of small size and produced in pairs.

EARLY FRAME—Fruit is straight and well formed, flesh tender, though somewhat seedy; when young makes excellent pickles.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.—The very best sort for table use; vines vigorous, fruit straight and handsome, color light green, with few white prickles; tender, and of excellent flavor.



Long Green.



Early Russian.

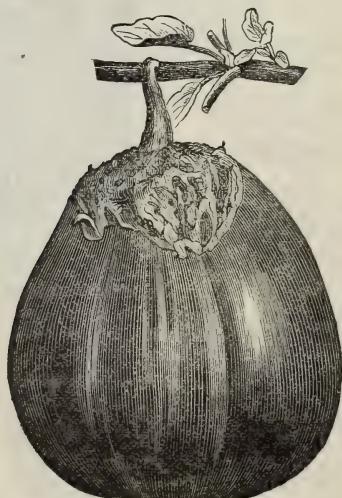


Early Frame.

LONG GREEN (Jersey Pickle.)—The best pickling variety, dark green color, tender, crisp and productive.

SHORT GREEN PICKLE—This is the favorite Western pickling variety, and is growing in favor here every season.

GHERKIN (Burr Pickle.)—Small, oval shaped, prickly variety, used only for pickling.



Improved Egg-Plant.



Early Egg-Plant.

(See next page.)

EGG-PLANT.

Sow in hot-beds early in March; transplant middle of May to first of June, in a rich warm piece of ground, about thirty inches apart. Draw the earth up to their stems when about a foot high. Egg-plant seed will not vegetate freely without substantial heat, and if the plant gets the least chilled in the earlier stages of growth, they seldom recover. Repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. Care should be taken in cutting the fruit so as not to disturb the roots, which injures the plants.

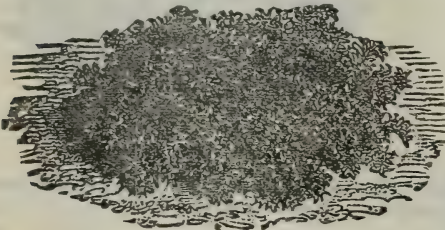
Early Long Purple.—This is one of the earliest varieties, hardy and productive; fruit long and of superior quality.

Improved New York Purple.—The best variety in cultivation; fruit large, deep purple color, occasional stripes of green around the stem; of very superior flavor.

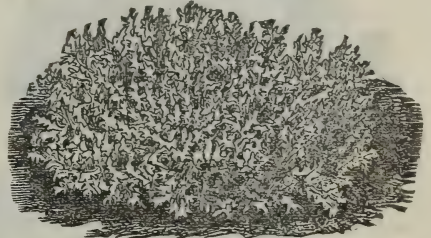
Black Pekin.—Fruit black, large, smooth and glossy. Round to globular.

ENDIVE.

An excellent Fall and Winter Salad, when Lettuce is getting scarce. Sow late in the Spring to middle of Summer in shallow drills, and thin out to a foot apart; blanch by tying the leaves together near the top.



Green Curled.



Broad Leaved Batavian.

Green Curled.—Is the hardiest variety, with beautifully curled, dark green leaves, which blanch white, and are very crisp and tender.

Broad Leaved Batavian.—Has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves. It is principally used for cooking, and making a larger head, is preferred for stews and soups; if the outer leaves are gathered and tied on the top, the whole plant will blanch nicely, and make an excellent salad for the table.

KALE (Borecole.)

Sow from May to June, and set out the plants in July, in good rich soil; cultivate same as cabbage. For Spring use sow in September; protect during Winter with covering of straw.

Green Curled Scotch.—About two feet high, leaves dark green, curled and wrinkled, stands winter without protection.

Dwarf German Greens.—Makes excellent greens for winter use, dwarf and easily protected during the Winter.

LEEK.

The Leek is hardy and of easy culture; sow early in Spring in trenches eight inches deep, and have soil at the bottom fine and rich; thin six to eight inches apart, and when the plants are twelve inches high, gather the leaves together and fill the trench so as to blanch the lower part of the plant.

London Flag.—This is the best variety, and succeeds better in this country than any other.

LETTUCE.

There is no vegetable which is more universally used than this. It is of easy culture, and thrives best in rich, moist soil. Its quality depends largely upon rapid and vigorous growth; to secure this, have the soil rich and mellow, with frequent surface cultivation and an abundant supply of water. For an early crop sow in September in the open ground, transplant when large enough into cold frames; protect during winter in same manner as early cabbage; plant out early in April, or sow in hot-beds in February or March, and afterwards transplant.



Simp. o's Early Curled.

EARLY CURED SILESIAN—An early variety of strong growth, leaves large, light yellow and wrinkled. It does not form a head, but is the best variety for cutting when young.

New Treasure—This new variety forms a fine large solid head, with leaves of a richly, creamy, yellow color. Is a fine early variety, although very slow in going to seed.

LARGE DRUMHEAD—Heads large and fine, pale green without, and white at centre; crisp and tender, fine summer variety.



Philadelphia White Dutch Butter.



Brown Dutch.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE DUTCH BUTTER.—The best variety for cultivation in the latitude of Philadelphia, fine large heads, and stands the heat of Summer well.

ROYAL CABBAGE—Large, crisp and tender: a good Summer variety.

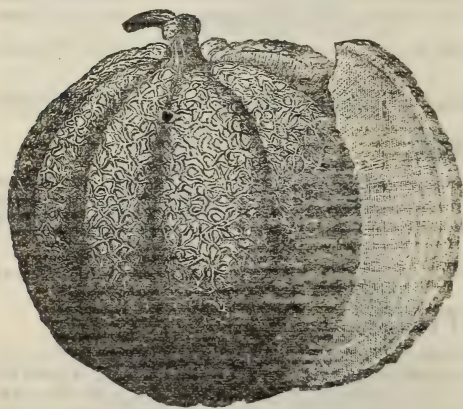
BROWN DUTCH.—Leaves large, green, tinged with brown; very hardy, and of fine quality

MELON (Canteloupe.)

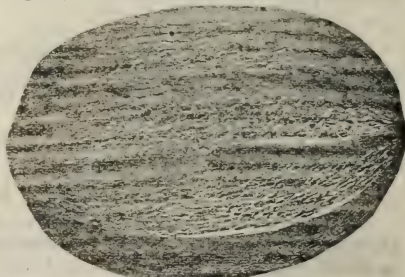
Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry, in hills six feet apart each way; use well rotted manure, and if plants grow very rank, finer fruit will be secured by trimming off the ends of the shoots when about three feet long. Do not plant near pumpkins, squashes or cucumbers, as they will mix with and injure the quality of the melons.

GOLDEN JENNY.—Small, and very early; globe-shaped, skin green, ribbed and netted, flesh light green and of fine flavor.

JENNY LIND.—The earliest green fleshed melon, and the sweetest variety in cultivation; flesh green, quite small, slightly ribbed and well netted.



Hackensack.



Bay View.

HACKENSACK.—A popular large size melon, flattened at the poles, deep netted and ribbed flesh green and well flavored. One of the best for shipping, and is a favorite with market gardeners.

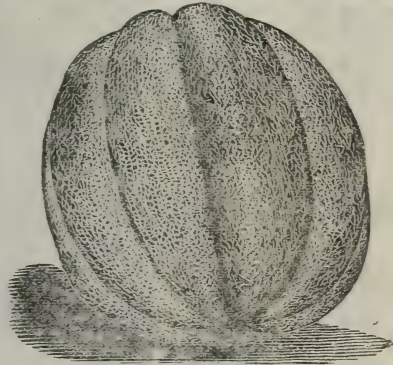
JENNY LIND IMPROVED.—Resembles the old variety only that it produces earlier and is better filled out, roughing up better, and keeping fully a week longer than any other variety. Is of a handsome green fleshed sort and invaluable for a first early; and of a delicious quality.

ROCKY FORD.

The flesh is deep and thick, and light green in color, except next the seeds, where it inclines towards yellow. The flavor is exceedingly fine. The skin is green, regularly ribbed and thickly netted. It is a firm, solid melon, and will carry in perfect condition for a week or more after its removal from the vine. It is a heavy cropper, and is in wide favor as a market melon. Indeed, its ability to bear transportation without breaking down has made it one of the most profitable of crops, and explains why it is so universally grown. It has many local names. In New Jersey it is known as *Netted Gem*, *Golden Jenny* and *Golden Gem*. In Colorado it has the name of *Rocky Ford*, from a locality where it grows in great abundance and perfection, and from whence it is shipped all over the country, even to Philadelphia and other large Eastern cities.



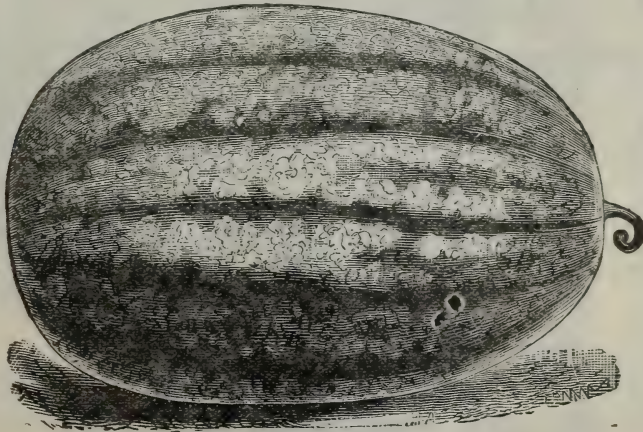
Green Netted Melon.



Montreal Citron.

MELON (Water.)

Plant in hills eight to ten feet apart each way. Plant eight or ten seeds in a hill, and finally, when danger of insects is past leave but three strong plants.

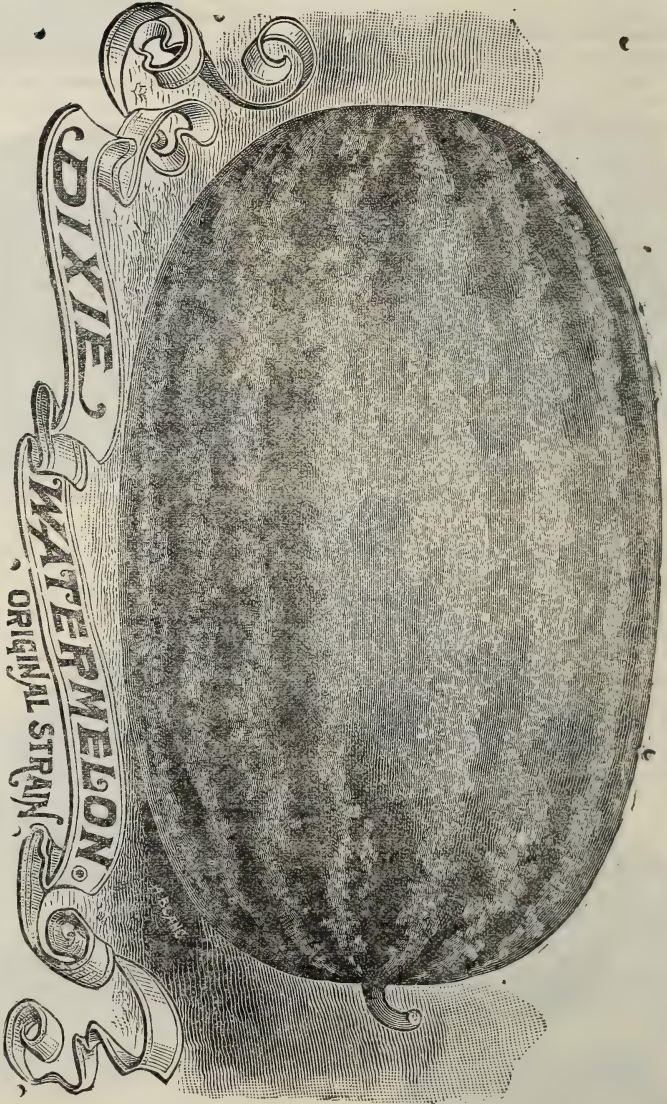


Cuban Queen.



Ice Cream (See next page.)

Ice Cream.—Medium size, scarlet flesh and very sweet; an excellent variety.



Dixie Watermelon.—Destined to supercede the Gem. If you want the best melon grown plant the Dixie. It is unsurpassed in fine eating qualities. Form long to half long, diameter large; rind dark with lighter stripes. Early as the Gem, equally productive. Flesh deep red, un-qualified as a shipper. We have had seed grown especially for our trade of the best stock. For price see our price list.

Gypsy or Rattlesnake.—One of the large varieties, stands shipments long distances better than any other. Fruit long, smooth, distinctly striped and mottled light and dark green

Orange.—Small size, flesh red, tender and sweet, separates from the rind like an orange.



Kolb's Gem

White English.—This is the kind usually preferred for salad. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young: seed light yellow

Brown Italian.— This is a larger plant than the preceding, with much darker leaves; seed brown and more pungent.

Black Boulder.—New, handsome oblong variety, skin very dark, deep scarlet flesh, sugary and of excellent flavor.

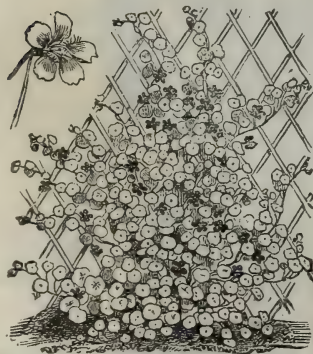
Light Iceing.—Very light green skins flesh bright red, crisp and sugary, excellent quality.

Dark Iceing.—Skin dark green; in other respects like the preceding melon.

Kolb's Gem.—A new introduction. Has a hard rind and is a good shipper. Shape nearly round. Flesh red and of good quality.

MUSTARD

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach.



Nasturtium

NASTURTIUM

Used as a pickle and highly esteemed. Sow in drills two inches deep, in April and May, five or six inches apart, and provide them with rods. It may also be grown to advantage as an ornamental climbing plant.

OKRA, OR GOMBO

The green capsules of this plant are used in soups, stews, etc., to which they impart a rich flavor, and are considered nutritious. Plant the seeds about the middle of May, in hills or drills. Plant the seeds thickly, as it is liable to rot in the ground; rich ground is necessary.

Tall White—About four feet high; pods eight to ten inches long.

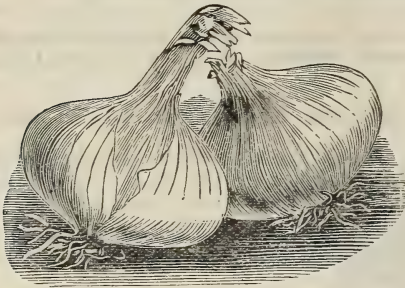
Dwarf White.—Two and a half feet high; pods five inches long; very productive.

ONION

Culture.—Onion seed should be sown as soon as possible in the spring, even if the weather is cold, so the soil works up well. This gives them a good start ahead of the weeds, and before dry weather sets in. After thoroughly pulverizing the soil, sow thinly, four or five pounds to the acre, in drills, 14 to 18 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, in strong land, well manured, keeping them well hoed and free from weeds.

The Silver skin and Yellow Strasburg are principally grown (for sets) in this vicinity, Sow the seed early in the Spring, very thickly in beds or drills. As soon as the tops die off in the Summer, remove them to a dry, airy place, and early in the following Spring replant in rows about two inches apart, the rows wide enough apart to admit of hoeing. The Onions by this process, are obtained of a large size early in the season.

The Large Red Wethersfield may be reared to full size during the first season, by sowing in drills early in March, in strong land, and thinning them out to stand two or three inches apart, keeping them well hoed.

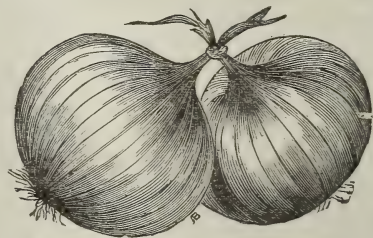
*White Portugal.**Early Red Onion.*

Extra Early Red.—A large yielder, of good form and flavor, deep red color, and keeps well. Ten days earlier than the Wethersfield.

Large Red Wethersfield.—The standard Eastern variety. Grows to large size directly from the seed; skin deep purplish red; form round, flat; flesh purplish white; and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds.

Yellow Strasburg.—The old popular Philadelphia variety; not as strong flavored as the Red; a first rate keeper, and valuable for shipping.

Yellow Danvers.—A fine variety, originating in Danvers, Mass.; above the medium size, oval shaped; skin yellowish brown; flesh white, mild and well flavored, very productive

*Queen.**Yellow Danvers.*

Silver Skin or White Portugal.—Large flat Onion, of mild flavor; fine for early winter use, and very desirable for pickling. It is the best keeper of the white varieties.

Queen.—A silver skinned variety, of mild flavor, early, a good keeper, and an excellent pickling Onion

ONION SETS

The Onion sets grown in the vicinity of Philadelphia are recognized everywhere as the best in the country; they are more solid and brighter, and their keeping qualities much better than those grown elsewhere. The best varieties are the *Early Red*, *Yellow Strasburg*, *Yellow Danvers* and *White Silver Skin*. Onions grown from sets come into market long before those grown directly from the seeds, and in consequence much higher prices are realized from them.

PARSNIPS

This well known culinary vegetable does best on a deep, rich, sandy soil; fresh manure should not be used, as it is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. The seed is sometimes slow to germinate; it should be sown early as possible, covering half an inch deep, and the soil pressed firmly over the seed; thin out so that the plants will stand four inches apart.

Long White Dutch.—Very hardy, and keeps through the Winter without protection

Sugar or Hollow Crowned.--The very best for table use, very productive.



Hollow Crowned.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

PARSLEY

Sow early in April in rows. Soak the seed a few hours in warm water before sowing, or it may lay two or three weeks in the ground before vegetating. A few Radish Seed mixed with the seed when sowing will mark the rows and facilitate weeding.

One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Make open air sowing in April

PLAIN OR SINGLE—Dark green color, and very hardy.

DOUBLE CURLED—A dwarf curled variety, which is the best for all purposes.

MOSS CURLED—Leaves bright green, curled and crested like fern or moss, very ornamental for garnishing or garden decoration.



PEAS

The Pea is so generally known that it is needless to give any description of it. There are many new varieties coming out every year, most of which turn out to be no better than the older sorts. We have carefully culled them over, and our list will be found to contain all that are really valuable.

The Pea matures earliest in a light, rich soil; but for general crop, a rich, deep loam will be found best. The Extra Early varieties should be sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, and continue every two weeks for a succession. The tall varieties require brush stuck in between rows. The wrinkled varieties are superior, more delicate in flavor, and remain longer in season than the smooth sorts, but are not so hardy.

The dwarf varieties suit best for small gardens, and can be planted in rows one foot apart. One quart for 75 feet of drill, two to three bushels to the acre.

IMPROVED PREMIER EXTRA EARLY PEA.—This is undoubtedly the best and earliest Pea grown.

MINGLE'S EXTRA EARLY.—For family use this is probably equal to the Improved Premier; it does not ripen so evenly, but keeps in bearing longer.



Improved Premier

GRADUS—The greatest advance, and one of the most desirable sorts introduced during the last fifteen years, having large handsome pods, nearly as large as *Telephones*, and of similar shape, well filled with large peas, sweet, tender, and of fine flavor, ripening with the earliest. No other pea introduced for years has met with so extensive sale and commanded so high a price. Very quick to germinate and matures with the earliest sorts; with quick, rich, warm soil and favorable conditions fairly productive. Foliage large and luxuriant, pale green in color; pods long, straight, slightly rounded at the point; seed large, wrinkled, cream color, tinged with green; height 3 feet.

TOM THUMB.—Very dwarf, grows only ten inches high, excellent quality and productive.

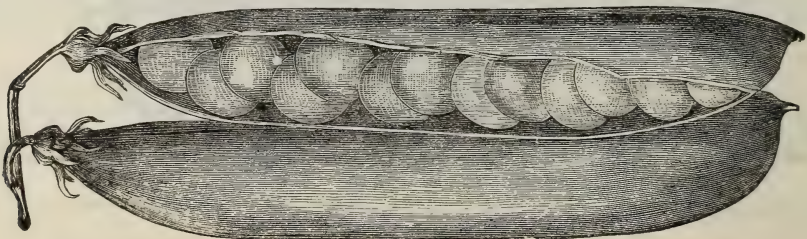
MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM—Highly recommended for garden cultivation; quite dwarf, and among the earliest

MCLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM.—An improvement on the *Little Gem*, being larger and more productive. Does not ripen quite so early, is very luscious in flavor, and is a general favorite.

AMERICAN WONDER—A hybrid between *Champion of England* and *Little Gem*; grows eight to ten inches high; it is an enormous cropper, and ripens in about fifty days from germination.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—Habit of growth and general appearance, both of vine and pod closely resemble the stranger, only deeper in color, and ripening a week later.

ADVANCER.—A green wrinkled variety maturing in from fifty to sixty days, producing an abundance of well filled broad, long pods, considered one of the best of its kind.



Telephone



AMERICAN WONDER



Premium Gem.

LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH—Very popular with the farmer in most sections who want a large handsome pod of deep green color that carries well. Is becoming more popular every year. Height 3 feet.



Champion of England Peas.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—Vines stout, about two feet high, pods broad and well filled, large Peas; hardy, productive, and superior flavor, and will be preferred to any other, by those who want a rich marrow-like Pea.

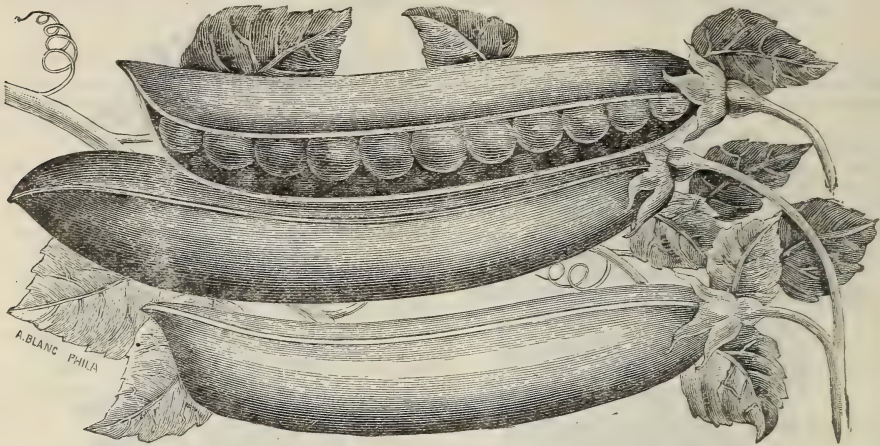
MARKET GARDEN.—An old favorite, of delicious flavor; ripens in sixty to sixty-five days, foliage dark, and continues long in bearing, a universal favorite.

DWARF CHAMPION.—Very much liked by those who have tried it. In quality and flavor equal to Champion of England, and the vine much more dwarf. Equal to Little Gem, except that it is ten days later.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored Peas grown; height four to five feet; seed whitish green and shriveled, and a profuse bearer.

TELEPHONE.—One of the recent introductions from England, where it is highly prized grows about three feet high, and is the best tall Pea in existence, an enormous bearer, producing straight, showy pods, containing from nine to ten peas in a pod.

LARGE BLUE IMPERIAL. About three feet high, pods long, rather flat, containing eight or nine Peas, a good bearer, and one of the best varieties for summer use.



Stratagem Peas—See page 43.

Large White Marrowfat.—About five feet high, and of strong growth; pods large, round and well filled; is undoubtedly, one of the greatest bearers in field or garden.

Large Black-Eyed Marrowfat.—A late variety, well known on the Philadelphia market as a prolific bearer, and is recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat varieties.

Field Sorts.—We keep in stock all the varieties used for soiling or ploughing in as green manures; a practice which is becoming quite general in this latitude.

PEPPER

Sow in hot beds in March, or in a warm border early in May, transplant and thin out to stand sixteen or eighteen inches apart; hoe frequently, to keep down the weeds.

Large Sweet Bell or Bull-Nose.—A large sort, of square form, mild, thick and hard; suitable for filling with cabbage, and for a mixed pickle. It is notwithstanding its size, one of the earliest varieties.

Tomato or Squash.—Fruit flat, shaped like the Tomato.

Long Red Cayenne.—Pod long, slim and pointed; color, bright red and very pungent.

Sweet Mountain.—Nearly identical with the Bull-Nose; perhaps somewhat larger.



Long Red Cayenne.

PUMPKIN

Sow in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, or in fields of corn, about every fourth hill; avoid planting near melon or squash vines, as they will hybridize.

Sweet Potato.—Flesh yellow and dry, the very best for family use.

Cashaw.—Long Yellow Crook Neck, one of the best among Pumpkins; sometimes weigh as much as sixty to eighty pounds.

Cheese.—One of the best for table use; shape flat, like a cheese box; flesh yellow and sweet.

Common Field.—Best for cattle feeding.

POTATO

EARLY MAINE,
EARLY ROSE,
EARLY SUNRISE,
EARLY OHIO,

DAKOTA RED,
WHITE PEACH BLOW,
BEAUTY OF HEBRON,
IRISH COBLER,

SNOW FLAKE,
WHITE STAR,
MAMMOTH PEARL,
VIRGINIA FAVORITE.

The soil best suited to the Potato is a rich sandy loam, but it seems to thrive in almost any soil and climate. The best fertilizers are plaster, super-phosphate of lime and bone-dust. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked thoroughly, covering about four inches in warm soil, and in wet soil three inches deep, cultivate to keep down weeds, and draw earth to the plants as they advance in growth.

There are many so called new varieties offered every season, but they disappear quickly. There is really none to be found better than the Early Rose, State of Maine and Green Mountain.

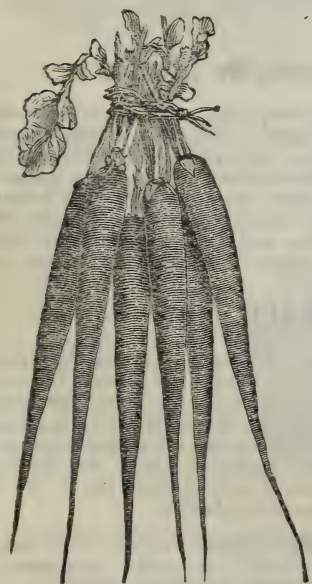
RADISH

CULTURE.—Radishes must make a rapid growth to be crisp and tender. For early use seed should be sown in the hot-bed, in drills four or five inches apart and half an inch deep. For an early crop in the open ground select a sandy soil and a warm south border, under the shelter of a fence or building, if possible. A load of fresh sandy loam from the woods is better for the radish crop. As soon as the first leaves appear sprinkle with soot or ashes to save from the little turnip fly. 1 oz will sow 150 feet of row.

The secret in sowing good radishes consists chiefly in the observance on the part of the grower of three points. First, they should be grown on light, quick soil. Second, they should be given plenty of water, and last, but not by any means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly, and if not supplied with plenty of water are apt to be pithy.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP (*improved*).—The best standard variety for private gardens or market use, is brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet, small top, and is uniformly straight and smooth.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—The earliest of the Turnips varieties; small root and small top.



Early Long Scarlet Short Top (improved).



Early Scarlet Turnip.

White Tipped Scarlet Turnip.—Fine French variety; scarlet bulb with white tip, very showy and ornamental.

Early Red Turnip Rooted.—This is the old favorite, and there are few that are better. (*See Cut.*)

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip Rooted.—An improvement on the former very smooth and rich dark color.

Early White Turnip Rooted.—Like the preceding in shape, but pure white in color; bears the heat well without becoming spongy, a few days later than the former.

EARLY SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED—In form of an olive; fresh rose colored, tender and excellent.

SCARLET CHINA WINTER—Form conical, of a bright rose color, flesh firm and pungent flavor.

WHITE CHINA WINTER.—Similar in shape to the preceding, flesh piquant, solid and brittle; an excellent sort for late Fall or Winter use.

Long Black Spanish Winter.—One of the latest as well as one of the hardiest of Radishes, and is one of the best for Winter use; roots oblong, black, of large size and firm texture.

LARGE WHITE SPANISH WINTER Differing from the Black Spanish only in color.

WINTER RADISHES.

Winter Radishes are not appreciated as much as their merit warrants. They are easily grown, have few insect enemies and can be easily preserved through the winter, and there is no vegetable which furnishes a more acceptable relish. While quick growth is not so essential for these as for the earlier sorts,

they do best on a rich soil which has been made as fine and friable as possible. Sow late in spring or during the summer in rows two feet apart and thin the plants about four to the foot. They may be pulled as wanted through the fall and on the approach of severe freezing weather should be harvested, part packed in damp sand and stored in a cool cellar or other easily accessible, cool place for winter use and the balance buried in the ground as one would bury potatoes for spring use.



Winter China (Page 45.)



Early Red Turnip (Page 45.)

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

Sow early in the Spring, in deeply dug and richly manured soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. Keep clear of weeds, and when up a few inches, thin out, so as to stand four or five inches apart. This is a hardy vegetable and can remain in the ground all Winter for early Spring use but should be taken out before they start growing. It is excellent for the table, and can be served as Carrots, or, after being parboiled, may be made into cakes and fried like oysters, which they greatly resemble in flavor.



Salsify

SPINACH.

The Spinach is very hardy, wholesome and palatable, and make a delicious dish of greens. Should be planted in rich ground. Sow in drills one foot apart, and commence thinning out when the leaves are an inch wide. For early spring use, the seed should be sown middle of Autumn, and will require through the Winter a slight protection of leaves or straw. For Spring and early Summer use, sow as early as the ground can be tilled and at short intervals, if a succession is desired.

ROUND LEAVED SUMMER.—(*Extra Curled.*)—This variety is the best and most popular with our market gardeners; leaves large, thick and fleshy, and stands the Winter well.

NORFLOK—Has a very erect habit of growth, and preferred by many on that account.

PRICKLY SEEDED—The hardiest variety, and will withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of leaves or straw; seed is prickly, leaves oblong and triangular. It is the best for Fall sowing.

LONG STANDING—New large crimped fleshy leaved variety; stands two weeks longer than any other variety before running to seed. Best kind for seed sowing.

VICTORIA—A mammoth variety of good quality, much used in Europe.

SQUASH

Cultivate same as Cucumbers or Melons. The summer varieties should be planted four or six feet apart each way, and the Winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill.

EARLY WHITE BUSH, OR PATTY PAN—The earliest in maturing, and very productive.

EARLY GOLDEN SCOLLOP Bush.—Like the preceding, except being of a golden color.

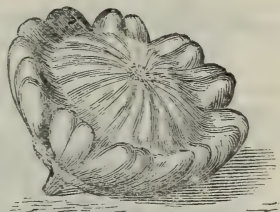
GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK.—The best of the Summer squashes, gold color, profusely covered with warty excrescences; very superior flavor.

WINTER CROOK NECK,—Shape like a Cashaw pumpkin, grown for Winter use; is a good keeper.

BOSTON MARROW.—A Fall and Winter variety, very popular, oval form, thin skin; when ripe, bright orange color, fine grained, and for sweetness unsurpassed.



Hubbard.



Early White Bush, or Patty Pan.

HUBBARD.—A very superior variety, flesh bright orange yellow; dry, sweet and rich flavored, good keeper, boils or bakes exceedingly dry.



Golden Summer Crook-Neck Squash.

FORDHOOK.—A superb variety for pies; it cannot be excelled.

GOLDEN BRONZE.—Flesh orange yellow, good flavor and excellent for Fall and Winter use.

TOMATO

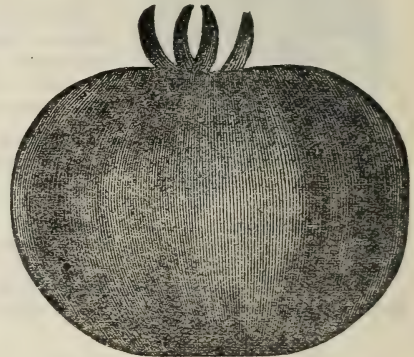
Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid vigorous, unchecked growth during the early part of the season. To have them very early the plants should be started in a hot-bed; transplant carefully, and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. Tying to a trellis or stakes, improves the quality.

EXTRA EARLY. (or Cluster).—The earliest variety, and desirable only on that account.

*Early Tomato.*

Extra Early Globe.—Almost as early as the Early Cluster, larger and smoother, it is a favorite among truckers, and is a good shipper.

Matchless.—Quite early, vigorous growth, vines large, and productive throughout the season. Fruit dark rich color, slightly below medium size, but always round and smooth.

*Paragon*

ACME.—One of the most popular varieties; vines large, and produce abundantly until frost. Fruit in clusters, color maroon or reddish, with slight tinge of purple, invariably smooth and round, of good size and unusually solid, is a good shipper.

PARAGON.—Vines large, liberal and productive; fruit large, round, of a dark crimson color, occasionally tinged with purple. The flesh is thick and fine flavored, and taken altogether, it is the best variety yet produced.

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION—A handsome new Tomato, so nearly identical with the preceding as to be interchangeable with it.

RED STONE.—A well known and favorite variety, rich color, solid flesh, and desirable in every way.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE.—This is the most perfect shaped Tomato in cultivation, is smoother than the Paragon, and does not crack or rot like the Acme. It ripens evenly, and as early as any good variety; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, solid, and a good shipper.

QUEEN.—Well known as one of the best; vines of medium size, but producing large quantities of fruit, which is large, smooth, and bright red in color.

LARGE RED.—An old, reliable variety, resembling the Tilden.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY.—The very latest production of Mr. Livingston, and claimed to be the best; color a bright glossy crimson, slightly tinged with purple, grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, and retains its size until late in the season, and will average more pounds of fruit to the acre than any other variety.

BEEFSTEAK—One of the best; color maroon, solid flesh, very productive,

PEAR SHAPED—*Yellow and Red.* Used for preserves and pickles; is extraordinarily productive.

TURNIP

Early Purple Top—A handsome early Turnip, decidedly earlier than any other sort; color white with bright purplish red top; of fine quality when young and recommended as the very best for a first crop.



Early Purple Top Munich.

Early Flat Milan.—This is the most popular early Turnip for table use; very early, sweet and tender, and sure to bulb.

Early Purple Top (Strap Leaved).—Very similar to the preceding except in color, being purple or dark red on top; form round, flat, with but few leaves, which are of upright growth. This is the standard variety, and there is none better for general purposes.

Large Early Red Top Globe.—Only recently introduced; very attractive, of large size and rapid growth. It is a very heavy producer, and quite as early as the Flat Purple Top.

Early White Egg.—A recently introduced variety; color pure white, egg-shaped, of very rapid growth, and of good quality.

Pomeranian White Globe (Strap Leaved).—A free-growing, rough-leaved variety, and very productive; will, frequently, in good rich soil grow to ten or twelve pounds in weight; it is a perfect globe in shape, skin white and smooth. A first rate kind for either table use or stock.

White Norfolk.—One of the standard field sorts; and is extensively grown everywhere for stock feeding. In shape, round, color white, and often grows to large size. It is an admirable keeper.



Early Purple Top—Strap Leaved.



Improved American Ruta Bags.

Cow Horn.—This variety is carrot-shape, and grows nearly half out of the ground; is pure white, except slight shade of green at top. It is well flavored, of rapid growth, and seems to be increasing in favor every year.

Amber Globe (Strap-Leaved).—This is one of the best of the rough leaved sorts, for either table use or for stock; flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; hardy, keeps well, is a good cropper, and grows to a very large size.

Yellow Aberdeen.—This is a very nutritious cattle turnip; flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; is a good keeper, hardy and productive. It is an old favorite, and for stock purposes hard to beat.

Robertson's Golden Ball (Orange Jelly).—One of the most delicate and sweetest yellow flesh Turnips yet introduced; does not attain a very large size, but is firm and of excellent flavor. Has no superior as a table variety.

Improved Purple Top Yellow Swede *Ruta Baga*.—This is the standard and most important now cultivated for stock purposes; noted for rapid growth, large size and nutritious quality, and cannot be too highly recommended.

White Fleshed Purple Top *Ruta Baga*.—This differs mainly from the preceding in color; possesses most of the good qualities of the yellow, but is of slightly milder flavor. is not as valuable for stock as the yellow.

The above comprise about all the desirable varieties for either table or stock use. There are several others which differ from each other more in name than in anything else, being in most instances identical in their characteristics. We have not noted them here, but any varieties not named, which our customers may desire, we will cheerfully procure, and at such prices as will compare with any other Catalogue.

SAND VETCH ALSO CALLED WINTER VETCH, AND HAIRY VETCH.

Michigan Sand-Vetch is a very valuable forage plant and is rapidly becoming extremely popular as year after year the farmers of this country are learning more of its true value. It is noted for its extreme hardness, is highly valuable in the north as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching, is also valuable for forage and fertilizing purposes. It withstands hard winters being hardier than wheat. It is an annual, but drops its seed freely and will come up year after year on the same ground. It does well on nearly all soils and is especially recommended for poor land, where it thrives and improves the soil wonderfully as it is very rich in nitrogen. It belongs to the pea family but the vines are nearly twice as long and leafy as peas. It may be sown in the spring or fall with any crop of grain. It remains green all winter and is valuable for early pasturing as well as for fertilizing. It is extremely early and has enormous value for feeding purposes. Drought, heat and cold do not affect it. It is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. The Washington Department of Agriculture estimates the value of an acre of this Vetch plowed under is equivalent to putting into the ground twenty or forty dollars worth of commercial fertilizer. When sown in August or September it covers the ground before winter sets in and prevents washing of the soil during winter and early spring, which saves a great portion of mineral fertilizers contained in the soil which otherwise would wash out. When sown in April or early May it can be cut in July, the second growth affording excellent pasture during the summer. The yield of green forage runs from twelve to twenty tons per acre. It is suited to any soil and is valuable in this respect as it produces good crops on poor, sandy soil, while on good land it grows to a height of four or five feet and produces enormous crops. Every farmer in the United States who raises any stock should have a field of it as it is much more nutritious than clover and can be fed to any kind of stock with perfect safety. It is a rapid grower and thrives on little moisture. If raised for hay it should be left standing until some seeds have become well formed.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Crimson Clover.—Or more commonly called Scarlet, Italian or German Clover, is an annual of French origin, makes a growth from 20 to 30 inches high, has a bright crimson blossom from 1½ to 3 inches long, and when in full bloom with its luxuriant growth of green foliage and its crimson bloom, is a thing of beauty. It is a winter crop, must be sown in July, August and September of each year from which the spring following can be cut for soiling, by the 20th, of April; for Ensilage and hay by the 8th of May, and for seed crop by the 25th of May. It will produce on ordinary soil 12 to 15 tons of green food per acre, 1½ to 2½ tons hay per acre, and 2 to 12 bushels seed per acre. Ploughed under as a manurial crop it is worth as a fertilizer \$30. per acre. Experiments at the Delaware Experiment Station, have shown that \$1 invested in seed per acre added 24 bushels corn. While \$1 worth of nitrate soda per acre increased the yield of corn only 6 bushels.

This plant provides a good pasture before other crops are available. An early pasture is not only valuable for food contained in it, but also because it helps to insure proper feeding and to prevent too early use of other and later pasture. The crop when 6 inches high contained over 1,300 pounds of digestible food per acre, sufficient to properly nourish 12 cows or one week. When sown in July and August it furnishes excellent pasture in December, can also be pastured some in early spring without injury to either hay or seed crop. When Red Clover failed to give a good stand or blighted on wheat stubble, the stubble can be harrowed over and Crimson Clover sown, which will more than make up the loss of the Red Clover. Crimson Clover weighs sixty pounds to the bushel. Ten to fifteen pounds are necessary to seed an acre properly, and after sowing the seed it should be covered by arrowing with a light harrow.

It makes an abundant food of highest quality. As pasture, stock prefer it to other grass—As a soiling crop or for Ensilage it cannot be excelled, and for hay stock not only have a decided preference for it, but they thrive remarkably upon it.

The Delaware Experimental Station sums up its uses as follows:—

1. To Plow down for Green Manure.
2. For Silage.
3. For Soiling.
4. For Haymaking.
5. For Seed Production.
6. For Eradication of Weed.
7. For Reduction of Expenses in Cultivating Orchards.
8. For Winter and Spring Pasture.
9. As a Protection for Falling Fruit in Orchards.
10. For Binding drift Soils and for preventing Washing on Hill Sides.

MAMMOTH OR LARGE RED.—This variety is best adapted for ploughing und er as green manure; it grows five to six feet high, has large, coarse stalks, which are not liked by cattle. It is not ready to cut for hay until long after the common variety, and when cut leaves the ground bare, making no second growth. Sow at the rate of about ten pounds per acre.

MEDIUM OR COMMON RED—This is the most important of all the varieties of Clover for practical farm purposes; it makes excellent pasturage when sown with Timothy and other grasses, and is one of the best fodders for milch cows or sheep; sow at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds per acre, according to nature of the soil.


ALSIKE OR SWEDISH—This is the most hardy of all the Clovers, it resists the severest cold, and extremes of drought and wet, yields large crops of superior hay, and on rich soils may be cut several times in a season; it is perennial, and its long, strong fibrous roots take a firm, deep hold on the soil, preventing washing away of the extra earth from hillsides. It produces superior pasturage, and is much liked by cattle; grows well on any soil; stalks are fine and palatable, blossoms globular, sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees. Sow in Spring or Fall, at rate of about six pounds per acre.

WHITE DUTCH.—A small, low growing variety, with creeping stems; mixed with Blue grass or Perennial Rye Grass, or Timothy, it makes a permanent pasture of great value. Its blossoms are round, white, tinged with red, and sweet scented; stems fine and palatable, with numerous leaves of bright green color, blotched with white. Sow about six pounds per acre.

TIMOTHY.—This crop to cut for hay, probably surpasses any other grass in cultivation it thrives best on moist, loamy soils, and is not well suited to light, sandy or gravelly soils it should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow either in Spring or Fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses.

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT.

Hammond's Slug-Shot is now sold by leading seedsmen. Costs one-quarter as much as Paris green or London purple, and is far better than either for destruction of potato bugs. We sell thousands of pounds to regular customers every year.

 It positively DESTROYS the bugs, old or young; IT WILL NOT HURT YOU or your plants. In using it A LIGHT DUSTING is just as good as loading down the plants, so far as destroying the bugs is concerned.

Guaranteed to destroy potato bugs, and those on tomatoes and egg-plants, current worms, cabbage lice and worms, fleas, beetles and striped bugs on melons, turnips, beets, onions, etc.; also a preventive of the rosebug and cut-worm. Use in the morning while the dew is on; dust on dry.

SLUG SHOT is put up in 1 pound Perforated Top Cartons (which are very convenient to use in dusting plants); also in 5, 10 and 25 pound Bags, and in Kegs and Barrels, loose, that contain respectively 125 and 250 lbs. each. In each Keg and Barrel is enclosed a Tin Duster for the Gardener's use.

Orchard Grass.—This is one of the most valuable grasses, on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for pasture in Spring two weeks earlier than most grasses, and when fed off, is again ready for grazing in a week. It is palatable and nutritious, and stock eat it readily when green; it will also withstand severe drought keeping green where many grasses wither, and will endure considerable shade. When sown with Clover it makes excellent hay, as it blossoms at the same time, and they should be cut together; for grazing it has no equal, and should be used more than it is; it has a tendency to grow in tufts, which can be prevented by close cropping and heavy seeding. When sown alone, one and half to two bushels per acre are required; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is a perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns.

Red Top or Herds Grass.—Is a good permanent grass, and makes a good pasture when fed close; is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing large crops of good hay. It is often sown with Timothy and Red Clover, in which case it makes a close sward.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—This makes an excellent pasture grass, producing a most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its qualities till a late period in Winter, and further South affording abundant food during the Winter. In connection with White Clover it affords a fine and close lawn: for this purpose an extra quantity of seed must be used, say, two bushels Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself, either in Spring or Fall, two bushels per acre are required.

Natural Green Grass.—This is the grass par excellence for lawns, making a fine close surface of dark green velvety color. It is very sensitive to good treatment, and will in most cases drive out the other grasses and take possession of the soil. Should be sown not less than two bushels per acre.

Perennial Rye Grass.—A very valuable variety for permanent pasture, and makes a large return of hay; it is very nutritious, and stock are very fond of it; succeeds best on moderately moist land, for which it is peculiarly adapted. It is also largely used for lawns, in conjunction with other grasses. Should be sown in the Spring in quantities of one and a half to two bushels per acre.

Sweet Vernal Grass.—An early and exceedingly fragrant variety, and on that account invaluable for Lawn Grass mixtures, presenting a beautiful appearance, and exhaling a delightful odor when in blossom.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.—For fine lawns, careful preparation of the ground, with thorough rolling, are absolutely necessary, following which a selection of the seeds of such grasses as will present a luxuriant verdure from early spring till late in Autumn. There should also be frequent mowings with a lawn mower; no matter how much care has been taken with soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed on the selection of grasses, these we can supply ready mixed, in proper portions of each kind required. We have been exceedingly successful with our mixture, and refer to the many fine lawns around Philadelphia, which have been put down with our mixture. Should be sown two to three bushels per acre.

Common Millet.—Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. Can be sown in drills or broadcast, from May 1st until last of July. For hay sow one bushel; if for seed one-half bushel per acre.

German, or Golden Millet.—A much improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high; the heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. It is an enormous cropper; should be sown not less than one bushel per acre, if less will grow coarse and woody, in which state it is not relished by cattle.

Hungarian Grass.—This belongs to the millet family, growing less rank, with small stalks often yielding two to three tons of hay per acre; like millet it is an annual, and requires, to be sown every season, but will produce a larger return than almost any other crop. Sow and cultivate like millet; all kinds of stock eat it with avidity.

For Hay.—Either sown together or separate, are unsurpassable both as to quantity and quality of hay.

German Millet, (and it must be remembered that Tennessee German Millet is the best in the world,) being sown and cultivated for seed and compared to seed grown elsewhere, the Tennessee grown is purer and better in every way.

After all danger of frost is past, break the land and thoroughly pulverize it, then sow at the rate of one to one and a quarter bushels per acre, and roll or harrow in, and cover when seed are in the dough; cure as timothy.

For Hay.—Either sown together or separate, are unsurpassable both as to quantity and quality of hay.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS

ANISE,
 BASIL, SWEET,
 CARAWAY,
 CORIANDER,

*FENNEL,
 *LAVENDER,
 MARIGOLD, POT,
 MARJORUM, SWEET,

*ROSEMARY,
 *SAGE,
 *SAVORY, SUMMER,
 *SAVORY, WINTER,
 *THYME.

Those marked with * are perennial, and when once obtained in the garden, may be preserved for years with a little attention. Most of the varieties thrive best on rich, sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, or sow in beds in April, and set plants out in June, they should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun, and then thoroughly dried in the shade.

PERMANENT GRASSES.

We also furnish single grasses, or several kinds in a mixture, for the production of hay or permanent pasture, to suit either heavy or light land.

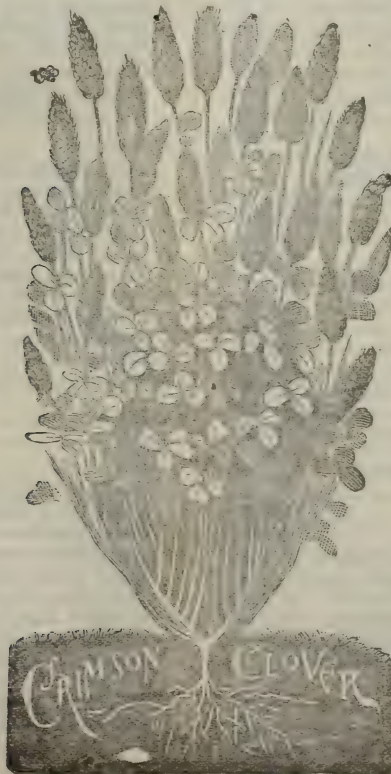
MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

Under this head we keep in stock all kinds of Spring and Winter Wheats, Rye, Japanese and Silver Hull Buckwheat, Oats, Field Peas, Spring Vetches, and all other seeds required for the farm.

BIRD SEEDS.

CANARY, MILLET, MAW,
 HEMP, RAPE, LETTUCE.


☞ And other articles required by the Bird Fancier. See Page 23.



PRICE LIST.

LESS QUANTITIES THAN 1-4 lbs. and 1-4 BUSH. ARE CHARGED AT THE PRICES PER OZ. AND QUART.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all Seed pure and reliable, it is hereby mutually agreed that we are not in any respect liable or responsible for the seeds sold by us, either as to quality or kind, nor any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof in any respect.

 WRITE US FOR FIRM PRICES.

ASPARAGUS.	oz.	LB.
Conover's Colossal.....	\$	10 40
Barr's Mammoth.....		10 40
Palmetto, new.....		10 50
BEANS, (Bush, or Snap Shorts.)	qt.	BUS.
Early Mohawk.....		3 00
Early Red Valentine.....		3 00
Cleveland's Improved Round Pod Valentine.....		3 00
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks...		3 50
Stringless Green Pod.....		3 50
Refugee or Thousand to One.....		3 00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax.....		3 50
Dwarf German Wax.....		3 50
Golden Wax.....		4 00
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....		4 50
German Wax, white seeded....		4 00
Crystal White Wax.....		4 00
Davis Wax.....		4 00
J. & S Giant Valentine.....		4 00
White Cranberry.....		3 00
Royal Dwarf, White Kidney.....		3 00
Large White Marrow.....		3 50
Dwarf White Navy.....		2 50
Henderson Bush Lima.....		5 00
Burpee Bush Lima.....		6 00
Dreers Bush Lima.....		6 00
BEANS, Runners.		
Extra Early Jersey Lima.....	25	6 00
Improved Extra Large Lima, Salem Mammoth.....	25	6 50
Dreer's improved Lima.....	30	6 00
Small White Lima or Carolina....	30	5 00
Lazy Wife Pole.....	20	4 00
Kentucky Wonder.....	20	5 00
Tall German Wax.....	20	4 00
BEET.	oz.	LB.
Extra Early Bassano.....		10 40
Early Egyptian Turnip.....		10 40
Eclipse.....		10 40
Early Blood Turnip.....		10 40
Bastian's Early Turnip.....		10 40
Half Long Blood.....		10 40
Improved Long Dark Blood.....		10 40
Swiss Chard.....		10 40
White Silesian Sugar.....		10 40
Imperial White Sugar.....		10 40
Giant Long Red Mangel Wurzel		10 40
Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....		10 40
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel....		10 40
Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel...		10 40
Red Globe Mangel Wurzel.....		10 40
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel		10 40
BROCCOLI.		
Purple Cape.....	20	2 50
Early Large White.....	20	2 50

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.	oz.	LB.
Dwarf Improved.....	\$	15 1 50
CABBAGE.	oz.	LB.
Large Early York.....	\$	15 1 00
Early Jersey Wakefield... ..		20 1 50
Early Winningstadt.....		15 1 25
Early Cone.....		15 1 50
Early Sugar Loaf.....		15 1 50
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....		15 1 25
Fottler's Early Drumhead.....		15 1 00
Premium Large Late Flat Dutch.		15 1 00
Premium Large Drumhead.....		15 1 25
Improved Drumhead Savoy.....		15 1 25
Red Dutch for Pickling.....		15 1 00
CARROT.		
Earliest Short Horn.....	10	50
Early Scarlet Horn.....	10	50
Danvers.....	10	50
Early Half Long Scarlet, <i>Stump Root.</i>	10	50
Improved Long Orange.....	10	50
Long Red Altringham.....	10	50
Large White Belgian.....	10	50
CAULIFLOWER.		
Extra Early Paris.....	35	2 50
Lenormand's Short Stem.....	50	5 00
CELERY.		
Giant White Solid.....	15	1 25
Boston Market.....	15	1 25
Dwarf Golden Heart.....	15	1 25
Half Dwarf Solid.....	15	1 25
Dwarf White Solid.....	15	1 25
Flavoring Celery.....	10	40
Matchless Red Solid.....	15	1 50
Celeriac, Turnip Rooted.....	15	1 50
Self Blanching.....	20	2 50
White Plume.....	20	2 50
COLLARDS.....	20	1 00
CORN SALAD.....	10	50
CORN.		
Cory.....		
Perkins' Extra Early.....		
Extra Early Adams.....		
Early Marblehead Sugar.....		
Early Shaker Sugar.....		
Early Evergreen.....		
Early Large Eight Rowed.....		
Crosby's Early.....		
La. ge Mammoth Sugar.....		
Improved Stowell Evergreen....		
Longfellow.....		
Country Gentleman.....		
Shoe Peg.....		

Prices upon Application

CORN.		} Prices upon Application
Egyptian.....		
Early White Flint.....		
Eight Rowed Yellow, <i>Canada</i> ..		
Mammoth Chester Co.....		
Mammoth Dent.....		
Golden Beauty.....		
Golden Dent.....		
Blunt's Prolific.....		
Leaming.....		
Hickory King.....		
Sweet Fodder Corn.....		

CRESS.		OZ.	LB.
Curled.....	10	40	
Broad Leaved.....	10	50	

CUCUMBER.		OZ.	LB.
Early Cluster.....	20	60	
Early Frame.....	20	60	
Improved White Spined.....	20	60	
Long Green Turkey.....	20	60	
Jersey Pickle.....	20	75	
Short Green Prolific.....	20	75	
Boston Market.....	20	75	
Gherkin.....	20	1 00	

EGG PLANT.		OZ.	LB.
Early Long Purple.....	20	2 00	
Improved New York Purple.....	20	2 00	
Black Pekin.....	20	2 00	

ENDIVE.		OZ.	LB.
Green Curled.....	15	1 00	
Broad Leaved Batavian.....	15	1 25	

GRASS SEED.		} According to Market.
Red Clover Seed.....		
Mammoth Red Clover Seed		
White Clover Seed.....		
Alsike Clover Seed.....		
Crimson Clover Seed.....		
Orchard Grass.....		
Herds Grass.....		
Red Top.....		
Green Grass.....		
Kentucky Blue Grass.....		
Perennial Rye Grass.....		
Lucerne.....		
Alfalfa.....		

Mixed Lawn Grass, &c., No. 1....		QT.	BUS.
	15	2 50	

KALE.		OZ.	LB.
Green Curled.....	10	50	
Tall Curled Scotch.....	10	50	
Dwarf German Greens.....	10	50	
Siberian.....	10	50	

LEEK.		OZ.	LB.
Large London Flag.....	15	1 00	
Musselburgh.....	15	1 25	

LETTUCE.		OZ.	LB.
Early Curled Silesian.....	15	75	
Simpson's Early Curled.....	15	75	
Large Curled India.....	15	75	
Large Drumhead.....	15	75	
White Dutch Butterhead.....	15	75	
Royal Cabbage.....	15	75	
Brown Dutch Butterhead.....	15	75	

MELON.		OZ.	LB.
Mountain Sweet.....	10	50	
Black Spanish.....	10	50	
Cuban Queen.....	10	75	
Gipsy, or Rattlesnake.....	10	50	
Dixie.....	10	50	
The Boss.....	10	50	
Ice Cream.....	10	50	
Mountain Sprout.....	10	50	
Light Icing.....	10	50	
Dark Icing.....	10	50	
Kolb's Gem.....	10	50	
Black Italian.....	10	50	
Iron Clad.....	10	50	
Citron, for preserving.....	10	50	
Large Netted Nutmeg.....	10	50	
Netted Green.....	10	50	
Montreal Green Nutmeg.....	10	50	
Pine Apple Citron.....	10	50	
Jenny Lind Citron.....	10	75	
Little Gem Citron.....	10	50	
Hackensack.....	10	50	
Golden Jenny.....	10	50	
Early Rough.....	10	50	
Rockyford.....	10	75	
Surprise.....	10	50	
MUSTARD, White English.....	5	20	
Black Italian.....	5	20	
NASTURTIUM.....	15	1 00	
OKRA, or GOMBO, Dwarf and Tall	10	50	
ONION, Extra Early Pearl.....	20	1 50	
Prize Taker.....	1	50	
Large Red Wethersfield.....	20	1 50	
Large Yellow Strasburg.....	20	1 50	
Yellow Danvers..	20	1 50	
Silver Skin.....	20	1 50	
Italian Queen.....	20	1 50	

ONION SETS.		} Prices Variable.
Yellow Strasburg..		
Yellow Danvers.....		
Silver Skin.....		
Early Red.....		

OATS, &c.		} According to Market.
Surprise.....		
White and Black Norway		
Welcome.....		
White Belgian.....		
Imported Scotch.....		
Excelsior.....		
White Probesteir.....		
Barley.....		
Seed Wheats, &c., &c.....		

PARSLEY.		OZ.	LB.
Plain.....	10	60	
Double Curled.....	10	60	
Moss Curled.....	10	60	

PARSNIP.		OZ.	LB.
Sugar, or Hollow Crowned.....	10	40	
Long White Dutch.....	10	40	

PEAS.		QT.	BUS.
Mingle's Extra Early.....	15	3 00	
Improved Premier, Extra Early..	15	3 00	
Philadelphia Extra Early.....	15	3 00	
Horsfords Market Garden.....	20	3 50	
Pride of the Market.....	30	4 50	
Alaska.....	15	4 25	
Long Island Mammoth.....	20	3 50	
Gradus.....	30	5 50	

PEAS.	QT.	BUS.
Tom Thumb.....	\$ 20	3 00
Improved Little Gem.....	20	4 00
McLean's Premium Gem.....	20	4 00
American Wonder.....	25	5 00
Kentish Invicta.....	25	3 00
McLean's Blue Peter.....	20	3 00
Advancer.....	20	3 00
Fill Basket.....	20	3 50
Early Frame.....	15	3 00
Stratagem.....	20	4 00
Telephone.....	20	4 00
Thomas Laxton.....	20	4 50
Yorkshire Hero.....	15	3 00
Eugenie.....	20	5 00
Dwarf Champion.....	15	3 00
Champion of England.....	15	3 00
First and Best.....	15	3 00
Large Blue Imperial.....	15	3 00
Large White Marrowfat dwarf.....	15	1 50
Large Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	15	1 50
Canada Field.....	10	1 25
PEPPER.	OZ.	LB.
Large Sweet Bell.....	15	1 50
Tomato or Cheese.....	15	1 50
Long Red Cayenne.....	15	1 50
Sweet Mountain.....	15	1 50
POTATO.		
Early Vermont.....	} According to Market.	
Early Rose.....		
Early Sunrise.....		
Burbank Seedling.....		
Dakota Red.....		
White Peach Blow.....		
Beauty of Hebron.....		
Magnum Bonum.....		
Snowflake.....		
White Star.....		
Mammoth Pearl.....		
Green Mountain.....		
PUMPKIN.		
Sweet Potato.....	10	40
Cashaw.....	10	40
Cheese.....	10	40
Common Field.....	10	40
RADISH.		
Long Scarlet Short Top.....	10	50
Early Long Scarlet (improved).....	10	50
Early Scarlet Turnip.....	10	50
White Tipped Scarlet.....	10	50
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip.....	10	50
Early Red Turnip.....	10	50
Early White Turnip.....	10	50
Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped.....	10	50
Wood's Early Frame.....	10	50
Early Yellow Summer Turnip.....	10	50
Golden Globe.....	10	50
Scarlet China Winter.....	10	50
White China Winter.....	10	50
Long Black Spanish Winter.....	10	50
Large White Spanish Winter.....	10	50
French Breakfast.....	10	50
White Strasburg.....	10	50
Red Strasburg.....	10	50
RAPE	QT.	BUS.
Winter and Summer.....	10	2 50

SALSIFY.....	OZ.	LB.
SALSIFY.....	\$ 10	1 00
SPINACH.		
Round Leaved Savoy.....	10	30
Long Standing.....	10	30
Large Leaved Flanders.....	10	30
Prickly Seeded.....	10	30
Viroflay.....	10	30
SQUASH.		
Early White Bush.....	10	50
Long Green.....	10	45
Golden Summer Crook-neck.....	10	45
American Turban.....	10	45
Early Golden Bush.....	10	45
Winter Crook-neck.....	10	45
Boston Marrow.....	10	60
Hubbard.....	10	60
Cocoanut Squash.....	10	60
TOMATO.		
Extra Early Cluster.....	15	1 50
Extra Early Richmond.....	15	1 50
Hathaway's Excelsior.....	15	1 00
Acme.....	15	1 00
Paragon.....	15	1 00
Livingston's Perfection.....	15	1 00
Livingston's Favorite.....	15	1 00
Earliana.....	1	75
Trophy, Improved.....	15	1 00
Large Red.....	15	1 00
Cook's Favorite.....	15	1 00
Red Stone.....	20	1 00
Pear Shaped, Yellow and Red.....	20	1 00
Livingston's Beauty, new papers only.....	15	1 00
TURNIP.		
Early Purple Top Munich.....	10	40
Early Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved.....	10	40
Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved.....	10	40
Large Early Red Top Globe New.....	10	40
Early White Egg.....	10	40
Pomeranian White Globe, Strap Leaved.....	10	40
White Norfolk.....	10	40
Cow Horn.....	10	40
Amber Globe, Strap Leaved.....	10	40
Yellow Aberdeen.....	10	40
Robertson's Golden Ball Orange Jelly.....	10	40
Purple Top Yellow Swede, Ruta Baga.....	10	40
White Fleshed Purple Top Ruta Baga.....	10	40
HERBS.		
Anise.....	15	
Caraway.....	15	
Fennel.....	15	
Lavender.....	15	
Pot Marigold.....	50	
Sweet Marjorum.....	20	1 75
Rosemary.....	20	
Sage.....	20	2 00
Sweet Basil.....	15	1 50
Summer Savory.....	15	1 50
Winter Savory.....	25	
Thyme.....	25	3 00

TAKE NOTICE

Ladies and Gentlemen coming to the City, and finding themselves encumbered by Waterproofs, Overcoats, Satchels, &c., can leave such articles at our Store until their return home.

Also, Ladies shopping can have their bundles sent to the Store, taking them up as they go to the Ferries or Cars.

We shall be glad to accommodate our friends in this way.

Very respectfully,

P. B. MINGLE & CO.



STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA

No. North.	No. South.
1 Market,	1 Market,
100 Arch, Cherry,	100 Chestnut,
200 Rice, New,	200 Walnut,
300 Vine, Wood,	300 Spruce, Locust
400 Callowhill,	400 Pine,
500 Buttonwood,	500 Lombard,
Spring Garden	600 South,
500 Green Mt Vern	700 Bainbridge,
Wallace	800 Catharine,
700 Fairmount,	900 Christian,
800 Brown,	1000 Carpenter,
900 Poplar,	1100 Washington,
1200 Girard Ave.,	1200 Federal,
1300 Thompson,	1300 Wharton,
1400 Master,	1400 Reed,
1500 Jefferson,	1500 Dickinson,
1600 Oxford,	1600 Tasker,
1700 Columbia Ave	1700 Morris,
1800 Montgomery,	1800 Moore,
1900 Berks,	1900 Mifflin,
2000 Norris,	2000 McKean,
2100 Diamond,	2100 Snyder,
2200 Susquehanna,	2200 Jackson,
2300 Dauphin,	2300 Wolf,
2400 York,	2400 Ritner,
2500 Cumberland,	2500 Porter,
2600 Huntingdon,	2600 Shunk,
2700 Lehigh Ave.,	2700 Oregon Ave.
2800 Somerset,	2800 Johnson,
2900 Cambria,	2900 Bigler,
3000 I thiana	3000 Pollock,



Calendar * 1908																				
January				May				September												
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26	27	28	29	30	31	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
..	
February				June				October												
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	..	..	..	..	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	
March				July				November												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
..	
April				August				December												
..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26	27	28	29	30	31	..	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

