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620



SELECT LIST

— OF —

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds

FOR 1880.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

**JOSEPH HARRIS, - - MORETON FARM,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.**



TALKS ON MANURES,

By JOSEPH HARRIS, M. S.,

MORETON FARM, - ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Price, Pre-paid by Mail, \$1.50.

These "Talks on Manures," by Mr. Harris, are just what progressive farmers at this particular time are wanting. Mr. Harris is a practical, working farmer, on a 300 acre farm, near Rochester, N. Y. He is not a "fancy" farmer, nor a "book farmer," but a working, reading, studying, practical farmer, and who has a reason for everything he does, and a happy faculty for telling others what those reasons are.—*New England Farmer, Boston, Mass.*

"Talks on Manures," by Joseph Harris, M. S. 8 vo., pp. 356. Mr. Harris may well feel proud of this work. It is kindly conceived and admirably executed. We dare honestly to say that no reading farmer should be without this book.—*Scientific Farmer.*

Mr. Harris is himself a working, practical farmer, and it is needless to say to those who are familiar with his writings in the *American Agriculturist* and other journals, he is in full sympathy with all who earn their bread from the farm.—*Prof. Shelton, Kansas Ag. College.*

THE PIG,

REARING, BREEDING, MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT.

By JOSEPH HARRIS,

MORETON FARM, - ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Price, Pre-paid by Mail, \$1.50.

"Harris on the Pig," is a new and valuable book. It is written by one intimately acquainted with the subject, and knows well how to treat it.—*Hon. Lewis F. Allen, in American Agriculturist.*

To say that this work on the Pig is by Joseph Harris, the genial philosopher-farmer of Rochester, N. Y., who writes the "Walks and Talks on the Farm," in the *Agriculturist*, is to insure the book at once a large circle of delighted readers.—*Springfield Republican.*

Here is a book written by a practical farmer, who has brought to the aid of his own large experience and observations, the most extensive acquaintance with the science of breeding, and, as might reasonably be expected, we have from his pen the best book on the pig ever written.—*Western Stock Journal.*

Mr. Harris is one of the best agricultural writers. He takes the trouble and the time to inform himself thoroughly in regard to subjects on which he writes, and tells whatever he has to say with great clearness, great method and great directness of speech. His book "On the Pig," will confirm what we say and is by far the best manual on the subject of which it treats which is now before the American public.—*Donald G. Mitchell.*

Mr. Harris has long been known as one of the best informed writers on agricultural subjects. An able theorist, he is yet thoroughly practical in whatever he undertakes, and a hearty despiser of shams. As a breeder of Sheep, and more particularly of Essex Pigs (of which fine sort he has perhaps the finest herd anywhere to be found), he has long been favorably known. He will doubtless prove equally successful in this specialty of Farm Seeds, which we see ranges from winter wheat down through the vegetable and well into all the beauties of the flower garden.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE
OF
MORETON FARM SEEDS,
FOR 1880.

A SELECT LIST OF CHOICE VARIETIES OF

Fresh Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds, Potatoes, &c.,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH HARRIS,

Moreton Farm, - - - *Rochester, N. Y.*

LAST SPRING I issued my first seed catalogue, and distributed thirty thousand copies of it. It was well received by my old friends and customers, and by the press. I feel grateful for their kind and flattering expressions of interest and regard. I am well aware, however, that my customers are more interested in the quality of my seeds than with the character of my catalogue. I have written to several of my customers in different parts of the country, and from their replies I feel warranted in concluding that my seeds last year gave very general satisfaction. This is a source of great pleasure to me. Seed growing is a difficult and rather uncertain business. It is not easy to raise or to purchase perfect seed. I hope to do still better the coming spring.

The farmer, when he sows wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, &c., desires to grow seed. This is a simple operation. But the gardener, when he sows the seed of onions, carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips, cabbage, lettuce, &c., does not, as a rule, expect or desire *seed*. He does not want seed that will produce a large yield of good seed. His object, for instance, in raising cabbage seed is to get plants that will form good "heads." But the plants that have the greatest tendency to head have the least tendency to produce seed. I know this to be so from actual experience. Last year and the year previous I selected the largest, finest and best heads of cabbage for seed. The cabbage that I saved for seed would have sold for more money than the seed raised from them would sell for at wholesale. And such really splendid and exceedingly costly and reliable seed will not be as plump and bright and probably not germinate as freely as the seed raised from inferior cabbage of the same variety. You can raise common scrub cattle more abundantly than you can Duchess Shorthorns, and you can raise more plants from an ounce of *poor* cabbage, onion, lettuce, carrot, parsnip and beet seed than you can from an ounce of the best and choicest and really most valuable seed. If you buy *good* seed, sow it thicker than you would common seed.

My aim is to send out the *best* seeds that I can grow. But I know quite well that such seed will not stand adverse circumstances, such as poorly prepared land, or a cold, wet seed-bed, or drouth, as well as inferior seed.

I have concluded to put in an unusually large number of seeds in my packets and at the same time charge little or no more than last year. The cost of seeds is so slight compared with the pleasure and profit of having a good garden and also as compared with the cost of preparing and enriching the land and the cost of cultivation, that it is poor policy not only to sow poor, cheap seeds, but to sow them so sparingly as to run the risk of not having plants enough to fully occupy the ground.

Better sow seed enough to insure an abundance of plants; and though I do not put any variety in the catalogue that is not proved to possess good qualities, yet as difference in climate and the character of the soil greatly affect the productiveness and quality of garden plants, I would suggest that my customers get packets of several different varieties. The cost is a mere trifle, and the advantages very great. I give large packets of seed, and if you take one of each of the leading varieties, you will have enough for an ordinary sized garden. But take my advice, and do not be sparing of seed. This is one great secret of having a good garden that will be a source of pleasure and profit to you and your family.

GUARANTEE OF SEEDS.

I GUARANTEE MY SEEDS to be fresh, pure and good. If they do not prove to be what I represent them to be, I will refund the money paid for them. I guarantee all my seeds to this extent, but I will not be responsible for any real or imaginary loss exceeding the price paid for the seeds.

SEEDS SENT PREPAID BY MAIL.

IN COMPARING PRICES, it should not be forgotten that at the price given in my catalogue, I send the seed *prepaid* by mail or express.

YOU KNOW JUST WHAT THE SEEDS ARE GOING TO COST. When you send me a dollar for seeds, *that is all they will cost you*. The seeds will be done up in a strong package and will be sent to you *free of all charge*, by mail or express.

SAFE DELIVERY OF ALL SEEDS GUARANTEED.

I GUARANTEE THE SAFE DELIVERY OF THE SEEDS. The Post Office Department disclaim all responsibility for the safe delivery of matter sent through the mails. The express companies are to a certain extent responsible. If they lose or damage the seeds on the way they will pay the loss. But whether sent by mail or by express, I guarantee the safe delivery of the seeds and in good condition.

SEEDS LOST OR DAMAGED ON THE WAY ARE MADE GOOD. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, seeds sent by mail or express, if carefully done up, will reach their destination in good condition. But should the seeds fail to arrive at the proper time, I should esteem it a favor if my customers will notify me of the fact, and I will duplicate the order free of all charge.

Or, should any of the packages be broken open, I will replace the lost seed without charge.

I am very anxious not only to furnish my customers good, fresh, reliable seeds, but to deliver them promptly, in good condition and without any additional charge. For this reason, I assume all the risk.

HOW TO SEND THE MONEY.

Money not exceeding one dollar may be sent in an ordinary letter at my risk. Or any sum, not exceeding ten dollars, may be sent in a registered letter, at my risk and at my expense. Larger sums—and the larger and more of them the better—may be sent by draft or Post Office money order at my risk and at my expense.

SMALL ORDERS ARE VERY ACCEPTABLE.

If you see anything in the catalogue that you want, send for it. If it is only a six-cent package, send for it. Do not hesitate because it is a small order. If the seeds give satisfaction, you will order more. I want you to try my seeds. I find my old customers are my best customers, and I am always pleased to get an order, however small, from a new customer.

POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN.

In sums of less than one dollar, postage stamps are just as acceptable as silver. But send whatever is most convenient, gold, silver, greenbacks, bank notes, fractional currency or postage stamps. They are all good and are wanted in exchange for good seeds. Send the money, and I will send the seeds.

THE EARLIER YOU SEND IN THE ORDER THE BETTER.

I desire to give my letters and orders direct personal attention. This I can do, unless all the orders come in a rush late in the Spring. I should esteem it a favor if my friends and customers would try to send in their orders as early as possible.

NOT NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE ORDER AT ONCE.

It often happens that you do not know what kinds and quantities of seeds you will need. Do not wait. It is not necessary to get all the seeds at once. Send for what you want now and complete the order afterwards. It will cost no more to order at twice than at once.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

I desire to call special attention to my Flower Seeds. Whatever else you may conclude to do without or to get elsewhere, I hope you will favor me with an order for Flower Seeds. I want you to try them. Do not think that, because I am a farmer, I know nothing about flowers. My neighbor the Deacon, thinks I know more about flowers than about farming! Be this as it may, I *do* like flowers and think my list includes the *very best* and choicest annuals adapted to general cultivation. They are easily grown and are almost certain to give great satisfaction. Try them.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING FLOWERS.

I have taken special pains to give my method of growing annual flowers. One great secret of success with many kinds is to start the plants early. This is especially true of Verbenas, Phlox, Pansy, Balsam, Sweet Peas, etc.

Order the seeds now and sow at least a portion of them in a hot bed, or in a box in the house.

LARGE PACKETS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

My desire is to be very liberal in sending out flower seeds. Before I raised seeds for sale, I used to sow at least a dozen packets of mixed Phlox Drummondii and several packets of pure white and brilliant scarlet. And I do not recollect a year when I had more plants than I needed.

You can put a great many plants in a moderate sized bed, and the larger the bed and the better it is filled the more pleasing will be the effect.

If I had not a seed to sell I should say, "do not, for the sake of saving a few cents, run any risk of being short of plants." But, as I have the seed for sale I will merely drop a hint that, while my packets contain an unusually large number of seeds, I hope my customers will order a good many packets! You will not regret it. A large, well filled bed of choice annual flowers is the delight and admiration of all beholders. Even an Essex pig, should he accidentally find his way into the garden, must lack that refinement for which the breed is so preëminently distinguished if he does not, while he is cracking the cherry stones under the trees, stop to admire a beautiful bed of Phlox, Verbenas or Petunias; should he disturb them there would be just grounds for distrusting the purity of his breeding. The roughest man in a village must feel the refining influence of a beautiful flower garden.

ORDERING SEEDS NOT IN THE CATALOGUE

My object is to grow and sell only a few of the choicest and best varieties. But we have a large country with a great diversity of soil and climate. If any of my customers wish for a variety of seed not in the Catalogue, I can obtain it for them at the price charged by any reliable seedsman.

CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL.

Last year my customers were kind enough to send me the names of many of their friends whom they thought might like to see my catalogue. I distributed 30,000 copies of the catalogue. This year I shall print 50,000 copies, and as long as the supply lasts, I shall be happy to send a copy, postage paid, free of charge, to any one wishing to examine it.

The catalogue and postage amounts to a good deal of money, and like most farmers I have no special desire to throw away money. I distribute the catalogues because I have good seeds to sell and want to let people know that such is the case. I should be glad if you would send me the names and post office address of such of your friends as you think might buy a few choice flower and vegetable seeds.

CLUBBING TOGETHER TO BUY SEEDS.

Last year and the year before, some of my friends, when about to order seeds for themselves, spoke to their neighbors and got up a club.

The plan is an excellent one, and I will do everything I can to facilitate the work, so that the lady or gentleman who gets up the club shall have as little trouble as possible.

If the names of the different members of the club are furnished me, I will do up their seeds in separate packages, and forward them by mail, prepaid. Or, the packages for the different members of the club, with their names written on the outside, can be put in a box and forwarded by express prepaid, to the person getting up the club. When the box arrives, he will have nothing to do but open it and hand out the addressed packages to the different members of the club.

HOW TO GET UP A CLUB FOR SEEDS.

Precisely in the same way as you get up a club for a newspaper.

You want the newspaper and your neighbors want it. You tell them that you are getting up a club and ask them if they do not wish to join.

Do the same thing in regard to seeds. Take a dozen of my catalogues and tell them, if such is the case, that last year you or some of your neighbors, tried my seeds and found them good, and that this year you propose sending for some seeds and ask them if they do not want to send for some also? If they say yes, enter their name and

post office address on the order sheet, with the amount of money paid for each variety. Add up the order and give total amount in the proper column. Take the money and forward it to me and I will send on the seeds.

This I am aware is some trouble.

But I am willing to pay for the trouble.

I offer the following premiums, to be paid *in cash* to any and all who get up clubs for my seeds at regular catalogue rates.

A good plan would be, to send me the names and post office addresses of the persons you intend to call upon, and I will mail a catalogue to each of them.

CASH PREMIUMS! CASH PREMIUMS!!

PAID TO ALL WHO GET UP CLUBS.

I will pay *in cash* the following premiums to those who get up clubs for my seeds, at the regular catalogue rates. I will prepay the postage on the seeds or send them prepaid by express, whichever is thought best.

The following are the premiums:

1st.—To any lady or gentleman getting up a club for my seeds at regular catalogue rates, amounting to six dollars, I will pay in cash, \$1.00.

2nd.—To any lady or gentleman getting up a club amounting to thirteen dollars, I will pay in cash, \$3.00.

3rd.—To any lady or gentleman getting up a club amounting to twenty dollars, I will pay in cash, \$5.00.

4th.—To any lady or gentleman getting up a club amounting to twenty-seven dollars, I will pay in cash, \$7.00.

5th.—To any lady or gentleman getting up a club amounting to thirty dollars, I will pay in cash, \$8.00.

6th.—To any lady or gentleman getting up a club amounting to thirty-six dollars, I will pay in cash, \$10.00.

7th.—To any lady or gentleman getting up a club amounting to fifty dollars, I will pay in cash, \$14.00.

8th.—To any lady or gentleman getting up a club amounting to one hundred dollars, I will pay in cash, \$30.00.

9th.—To any lady or gentleman getting up a club amounting to three hundred dollars, I will pay in cash, \$100.00.

It is, of course, not necessary to make the amount just six dollars. If you get nine dollars instead of six dollars, the premium paid, instead of \$1.00, will be \$1.50, and so with the other premiums. If you send twenty dollars for seeds, I pay you \$5.00; if you send \$25.00, I pay you \$6.25. If you send me \$100.00, I pay you \$30.00. If you send me \$150.00, I pay you \$45.00. If you send \$200.00, I pay you \$60.00, and at this rate till you reach \$300.00, when I pay \$100.00, and all over that sum at the same rate.

NOT NECESSARY TO GET THE WHOLE CLUB AT ONCE.

Additions can be made at any time, and the premium allowed on the total amount sent. For instance, you send \$6.00 and we pay you \$1.00. Afterwards, you send \$7.00 more and we pay you \$2.00, or \$3.00 in all.

I do not in this offer bind myself to fill an order for seed the supply of which is exhausted. I shall send as long as I have the seed. Should a particular variety be ordered that I am out of, I will return the money. I am a farmer and seed grower, not a speculator. I will do my best, however, to accommodate all my customers.

WHAT THE CASH PREMIUMS MEAN.

1st.—They mean that I spend a great deal of time, labor and money in raising, cleaning and putting up seeds; and that I spend a good deal of money in printing catalogues and in paying postage.

2nd.—It means that after doing all this, I send three hundred dollars worth of good seed to the members of the club; of this three hundred dollars I get two hundred for the seeds and *you get one hundred dollars for selling them!*

3rd.—It means good pay for your labor and little or no profit to me. *But I am desirous of introducing my seeds.* Whether this is the right way of doing it we cannot tell till it has been tried.

Will the reader tell some one in his neighborhood of this offer and show him how to go to work?

ORDER LISTS FOR CLUBS.

Order Lists, Catalogues, etc., will be sent to anyone who is willing to take hold of this matter.

NO DISCRIMINATION—ALL TREATED ALIKE.

No matter how small the club is, or who gets it up, the premium offered will be paid. *Anyone* sending an order for six dollars worth of seeds at regular catalogue rates can deduct one dollar for commission or discount.

SENDING SEEDS BY EXPRESS C. O. D.

As a rule, I expect the full amount of money less commission or discount, with the order. This is best for both parties. But when the order amounts to \$20 or over, if desired, only one quarter of the money need be sent in advance with the order. The seeds will be sent by express, balance due, C. O. D. In other words if the order amounts to \$20, only five dollars need be sent with the order. The seeds will be forwarded by express, marked C. O. D., \$15. In this case I will pay the return charges on the money.

At the prices named in the catalogue, the seeds will be sent *prepaid*, by mail or express, to any address in the United States or Canada.

DO NOT FORGET TO GIVE YOUR NAME.

On the 10th December, I received the following letter:

“ALBION, December 5, 1879.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find the money for the following seeds:

- 1 lb. White Spine Cucumber seed.
- 1 oz. Salsify.
- 1 oz. Parsley—Extra Double Curled.
- 1 oz. Early Bush Scallop Squash.
- 1 paper New York Egg Plant
- 1 paper Sweet Majoram.
- 1 paper Sage.
- 1 paper Thyme.”

The money, a one dollar bill and 70 cents in postage stamps, was carefully enclosed in an extra sheet of paper. The letter was well and plainly written. But the above is *all* there was of it. The writer did not sign his name, or give the name of his county or State. On the envelope was a three cent stamp, with five strokes of the pen across the face, the post master doing his full duty in erasing the stamp, and he had also written with the pen the name “Albion” on the letter.

And that was all. I have spent considerable time in trying to get some clue as to where the letter came from, but to no purpose. I print this letter in hopes that the writer may see it and send me his address, when the seeds will be immediately forwarded.

NEAREST EXPRESS OFFICE.

The post office will not take a parcel weighing over four pounds. Packages weighing from two to five pounds can often be sent cheaper by express than by mail. I should esteem it a favor if, in ordering your seeds, you would give me the nearest express office, and whether it is the American, United States, Adams, National, New Jersey, Central Union, or Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. State also whether it will be as convenient for you to have the seeds come by express as by mail. In either case, I prepay the charges.

DO NOT FORGET MY FLOWER SEEDS.

I love flowers, and I want every farmer to have a good flower and vegetable garden. I have taken great pains to select just such kinds and varieties as will be sure to give satisfaction.

My list of flowers is larger than last year, but it is none too large. It contains nothing that is not desirable. I would advise all my friends and customers to order the entire list.

BOWKER'S AMMONIATED FOOD FOR FLOWERS.

This is a superior article. I know of nothing equal to it. I will send a package, containing sufficient quantity for twenty plants for three months, for twenty cents; or a package containing double the quantity for 35 cents. These are the lowest manufacturer's prices. It will be sent post paid to any address, together with directions for use. Each package contains a little book on the Culture of House Plants, by Prof. MAYNARD, Professor of Horticulture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Send for a package and try it on your house plants.

OFFICE IN ROCHESTER.

I live on my farm, but I have found it necessary to open an office where my seeds can be obtained in Rochester. It is No. 81 Exchange St. When in town I shall be glad to see my friends.

CHEAP COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

I am very desirous of having my choice flower seeds extensively tried. I will have two collections put up, ready for instant transmission by mail.

No. 1 COLLECTION, contains a packet of *every kind and variety* of flower seeds in my Catalogue. There are twenty-four packets. The price at catalogue rates is \$2.50. I will send the whole to any address, prepaid by return mail, for \$1.75.

COLLECTION No. 2,—Contains a packet of the best varieties of each kind of flowers, viz.: one packet each of Sweet Alyssum, Aster, Balsam, Candytuft, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Mignonette, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Ten Weeks Stock, Sweet Pea, Verbena and Double Zinnia. At catalogue rates, the price is \$1.55. This fine collection will be sent, prepaid by mail, for \$1.00.

Send on the orders and the seeds will be forwarded by return mail.

Address,

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

SELECT LIST

OF

MORETON FARM VEGETABLE SEEDS.

THE following list of Vegetable Seeds contains only such varieties as I would sow or plant myself. Any one who wishes a good garden might do a worse thing than to send for a packet of every kind and of every variety in the list. I think there are few seed catalogues of which this can be said.

ASPARAGUS.

This delicious vegetable is not as common in farmers' gardens as it should be. Sow the seed this spring in rows, fifteen



inches apart, in rich, mellow soil. Keep the bed free from weeds by the frequent use of the hoe. Next spring set out the plants in a deep, well-enriched soil, in rows three feet apart, and two feet apart in the rows. A common mistake is to set out old plants and to set them too thick.

Asparagus, Conover's Colossal, the largest and best. Per lb., 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; per oz., 10 cts.; per packet, --- 5

BUSH BEANS.

For early Bush Beans, select warm, sandy, well-enriched soil in a sheltered situation. Early Beans should be sown thicker and on richer land than the later varieties. Where a horse-hoe is used, plant in rows two feet to two and a half apart. Sow the seed in the row about an inch apart, and cover two inches deep with loose, warm, mellow soil. If the soil is rather heavy, do not cover so deep. In a small garden where the horse-hoe is not used, take a marker with teeth fifteen inches apart. Mark off the rows one way and sow the beans in the row, about one

and a half inches apart. Or, mark off the land as before, in rows fifteen inches apart, and then draw the marker across them at right angles. This will leave the land marked off into rows fifteen inches apart each way. Where the lines intersect plant a hill of beans, putting five or six beans in each hill. Cover about two inches deep and press the soil flat and smooth with the back of the hoe. The advantage of planting beans in this way is, that the land can be kept clean and mellow by the free use of the hoe on all sides of the bunch of plants.

If there is danger of frost, just as the beans are cracking the earth in the hill, draw a little light soil over them with the hoe.

It is quite an object to get Beans as early as possible, and it is worth while running a little risk of losing the seed by early planting. I would get two packets of early Beans, say one of Early Valentine and one of Wax or Butter. Plant one packet just as early as the land is dry and warm, and plant the other packet a week later. If the first beans are cut down by a frost, you have another chance with the later planted packet.

For the main crop, plant the Wax, or Butter Bean in rows or hills, as most convenient. For succotash, or for shelling green or dry, plant the White Kidney or Royal Dwarf. It is well to plant them early, but not before the ground is quite warm, say about the time corn is planted.

Beans, Early Valentine, the earliest good string bean. Per pint, 30 cents; per packet, 10

Wax, or Butter, the best and most popular variety; pods solid, stringless, tender and almost transparent; it cannot be too highly recommended. Per quart, 60 cts.; per pint, 35 cts.; per large packet, 15

White Kidney or Royal Dwarf, one of the best beans for succotash or for shelling green or dry; also unsurpassed for baking. Hardy, medium early and very productive. Per quart, 55 cents; per pint, 30 cents; per packet, 10

POLE or RUNNING BEANS.

The large Lima Bean is so delicious and so productive that it is well worth while taking a little trouble to raise it in perfection. It is a tender plant, easily destroyed by frost or its growth retarded by a cold, wet soil.

It is desirable to plant the Lima Bean early, so as to get a full season's growth, but nothing is gained by planting before the soil is warm enough to insure speedy germination. A good plan is to select, early in the spring, the place where the beans are to be planted. It should have a good exposure to the sun. The land should be dry and rich. The hills should be about four feet apart each way. The plan I suggest is to make the hills early in the spring. If it is necessary to manure the land, get some well rotted horse-dung and put two or three shovelfuls to each hill. Let this manure be thoroughly worked into the soil to the depth of six inches. Work over the soil and manure with a hoe or potato hook, in a space, say two feet in diameter, till you can hardly see any of the manure left.

The earlier this work is done after the soil is dry enough in the spring, the better. But do not plant the Beans. Let the hills be exposed to the sun, and during dry, warm days stir the soil three or four inches deep with a hoe. This is to let in the sun's rays. The object is to warm the soil. A little increase of temperature will

be a great gain. If the hills are on the south or south-east side of a wall or tight board fence, the soil will be decidedly warmer and the beans can be planted earlier.

It is a good plan to put the poles firmly in the hill at the time or before the beans are planted. The poles should be six feet long. Plant four or five beans around the pole in the hill, and say four or five inches from it. Plant the beans with the eyes down and cover with two or three inches of warm, fine, mellow soil.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Large Lima, the most delicious bean in the world. Per quart, 95 cts.; per pint, 50 cts.; per packet, 15

Speckled Cranberry, or London Horticultural, a very useful and popular variety; excellent for snaps in the green state and also for shelling. Per pint, 40 cts.; per packet, 15

Scarlet Runner, useful and ornamental; very popular in England; grows from eight to ten feet high and produces a constant succession of scarlet flowers and delicious string beans; often used to form a quick growing and ornamental screen. Per pint, 40 cents; per packet, 15.

BEETS.

Beets delight in a good, strong soil. If well drained and thoroughly worked, even a clay soil will produce good beets. But it must be rich and mellow.

For early beets, the soil should be of a warmer and more sandy nature than for the late crop. Rapid growth is desirable. The land should be liberally manured and the manure thoroughly worked into the soil. A dressing of superphosphate, say two lbs. to the square rod, sown broad-cast will be very beneficial. Mark out the land in rows fifteen inches apart, and drill in or sow the seed in the rows, say one seed to each inch. This may be considered thick seeding; but it is a great nuisance to have land only half occupied. Better sow thick enough to insure a full crop. If too thick, as they probably will be, thin out the

plants and use them for "greens." As soon as any are large enough for use, thin them out, leaving the smaller ones to grow. If this is carefully done, a small plat of Early Bassano or Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip will furnish a great supply.

it keeps well and is valuable for winter use. Per lb., 75 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; per oz., 8 cents; per paper, -

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Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip, (Fig. 5.) This excellent variety is earlier than Blood Turnip, but not so dark colored; grows more out of the

ground; excellent for the table, for home use, and a profitable variety to grow for market. Per lb., 70 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; per oz., 8 cts.; per paper,

5

Long Smooth Blood Red, (Fig. 7.) This is the best and most popular of the long beets, either for market or for home use. Per lb., 75 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; per oz., 8 cents; per paper, ..

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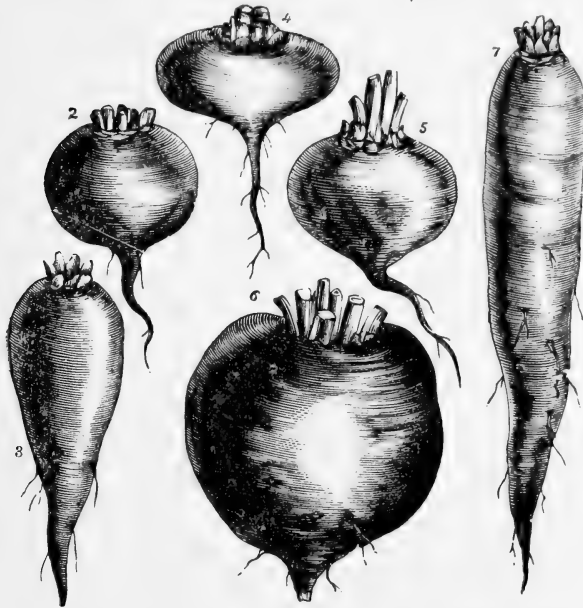
Imperial Sugar, (Fig. 3.) I have grown this variety more or less for

seventeen years. It is the sweetest of sugar beets, easily raised, and considering the amount of sugar it contains, quite productive. Per lb., 75 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; per oz., 8 cents; per packet,

5

5 **MANGEL WURZEL, OR STOCK BEETS.**

5 These immensely productive beets are grown almost exclusively for stock. Their true place is in the field, where they can be kept clean by the use of the horse hoe. But they may, nevertheless, be profitably grown in the garden. Make the land very rich. Drill in the seed in rows fifteen inches apart, as early as the soil can be properly worked, but not earlier. As soon as the plants appear, clean out the weeds between the rows with a hoe, and a few days later hoe again, and at the same time thin out the plants in the row, leaving only



Beet, Egyptian Blood Turnip, early and delicious when young; later in the season no better than Bassano, and sometimes not as good. I find it very difficult to raise the seed of this variety. Per lb., \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; per oz., 10 cents; per packet,

Extra Early Bassano, (Fig. 4), the standard variety for home use; early, tender and delicious. Per lb., 75 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; per oz., 8 cents, per packet,

Early Blood Turnip, (Fig. 2), the most popular early variety for market; handsome, tender and of excellent quality; it does well in all sections, and is more extensively grown throughout the United States and Canada than any other beet; it grows rapidly and is soon fit for the table; and when sown late

one plant in a place and not nearer than eight inches apart. After the plants get fairly started there is no further trouble. If the land is rich enough it is an easy matter to grow, when sown as thick as here stated, 100 bushels on ten square rods, or say a piece of land five rods long and two rods wide. A milch cow will be very grateful for these mangels in the spring, and show her gratitude in the pail and in the churn. Drill in not less than one pound of seed on twenty square rods, or at the rate of eight pounds per acre.

Improved Yellow Globe.—This variety has proved eminently satisfactory. I saw nothing better in England. In fact, when I left home in July, my own Yellow Globe Mangels were larger and better than any I saw abroad. I am satisfied that our climate is admirably adapted to the growing of *Beets and Mangel Wurzels*.

If you are not prepared to grow them extensively as a field crop, sow a few in the garden. Per lb., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per oz., 8c.; per packet,

Carter's Orange Globe Mangel, one of the best English Mangels. It is supposed to be represented in the annexed engraving (Fig. 6). I do not wish to hurt the artist's feelings, and will only say that the Mangel is better than the picture. Per lb., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per oz., 8c.; per packet,

Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar Beet. The seed of this variety is not of my own growing. I get it direct from Mr. Lane, and it is undoubtedly pure and good. Per lb., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per oz., 8 cents; per packet,

Mammoth Long Red. Some of my correspondents who tried both kinds last year report favorably of this variety. They think it produces a larger yield per acre. In this they are probably right. But much depends on the soil. It is best suited to deep, rich soils. The land can hardly be made too rich. On such land the yield is sometimes enormous. Per lb., 75 cts.;

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per oz., 8 cts., per packet,

BEETS FOR SUGAR.

The United States will sooner or later raise a large quantity of sugar from the Beet, and it may be much sooner than we expect. There can be no doubt of our ability to grow the beets, and the manufacturers tell me that the only thing that stands in the way of the successful and profitable manufacture of beet sugar in this country is the difficulty of inducing farmers to grow the beets.

Try a few of them in the garden, and in this way get acquainted with the plant. A little experience is worth a cart-load of beet literature. My seed is imported from the very best German growers. Per lb., 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per oz., 8 cts.; per packet,

CABBAGE.

In my catalogue last year I said, "The longer I raise Cabbage as a field crop the better I like them. I raise more and more every year, and find them very profitable. We can afford to grow them for milch cows and for well-bred sheep, but I would not raise them for this purpose alone. Grow them largely, and if there is a demand for them in market, sell them; if not, feed them out to the stock. Last year I set out 30,000 Cabbage plants to fill vacancies in my field of roots. They cost me nothing except the seed and the labor of setting out the plants and harvesting the crop. Cabbage were scarce last Fall and I sold them, *on the farm*, for 3 and 4 cents a head, and for 4 and 5 cents in the city by the wagon load."

Last year (1879) I raised over 100,000 Cabbage of one variety, the Harris Short-stem Drumhead. I do not think I should raise Cabbage merely as food for stock. In this country, Indian corn is so cheap that it is difficult to grow anything that, so far as mere nutriment is concerned, will compete with it. But taking into consideration the fact that you can almost always sell at least a portion of

your crop at a fair price, and that what you cannot sell will prove very acceptable to your cows, sheep, pigs, &c., I feel more and more convinced that Cabbage can be raised on many farms with great advantage. This is especially true of those farms where improved stock is kept for breeding purposes. Farmers would often raise more cabbage if they had the plants; and the reason they have not the plants is because they do not sow the seed.

Seed is cheap, and the labor of sowing it not worth taking into consideration.

I sow my seed with a garden drill in rows fifteen inches apart; and that is all there is to it. As soon as the plants appear hoe the ground between the rows and keep hoeing.

Of course, it is desirable to select good, rich mellow land for the seed-bed. And I usually sow on it, broad-cast, two lbs. of superphosphate to the square rod, and harrow it in and roll or rake the land smooth and level before drilling in the seed.

When the plants are large enough to set out, select, if possible, a rainy day. Or better still, keep an eye on the weather reports, and when a heavy rain is predicted, go over the seed-bed with a hoe, potato-hook or fork, and break up the soil between the rows as deep as the roots of the cabbage plants extend. Then when the rain comes it will go down to the roots.

Take up the plants with a fork. The object is to let as much soil as possible adhere to the fine roots. If there is not as much soil on the roots as you desire, make a "puddle" of thick muddy water in a pail, wash-tub or half-barrel, get a handful of the cabbage and dip the roots in this muddy water.

In setting out the plants, be careful to press the soil firm around the roots. The plants should be set so deep that the lower leaves will be a little below the surface of the ground. This will leave a little hollow or depression round the plant. The most important point, however, in transplanting cabbage, is to see that there is no hole below the roots and that the soil is pressed tightly on all sides of the roots.

Some writers tell us that we should test the work by taking hold of the plants and see how hard a pull they will stand. If they come up easily it is evident that the men are not setting them out carefully. This is all very well as far as it goes. But a man may press the soil so firmly around the stem that the cabbage would stand quite a pull and you would suppose it was properly transplanted, while in fact there might be a hollow space about the roots. This is like leaving your feet bare and trying to keep them warm by putting on a pair of garters.

As to the best soil for cabbage, much depends on the season and still more on the preparation, manuring and cultivation. Last year I had good cabbage growing on a light sandy loam, a clay loam and on a black mucky soil. There was little or no difference. You can grow splendid cabbage on any land if it is drained, well prepared and abundantly manured, and the weeds are kept down by the free use of the cultivator and hoe. The time of sowing the seed depends on the variety and on the time you wish to market the cabbage.

For *early* cabbage, the earlier the seed is sown in the spring the better. And it is well to sow a little in a hot-bed. Those who grow early cabbage for market sow the seed in the fall, and winter over the young plants. These are set out in the spring as early as the land can be properly worked. The plan is an excellent one and the profits are sometimes quite large. One of my neighbors who is a market gardener still sticks to the old method of sowing the seed early in the spring in a hot-bed, and he gets cabbages in market full as early as I can get them from plants wintered over. He buys his seed from me and thinks I can raise seed better than I can raise early cabbage for market!

For second early cabbage I would sow Fottler's Drumhead as early in the spring as the frost is out of the ground. The cabbage will be ready to cut by the last of July, immediately following the Early York or Early Wakefield.

For a fall cabbage, I would sow Fottler's Drumhead, two weeks later, say about the time or a little before you plant corn.

For winter cabbage, sauer-kraut, &c., sow the Premium Flat Dutch a little before the time you plant corn.

In regard to varieties, however, much depends on the character and richness of the soil and the object for which you raise the cabbage.

For my own use I prefer Early York to Early Wakefield, but for market Early Wakefield is far more profitable than Early York.

If your land is not very rich and you

too small and too good for market. Per oz., 15 cents; per packet,..... 5

Early Jersey Wakefield, the most popular and earliest market Cabbage; good size and sure to head. Per oz., 40 cents; per ½ oz., 25 cents; per packet,..... 10

Winningstadt, conical; second early, coming immediately after Early York and Early Wakefield; much larger and sure to head; excellent quality; one of the very best Cabbage for general cultivation; good for summer, autumn and winter use. Per oz., 30 cts.; per packet, 10

Fottler's Drumhead, or Improved Brunswick, a large, handsome, second



have difficulty in making cabbages form good heads the *Winningstadt* is the variety most likely to give satisfaction, both as a summer, fall and winter cabbage.

On richer land and with good cultivation, there is no better general cabbage than Fottler's Drumhead.

For late fall and winter Stone-Mason is excellent.

For winter cabbage Premium Flat Dutch is a universal favorite.

An ounce of seed, it is said, will produce 1500 to 2000 plants.

Be sure to sow seed enough, for it is rare that any one has more plants than he can profitably use or dispose of. I could give away several thousand plants every spring to my neighbors.

Cabbage, Early York, the earliest and best Cabbage for home use, but

early variety; excellent for home use or for market; can be grown also as a winter variety. Per oz., 35 cents; per ½ oz., 20 cents; per packet,..... 10

Harris' Short-stem Drumhead, second early; large heads; very white, crisp and solid. I grow it both as a summer and winter variety. It is a very profitable market kind to follow the Jersey Wakefield. I have only a small quantity of seed, raised from a few of the best selected heads. Last spring, some of the seed-growers and market gardeners wanted to take all the seed I had. I wish to have it generally tested and will sell it only in small quantities. It is pure stock seed. Per packet, 20

Stone-Mason, (Fig. 7), a very hardy winter variety; sure to head; good qual-

ity. It sometimes rots at the stem, but I have raised many thousands of them and never lost more than one or two in a thousand from this cause. It is a good market variety. Per lb., \$2.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; oz., 30 cts.; per packet, 10

Premium Flat Dutch, (Fig. 6), excellent quality; good size; one of the very best late Cabbages; sure to head, and the head very firm and tender. It is the most profitable of all Cabbages for market late in the autumn. I think the seed I offer will be found unusually good. Try it. Per lb., \$2.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; per oz., 25 cents; large packet, 10

Drumhead Savoy, (Fig. 8), the largest Savoy Cabbage yet introduced. Per oz., 20 cents; per packet, 5

Red Pickling, very fine. Per oz., 30 cents; per packet, 10

CARROTS.

Carrots are one of those crops which a farmer can often raise to good advantage. They are good for the table, good to sell and good for his own stock.

My friends in the city often ask if I have carrots for sale. They want them for their horses. There is a good demand for carrots for this purpose.

When a horse hoe can be used, sow in rows two feet apart. The land should be rich, deep and mellow. Make the rows straight; drill in plenty of seed, say one pound of seed to 2500 feet of row, or 50 rows 50 feet long.

I advise thick seeding, not because I want to sell the seed, but because I feel sure this is the better plan. If the carrots are thick in the row, they check the growth of weeds. And the weeds between the rows can be killed with the horse hoe. More or less thinning will be required. The larger varieties of carrots, such as the *White Belgium*, are thinned out to five or six inches apart in the row. This requires considerable labor and skill.

For my own use, I decidedly prefer the smaller varieties. They are much more delicate for the table, and they are so much

more nutritious than the larger varieties that I think it quite probable that quite as much actual food can be raised on a given area with the Early Short Horn or the Half Long, as with the White Belgium.

And besides this, it is far less work to tend a crop of Short Horns or Half Longs, than a crop of the larger kinds, for the reason that it is not necessary to take much pains in thinning them out. They can be left in bunches of four or five together. They will crowd each other laterally like a bunch of onions, and you will, if the soil is rich enough, and the weeds are kept out in the rows, have a great yield of carrots. The Short Horns or Half Longs, too, are easily harvested. These varieties do not grow out of the ground. They can be left till the ground is crusted over with frost without injury.

I harvest my carrots when the ground is crusted over with frost. Go along the rows and gather all the leaves that can be easily stripped off by handfulls. We do not aim to get them all off—merely the biggest of them. An energetic man can strip off four-fifths of the leaves nearly as fast as a slow man would walk.

We then pull out the carrots with potato hooks and pitch them into bushel baskets, one man to a basket, and pile them in heaps in the field, just as we do potatoes.

Cover with plenty of dry straw, say eight or ten inches thick, and six inches of soil on top. The straw will absorb the moisture from the carrots and the few leaves that are left will do no injury.

The work can be done in one-tenth of the time required to twist the leaves off each carrot separately. The carrots remain in the pits till wanted for the horses or milch cows, when a cart load or two are taken into the root cellar.

Carrot, Early French Short Horn.

For table use no other carrot can compare with this. Short; nearly as thick at the bottom as at the top; very tender, delicate and delicious, and so nutritious as to be well worth raising for stock. Per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cts.; per packet, 5

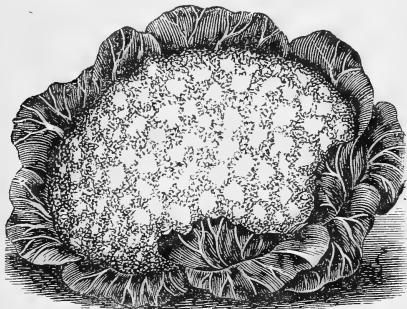
Half Long, a very choice variety. Deep red, very firm and solid, nearly coreless. Larger and longer than early Short Horn. Very productive and a desirable variety both for the table and for stock. Per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents; per packet, ----- 5

Long Orange, good for market, for stock and for the table, for the field and for the garden. Per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents; per packet, ----- 5

Large White Belgium, the largest carrot grown. The most popular and productive variety for field crop. Per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 8 cents; per packet, ----- 5

CAULIFLOWERS.

I do not raise cauliflower seed. It is rarely if ever, grown in this country. The seed I offer is imported from the best and most reliable growers, and I think will be found good.



There is much poor cauliflower seed sown and a good deal of poor cultivation, and either from one or the other of these causes a fine patch of cauliflower is by no means common.

Cauliflowers, to grow them to perfection, require a very rich, deep, moist (but well-drained) soil.

For very early cauliflowers, the seed is sown in the Fall and the plants wintered over and set out in the Spring. But cauliflowers can be obtained nearly, and sometimes quite as early, by sowing the seed in a hot-bed and pricking them out into a cooler hot-bed or cold frame with room enough to let them become strong, stocky

plants. The soil in the cold frame should not be too rich.

Set them out on *very rich* land. It is almost impossible to make the land too rich for early cabbage or early cauliflower. The manure should be well rotted and thoroughly worked into the soil. A ton of manure to two square rods is none too much, and if a teaspoonful of superphosphate is applied to each plant and mixed thoroughly with the soil immediately in contact with the roots, you may expect a great crop.

For the main crop of cauliflower, sow the seed in the open ground about the time you plant corn, or from ten days to two weeks earlier. Select good, warm, rich soil and spade it deep, and rake it till very fine and mellow. Scatter on it broadcast, two or three pounds of superphosphate to the square rod and sow the seed in rows fifteen inches apart, and run a hand roller over the bed or make it smooth and firm by tapping it with the back of the spade. Sow three or four seeds to the inch, so that the black beetle can eat half the plants and still leave them thick enough.

Hoe frequently and suffer not a weed to grow.

Thin out the plants to three inches apart and set them out before they begin to crowd. You want good, strong, stocky plants, with short stems and a good bunch of fine roots.

Set in rows two and a-half or three feet apart, and two feet in the rows.

Cultivate and hoe thoroughly and keep the soil clean and mellow.

Cauliflowers require moisture. There is water enough in the soil if you do not suffer it to escape. Keep the soil well mulched with an inch or two of loose, fine earth, on the surface; in other words hoe or rake the surface frequently, and never let it form a crust. And recollect that weeds pump up large quantities of water from the soil which would otherwise be useful to the cultivated crop.

Cauliflower, Early Paris. I have grown this variety for over a quarter of

a century. When good seed can be obtained we need nothing better. It is very early and very good; and, if sown late, it is a very useful variety, for the late or main crop, being more likely to head in an unfavorable season than the larger or later kinds. Per oz., \$1.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 80 cents; per packet, -----

15

Erfurt, Earliest Dwarf, the earliest and most popular new variety; short stem; large, white head; tender and delicious. Per oz., \$1.75; per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 90 cents; per packet, -----

20

Large Lenormand, the largest and best for the late or main crop. I raised 3,000 head of this variety in 1878, and with better results than any other kind I have ever grown. Try it. Per oz., \$1.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 80 cents; per packet, -----

20

Walcheren, very popular, very hardy and very good. Per oz., \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60 cents; per packet, -----

15

CELERY.

This is one of the most healthful and delicious of vegetables. Everybody likes it; nobody has enough of it. And yet it is not difficult to grow or to keep or to market.

After selecting a good variety and securing good seed, the real point is to get strong, stocky plants. With such plants, it is an easy matter to raise a fine crop of celery.

For early crop, sow a few rows in the hot-bed, or in a box or flower pots in the house. When the plants are an inch or so high, transplant, to give them more room, either into another hot-bed or into the open ground.

For the main crop, select a light, warm soil, on a sunny border sheltered from the wind. It cannot be too rich. A good plan is, not to spade the soil and thus turn up the cold subsoil, but to hoe and rake till the surface is fine, and if you have plenty of leaf mould spread it on the border two or three inches thick and hoe it into the fine mellow soil.

Then sow the seed in rows five or six inches apart, or wide enough to admit the use of a narrow hoe. Never sow broadcast, as the seeds are slow in germinating, and the plants will stand a good chance of being smothered by the weeds. Sow as early as the frost is out of the ground.

Set out the young plants into rows 15 inches apart and two inches apart in the row. The great point is to get good, strong, stocky plants.

I usually plant celery where we have had early peas. But if the land had been plowed and kept free from weeds *with no crop on it*, it would be more moist and thus better for the celery. But a crop of early potatoes or early peas will be a better preparation for celery than a rank crop of weeds.



CELERY—BOSTON MARKET.

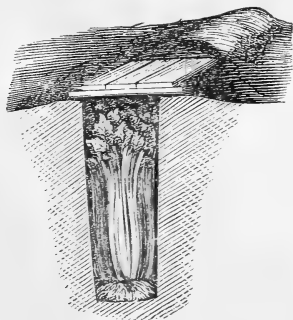
Plow the ground deep and well, and work it thoroughly with the harrow and cultivator. I then plow deep, double furrows, four feet apart, and put in a liberal dressing of well-rotted, moist manure, say from an old hot-bed. Work this thoroughly into the soil in the trenches or furrows and cover it three or four inches deep with rich surface soil. Harrow or rake or roll until the surface is smooth and fine.

The great point is to keep in the moisture. The plants in the bed should be taken up with care, so as to retain as much moist earth about the roots as possible. Trim the leaves a little and set out the



plants in the row or trench six or seven inches apart and press the earth very firm about the roots. The best way to keep celery is to dig a narrow trench, on dry land, like an under-drain. You want a sharp bright spade, so as to cut a clean trench. Then put in the celery, as shown in the accompanying illustration, standing up as it grew. Place the celery plants two or three side by side, or enough to fill the trench. Press the roots firm together, and if any soil remains on the roots, so much the better. The soil will help to keep

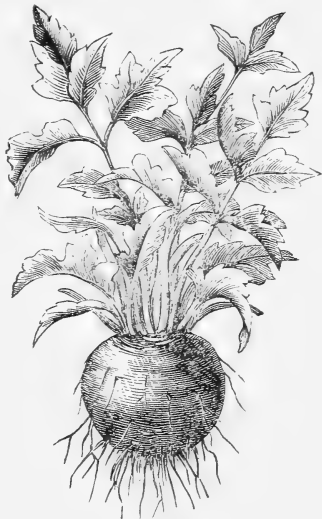
INCOMPARABLE the celery fresh and sweet DWARF. and prevent decomposition during warm weather in winter. When the celery plants are all in, cover the trench with boards, running lengthwise of the trench. We usually put on the top and sides of the boards some bundles of corn stalks, and cover the whole with leaves, straw, or any other material that will keep out frost. I usually plow several furrows on each side



of the trench Loose, mellow soil is a good non conductor of heat. In this way I find no trouble in keeping celery.

Celery, Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White. For my own use I grow this variety exclusively; I know of nothing better. It is of Dwarf habit and is sure to blanch: it is white, crisp, solid, handsome and delicious. Per oz., 20 cents; per packet,..... 5

Carter's Incomparable Dwarf Dark Crimson, similar to the above, except that before blanching it is red. It is a very desirable variety, none more so. Per oz., 20 cents; per packet,..... 5



Boston Market, a favorite with market gardeners. Per oz., 35 cents; per packet,..... 10

Sealey's Leviathan, very large, white, solid and excellent flavor. The best of the large kinds. Per oz., 20 cents; per packet,..... 5

Turnip Rooted Celery. I either do not know how to raise this variety or it is not worthy of much attention; it is useful, perhaps, for flavoring soup, etc. Per oz., 20 cents; per packet,--- 5

CORN, SWEET.

For early sweet corn, select a dry, warm, sandy soil. If the land was plowed in the fall, I should not plow again—merely cultivate, harrow, hoe and rake the surface. The surface soil that has been exposed to

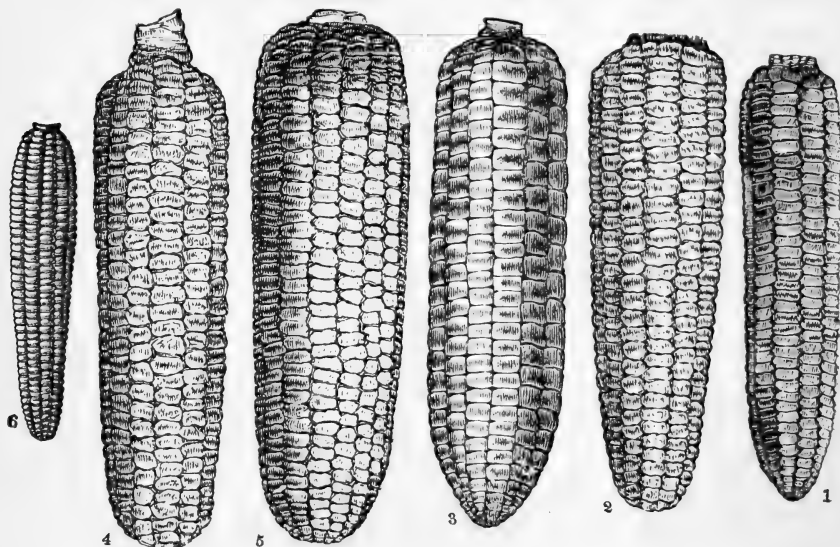
the sun for some days or weeks is much warmer than the soil six or eight inches deep, and it is a mistake to turn up this cold soil for early corn.

A little superphosphate in the hill or row will give the corn a start and favor early maturity. My own plan is to plant early corn in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and three or four kernels of corn in hills, 15 or 18 inches apart in the row. Plant half your Early Minnesota seed just as soon as the land is in good condition, and a week later plant the other half. And at the same time plant some Russell's prolific.

variety in New England, and well worthy of more extensive cultivation. Per pint, 30 cents; per packet, 10

Crosby's Early Eight-Rowed Sugar. (Fig. 4). A little later than Russell's Prolific; sweet and good. Per pint, 30 cents; per packet, 10

Stowell's Evergreen. (Fig. 5). Late; and when "well-bred" a most useful variety, affording excellent and delicious sweet corn late in summer and autumn. The best and most popular kind for drying. Per quart, 45 cents; per pint, 25 cents; per packet, 10



For the main crop plant Stowell's Evergreen. Make the land rich, and keep it well cultivated and free from weeds.

Sweet Corn, Early Minnesota.—(Fig. 1). The earliest and best; sweet, tender and good flavor. Per pint, 30 cents; per packet, 10

Russell's Prolific. (Fig. 2). A little later than Early Minnesota; ears larger, sweeter and better; a very superior variety. Per pint, 30 cents; per packet, 10

Moore's Early Concord. (Fig. 3). A little later than Russell's Prolific, but thicker and larger; a very popular

For price by the peck or bushel, see Agricultural Seeds.

PARCHING OR POP CORN.

Charley's Pop Corn. (Fig. 6). A desirable variety; very productive and sure to pop. Try it. Per pint, 30 cents; per packet, 10

CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.

To bring out its real merits as a mildly pungent salad, cress should be grown rapidly and cut before it begins to run up to seed. Make the land rich and sow in shallow drills, wide enough apart to admit

the use of the hoe. Sow as soon as the frost is out of the ground and at intervals afterwards of a week or ten days.



Cress, Extra Fine Curled. This is the best variety. If the land is rich and moist two or three cuttings may be obtained from one sowing. Per oz., 10 cents; per packet, 5

Water Cress. (Shown at the right hand of the illustration), is a delicious salad. It can be grown in a moist soil, but it flourishes best in a ditch or stream where there is, at least part of the year, shallow, running water. Per oz., 50 cents; per ½ oz., 30 cents; per packet, 10

CUCUMBERS.

Select a warm, well-drained, sandy soil, and if it is somewhat of a mucky character all the better. Plow the whole land early in the season and keep it well cultivated or harrowed to keep down the weeds. Then when the soil is well warmed and there is little danger of frosty nights, make holes 4 feet apart each way and put in them a good shovelful of well-rotted manure. Work the manure into the soil by tearing or chopping it to pieces with a hoe or spade, thoroughly mixing it with the soil in the hill. Put in ten or twelve seeds in each hill about an inch deep, and when the plants appear keep down the weeds and draw a little fresh earth about the plants. Thin out gradually, and ultimately leave only three or four of the strongest plants in each hill.

I find superphosphate an excellent manure for cucumbers. Put a tablespoonful

in each hill and mix thoroughly with the soil at the time of planting. Keep the land free from weeds. The sooner you cut the cucumbers the less will the vines be exhausted. If you allow even one cucumber to go to seed it will greatly reduce the productiveness of the vines.

Cucumber, Early Russian. This is the earliest cucumber; grows from three to four inches long; hardy and productive. Per oz., 10 cents; per packet, 5

Early Green Cluster, early and very productive. Per oz., 10 cents; per packet, 5

Early White Spine or Boston Market. (Fig. 3). Good size, straight, handsome, good flavor and very productive. An experienced gardener in whose judgment I have great confidence, pronounces it "*the best for forcing or for out-door culture.*" It is a very popular market variety, as the cucumbers keep fresh and green and do not turn yellow. There is no better variety for both market and family use. Per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents; per packet, 5



Improved Long Green. (Fig. 1) This is my favorite variety; it is dark green, long, straight, handsome, solid and very productive; good for the table and *excellent for pickles.* Per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents; per packet, 5

EGG PLANT.

There is no difficulty in raising this delicious vegetable in the open air, after you have got the plants. But the plants must be raised in a hot bed or in boxes in the house. Sow the seed in this latitude the first or second week in April; set out the



plants in the garden the first or second week of June, in a loose, warm soil, in rows three feet apart and two feet in the rows. Select a warm, sheltered situation, and keep the ground mellow and free from weeds. Hill up a little as the plants grow, and keep off the potato bugs.

Egg Plant, New York Improved Purple. Very large, early and hardy; best for the northern States. Is much larger and of a deeper color than the old variety, and far superior in every respect. I feel confident that it will please you. Try it. Per oz., 60 cts.; per half oz., 35 cents; per packet, ---- 10

KOHL RABI.

This is classed among the "root crops," such as beets, mangels, turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c. In point of fact, however, it has many properties of the cabbage as well as of the turnip. Its root or "bulb" is entirely out of the ground. It has all

the qualities of the Swede turnip or ruta бага, and possesses several decided advantages in addition. It is grown precisely like the turnip, but it will stand our dry climate far better. It is very nutritious; cows and sheep are very fond of it and, unlike turnips, it does not impart any unpleasant flavor to the milk or butter.

Its cultivation is similar to that of the turnip, with this exception: it should be sown earlier—say about the same time you sow beets or mangels. It has one advantage over the mangel wurzel. It is excellent for the table as well as for stock.

It is one of those crops which a farmer can raise either for market or to feed out on the farm to stock. If there is a good demand for it in market, sell it; if not, feed it out. The Kohl Rabi grower, like the cabbage grower, has two strings to his bow; with mangel wurzel he has only one. I can confidently recommend this crop as well worthy of trial.

I am not myself in the habit of transplanting Kohl Rabi, preferring to sow it in rows where it is intended to remain and thin out the plants twelve inches apart as we do turnips and mangels. But it may be well to state that the plants can be transplanted as safely as cabbage. We give an illustration of the plant.



Kohl Rabi, Large Green or White.

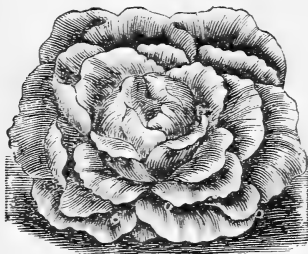
Per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents; per packet, ----- 5

LETTUCE.

The varieties of lettuce are innumerable, but they are divided into two classes—the *Cos lettuce*, which has long, erect, narrow leaves, and the *Cabbage lettuce*. The former do not show any inclination to head, but the latter when grown in perfection has a firm, solid head like the cabbage.

In our dry, hot climate, the cabbage varieties, for ordinary cultivation, are de-

servedly preferred. Living near me, is an industrious German woman, who some years ago was left a widow with several



LETTUCE—CABBAGE.

young children. The relatives of the husband tried to get the small farm away from her, but with the advice and assistance of my friend and neighbor "the Deacon," the widow was enabled to hold the farm, and since then she has been a very successful and prosperous market gardener. She is especially noted for her large, fine lettuce, for which, no matter how overstocked the market may be, she always manages to find customers willing to pay her a good price. She is very careful to save her own seed from the best plants, and has done so for years, till she has now undoubtedly got a very superior lettuce. Out of gratitude to the Deacon, she has from year to year given him a little of the seed, and the Deacon has always beaten me in lettuce. I never quite liked to acknowledge this. I was obliged to admit that he had larger and handsomer heads of lettuce than any to be found in my garden, but then, as to quality, as tastes differ, there was a chance for argument!



LETTUCE—COS.

And so the matter has stood. Finally the widow was kind enough to give me a little of her selected seed also, and I am obliged to admit that I have never raised any lettuce that gave so much satisfaction. On this farm it goes by the name of the "Deacon's Lettuce."

The seed was offered for sale last year for the first time. I have written to many of my customers who tried it and the reports are highly favorable. The longer I raise it the better I like it. The Deacon still thinks there is no lettuce to be compared to it.

I have only a small quantity of the seed, and the market gardeners would like every pound of it. But I will sell it only by the ounce and by the packet, as I wish to distribute it as widely as possible. I feel sure that it will give good satisfaction.

Sow early in the spring, on *very rich*, mellow, well-drained but moist land. A good plan is to sow in rows 12 inches apart, and as soon as the plants are two inches high remove the plants from every other row for use. This will leave the rows two feet apart, and if the plants are thinned out in the row a foot apart you will have some large, splendid lettuce. Keep the ground well hoed and entirely free from weeds.

A little super-phosphate sown in the rows, and well mixed with the soil, say at the rate of 3 pounds to the square rod, will prove a very valuable manure for the lettuce crop.

Cabbage Lettuce—The Deacon—The best variety for main crop; large, a rapid grower, hardy, vigorous, sure to head; of good quality, crisp, tender, buttery and excellent flavor. Every body should try it. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50 cts.; per packet, 10

Early Tennis Ball. My correspondents speak highly of this variety; very early, and one of the best heading varieties. Per oz., 25 cents; per packet, 5

Malta Drumhead, or Ice Cabbage. Very large and every way excellent; one of the earliest and best of the cabbage varieties that is sure to head. Fine flavor, crisp and tender. I have some choice seed. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per packet, 5

Early Curled Silesia. This is valuable for its earliness. It does not head, but affords crisp, good flavored leaves for salad in a very short time

after sowing. D deservedly popular. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per packet,

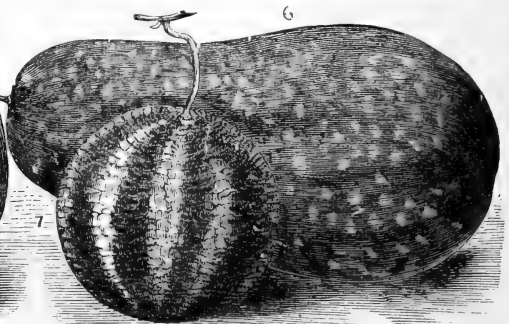
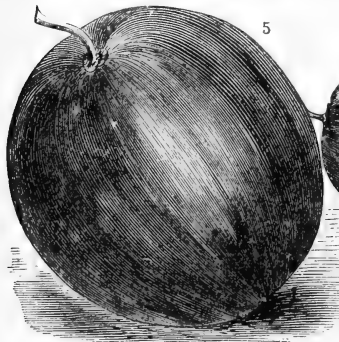
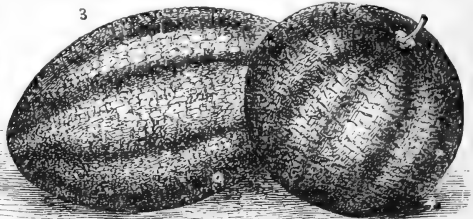
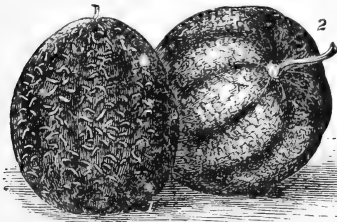
Cos Lettuce—Paris White. Best and most popular of the Cos lettuce; to bleach it, tie up the heads. Per oz., 30 cents; per packet,

MANGEL WURZEL.

See Beets, page 10, and also Agricultural Seeds.

MELONS.

Much time and skill can be spent in growing Melons, or they can be grown



with little more labor than is required to put the seed into the ground and afterwards keep the land free from weeds.

I have practiced both plans. I have dug holes in the ground four feet apart each way, and into these holes, which should be about fifteen inches deep and eighteen inches in diameter, put some warm stable manure and tread it down firm. Let the manure be two or three inches above the ground. Then draw on five or six inches of fine, rich mellow soil. Cover this hill with a hand glass, or wooden box with a glass on top. After a few days, when the

sun, shining through the glass has warmed the soil, put in a dozen or more seeds.

5

I have raised fine melons in this way, but it is more work than farmers are willing to bestow. The glass has to be shaded when the sun is very hot, and ventilation must not be neglected. Still, it pays well for the labor, when the labor is a pleasure and a recreation.

5

But ordinarily, on a farm where the land is abundant, the better plan is to put in a *large patch* of melons and trust to a favorable season for a good crop.

Select a warm, light, mellow soil, in the sunniest and most sheltered part of the

garden or field. Make the hills four feet apart. Put in a little well rotted manure and work it thoroughly into the soil. Then put in a dozen or more seeds, and when they are well started, thin them out, leaving not more than four plants in a hill. Keep down the weeds and draw up a little soil around the plants, making a good *flat* hill. A tablespoonful of superphosphate in each hill, well mixed with the soil, will be found of great benefit.

James Craib, one of our most successful gardeners and seed growers, sows his melons with a drill, in rows five feet apart.

Melon seed is cheap and he sows it freely. "I sow my melons," he said, "as I sow turnips. I want to be sure of having plants enough for the worms and the bugs. I set the drill to drop a seed every inch and sometimes it will drop two or three in an inch. No matter. As the plants grow, thin out the weak ones and all that have been attacked by the bugs."

He does not thin out all at once: He leaves enough for casualties. But in the end he leaves a plant in a place from eighteen inches to two feet apart.

MUSK MELONS.

Nutmeg, Fine Green. (Fig. 1.) One of the oldest and best melons, medium size; flesh green and of fine flavor. Per lb., \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cents; per oz., 10 cents; per packet,

Musk Melon. Early Christina. The best early melon; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, and good flavor. Seed of this variety is scarce. Last year I found it difficult to fill all my orders. I have now some choice seed. Order early. Per oz., 15 cents; per packet, ..

Prolific Nutmeg, (Fig. 4.) This is our favorite musk melon; when well grown it is unsurpassed in sweetness and flavor; fruit medium size; netted; flesh firm, green and thick. I have some very choice seed. Try it. Per lb., \$1.25; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per packet, ..

Green Citron. A very popular market Musk Melon; fruit nearly round but flattened at the ends; deeply ribbed; skin green and thickly netted; flesh green, thick, very juicy, and of the richest and sweetest flavor; an abundant bearer and very hardy. Per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cents; per oz., 10 cts.; per packet,

White Japanese (Fig. 2), when well grown, a delicious melon, but to my taste, somewhat deficient in flavor. Per oz., 12 cents; per packet,

Cassaba, (Fig. 3,) a very large oblong and delicious melon; one of the

very best. A little later than the Prolific Nutmeg, and far larger. It is the largest musk melon grown. Per lb., \$1.25, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per packet, ..

WATER MELONS.

Water Melon, Mountain Sweet, (Fig. 6,) one of the earliest and best Water Melons; a long, oval variety; large, productive and hardy; rind very thin; flesh scarlet and solid to the center; a very popular market variety. Per lb., 80 cents; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; per oz., 10 cents; per packet,

Black Spanish, (Fig. 5.) This is one of the most satisfactory varieties; fruit large, roundish; skin dark and ribbed; flesh deep red, firm, fine-grained, sweet and delicious flavor. I know of nothing better. It is hardy, very productive, and, if it has half a chance, is sure to mature its fruit. Per lb., 90 cents; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; per oz., 10 cents, per packet,

CITRON.

No farmer can get along without Citrons. They are absolutely indispensable to the health, happiness and peace of the family. If you doubt it forget to plant them.

Green Citron—for Preserves, (Fig. 7,) round, smooth, striped and marbled with light green; very handsome, hardy and productive. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cents; per oz., 12 cents; per packet,

MUSTARD.

The best and strongest Mustard of commerce is made from *black* or brown Mustard. The *white* Mustard is much milder, and it is this variety that is sown in the garden for salad. It is also grown extensively in England as a green crop to feed on the land to sheep or to plow under as manure. I have grown it here with decided success as a field crop, and should grow it much more largely if it was not for the high price of the seed.

Those who wish to try white Mustard as a farm crop should sow a pound or so of seed in the garden and raise their own seed for another year.



The seed should be sown in drills as early as the land can be got into proper condition. If for seed, sow in rows fifteen inches apart and one or two seeds to the inch. Keep the crop well hoed. For salad, sow in drills wide enough to admit the use of a narrow hoe. Cut the leaves when two or three inches high. It grows very rapidly after it is fairly up, and several sowings may be made two or three weeks apart in succession.

White Mustard, best for salad or for farm crop for sheep. Per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents; per packet, .. 5

ONIONS.

Good Onion seed is very scarce and I have had offers for my entire crop at high prices. I prefer to sell it to my own customers. I shall make the price as low as possible. But good, fresh seed, such as this I offer, is in great demand. It is the growth of 1879. Old seed can be sold at one-quarter the price, and still leave a higher percentage of profit to the seedsman than I can make on my new seed.

I make these remarks because I am obliged to charge double the price I asked last year. My crop was better than in 1878, and the seed is large, plump and good. It will all grow.

Taking one year with another, onions are a very profitable crop, provided you have, 1st, well drained, clean land; 2nd, a little experience and a good deal of common sense, and 3rd, a command of the necessary labor to hoe and weed the crop.

The earlier Onion seed can be sown in the spring, the better. We drill in the seed at the rate of five or six pounds per acre, in rows fifteen inches apart. I like to sow thick, because a thin, gappy Onion crop is an aggravation. If the plants are thick, it is less trouble to weed, and it is

rare that the crop is so thick that much thinning out is required. If the land is rich enough, the Onions will grow and bottom in clusters and push each other sidewise; one Onion will ride on top of two others, with its roots running down between them to the soil underneath. The practice of thinning Onions is now nearly obsolete.

This year onion seed is so scarce that I shall be inclined to sow only four pounds per acre.

As soon as the rows can be distinguished run through them with a hoe—and keep hoeing. Do not let the weeds get the start of you, if you do, the labor will be doubled and the crop be halved. If the crop is thick, keep hoeing, and do not spend much time in weeding till you have got the weeds thoroughly subdued between the rows; then weed and hoe at the same time.

Onions, Wethersfield Red. For market, taking into consideration hardiness and vigorous growth, keeping qualities and the yield per acre, the Wethersfield Red is the most profitable variety; at any rate, it is the variety I would recommend to those who have had little experience in growing Onions for market. Per lb., \$2.50; ½ lb., \$1.50; ¼ lb., 80 cents; per oz., 25 cents; per packet, 10

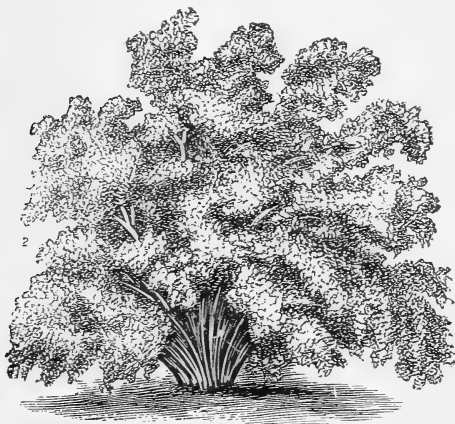
Danvers Yellow. This has been my standard variety for the past sixteen years; it yields well, keeps well and sells well; it is a round, handsome, yellow Onion; mild, firm and of excellent flavor. My crop of seed this year is of far better quality than last year. I think it will prove eminently satisfactory. Per lb., \$4.50; ½ lb., \$2.75; ¼ lb., \$1.50; per oz., 40 cts.; per packet, 15.

White Globe. A large white Onion, about the size of Danvers Yellow; mild and very sweet; grown largely at the South and does equally as well at the North. Per lb., \$4.00; ½ lb., \$2.25; ¼ lb., \$1.25; per oz., 40 cents; per packet, 15.

PARSLEY.

In private gardens Parsley is sown on a warm border, where it can remain for two years, or till the new crop sown the next spring is large enough to use. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart, and five or six seeds to the inch.

The seed is remarkably slow in germinating and should be sown as early in the spring as possible. A good plan is to sow half the seed dry, and take the other half and soak it in hot water, say 120°, for forty-eight hours. Then sow as above.



The ground should be made as rich and mellow as possible. If you have no old parsley in the garden for use this spring, sow a little seed in the hot-bed or in a window box in the house. Transplant when the ground is warm.

Parsley, Extra Double Curled, the handsomest and best. Per oz., 10 cts.; per packet, 5

PARSNIPS.

Of all root crops the Parsnip is the most delicious. It is very nutritious, more easily raised than the Carrot and can remain in the ground all winter without injury. Sow as early in the spring as the land can be got in perfect condition, but not earlier. A good crop can be obtained if not sown till June, but it is better if sown earlier. The Parsnip will do well either on clayey or sandy land, provided it is well drained,

deep and rich. It can hardly be made too rich. I have raised enormous crops on land which received the water from a sheep yard. The Parsnips were very large, smooth and of excellent quality. I mention the fact, not to commend the practice of letting any of the manure be carried off by our heavy rains, but to show that Parsnips do not object to rich land.

Sow in rows fifteen inches apart. Sow thick, say three seeds to an inch. The seeds are slow to germinate, and you must hoe the moment the rows can be traced. Hoe once or twice before you weed or thin out. A skillful man can do most of the weeding and thinning out with a small hoe. Thin out to about four inches apart.

Parsnip, Long Hollow Crown.

I have raised this for many years, both for stock and for the table. It is large, sweet, tender and very productive; there is nothing better. Per lb., 80 cents; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; per oz., 8 cts.; per packet, 5

Long Dutch. A well known and popular variety. Large, long, smooth, of good quality for the table, and very productive. Per lb., 75 cents; per ¼ lb., 20 cents;

per oz., 8 cents; per packet, 5

PEPPERS.

It is desirable to start Pepper plants in a hot bed and transplant as soon as the



ground is warm and all danger of frost is

over. Peppers, however, may be successfully raised by sowing the seed in the open ground at the same time cucumbers and melons are planted. Sow in rows fifteen or twenty inches apart, and thin out the plants to twelve or fifteen inches apart. Select the dryest and warmest soil and a well sheltered southern exposure.

Large Bell Pepper, or Bull Nose.

This is the largest variety, and I think the best. Early, comparatively hardy, bright red, thick flesh and very mild. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., say 1000 seeds, 10 cts.; per packet, ----- 5

Cayenne Pepper, very pungent; the Cayenne pepper of commerce. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10 cents; per packet, ----- 5

PEAS.

As a rule, I do not grow my own seed peas. In this section peas are affected by the "bug," and we get our seed peas from more northern latitudes, where the bug is less troublesome.

Last year I purchased my seed peas from well known and experienced growers—men in whom I thought I could place the utmost confidence.

I have heard no complaints. But, when I came to sow the seed myself, I found it no better than it should be.

This year I have some Little Gem peas of my own growing that I think will give great satisfaction.

Our peas are in great demand in England and the wholesale price is nearly or quite double what it was last year. I have only advanced my price from ten to twenty per cent.

Early peas especially, require rich land. It is better to manure the land the fall previous. I generally plant on land that has been heavily manured the year previous for celery. Then sow as soon as there is soil enough thawed out to cover the peas, say three or four inches. Mark out the rows three and a half to four feet apart. Make the rows four or five inches wide, and three or four or five or six inches deep, and scatter in it some good superphosphate or other artificial manure, say a table-

spoonful to each foot, but two or three times the quantity will do no harm. Mix this thoroughly with the soil with the hoe and rake, and then sow the seed. Sow the early peas *very thick*. The old rule is "not to let any two peas touch each other," but they may come pretty near it, say from a quarter to half an inch apart in a row four inches wide.

I have tried varieties by the dozen. There was a time when Carter's First Crop was the best early pea. Now it is one of the poorest. A good strain of Early Kent is far preferable. Waite's Caractacus is with me as early as Carter's First Crop; more vigorous, more productive, pods larger and better filled and the peas sweeter. It is my favorite variety.

Kentish Invicta is a good early pea of excellent quality. It is a great favorite with market gardeners and with those who grow peas for canning. It ripens up all together and can be picked at once and the ground used for some other crop. For private families this is not desirable.

Champion of England still holds its own as the best variety for main crop of peas.

Of the dwarf kinds that do not need poling, McLean's Little Gem has no superior. It is good enough for any one. Extra Early Premium Gem has warm admirers who contend that it is far better than Little Gem; but the latter is good enough for me.

In this climate peas must be sown as early as the land is in good working condition. It is, of course, very desirable to have peas in succession. We want them as early and as late and as long and as constantly as possible. But we must get the succession not by sowing early and late, but by sowing early, medium and late varieties. It is a great mistake to sow a late variety of peas late. They are almost sure to mildew. If you want to sow peas *late*, sow the Little Gem or Early Kent.

Peas, Extra Early Kent, the standard early variety for market; popular; earliest and every way excellent; grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; if sown in double

rows does not need poling. Per quart, 60 cents; per pint, 35 cents; per packet, 10

Waite's Caractacus. I have tried this variety side by side with many of the earliest and most popular sorts, and found it as early as any other, and of better quality; the pods are large and well filled. I know of no better sort for home use. It is productive and of excellent quality. Grows about 2½ feet high. Per quart, 60 cents; per pint, 35 cents; per packet, 10

Kentish Invicta. One of the very best and earliest blue peas; grows only about two feet high; very popular with market gardeners. Per quart, 70 cents; per pint, 40 cents; per packet, 10

McLean's Little Gem. A dwarf variety that does not need poling; very early; keeps green for some time; sweet; wrinkled, with a fine marrow-fat flavor. Per quart, 65 cents; per pint, 35 cents; per packet, 10

Extra Early Premium Gem. A dwarf variety; dark colored; luxurious foliage; a very productive and excellent pea. It is a "dwarf Champion of England." I cannot recommend this variety or the Little Gem too highly. Per quart, 75 cents; per pint, 40 cents; per packet, 15

Champion of England. For main crop there is no better variety; vines luxuriant, and four to five feet high; pods very large and well filled; peas green, wrinkled, sweet and of unsurpassed flavor; there is nothing better either for market or home use. Per quart, 60 cents; per pint, 35 cents; per packet, 10

POTATOES.

For early potatoes in the garden, select warm, dry soil, and make it rich. Then plant in rows two feet apart and put the sets one foot apart in the row.

I know of no earlier or better variety than Early Vermont.

The best second early potato for the garden is the Snowflake. It is of splendid quality, remarkably handsome, yields well

and keeps well. It will stand rich land and heavy manuring.

My crop of Snowflakes last year in the field yielded 278 bushels per acre and there was not a diseased potato amongst them. I cannot recommend it too highly. It is growing rapidly in popularity as a very profitable market potato.

Whipple's Seedling is a new variety originating in this county. It is remarkably productive and of very superior quality. It is well worthy of trial.

Of the late varieties, such as Brownell's Beauty, Compton's Surprise, Late Rose, Perfection, Genesee County King and Centennial, the last three are the best.

Last year Compton's Surprise rotted far worse than any other variety. I shall not plant this variety or Jones' No. 4 the present season.

For the garden, I would recommend Extra Early Vermont, Whipple's Seedling and Snowflake. These are sure to give good satisfaction.

I will send one pound of any of the following varieties, *prepaid* by mail to any address, for 40 cents, or 3 lbs. for \$1.00, viz.: Extra Early Vermont, Snowflake, Whipple's Seedling, Brownell's Beauty, Compton's Surprise, Thorburn's Late Rose, Perfection, Centennial and Genesee Co. King.

Brownell's Beauty, Compton's Surprise, Late Rose, Early Vermont, Snowflake and Whipple's Seedling, *per peck*, 50 cents; per bushel, \$1.25; per 1½ bushel in two bushel bag, \$2.00; per barrel, \$2.75. Purchaser to pay freight or express.

Perfection, Centennial and Genesee Co. King, per peck, 75 cents; per bushel, \$1.75; 1½ bushel in two bushel bag, \$2.50; per barrel, \$3.50. Purchaser to pay freight or express.

For further remarks on potatoes, see Agricultural Seeds.

RADISH.

New land, or a soil containing more or less vegetable mould, is best for radishes. To have them in perfection they must grow rapidly.

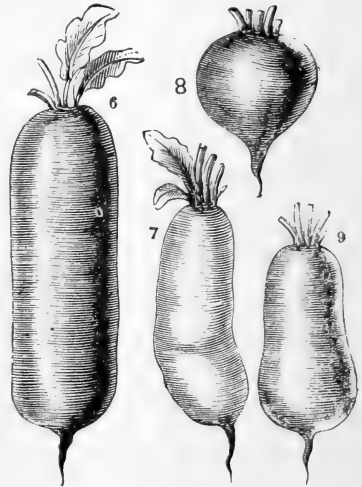
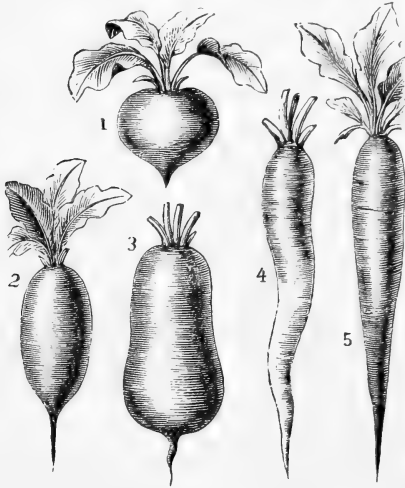
The soil should be light, warm and mellow. For an early crop, select a well-sheltered spot in the garden with a south-eastern exposure.

Prepare the soil the fall previous by carefully spading, working in a liberal dressing of well decomposed manure. Do not spade the land in the spring, but work it mellow with a hoe and rake. Drill in the seed in rows wide enough apart to admit the use of the hoe. Two or three lbs. of superphosphate to the square rod,

gent. It is an excellent radish. Per lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; oz., 10 cents; per packet,----- 5

Rose Olive-Shaped Radish. (Fig. 2). Oval; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, very crisp, tender and mild flavor. Excellent. Per lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; oz., 10 cents; per packet,--- 5

New French Breakfast. (Fig. 3) Scarlet with white tip; a delicious and beautiful radish. Per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; oz., 10 cents; per packet,--- 5



worked into the land before sowing the seed, will be found exceedingly beneficial. It will push the young radish plants forward so rapidly that the black beetle or "turnip fly" will do them comparatively little damage.

It is a good plan to sow a little radish seed on the asparagus bed. The land is rich, and the radish will not hurt the asparagus.

Round Red Turnip Radish. An excellent variety; round, good size; quick grower, crisp, tender, white flesh and good flavor. Per lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 30 cents; oz., 10 cents; per packet, ----- 5

Round White Turnip Radish. (Fig. 1). Similar to the above, except that the skin is white and not so pun-

Long Scarlet Short Top. (Fig. 5). Six inches long; a favorite with the market gardeners. Per lb., 75 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; oz., 10 cts.; per packet, 5

Long White Naples. (Fig. 4). An excellent variety for growing late in the season. Per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; oz., 10 cents; per packet,----- 5

WINTER RADISH.

There are several excellent varieties of winter radish. Their cultivation is similar to that of turnips, except that it is not necessary to thin them out so far apart.

Sow in July or August, in rows fifteen inches apart. The land should be rich, fine, moist and mellow. Keep the radishes

well hoed and free from weeds. The quality of the radish depends much on rapid growth. Preserve them for winter use in pits in the garden. Cover with straw and earth as you would turnips and carrots. In this way they will keep fresh and crisp. Soak them in water a few hours before eating.

Chinese Rose. (Fig. 9). one of the best sorts. Per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; oz., 15 cents; per packet, ----- 10

Chinese White Winter. (Fig. 7). A little larger than the Chinese Rose. White and crisp. Per lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cents; oz., 15 cents; per packet, --- 10

Black Spanish Turnip Radish. (Fig. 8). One of the best known winter varieties. Per lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; oz., 10 cents; per packet, -- 5

California Mammoth White Winter. (Fig. 6). Grown largely by the Chinese in California. Per lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per packet, ----- 10

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

This delicious vegetable is rarely grown in perfection, and yet it is admirably adapted to our climate. Aside from getting a poor strain of seed, there are two reasons why Salsify is usually so small and so poor. The land is not rich enough and *the plants are left too thick.*

I like to apply the manure to the land in the fall, and plow it in. Let the work be well done. If the soil is sandy, it is not necessary to plow again in the spring. If of a somewhat compact character, plow it again in the spring, and harrow and roll till it is fine and mellow. If you have some good superphosphate, or guano, sow broadcast two pounds to the square rod, and harrow or rake it in.

Then mark out the land in rows, fifteen inches apart, or if a horse hoe is to be used, in rows twenty inches to two feet apart, and sow the seed, say one or two seeds to each inch. Roll or Rake to cover the seed.

As soon as the rows can be distinguished, go through them with a hoe or cultivator. Continue to hoe till every weed between the rows is destroyed. Then *thin out the plants*, just as you do turnips. I use a small hoe and leave the plants about six inches apart. Leave only one plant in a place. Hoe frequently, not only between the rows, but between the plants.

The effect of this thorough cultivation and thinning out the plants is wonderful. Very few people ever see a really good vegetable oyster. I raise them three to four inches in circumference.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster. Per lb., \$2.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; per oz., 25 cents; per packet, ----- 10

SPINACH.

For summer use, sow as early as possible in the spring, in rows fifteen inches apart. For early spring use, Spinach must be sown early in the autumn. Select a sheltered location.

Make the soil very rich—the richer the better. Drill in the seed in rows fifteen inches apart. Sow plenty of seed and

thin out the plants from four to six inches apart in the rows. These young plants that you thin out are excellent for use. When winter sets in cover the bed with some litter or straw. If the land is rich and the work properly done you will have a splendid crop.

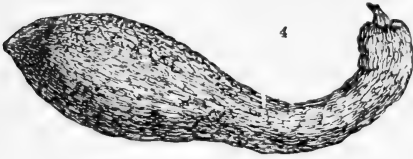


Spinach, Prickly, or Winter, the hardest and most popular variety for sowing either very early in spring or in the autumn. Per lb., 75 cents.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents.; per oz., 10 cents; per packet, ----- 5

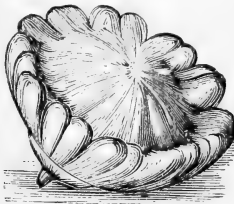
SUMMER SQUASHES.

Squashes need a rich, mellow soil. Do not plant before the soil is warm, or the seed may rot in the ground. We plant summer squash about the same time as melons and cucumbers, or a few days later. The Summer Bush Squashes are

usually planted in hills three and a half feet apart, and a dozen or more seeds in a hill. Thin out as soon as the plants begin to crowd each other, leaving three or four



of the strongest plants in a hill. My own plan is to sow the summer squashes in rows four feet apart, and the plants about one foot apart in the row. This allows the use of the horse hoe.



Summer Squash, Early Bush Crook-neck. (Fig. 4). The earliest, most productive and sweetest. Per lb., \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cents; per oz., 10 cents; per packet, 5 cents.

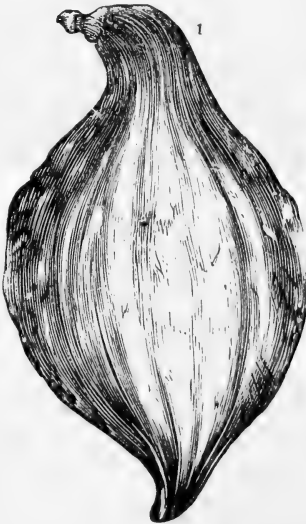
Early Bush Scallop. A delicious squash, nearly or quite as early as the Crook-neck. It has a more compact habit of growth, and does not occupy so much land. It may be planted in hills three feet apart, or in rows three feet apart, and the plants ten to twelve inches apart in the rows. Per lb., \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cents; per oz., 10 cents; per packet,

WINTER SQUASHES.

Winter Squashes are a profitable crop for the farmer to grow. They usually command a good price in market. But if not they can be profitably fed out to milch cows. They are very nutritious and impart a rich color and pleasant flavor to the butter.

This at any rate is the case with the Marblehead squash, the shell of which is not as thick or hard as the Hubbard, and I feel sure that this crop might be more extensively grown by farmers. If there is a demand for them in market, sell them. If not, they can be profitably fed out to milch cows.

Winter squash need rich land. They are rank feeders. Plant in hills six to eight feet apart. Plant a dozen seeds in each hill and thin out to four of the strongest plants. Keep the ground well cultivated as long as you can get through without disturbing the vines. Hoe frequently round the hills and keep out the weeds. Draw a little fresh soil up to the plants.



Winter Squash, Hubbard. (Fig. 1).

5 | The sweetest and best of all the win-

ter squashes. Per lb., \$1.20; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per packet, 5

Marblehead. (Fig. 2.) A very profitable variety to grow, as it produces largely, is of good quality; nearly if not quite equal to the Hubbard. Per lb., \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; per oz., 10 cents; per packet, ----- 5

TOMATOES.

I have known an earlier and better crop of tomatoes obtained from seed sown in the open ground than from plants raised in a hot bed, but *if the plants are properly managed* there is much to be gained by

were removed to another hot bed and set out in rows five inches apart, and the plants three inches apart in the rows. As soon as the plants began to crowd each other they were transplanted into pots and placed in the hot bed, the pots being plunged into the soil level with the surface. This last point should not be overlooked. It gives the roots of the plants the needed "bottom heat," and the heat is much more uniform than if the pots are simply placed on the top of the soil in the hot bed. The plants were allowed plenty of air and soon were hardened off.

The last week in May, the plants we



sowing the seed in a hot bed in March, or in a box in the window of the kitchen. As soon as the plants are two inches high, transplant and give them more room. This is very important. You want strong, hardy, stocky plants. During warm days, for a week or more before the plants are set out in the open ground, the sash may be taken off the hot bed so as to harden the plants.

The best crop of tomatoes I ever raised was treated in the following manner: Seed sown in hot bed in March, in rows three inches apart, and four or five seeds to the inch. When two inches high the plants

set out in the open ground, in rows three and a half feet apart each way. The land was mellow and moderately rich. We made good sized holes with a spade where the plants were to be set out, and then with a rake or hoe filled these holes with fine, warm surface soil and put a tablespoonful of superphosphate in each hole, and worked it thoroughly into the soil with a hoe.

Give the plants a thorough watering before removing them from the pots. Set the plants deep, or say till the first leaves are on a level with the surface. Press the loose, mellow soil firmly around the ball of earth and roots. Keep the ground very

loose and mellow on the surface by the constant use of the cultivator and hoe.

Tomato, Hubbard Curled Leaved. (Fig. 6). The earliest of all varieties; medium to large in size; plant dwarf in habit; the leaves curl as though the plants were drying up, hence the remarkable early maturity of this variety. Per oz., 25 cents; per packet, --- 5

Persian Yellow. (Fig. 2). At one time highly recommended, and still occasionally grown. But we have now so many better sorts that it is not worth while to grow this for general use. It is a large, rather coarse tomato, of a creamy yellow color. Per packet, --- 5

General Grant. (Fig. 4). An excellent, rather large, very smooth, round, deep red tomato, of superior quality; medium early and ripens thoroughly. The best and most profitable tomato for canning. Per oz., 30 cents; per packet, --- 5

Hathaway's Excelsior. (Fig. 3). One of the very best and handsomest varieties I have ever grown. Last year my main crop consisted entirely of this kind. Large, smooth, of splendid quality; hardy and a good bearer. Per oz., 40 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cents; per packet, --- 5

Trophy. Very large, smooth, firm and solid; good color; later than the preceding, but a good bearer and very desirable. Per oz., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30 cents; per packet, --- 5

Early Smooth Red. (Fig. 5). This was formerly my favorite tomato. It is early, smooth, solid and very productive, medium in size and of fine flavor. Per oz., 30 cents; per packet, --- 5

Acme. A new variety with me but a very good one. Many experienced gardeners pronounce it the best and most profitable tomato. I have only a small quantity of choice seed. Per oz., 50 cents; per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30 cents; per packet, --- 10

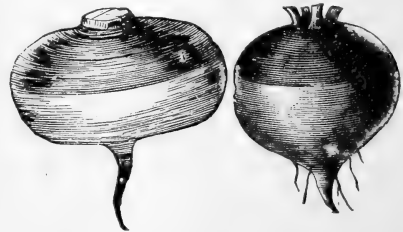
Red Cherry. (Fig. 1). For pickling and preserving; best variety for this purpose; hardy and good bearer. Per oz., 35 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cents; per packet, 5

TURNIPS.

Turnips may be divided into two distinct classes. We may designate them as early and late. In England the first class is called "common turnips" and the latter, "Swede turnips." With us, the Swede turnips are called Ruta Bagas.

In each of these classes there are a great many varieties, and there is also a sort of intermediate class, very useful on the farm for feeding to stock. (See Agricultural Seeds.)

For summer use, select a piece of rich, mellow, well-drained but moist soil. Sow on it two pounds of superphosphate to the

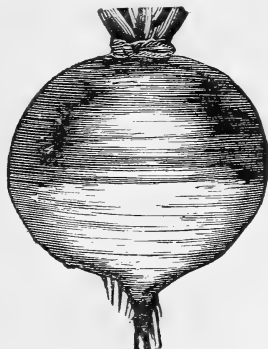


square rod and drill in the seed in rows fifteen inches apart and four or five seeds to the inch. It is necessary to sow very thick on account of the ravages of the black beetle or "turnip fly." Thick sowing and the use of superphosphate are the best remedies for this pest.

When the plants get into the rough leaf, the danger from the beetle is about over. Then thin out the plants with a hoe, leaving only one plant in a place seven or eight inches apart. Hoe frequently and keep out the weeds, and that is all that is necessary to insure a crop.

For the main autumn crop of common turnip it is not necessary to sow till July, and we have had a good crop sown as late as the first of September. In the garden, sow any land that has just been cleared of a crop, with turnips. But let it be plowed deep, thoroughly worked until it is moist

and mellow. I am aware that it is easier to say this than to do it, but it can be done. Then *drill* in the seed in rows fifteen inches apart, or if a horse hoe can be used, in



rows two and a half feet apart. It cannot be too often repeated that superphosphate is the best of all manures for common turnips.

The Winter turnips or Ruta Bagas, must be sown earlier than the common or autumn turnip, and the land should be richer and the plants allowed more room. There is nothing better than well-rotted manure, supplemented with superphosphate of lime. Sow the last week of May till the first of July. I have had a good crop of Ruta Bagas sown on the 4th of July, but it is rather too late as a rule. Drill in the seed at the rate of two or three pounds per acre, in rows two and a half feet apart, and thin out to single plants a foot apart in the rows, or if you wish larger bulbs, thin out to fifteen or eighteen inches in the rows.

Cultivate and hoe and keep entirely free from weeds.

Turnip, Early White Flat Dutch.

The earliest of all the turnips; size medium; grows rapidly and matures early; fine flavor, not stringy, and excellent for table use. Per lb., 75 cents; 1/4 lb., 20 cents; per packet, 5

Purple Top Strap-Leaf. (Fig. 1).

The best of all the turnips for late sowing. I have had a good crop sown as late as the first of September. Excellent for the table and for market. Per lb., 75 cents; 1/4 lb., 20 cents; per packet, 5

Early Yellow Stone. Round, yellow, excellent; very popular with

market gardeners. Per lb., 75 cents; 1/4 lb., 20 cents; per packet, 5

Yellow Aberdeen. An excellent intermediate sort of great value for

stock. Per lb., 75 cents; per 1/4 lb., 20 cents; Per packet, 5

RUTA BAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIP.

White Sweet, or French Turnip.

Large, white, solid; a good keeper, sweet and productive; excellent for the table or for stock. Per lb., 75 cts; 1/4 lb., 20 cents; per packet, 5

Imperial Purple Top Swede. Fig.

4). This is my favorite variety; I know of nothing better for the table and for stock; hardy, productive and a good keeper. Per lb., 75 cents; 1/4 lb., 20 cents; per packet, 5

TESTIMONIALS.

DARLINGTON, Pa., 11, 4, 1879.

The seeds we received from you proved satisfactory; they germinated and proved true to name. The beet and turnip seed produced nicely formed bulbs, showing that the seeds have been produced from selected stock. Such seed is necessary, as we found to our sorrow last year in a lot of Ruta Baga seed, which produced long stringy roots instead of bulbs.

ELDER BROS.

AUBURN, Me., Nov. 15, 1879.

The Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel which I purchased of you gave good satisfaction. I raised 225 bushels of Imperial Ruta Bagas, and find them an excellent variety for table use or for stock. I shall sow a piece to Blood Turnip Beets for market, and feed to the cows what I can't sell.

EUGENE H. LIBBY.

The seeds proved eminently satisfactory.
 PROF. WM. C. WHITE.



AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS.

Sow on a warm, mellow soil, early in the spring, in shallow drills, wide enough apart to admit of the use of the hoe. Hoe lightly and keep clean. Thin out or transplant to the proper distance. The following herbs should be grown in every good garden:

| | |
|--|---|
| Summer Savory , (Fig. 3), per packet, . | 5 |
| Sweet Marjorum , per packet, | 5 |
| Sage , " | 5 |
| Thyme , (Fig. 2), " | 5 |
| Borage , (Fig. 1), " | 5 |
| Rosemary , (Fig. 4), " | 5 |

TESTIMONIALS.

NYACK, Rockland Co., N. Y., }
Jan. 21, 1880. }

Dear Sir :—Will you please send me three copies of your seed catalogue for 1880, as I expect to send you an order in the spring. I never had such success with any seeds as I had with those purchased of you last year.

JOHN RYLEY.

STOWE, Vt.

The seeds gave entire satisfaction, especially the Short-horn Carrot, White Sweet Turnip and Purple-top Swedes. The Yellow Mangels were the admiration of all who saw them. My neighbors who used your seeds are all pleased with them, and are going to order more.

J. M. DODGE.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1879.

We have harvested our beets, and must say we like the looks of yours better than any yellow variety we have ever seen. They are large and solid, grow on top of the ground with very small root, and are very easily gathered.

T. C. MAXWELL & BRO.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The seeds I received of you last spring were first-class. From your Yellow Danvers Onion seed I raised at the rate of six hundred bushels per acre, and while many of the onions in this section grew bull necked, mine ripened down fine. I bought 1½ lbs. of seed in town to finish out the piece. I saved one dollar on the seed; I am out at least seventy-five bushels in the crop.

CHARLES FRANCIS.

MAPLE SHADE FARM, }
FRIENDSVILL, Ill., Nov. 17th, 1879. }

The seeds we received from you gave good satisfaction, especially the Deacon Lettuce and Radishes. The Melons were delicious. The Mangels did well. Will give you an order in the spring.

O. H. WOOD.

OSCEOLA, Pa., Dec. 8, 1879.

From the peck of Perfection Potatoes, I got 12 bushels; from the peck of Genesee Co. King, 19 bushels. The weather was very dry or we should have had a larger yield.

W. A. BOSWORTH.

FLOWER SEEDS.

In my Catalogue last year I said: "I am not ashamed to own that I am very fond of flowers, but I do not want a great number of kinds. I confine myself to a list of about a dozen sorts. Of these I want a liberal supply. Flowers are scattered everywhere in countless millions. Look at a cherry tree or a locust in blossom, or at an apple or pear orchard! I like to see them in equal profusion in the garden. We should have great masses of them.

We want flowers in such abundance that we should thank any one who will cut them. The more you cut away of annual flowers, so as to prevent them from going to seed, the more you will have. Fill the house with fresh flowers every day. Nothing makes a home so cheerful as children, sunshine and flowers."

Mr. Otto Ernst, of South Amboy, N. J., writes that "from the difficulty of excluding poultry, dogs and other intruders from our door-yard, my folks have for years given up all attempts at keeping regular flower beds around the house, and were quite sparing of the flowers kept in pots or vases out of reach of miscreants.

But this year we had a never failing abundance of flowers for bouquets, wreaths, etc., in consequence of acting on one of your suggestions. We sowed one of your Dollar Collections of flower seeds on a bed in our vegetable garden, and I wish to assure you of the great satisfaction I personally derived from your suggestion, to say nothing of the satisfaction it gave to the rest of my household."

Mr. John F. Grant, of Traverse City, Mich., writes:

"The seeds I had from you did remarkably well, particularly the Petunia seed. I never in my life had as much pleasure out

of the amount invested as I had out of your flower seeds. I took your advice, cut liberally, gave to my friends, would have given bouquets to my enemies, but I have none. From the first flowering till now (October 30), we have never been without a large flower-stand full on the centre table. They are still in full bloom, though we have had a slight frost.

"I sowed the seeds early in boxes in the house, early in spring, and I do believe that for every hundred seeds you sent me I had a hundred and fifty nice thrifty plants. [This is Mr. Grant's statement, not mine. The plants were vigorous and threw out runners].

"And so it was with your Phlox Drummondii, your Sweet Alyssum and Portulacca. When they were large enough I planted them out in the flower beds myself; watered them through the hot, dry summer, and the more I fussed with them the more I liked them and of course the more pleasure they gave me."

The following list of Annual Flowers, though considerably larger than last year, contains only the best and most beautiful sorts. Nearly all of them are easily raised and are free growers and profuse bloomers. I would advise my friends and customers to sow every one of them, and raise them in the greatest profusion. This is the secret of having an attractive flower garden.

Of all annual flowers, nothing exceeds the Phlox Drummondii in brilliancy and beauty. A large bed of them is a charming sight. We sow Phlox in the hot-bed, and when the weather becomes settled and the soil is warm, prepare a large bed by spading in some well-rotted manure and mixing it thoroughly with the soil; or, if you have no manure, sow on the bed after

it is spaded, three or four pounds of superphosphate or guano, to the square rod, and hoe and rake it in. Make the soil as mellow as possible. Then take a marker, with the teeth from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and mark off the bed both ways. Then take up the plants in the hot-bed. It should have been thoroughly watered a few hours previous, and watered so that the earth is saturated. Then take up the plants, leaving as much earth as possible on the roots. Then set out the plants in the bed at the intersection of the marks. Press the soil firmly around the roots. If the sun is hot, place a piece of paper over each plant. In this way you will save nearly every plant, but if any die fill up the vacancies. This is all there is to be done, except to hoe frequently and keep out the weeds. When the plants begin to flower, cut the flowers and stop them from going to seed. This will add vigor to the plants and they will soon cover the bed and afford great satisfaction and delight.

If you have no hot-bed, sow the seed in a box in the house, or select a warm, sheltered spot in the garden, and sow in fine, sandy soil; cover not more than half an inch deep.

These remarks will apply to all the other annuals in the list. Every one of these can be sown in a hot-bed or warm border and transplanted. Or they may be sown in the bed where they are intended to remain.

Sweet Alyssum is usually sown in a shallow drill where it is intended to remain. It is often used for edging. Thin out the plants four or five inches apart.

The other annuals, if you do not wish to transplant them, may be sown in hills, just as we plant corn. Mark the rows both ways fifteen inches apart, and sow half a dozen seeds in the hill, and stick a label or small piece of wood in the hill, so that before the plants appear you can hoe out the rows and keep down the weeds. I call them "hills," but in fact there should be no hill. Keep the ground level. Let it be made as fine and mellow as possible. Cover the seeds not more than half an inch deep

with the lightest of earth and press it down firm to enable it to retain moisture.

Recollect that you cannot have good flowers unless you keep down the weeds.

There is not a flower or variety in my whole list that I would not sow myself, and sow liberally. If you sow a packet of each you will have none too many.



ALYSSUM.

Sweet Alyssum grows about six inches high. It has a small, but beautiful white flower, and a delicate fragrance.

Alyssum, Sweet. Flowers in clusters; small, white, sweet. Paper,---- 5

ASTER.

The Aster has been greatly improved. It is now worthy a place in the smallest collection. The asters transplant easily. They may be treated as recommended for Phlox, or they may be sown in hills twelve or fifteen inches apart, as previously described. Make the soil rich and mellow. Thin out the plants so as to leave but one plant in a hill. Hoe frequently so as to keep the bed moist and clean. It is a good plan to cover the ground between the Aster plants with the grass from the lawn, or other mulch, this keeps the bed moist and stimulates the growth of the Asters.

Aster, Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection. Mixed colors. Paper,.. 15

New Rose. Mixed colors. Paper,. 15



ASTERS—PLANT AND FLOWER.



BALSAMS—PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

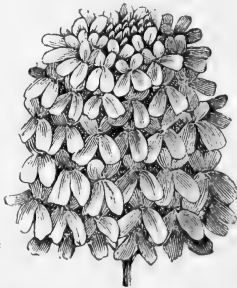
BALSAM.

The Balsam, or "Lady-Slipper," has been wonderfully improved. The flowers are large and beautiful, and the plants less coarse than formerly. They are very easily raised, and deserve a place in every garden. They are easily transplanted and should be grown as recommended for Phlox and Asters. By pruning, Balsams can be trained to any desired shape. We give some illustrations showing the effect of pruning. Figs. 1 and 2 are two varieties of Balsams, showing natural growth of plants. Fig. 3 shows a plant trained to one branch. Fig. 4, a plant pruned to three branches; also a plant trained to five branches. Fig. 5 shows the flowers on the branch, about half the natural size.

- Balsam, Camellia-flowered.** Mixed colors; very beautiful and a profuse bloomer. Paper, 15
- Rose-flowered.** Mixed. Paper, --- 15
- Fine Double.** Mixed colors. Paper, - 10

CANDYTUFT.

The Candytuft is an old favorite, very hardy and very pretty. It can be transplanted, but not without some care. Better sow the seed in shallow drills where the plants are intended to remain, or sow them in hills, as previously described. The seed may be sown in Spring or Autumn.



- Candytuft, Sweet Scented.** Pure white. Per paper, 5
- Mixed colors, very fine.** per paper, - 5

CONVOLVULUS.

Convolvulus major is the well known Morning Glory; a rapidly growing climber; the improved varieties of which are free bloomers and very showy. They are universal favorites.

Convolvulus minor, is simply a dwarf Morning Glory, growing from a foot to eighteen inches high. Sow the seed in the



open ground early in the spring, in hills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, as previously described. Hoe repeatedly and keep free from weeds till the plants cover the ground. A bed of dwarf Morning Glories is very showy in the sunshine. We give an illustration of the dwarf plant and of the flower. The flowers close in the evening, and open out fresh and beautiful early in the morning. Nothing can be more attractive than a fine bed of dwarf Morning Glories.

- Convolvulus Major.** Mixed colors; very beautiful. Paper, 5
- Convolvulus Minor.** Mixed colors; very fine. Paper, 5

DIANTHUS, OR CHINESE PINK.

These beautiful flowers have been greatly improved. They are universally admired. We cannot do without them. The cultivation is similar to that recommended for Phlox. Sow the seed as early as possible.

- Dianthus Chinensis.** Very popular and very good. Choice seed, of mixed double varieties. Per paper, - 5
- Dianthus Heddeggii.** Very choice seed of the best single and double varieties, mixed. Per paper, 10

MIGNONETTE.

Mignonette is indispensable. Very pretty and delicious; sweet and fragrant. I cultivate it in hills fifteen inches apart; manure highly and cut freely. If you can prevent the flowers from going to seed it will keep green

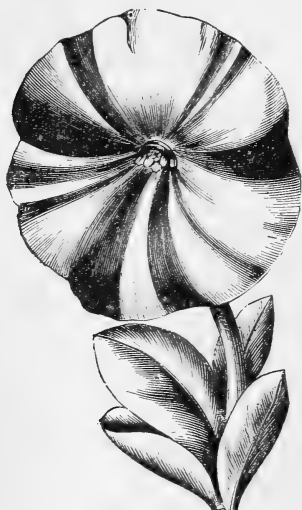


and produce large blooms till cut down by frost in the autumn.

Mignonette, Sweet. Paper, 5

PETUNIA.

I like to see Petunias in a large bed. Sow in hills fifteen to eighteen inches apart. Keep the ground well hoed and free from weeds. Thin out to one plant in a hill.



The Petunias will soon cover the ground, and you will have a dense mass of showy brilliant flowers. I have some remarkably choice seed.

Petunia, Choice Mixed Sorts. Remarkably fine and choice. Paper, 10

PANSY.

Cultivate as recommended for Phlox.



The ground can hardly be made too rich.

The more vigorous the plants the larger will be the flowers.



My Pansy seed is grown with great care and will prove very satisfactory. Try it.

Pansy, Mixed. Seed of choice varieties; very fine. Per paper, 15

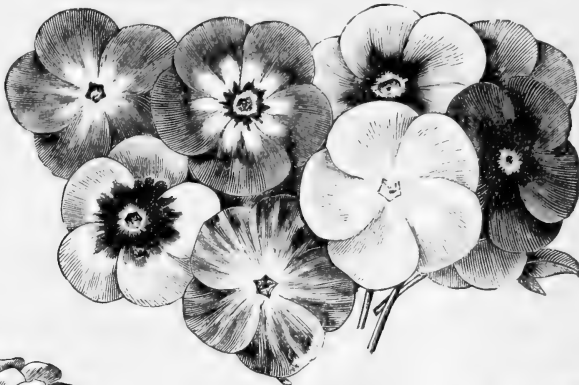
PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

This is my favorite annual. I like to see a bed of several square rods in size and entirely filled with Phlox. I would sow at least one large paper of Brilliant Scarlet, two papers of Pure White and two or three papers of choice mixed varieties. For cultivation, see preceding remarks.

Phlox Drummondii, Brilliant Scarlet. Large and beautiful. Large paper, 10

Flore Albo. Pure white. You cannot have too much of it. Large paper, 10

Mixture of many choice and beautiful varieties. Large paper, 10



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



PORTULACA—PLANT AND FLOWERS.

PORTULACA.

For Portulaca you cannot have the soil too rich, or too warm, or too light. Like its reprobate and troublesome brother, Purslain, it will stand exposure to the hottest sun. Sow in hills a foot or fifteen inches apart, and keep entirely free from weeds.

Portulaca, Double Rose-flowered, a perfectly double variety, resembling a perfect Rose. Mixed colors. Very beautiful. Per paper, 20

Mixture of several choice and beautiful varieties, per paper, 5

STOCK, TEN WEEKS.

This beautiful and popular flower is easily grown in perfection. Cultivation similar to Phlox, except that it does not transplant so readily, when the plants are large. Transplant when the plants are quite young and with as much earth adhering to the roots as possible. It will then grow without check and give great satisfaction. Set the plants a foot or fifteen inches apart.

Stock, New Largest-flowering Dwarf. Flowers very large and double. Mixed colors. The best variety; very choice. Per paper, 20

SWEET PEAS.

The great secret of success in raising Sweet Peas is to sow the seed *very early*. Sow the moment the frost is out of the ground. It is a good plan to soak the seed in warm water, say 120°, for twenty-four or forty-eight hours. Sow in a single row. The seed should not be over half an inch apart. On light, sandy soil, cover three or four inches deep; on heavier soil not quite so deep, say from two to three inches deep. As soon as the peas are up, another row may be sown parallel with the first row, and three or four inches from it. Make the row carefully, so as not to disturb the roots of the peas. Sow the peas and cover a little deeper than the first row. The object is to secure a constant succession of flowers. As soon as the first row of peas begins to fail, the second crop will be in full blossom. The land should be rich and mellow. Keep the land well

hoed for at least two feet on each side the row of peas, but do not disturb the roots. No weeds should be suffered to grow and rob the soil of moisture.

Sweet Peas. A mixture of the best and most fragrant kinds and most beautiful colors. They are sure to please. Per pint or lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; oz., 10 cents; per paper, --- 5

VERBENA.

Sow the seed in a box in the house or in a hot-bed, early in the spring. Transplant once or twice so as to secure strong plants, and set out in the open ground as soon as the soil is thoroughly warmed and all danger of frost is past.

Verbena hybrida. My seed is grown with great care and from the choicest

and best varieties. I can confidently recommend it. Per paper,----- 20

ZINNIA.

The Zinnia was never a favorite of mine. It is, however, decidedly popular. It is easily grown, and is a profuse bloomer. I have some very choice seed that will be sure to show nearly all large double flowers. The plants grow about two feet high. Cultivation similar to Phlox. Set out the plants fifteen inches apart. This is thicker than is necessary, but there will be a few plants with single flowers which can be pulled out, and still leave enough plants to cover the bed.

Zinnia, Elegans, flore-pleno. Double flowers, mixed colors; very choice seed. Per paper, ----- 10

CHEAP COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

\$2.50-----for-----\$1.75.
\$1.55-----for-----\$1.00.

Collection No. 1—Contains 24 papers, or one paper each of every kind and variety of the above choice and beautiful flowers. Catalogue price, \$2.50. It will be sent, prepaid by mail, to any address, for \$1.75.

Collection No. 2—Contains 16 papers, or a paper of the best variety of each kind of the above flowers. Catalogue rates \$1.55. Will be sent, prepaid by mail, for \$1.00.

These Collections will be put up separately and ready for instant transmission by mail. I should esteem it a favor if my friends would order early. I can confidently recommend these collections. I do not think there is a poor seed among them. They are choice, pure and good. Send for them at once. They will come by return mail.

*Respectfully,
Joseph Harris*

AGRICULTURAL OR FARM SEEDS.

SPRING WHEAT.

I do not raise any spring wheat. But last year I had so many calls for it, that I asked my friend, Prof. Charles Y. Lacy, professor of Agriculture in the University of Minnesota, to get me the best variety of spring wheat grown in that State. He kindly consented to do so. I will send a sample of the wheat free of charge to all who wish to examine it. Price, per peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.30; two bushels, \$4.50. No charge for bags.

BARLEY.

The indications now are, that barley will command a good price the coming fall. I propose to sow over fifty acres this spring. Barley is usually a profitable crop with me. The great point in raising barley is to get it of the best quality. The land must be dry, clean, mellow and rich. Last year I used superphosphate on my barley with decided advantage. It not only increases the yield, but improves the quality. Sow as early as the land can be got in good condition. I sow from two to two and one-half bushels per acre, but if the land is very rich and the crop is sown early and the season proves favorable one and a half bushels per acre is enough.

Six-rowed Barley is the most profitable kind to sow, as it almost always brings from ten to fifteen cents per bushel more than the Two-rowed. My crop last year was very good. I will send a sample free to all applicants. Price, per peck, 50 cts.; per bushel, \$1.30; 2 bushels, \$2.50. No charge for bags.

Two-rowed Barley. This is a few days later than the Six-rowed. It is a heavier barley than the Six-rowed, and would be a more profitable crop than the Six-rowed if the barley brought the same price in market. But as I said before,

the Six-rowed, if of good quality, usually brings from 10 to 15 cents per bushel more than the Two-rowed. Still, even at this reduced price, many of our best farmers contend that the Two-rowed is the more profitable variety. It produces more straw and a heavier grain, and as it is a little later than the Six-rowed, we can finish cutting winter wheat before the two-rowed barley is ready for the reaper.

I do not raise any two-rowed barley, but can get it from a reliable grower and shall be happy to send to any who wish to try it. Price, per peck, 50 cts.; per bushel, \$1.25; 2 bushels, \$2.25. No charge for bags.

INDIAN CORN.

I make no special claims for my corn. It is simply a good eight-rowed yellow variety.

My neighbor, the Deacon, raises the Eight-rowed *White* Corn and thinks it will produce more and better corn.

Eight-rowed Yellow Corn. From selected ears. Per peck, 50 cts.; per bushel of 60 lbs. shelled corn, \$1.25; 2 bushels, \$2.25. No charge for bags. Sample free.

The Deacon's Eight-rowed White Corn. Same price as the Yellow. Sample free.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn. This is the best variety for canning. It is quite extensively grown for this purpose. I also sow it largely for corn fodder. I know of nothing better. Price, per peck, 75 cents; per bushel, \$2.75; 2 bushels, \$5.00. No charge for bags. Sample free.

FIELD PEAS.

I have raised peas and oats sown together for many years. They are, with me, on rich land, a very profitable crop. But owing to the "bug" or beetle I seldom raise my own seed. I get peas from Can-

ada. This year good seed peas are scarce, and I should be glad if my customers would order early. Price, per peck, 75 cents; per bushel, \$2.25; 2 bushels, \$4.00. No charge for bags. Sample free.

BEANS.

In this neighborhood, beans are extensively raised, and many farmers have grown rich by their cultivation. Beans can be successfully grown on a great variety of soils. The great point is to select a soil that is well drained, in good condition and clean. Weeds are the great enemy of the bean grower. They not only reduce the yield, but greatly injure the quality of the sample, rendering a resort to hand-picking absolutely essential.

The most profitable crop of beans I ever raised, though not the largest, was on a clover sod plowed in June, and the land then rolled and harrowed and rolled again, and the beans immediately drilled in at the rate of one bushel per acre in rows 2 ft. 5 in. apart. We went over the land after the drill, and wherever there were any beans that were not covered, we drew a little mellow earth on to them with a hoe. As soon as the beans came up we went through them with a horse-hoe and cultivated them repeatedly, and we went over them once, rapidly, with the hand hoe, and that was all the expense till the beans were ready to pull. I sold the crop without hand-picking for \$3.25 per bushel.

This was during the war, and it is not often that we get a large crop and a large price at the same time. I have grown a larger crop on stubble land, but the beans were not so clean, and some hand-picking was required. Here, where beans are planted on a large scale—many farmers growing from 10 to 100 acres a year—we have bean-planters that plant two rows at a time 2 ft. 5 in. apart, and drop the beans in hills from ten to fifteen inches apart in the rows. Many farmers, however, sow their beans with a common grain drill.

Medium Bean. This is the leading, most popular and productive variety. Price, per peck, 80 cents; per bushel,

\$2.50; 2 bushels, \$4.75. No charge for bags. Requires from two to three pecks of seed per acre.

Boston Marrow or White Mountain. Larger than the Medium and a little later. Brings a higher price in market. Per peck, 90 cents; bushel, \$3.00; two bushels, \$5.75. No charge for bags.

Pea Bean. A popular, productive and profitable variety. Per peck, 85 cents; bushel, \$2.75; two bushels, \$5.25. No charge for bags.

White Kidney or Royal Dwarf. A very valuable variety, and on good land exceedingly profitable. Per peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25; two bushels, \$8.25. No charge for bags.

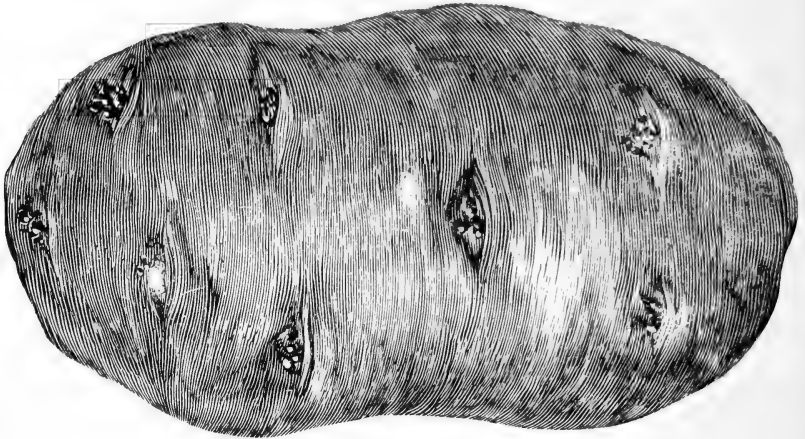
POTATOES.

Last year we had a very fine crop of potatoes. Early Vermont, Snowflake, Perfection, Genesee County King, and Centennial were particularly good.

Centennial. This new seedling I grew last year for the first time. It was raised by Mr. Harrison Strong, of Ontario Co., N. Y., from seed balls of the Early Rose. The potato closely resembles the Rose, but is larger and *far more productive*. With me they are a week or ten days later than the Early rose, but Mr. Strong claims that if you dig Early Rose and Centennial on the 4th of July, the Centennial will be the larger potato.

The Centennial is a large, handsome potato of excellent quality. It is a vigorous grower, and consequently not seriously injured by the bugs. For the main crop it can be planted as late as the 10th of June, and will ripen in 90 days. I can confidently recommend the Centennial as one of the most promising new seedlings. I wish my friends would try it. It will not disappoint them. Price, per peck, 75 cts.; per bushel, \$1.75; 1½ bushels in two bushel bag, \$2.50; per barrel, \$3.50. No charge for bags or barrels.

Perfection still holds its own as a seedling of great promise. It is vigorous and *very productive*, and of good quality. It is a profitable variety for the main crop. Same price as Centennial.



WHIPPLE'S SEEDLING POTATO.

Genesee County King. This is the best substitute for the Peachblow I have yet found. It is very vigorous and productive, and of the *very highest quality* in the spring. Price, same as Centennial.

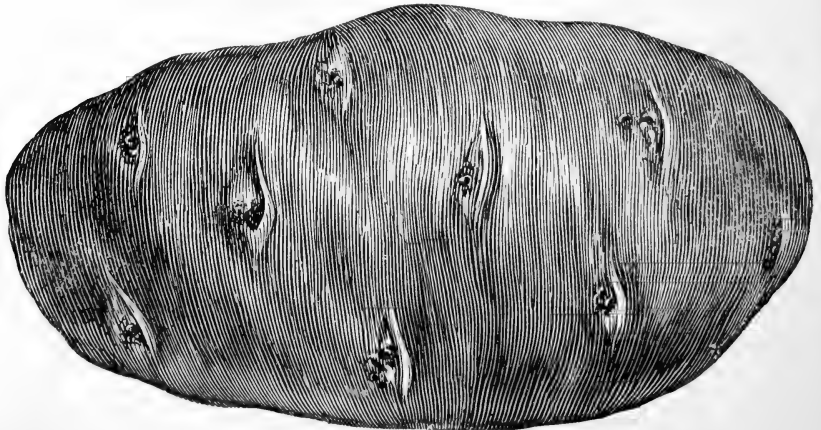
Extra Early Vermont. This is the *best early* variety I have yet raised. Last year it did remarkably well, and I have some very choice seed. Price, per peck, 50 cts.; per bushel, \$1.25; 1½ bushels in two bushel bag, 2.00; per barrel, \$2.75. No charge for bags or barrels.

Whipple's Seedling is a popular and *very productive* variety, of excellent qual-

ity. Medium early; skin bluish purple; flesh very white and solid. An excellent and profitable variety for main crop. Same price as Early Vermont.

Snowflake is a splendid variety that cannot be too highly recommended. Last year it was particularly fine and good. Medium early. Skin remarkably white and handsome. Same price as Early Vermont.

Brownell's Beauty, Compton's Surprise, and Thorburn's Late Rose did not do as well as usual last year. But I am unwilling to abandon them as yet. Same price as Early Vermont.



CENTENNIAL POTATO—A NEW SEEDLING FROM EARLY ROSE,

MANGEL WURZEL OR FIELD BEET.

Of all root crops, Mangel Wurzel is best suited to our climate. In my catalogue for 1879, I gave my method of raising them, and it is not necessary to repeat the directions. Sow, as early as the land can be put in good condition, in rows 2½ feet apart, and thin out to 12 or 15 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate repeatedly between the rows, and hoe lightly between the Mangels in the rows so as to keep down the weeds. Harvest before frost.

For varieties and price see page 11. I may say here that I saw nothing in England superior, if equal, to my own Improved Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. I sent some of my seed to Dr. Lawes, and he told me that his foreman said it was the finest seed he ever saw. I saw the crop growing, but have not yet heard how it compared in yield and composition with the English varieties.

I think the **Mammoth long Red** will produce a greater quantity of gross produce per acre. For rich, deep, alluvial soil it is probably the most profitable variety to grow.

| PRICE PER TEN POUNDS OR OVER SENT BY EXPRESS. | Per lb. |
|--|---------|
| Improved Yellow Globe, | \$0 50 |
| Carter's Orange Globe, | 45 |
| Mammoth Long Red, | 40 |
| Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet, | 45 |
| German Sugar Beet, | 45 |
| Early Blood Turnip Beet, | 45 |
| Dewing's Impr'd Blood Turnip Beet, | 45 |
| Long Smooth Blood-Red Beet, | 45 |
| Extra Early Bassano Beet, | 50 |

TURNIPS.

Now that superphosphate of lime is so extensively introduced, there is no reason why turnips should not be largely grown as a field crop. Superphosphate has a wonderful effect on turnips.

Turnips are one of those crops that a farmer can well afford to grow, either to sell or to feed on the farm to stock.

The **Ruta Baga** or **Swede Turnip** is a winter variety of great value, either to feed or to sell. It is very nutritious, yields largely, and commands a good price. Sow on rich, well prepared, mellow soil, from the middle of May to the middle of June. Sow in rows 2 feet to 2½ feet apart, and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart in the rows. I usually drill in two pounds of seed per acre.

The **Imperial Purple-top Swede Turnip** or **Ruta Baga** is my favorite variety; while my good neighbor, the **Deacon**, likes the **White Sweet** or **French turnip**.

The **Yellow Aberdeen** is an excellent turnip, that can be sown later than the **Ruta Bagas**. It yields well and keeps in good condition well on towards spring.

Of the *stubble turnips*, that can be sown from August to the middle of September, the **purple-top strap-leaf** is my favorite. For other good varieties, prices, &c., see page 33.

PUMPKINS.

Pumpkin seed this year is very scarce and high. I have some very good **Connecticut Field** seed. I know of nothing better. Price, prepaid by mail, ¼ lb., 20 cents; 1 lb., 50 cents; 3 lbs., \$1.25.

TESTIMONIALS.

HALLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1879.

The seeds gave entire satisfaction. As far as my experience goes in raising roots for stock, I prefer your **Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel**. They yield well, have a small top, and are easily harvested; they also keep well. I fed some in June that were in fine condition. W. G. HALL.

REPUBLIC, O., Nov. 3d, 1879.

The **Musk Melon** seeds I bought of you last spring proved very satisfactory. The **Green Prolific** and **Green Citron** are very good varieties, but the **Christiana** is far superior to either. The dealers pronounced it *the best musk melon* they ever handled.

G. N. HISEY.

KEY WEST, Florida, Nov. 17, 1879.

The cabbage and beet seeds ordered from you some time since came duly to hand by mail. The cabbage sown by myself and three of my neighbors came up very well; in fact, some of them came up in three days and the balance in four days from the time of sowing. I did not sow my beet seed till the 12th, and this morning it is up (in five days).

WM. S. ALLEN.

AUSTIN, Minn., Nov. 11, 1879.

All the seeds I ordered from you gave the best of satisfaction. This is the first year I have been able to raise all the cauliflowers I wanted from seed. The *Deacon's lettuce* surpassed anything I have seen, and the pansies were one of the finest collections grown here. Indeed, every kind I ordered gave thorough satisfaction. I would like one of your new catalogues.

C. D. BELDEN.

LOWELL, Mich., Nov. 10, '79.

The seeds procured from you proved highly satisfactory, and I shall want more this year.

SAML HOUGHTON.

GRAND JUNCTION, Green Co., Iowa, }
Nov. 28, 1879. }

The seeds you sent me proved satisfactory; the beets are the best we ever raised. The pig I got from you I weighed the other day; his weight is 420 pounds.

GEORGE W. REESE.

So. COVENTRY, Conn., Nov. 14, 1879.

The garden seeds that I had of you last spring, and the seed wheat that I had this fall, all proved to be first-class in every respect.

ARNOLD WARREN.

POULTNEY, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879.

The seeds came on time and in good shape. We found them true to name and good seeds. Never had my roots come better nor do as well.

L. C. SPALDING.

DOVER, N. H., 11, 10, 1879.

The seeds I had were all A 1. The *Deacon's Lettuce* can't be beat.

W. B. DENNIS.

HERMON, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1879.

The seeds I purchased of you were of uniform excellence, and seemed well adapted to this locality. In regard to varieties, will say that the *Winningstadt Cabbage* is the kind now generally raised here; it proved good with me this season. I have had some experience in growing beets for cattle, and like your *Yellow Globe Mangel* the best of any kind, and I have raised most kinds.

W. W. MATTESON.

WARREN, Pa., Nov. 3, 1879.

The *Early Fottlers Cabbage* proved an entire success, and I must say is the best variety that I have tested. I had heads early in August which weighed 10 pounds, and some of them sold as high as twenty cents apiece. Although this may not be uncommon with regular gardeners, yet I am sure there had been nothing equal to them seen in this section before.

ALSON ROGERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

I planted two acres of *Cantaloupe Melons* last spring, including eight varieties, and I found your *Green Prolific Nutmeg* decidedly the *best* in every respect.

JNO. C. PEARCE.

[I can well believe this. My seed of this variety has an interesting history, that sometime I will publish. It came originally from the lamented A. J. Downing, and has been raised here ever since. I am glad to know it does as well with others as with me.—J. H.]

WILSON, N. C., October 31, 1879.

The seed we purchased of you proved of good quality.

PALMER & GREEN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18, 1879.

The *Corn* we had of you gave entire satisfaction.

B. A. ELLIOTT.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 17th, 1879.

I am happy to inform you that the *Mangel seed* you sent me proved satisfactory.

RICHARD RICHARDS.

WHITESBORO, N. Y., Oct 28, 1879.

The Yellow Globe Mangel seeds came up finely, and I would have had a good crop had it not been for our unprecedented drouth. As it was, I got about 27 tons per acre on my moistest land. I also planted some Ovoids, which make a more bulky yield, but are not as heavy by equal measure. I want 25 pounds of your Yellow Globe seed next spring. Yours for industry and progress in agriculture,
L. L. WHITE.

MILTON, Vt., Dec. 21, 1879.

I have had seeds from quite a number of houses, and your seeds have done all that I could ask. The wheat you sent me came up well, and looked very nice when the snow covered it. I never had seeds all grow like yours, and when I am in want of good seeds you will hear from me again.
GEO. W. PHELPS.

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Nov. 22, 1879.

The Harris Yellow Globe Beet is the best beet for cows giving milk I ever raised. It is worth one-third more than the Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Shall buy my seed of you next year. Your carrot seed gives good satisfaction.

E. J. COLBY.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 11, 1879.

The seed sent us was entirely satisfactory. We never before raised such Kohl Rabi. We were particularly pleased with the Green Prolific Nutmeg Melon.

HOLLISTER & CO.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 30, 1879.

The seeds you sent me gave entire satisfaction, and I shall want more next spring.
C. C. BARNETT.

EAST KENT, Ct., Nov. 28, 1879.

The seeds received from you proved to be good.
ELIJAH FRY.

NORTH LYME, Conn., Nov. 8, 1879.

The seeds we had from you last spring gave very good satisfaction. In fact, we never had seeds come up as well before.
M. J. STARK.

BOSCAWEN, N. H., Nov. 4, 1878.

The Yellow Globe beet seed you sent me last spring has proved very satisfactory. I planted it beside some other kinds which proved quite inferior. My hogs prefer a foddering a day of them to corn, and will even leave the corn for them. The onion seed all came. The cabbages I planted on light land and got some splendid heads.
FRANK L. GERRISH.

EAST PULTNEY, Vt., Nov. 3, 1879.

I received one-half pound of your Improved Yellow Globe Mangel. I sowed it in strong clay soil. I have just gathered the crop. Some of the mangels weighed 16 lbs. each. They are the best beets I ever saw. I cannot speak too highly of them. They are far superior in shape and quantity to any other beets I have grown.

F. W. CLAY.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1879.

The seed which I procured from you last spring has given entire satisfaction.

The Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel were the largest and best Globe beets I ever raised. The Hollow Crown Parsnips did well; they were the largest I ever saw, and of very fine flavor.

GEO. W. DUNNING.

EAST JAFFREY, N. H., Sept. 24, 1879.

The seeds that I bought of you were the best I ever sowed.

FRED I. STEVENS.

CURWENSVILLE, Clearfield Co., Pa.,)
November 10, 1879. }

All the seeds I got from you last spring proved good, and gave satisfactory crops.

MILES WALL.

ROCK FALLS, Cero Gordo Co., Iowa.

The seeds proved very satisfactory, and I shall want some more this spring.

J. C. McLEOD.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Nov. 8, 1879.

The seeds were all perfectly satisfactory. They were pure and fresh. I want nothing better. The Mangels are the nicest thing for stock that I ever raised.

L. G. PERRY.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 27th, 1879.

I have been much pleased with your seeds the past season. They have proved very satisfactory, and true to name, which is of great importance to us market gardeners. My foreman has got so that if we have a failure in any crop he will say, "That seed did not come from Joseph Harris." I felt very proud of my beets, also of my onions. I have not tried to raise much seed this year myself as I was so well pleased with yours. I shall want some 15 or 20 lbs. of your Yellow Danvers onion seed. You may look for a liberal order from me. HENRY HASKINS.

BROCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 1st, 1879.

The Snowflake potatoes which you sent me in the spring came in excellent order. We ate a few at the time and thought they were the best we had ever eaten at that season of the year. I planted some and gave some to my neighbors, and all are loud in their praise. The potato seems to unite many of the good qualities of both the Rose and the Peachblow, combining the earliness of the former with the whiteness, dryness and rich flavor which have made the latter so justly celebrated. For a potato, good at all seasons of the year, I do not know its equal. E. G. WICKS.

HOMER, Mich., Jan. 26th, 1880.

I tried your Yellow Globe Mangels last year as my first experiment in root growing. I raised over 150 bushels from less than one-fifth of an acre, and am so well pleased with them that I shall sow more another year. C. C. WORTHINGTON.

BOSCAWEN, N. H., Jan. 27, 1880.

I am feeding out some of the Yellow Globe beets, the seed of which I procured from you. I never had pigs grow so well as they do on them and shorts.

FRANK L. GERRICK.

READSVILLE, Mo.

All the seed I got from you proved to be good. One of the beets, although the season was very dry, measured 19 inches in circumference. H. M. GRISHAM.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Oct. 29th, 1879.

The Snowflake Potatoes proved to be delicious. They are the finest potato I have ever eaten, of good size and each one smooth and handsome. Shall want more. Was also very much pleased with the Deacon lettuce; my affections were divided between that and the Cos. One day would have one and the next the other, and I could not decide which I preferred. They are both perfection, and I shall want several packages of the former to distribute among my friends, as they do not seem to know it. E. A. WYETH.

EAST ROCKPORT, Ohio.

The seeds obtained from you came up well and proved very satisfactory. Your Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel was very smooth and solid. I shall do what I can to introduce your specialties.

O. M. HOTCHKISS.

DITNEY HILL, Ind.

The seeds you sent me did well. Dry as the season was, I raised cabbage that weighed 20 lbs. each. I was particularly pleased with your Premium Flat Dutch cabbage, and your Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. ANDREW COOK.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1879.

The seeds I received from you were eminently satisfactory. The Parsley was some of the finest and most double I ever saw. WILLIAM H. HARRIS.

MONTGOMERY CITY, Mo., Nov. 17, '79.

The seeds I received from you this spring did well and I am well satisfied. JOHN TAYLOR.

SPERRY STATION, Ia., Nov. 6, 1879.

The seeds purchased of you last spring grew splendidly. They were strictly as represented. E. F. JACKSON.

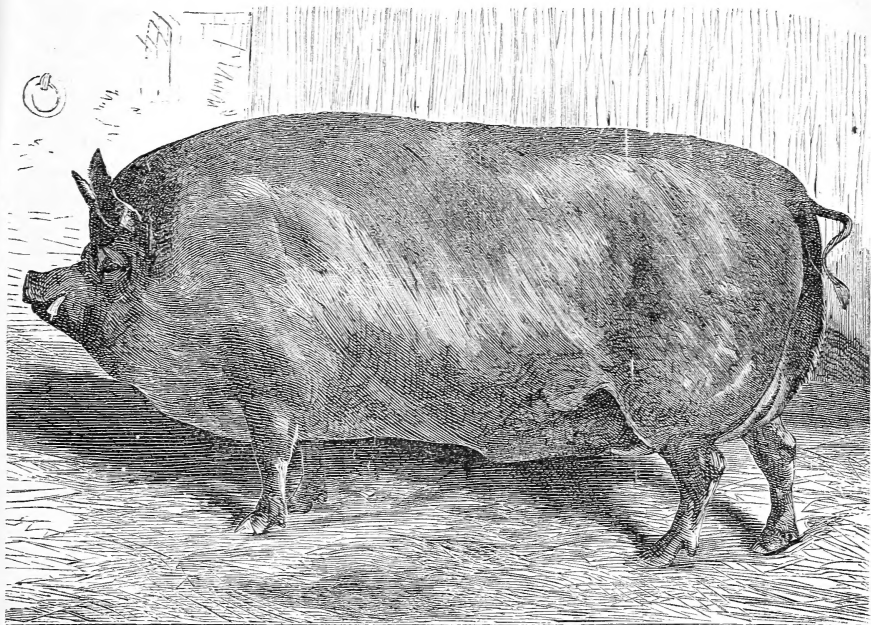
COLUMBIA, Pa., Nov. 12, 1879.

The seed you sent me proved to be all right. W. H. BRADFORD.

GRAND ISLAND, Hall Co., Nebraska, }
Nov. 8th, 1879. }

All the seeds I received of you proved satisfactory. J. D. SCHULLER.

MORETON FARM ESSEX PIGS.

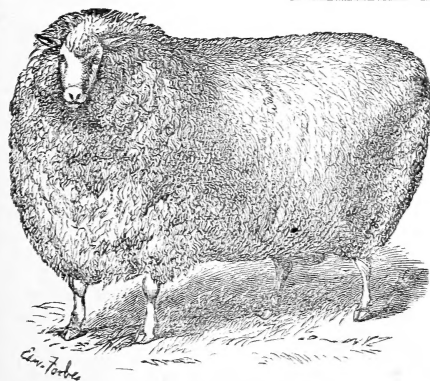


THE LARGEST HERD IN THE WORLD!

Pure Bred. Perfectly Healthy, Vigorous, and Good Breeders.

PRICE LIST sent on application to all interested. Address,

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PURE BRED

COTSWOLD SHEEP

Cotswold Merino Sheep.

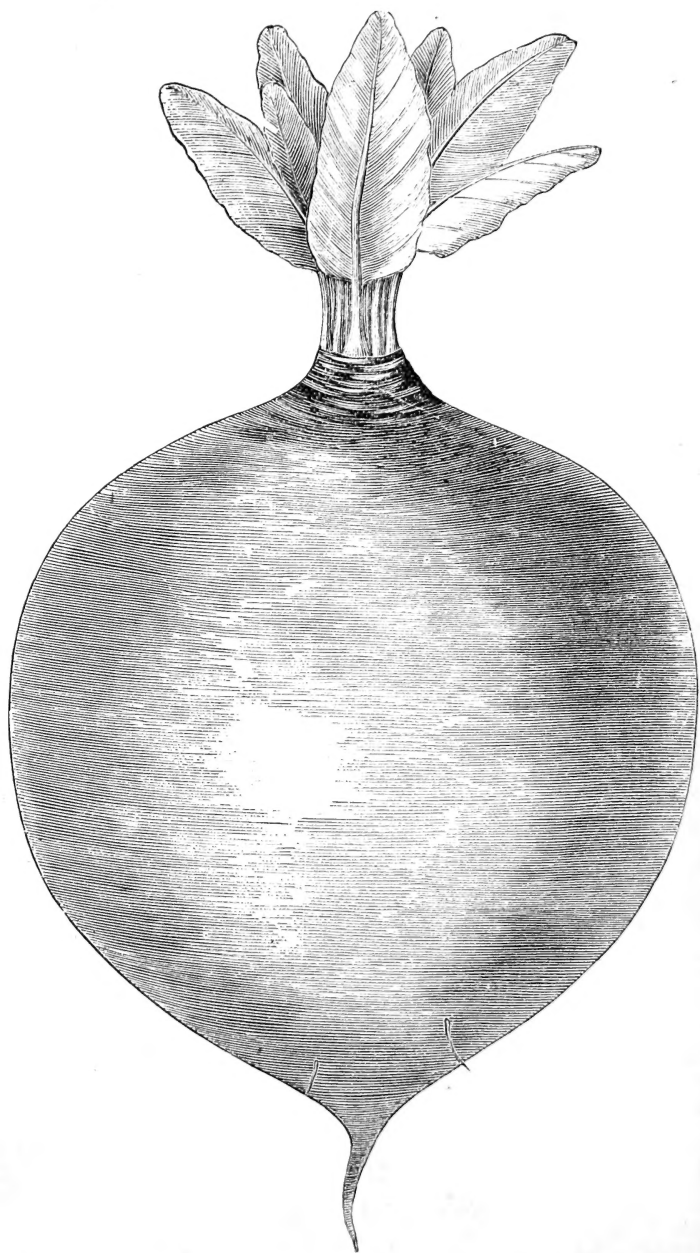
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MATTHEWS GARDEN SEED DRILL.

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HARRIS' IMPROVED YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.