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LANDRETH'S

1895



111TH
YEAR

AMERICAN SEEDS

HAVE BEEN SOWN

FOR 111 YEARS AND
NEVER BEEN SURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE

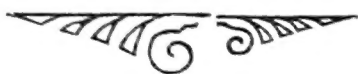
THEY CAN BE OBTAINED:	}	1 St.-THROUGH LOCAL MERCHANTS.
		2d.- BY EXPRESS, AT MODERATE RATES.
NO ORDER	}	IS TOO SMALL.
		IS TOO MUCH TROUBLE.
		3d.- BY MAIL AT LOW POSTAGE.

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

...1895...



Landreths' Seeds....



For Spring
...Seeding, 1895

We do not descend to the childish business of giving premiums. We give the value of the cash in good Seeds.

...This... Catalogue

may perhaps reach some to whom LANDRETHS' SEEDS are as yet unknown, and who are therefore not familiar with their excellent qualities. We will this season, notwithstanding that fact, omit the oft-repeated reference to our seeds, and our extensive facilities for producing them; simply suggesting that the steady and increasing growth of a Seed Firm now in its **one hundred and eleventh year** of active and continuous business should be at least some assurance to the reader that its representations may be relied on.

In this connection we venture to ask the intelligent purchaser of seeds if he does not think the time has arrived to commence to question the representations of sensational seedsmen, who offer gifts as premiums to purchasers, and who always have so many new things that one tires of reading the adjectives of superlative degree used in describing them; and one becomes still more worn to find, after months of watching and waiting, that the highly extolled are no better than old familiar sorts. At the rate the improvement has been going on, according to these oracles, the stocks originally must have been very bad, and, judging from the fancy pictures, perfection must now be near at hand.

It really seems as if the creature, man, was as anxious to be deceived in seeds as in quack medicines, for we do not hesitate to declare upon our reputation as seedsmen of repute, that nine-tenths of the so-called new sorts advertised at high prices are, so far as merit goes, rank humbugs, and it is time the public were told so.

HINTS TO PURCHASERS.

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

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

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

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY PURCHASER.—On quantities of over 1/4 lb., postage should be provided for by purchaser, at the rate of 8c. per lb., and on Peas and Beans, 16c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart.

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

BY FREIGHT, R. R. or Steamer.—Orders for heavy seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., can be shipped at lower rates of freight by railroad or by steamer where practicable.

PACKAGE CHARGES.—When bags, crates or barrels are required for packing Seeds, the following rates will be charged: **Bags**, 2 bush., 20c.; 1 bush., 12c.; 1/2 bush., 9c.; 1/4 bush., 7c.; 1/8 bush., 4c. **Crates** (for Onion Sets), 3 bush., 30c.; 2 bush., 25c.; 1 bush., 15c.; 1/2 bush., 12c. **Barrels** (for Onion Sets, holding 3 bushels), 25c. Package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.

MAKING OUT ORDERS.—We always make it a point to give orders our **immediate attention** as soon as received, a fact well known and appreciated by the thousands of customers deriving their supplies from us direct. The prompt execution of orders will be greatly facilitated if our customers will be careful to write on their order their **Full Name** and **Address**, the **Quantity**, **Name of Variety** and **Price** of the seeds wanted. (See Order Sheet enclosed.)

All necessary correspondence may be given on a separate sheet, or apart from the order. The practice of writing us from several post-offices is to be avoided. Change of residence should be communicated to us at once, to secure delivery of our current publications.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the seeds and garden requisites we carry in stock. If you do not see what you want, write us and we will promptly give you prices and all other information.

The prices in this Catalogue are constantly subject to Fluctuations, and Therefore, Merely Suggestive. Postage, Eight Cents Extra per Pound if by Mail.



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

Address plainly, D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

Practical Seed Farmers and Merchants since 1784.

111 YEARS IN CONTINUOUS BUSINESS.

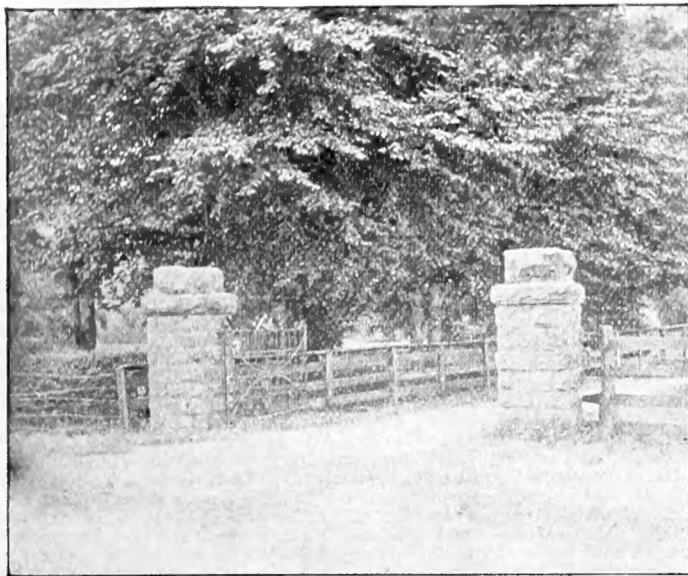


Landreth Trade-Mark for Export, Reg., 16th June, 1885.



Landreth Trade-Mark for U.S., Registered, 23d June, 1885.

Pennsylvania Seeds.



ENTRANCE TO BLOOMSDALE FARM.

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

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

The following extract, from the Census Report of 1890, shows how far the section here under consideration exceeds any other, in fact, how it is almost equal to one-half all the others combined, being as 21 to 54:

	ACRES.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		ACRES.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.
Total . . .	534,440	\$76,517,155	South Atlantic . .	111,441	\$13,183,516
New England . .	6,838	\$ 3,184,218	Mississippi Valley	36,180	4,982,579
Philadelphia . .	108,135	21,102,521	Southwest	36,889	4,979,783
Peninsular . . .	25,714	2,413,648	Central	107,414	15,432,223
Norfolk	45,375	4,692,859	Northwest	1,083	204,791
Baltimore . . .	37,181	3,784,696	Mountain	3,833	531,976
			Pacific Coast . . .	14,357	2,024,345

Seed growing as a co-relative of vegetable culture has for over one hundred years been an established pursuit in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and this city still continues to be the centre of the Seed Trade, both as respects the volume of Seed produced in the surrounding country and the volume sold by her Seed merchants.

Seeds of all varieties of vegetables cannot, however, be profitably grown in the Middle States, in some cases because the climate favorable for the development of the vegetable is not suitable to ripen profitable quantities of Seed, and in other cases because of our high-priced labor, twice as costly as that of Europe, but thanks to the climate, a larger proportion of the Seeds of esculent vegetables can be grown to perfection in this district than in any other, as has been demonstrated by actual seed-growing for a century, Philadelphia-grown Seeds being accepted as the unit of comparison. The few varieties which cannot be profitably grown in the Philadelphia district are saved in other localities, and the capable seedsman knows just where to go to get the best results, if necessary, to the ends of the world, no matter how far, so a locality is found especially adapted to the perfection of the Seed he wants.

The capable Seed merchant of this day must be not only a man of commercial experience, but a man of such technical qualifications and application as to place him among the class of most intelligent merchants, while the advanced *seed grower* conducting operations in various States and working confronted with the diverse influence of distinct soils and climates, must be a student of vegetable physiology, critically observant of causes and effects as connected with the chemistry of plants, their hybridization and the fecundation of soils, and at once take rank in the most advanced class of agriculturists.

We claim that we always have been, and are now, the largest producers of Garden Seeds on our own lands in the United States. Our annual crops of Turnip, Cabbage, Beet, Radish, Kale, Parsnip, Okra, Pepper, Tomato, Onion Sets, and some particular sorts of Spinach, Cucumbers, Melons, Peas, Beans and Corn are greater in area, both specifically and in the aggregate, than cultivated by any other Seed-growing firm in America. Seeds of other families of esculent vegetables, not above enumerated, are grown on our own lands to a more limited extent, the whole grown on a total of over eighteen hundred acres in three separate States, this area comprising the farms held in fee and on which we pay taxes. To these are added a still larger acreage with neighboring farmers, who are supplied with stock Seeds, all the carefully selected product of our home farms. It need hardly be said that the selection of the localities and men to grow outside crops and the responsibility of inspection of growing crops, is a subject of the utmost importance, nor need it be stated that of still greater importance is the work performed on the home farms, the culling of all crops and the intense selection of the plants from which to save Seed to be sown the following year at home or be given out for growing on contract. If purchasers of Seeds could observe the contrast between our methodical system of growing, selecting and saving Seeds and the slipshod, no-system, mis-management of the producers of cheap Seeds, they would be willing to pay us three prices.

We are strong believers in heredity, and endeavor to grow from Seed of fixed habit. Our intensely careful selections of many years have established types which are almost fixed, and we justly call them "Pedigree Seeds."

Heredity is most fixed when plants are cultivated upon the soil and under the climatic surroundings of their place of origin, while on the other hand, very radical departures are made when the same plants are grown under changed conditions of soil and climate. This is noticed in the enlarged and coarse development of Cabbage grown in Oregon or California from Pennsylvania Seed, or in the deterioration of the edible qualities of Watermelons grown in the South from New Jersey Seed. Any Eastern Seed taken to the Pacific slope will, in a few years, so depart from its original type as to be hardly recognizable under its original name. The most marked effect of soil and climate is on some of the vegetables of Japan, many of which are products of Landreth's Seed sent to Japan by the United States Patent Office on the occasion of the expedition of Commodore Perry to Japan, in 1847. Those Seeds were the first of the kind ever introduced into that Empire. We have since received and tested many Japanese Seeds of vegetables bearing what we have taken to be a trace of the original American parentage.

As respects heredity and the art of crossing two or more varieties whose superior qualities, if united, would be desirable, much has been accomplished, and in the future various astonishing results will, no doubt, be developed, for the number of hybridizers, all working out different lines, will certainly produce a multitude of interesting results. While the greater part, however, of so-called new sorts are the results of chance admixture in the field, the Seed grower is now ceasing to be a mere plodder-on in the steps of his ancestors, but is entering into his work physiologically, if not scientifically, and the work of the hybridizer is now so multiplying varieties and subvarieties as to confound the unintelligent Seed planter. While the meritorious alone will stand the test and be perpetuated, other inferior subtypes will be offered under most extolled descriptions never to be heard of again. The best opportunities for hybridizing are in the union of domestic plants with others of like nature from remote sections of the world, resulting in most striking development, and generally most healthful constitutional qualities.

We desire to put on record our decided preference for American-grown Seeds obtained from the best sources, and undoubtedly Philadelphia Seed has the best all-round reputation.

Philadelphia Seeds are to be preferred all the time to European Seeds, as being better ripened, and consequently more vital, and as grown by a more intelligent and trustworthy class of cultivators, for however honorable European Seed merchants of the cities may be, the peasant growers with whom they deal are in general most tricky and unreliable.

Fortunately, by reason of our large production of Seeds upon our 1800 acres of own farm land, and by reason of contracts with neighboring farmers and others more distant, we rely very little upon imported Seeds, not one-twentieth of our sales being of European growth, but nineteen-twentieths American. The cautious gardener will always purchase American Seeds in preference to European. Pennsylvania is a great State in many respects, and one of its notable productions for a century has been Garden Seeds suitable for sowing in all climates.

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

Monthly Operations—Time Saving Notes.

JANUARY.

NORTHERN. January is unfavorable to out-door labor; in the garden, especially, but little can be done. **Rods for Beans and Peas** may be made ready. **Manure** collected, **Compost Heaps** formed, and, by the way, compost is beyond all comparison the best shape in which to apply fertilizers to most vegetable crops. **Fruit Trees** pruned; **Hedges** clipped—those formed of evergreens not till after frost has disappeared. **Asparagus-beds** top-dressed preparatory to being dug when frost has ceased. **Hotbeds** for early forcing may be made ready. Orders for **Landreth's Seeds** should be sent in early, otherwise new varieties may be sold out.

SOUTHERN. Our calendar simply aims to remind the reader of what may be done if the surrounding circumstances be favorable—thus, for instance, in our variable climate, seeds which it is indicated may be sown during the present month at Charleston, S. C., and further South, it may be folly to commit to the earth by reason of the cold, which must necessarily defer such work until a change of temperature; or if it be done during the cessation of extreme cold, the return of Winter weather, or an unseasonable frost, may in a single night destroy the labor of many days. The enterprising man is not, however, to be deterred by fears, and if his judgment leads him to take the risk of chances, he may act upon some of the following suggestions, if he resides south of the latitude of Charleston.

Radishes sow sparsely from time to time. **Asparagus-beds** dress with compost and salt. This latter, though an active stimulant, may be safely given in heavy dressings to Asparagus, and has the further advantage of destroying weeds. **Horse-radish** cuttings put out. **Peas** sow at intervals; some may be frosted, but try again. Read descriptions of approved varieties. **Landreth's Earliest Cabbage**, **All the Year Round**, and **Select Early Jersey Wakefield** may be sown for Spring and early Summer use; also the **Bloomsdale Early Market**, a wonderful fine sort for early Summer use; the **Reedland Early Drumhead** and **Flat Dutch Cabbage** may now be sown to come in still later; also the **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Cabbage**, a variety which stands the sun, and which we can highly commend as possessing every good quality—thus keeping up an uninterrupted succession: **Cauliflower**, planted in the Autumn, will begin to head, and may need slight protection at this season; **Turnips** for early crops sow. Also **Beets** sow, also **Carrots**, **Spinach**, **Parsley**; all of which to be repeated next month; **Onions** hoe, also other hardy crops planted in Autumn as there directed; **Lettuce Plants** from Fall sowings, transplant; **Celery** earth up as required; **Endive**, which should now be in full growth, tie up to blanch, in small quantities only, as needed; plant **Garlic**, **Shallots**, and **Onion Sets**; set out **Bullock Blood Sets**; **Spinach**, and **Rosette Kale** should be sown. Sow seed of **T. T. Tomato**. Do not delay sending in your order—the only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

FEBRUARY.

NORTHERN. Next month will bring its labors, and we can now only prepare to forward them. It is presumed all persons into whose hands this Catalogue is likely to fall are provided with that cheap and simple means of enjoyment, a **Hotbed**, for forwarding tender vegetables. Toward the close of this month seeds of **Cabbage**, **Cauliflower**, **Tomato**, **Egg Plant**, and **Pepper** may be planted in **Hotbed**; watch them lest they suffer by frost, or, as it is not infrequently the case, from want of sufficient air as the weather becomes milder, when they will need also increased water.

We can only speak in general terms of the work which may be advantageously done now, preparatory to the active season which approaches. If tools and implements are likely to be needed, the thoughtful man provides them in due season; overhauls his stock of **Seeds**, and makes out a list of those which may be needed, to the end that they may be in hand before the time of sowing.

The only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

SOUTHERN. The time for active labor is at hand: **Peas** plant; for the earliest choose **Landreth's Extra Early**, which is unquestionably the greatest beaver among the first early sorts, and is of fine flavor. Among the best **Peas** following in succession are the **Premium Gem**, **Advancer**, **American Wonder**. **Beans**, **Pink Eye Wax**, plant. **Cabbage** and **Cauliflower Seed** and **Pink Heart Collards** sow. Remember, highly enriched and well-tilled soil will alone produce good crops of the **Cabbage** tribe, which embraces the **Turnip** and **Ruta-Baga**. The **Cabbage Plants** from previous sowings transplant; and the **Lettuce Plants**; also, sow seed of the **Golden Curled**. Sow **Spinach**, **Radishes**, **Carrots**, **Parsnips**, **Salsify**, and **Beets**; **Asparagus-beds** re-dress. This delicious vegetable may be improved by the application of salt or refuse pickle, of which heavy dressings

may be safely given. **Squashes** and **Melons** plant. Don't be deterred from fear of loss by change of temperature; the gardener who counts every liability will be, in the main, behind his more enterprising neighbor. **Extra Early Adams** and **Minnesota Sugar Corn** plant for the first crop, follow up with **Crosby Sugar**, **Landreth Sugar**, **Early Mammoth** and **Evergreen**, for succession. Plant **Long Potatoes**, **Alliance** is one of the best. Set out **Bullock Blood Onion Sets**; drill **Onion**, **Double Selected Danvers**. Sow **Tomatoes**, **Bermuda** and **Money Maker**.

Mail your order for seeds to Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

MARCH.

NORTHERN. **Asparagus** sow; plant roots of the **Colossal**. **Beets**, **Eclipse**, **Landreth's Forcing**, **Philadelphia Turnip**, and **Early Blood Turnip**, sow. **Cabbage** sow in a sheltered place, if not already in hotbed. Test **Landreth's Earliest**, **Very Early Wakefield**, **Landreth's Early Summer Flat Head**, **Early Market**, **Reedland Early Drumhead**. **Carrots**, **Extra Early Forcing**, sow. **Cauliflower**—attend to those under glass. **Celery** sow. **Cress** sow. **Compost** prepare. **Dung** prepare for later hotbeds. **Horse-radish** plant. **Hotbeds** make; also force. **Lettuce** sow, transplant. **Mushroom-beds** attend to. **Mustard** sow. **Onions** put out as sets—those known as **Philadelphia Buttons** much the best; get **Bullock Blood Sets**. **Parsnips** sow—**Bloomsdale** is the best. **Peas**, **Landreth's Extra Early**, **Advancer**, **Premium Gem**, sow. **Potatoes**, **Early**, plant. The **Garfield** is admirable in every respect. **Radish**, **Market Gardeners'**, **Summer White**, sow. The **Wonderful Half Long**, an improvement on the old **Long Scarlet**, we recommend. **Rhubarb** sow; plant roots. **Sage** sow; plant. **Tomato** sow in hotbed. **Early Jersey** ripens first. **T. T. Tomato** is best for succession. **Turnip**, **Earliest Bloomsdale**, first in the market—the earliest sow; but generally, be it observed, so far north as Philadelphia, these directions will apply better to April than to March.

SOUTHERN. Southward of Washington, **Peas** continue to plant. Set out **Bullock Blood Onion Sets**. **Beans**, **Landreth's Scarlet**, the best in existence, and **Pink Eye Wax**, plant. **Cabbage Plants** from Winter beds transplant, especially **Landreth's Earliest**; also **Jersey Wakefield**. Remember, to have fine head **Cabbage** and **Lettuce**, deep cultured and highly manured soil is required. **Onions** sow, our **Extra Early Red**. It is remarkably early. **Leeks** sow. **Turnips** sow a few; they may succeed. **Potatoes** plant. **Carrots** and **Parsnips** sow, if enough were not sown last month. **Mustard**, **Bloomsdale**, and **Landreth's Earliest Cutting Lettuce**, for small salad, sow at least once a fortnight. **Parsley** sow. **Tomatoes** sow in warm situation; those from the hotbed may be set out. **Peppers** sow close of this month. **Water-Melons**, **Landreth's Boss** and **Arkansas Traveler**, sow; also **Extra Early Cantaloupe**, **Acme**, and **Reedland Giant Muskmelon**. **Cucumbers**, **First** and **Choice** sow, **Okra**, **Landreth's Long Green Pod**, sow, also **Squash** and **Pumpkin**. **Beets** and other root-crops sown last month will be advancing; they should be thinned and cultivated; **Celery**, **Paris Golden**, and **Spinach** sow. **Asparagus-beds** dress, if not already done. **Strawberry-beds** set out. **French Artichokes**, if slipped and dressed last month, should have attention.

APRIL.

NORTHERN. The exact time at which certain seeds should be sown must depend not only on location in respect to latitude, but also on the nature of the soil; if it be heavy, a little delay will rather promote than retard our object—the common sense of each one must be used.

Asparagus sow, or plant roots, if not attended to last month. Wherever practicable, a bed of sufficient size should be made to permit an ample supply without cutting every feeble shoot which peeps above the surface; indeed, where space and means admit, two beds should be maintained, and cut alternate seasons. For directions for making an Asparagus bed see article upon Asparagus. **Beans**, **Landreth's Scarlet**, sow. **First in Market** is the earliest. **Beets**, **Early** and **Long**, sow. **Cabbage**, **Reedland**, **Early Drumhead** and **Flat Dutch**, sow freely, that there be enough for the fly and to plant out in July for Autumn use. **Carrots**, **Extra Early Forcing**, and **Danvers** sow. **Celery** sow, if not sown last month. **Cress** sow. **Cucumbers**, **Landreth's Choice**, **Landreth's First**, sow in warm spot. **Horse-radish** plant if not done. **Hotbeds** attend to. **Leek** sow. **Lettuce** sow in drills, also plant from beds of last Autumn's sowing. **Marjoram Sweet** sow. **Mustard**, for **Salad**, sow. **Melons** sow; see our new varieties. **Nasturtiums** sow. **Onions**, **Buttons** for table use plant, try **Bullock Blood Sets**, and sow **Bloomsdale**

MOBLEY'S POND, GA.—Since I have been planting your seeds I have never failed to have solid heads of Cabbage and Lettuce, something rare in this section.

BLUNT, DAK.—Your Extra Early Red Onion is the best to be seen in this country.

LE MARS, IOWA.—Your Extra Red Onion did wonders—taking first premium. It is far better in this climate than the Wethersfield.

Monthly Operations.

Set Seeds, white, red, and yellow, thickly for sets. **Parsley** sow. **Parsnips**, **Bloomsdale**, **Sugar**, sow. **Peas**, **Early** and **Late**, for a succession, sow. **Potatoes** plant; **Landreth Garfield** is a variety of very Superior quality. **Radish**, **Earliest White**, **Prussian**, **Golden Globe**, **White Summer** and **Lady Finger**, sow for succession. **Salsify** sow. **Sage** sow or plant. **Spinach**, **Bloomsdale**, sow at short intervals. **Thyme** sow or plant. **Tomato** sow on border, to succeed those sown in hotbeds.

SOUTHERN. Spring-sown **Cabbage** will now be fit to transplant; *manure well*, if you expect fine heads. The plants set out in February and March will require culture; *deep tillage* is demanded by the **Cabbage** tribe. About the middle or latter end of this month, sow **Reedland Early**, **Late Mountain**, **Late Flat Dutch**, **Drumhead**, **Flat Dutch**, and **Drumhead Savoy Cabbage** seed for plants to be set out in June. **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli** may be sown. **Carrots**, **Parsnips**, **Beets**, previously sown, are now advancing in growth, and should receive necessary care; additional sowings of each of the roots may now be made. **Bloomsdale Pearl Onions** set out in the Autumn, should be fit for use. Sow **Leeks** for Winter use. **Turnips** sown last month should be hoed and thinned. Draw up the earth to the **Potato Vines**. Sow **Radishes**, the **White Summer** and **Golden Globe** are the best for the season. **Lettuce** may be drilled where intended to head. Sow **Celery**, plant more **Cucumbers**, **Melons**, **Squashes**. Study our list of varieties. The fertilizer best adapted to these vines is compost prepared the past season, formed of decomposed manure, well-rotted sod, wood, earth, etc. It is sufficiently stimulating, will not be likely to burn the plants during dry weather, and the vines will bear better than when rampant from exciting applications. **Okra**, **Long Green Pod**, sow if not already in. The vigilant gardener will keep his eye upon the weeds.

MAY.

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

Beans, **Bush**, plant for succession; **Landreth's Scarlet** are the best. **Lima**, **Carolina**, **Monstrous Podded**, and other **Pole Beans** may now be planted. **Beets**, **Long**, sow. **Cabbage**, set out plants and sow seed for Autumn supply. **Pepper** plant. **Carrot**, **Nantes**, sow. **Cauliflower** in frames, remove glasses. **Celery** weed and sow more. Crops which have failed when first sown, repeat sowings. **Cucumber**, **Jersey Pickle**, plant. **Lettuce**, **Reliable**, **Largest of All**, and **Dutch Butter**, sow in drills to stand, thin out to four inches. **Melons** plant; the best is **Landreth's Boss** and **Long Light Iceing**; among **Citrons** or **Muskmelons** the **Extra Early** is the first to ripen. **Parsnips** thin out, if ready.

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

SOUTHERN. **Beans**, **Snap**, **Lima**, and **Carolina**, plant; also the **Southern Prolific**, a pole variety of *extraordinary worth*—try it. The **Saddleback** is good. **Cabbage** sow for Winter. **Lettuce**, sow **Landreth's Cutting** and **Golden Curled**. **Radish**, sow the **Golden Globe** and **White Summer**. **Melons**, **Cucumbers**, and **Squashes** may be put in. **Corn**, **Landreth's Sugar** and **Evergreen Sugar**, plant for succession. **Pepper** and **Tomato** sow for plants for later crops. **Sweet Potato** set out in suitable weather. Where water is of easy application it may answer to supply it: otherwise it hardly pays the cost of labor. Under a burning sun, water should not be given directly; it is better to apply it between rows of plants, they will thus supply themselves without the liability to scald.

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

JUNE.

NORTHERN. The labors of the gardener will mainly consist in the tillage of the growing crop. The rapid growth of weeds at this season will admonish him of the necessity of timely exertion.

The aid of appropriate tools in the culture of crops and the extermination of weeds need not be commended. Good implements are indispensable to success, and he who has provided them will not only have greater pleasure in his labors, but the profit which attends the judicious application

of both time and labor. In the small garden use the broad hoe freely, as it will save a vast amount of labor later on, and be of untold cultural value in moving soil and preserving moisture. The day cannot be too hot to hoe to advantage.

Asparagus-beds keep clean. **Beans**, **Bush** or **Bunch**, plant for succession, and cultivate those in growth. **Beets**, thin to four inches. **Broccoli**, plant out those sown in April. **Cabbage** also, especially the sorts which it is desired shall come into use in September and October, in advance of the Winter varieties. **Celery**, plant out a portion for early use. **Cucumbers**, sow successive crops of **Choice** and **Turkey**. **Corn**, **Landreth's Sugar**, plant for a succession. **Endive** sow. **Leeks** thin or transplant. **Peas**, a few may be planted as a succession. Sow **Bloomsdale Ruta-Baga Turnip**.

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

SOUTHERN. Plant **Beans**; transplant **Cabbage**, **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**; and seed may be sown as a succession for Autumn heading—but it is uncertain. **Cucumbers**, **Melons**, and **Squashes** may be planted. Sow **Tomato** for a succession, beginning with the **Early Jersey**, **Acme**, and **Perfection**. The chief labor in the garden had better be directed to what is already in growth; but few seeds sown in hot weather, in a Southern climate, repay the trouble.

Mail us your order for Turnip-Seeds; you will want them in July and August.

JULY.

NORTHERN. This, like June, is the month of labor in the garden. Weeds are in rapid growth, plants are to be set out, and various matters require attention.

Beans, **Landreth's Scarlet** plant for succession. **Beets**, the stock-feeding varieties, **Long Blood**, **Sugar**, **Mangold-Wurzel**, may be planted for stock as late as the first of July. June is, however, much better. **Beets**, **Early Blood-Red Turnip** and **Half Long** for late Winter and Spring use, may be sown. **Cabbage** plant. The winter sorts of **Cabbage** should now be planted out; where many are to be transplanted, it is proper to await a suitable time—a heavy rain or showery weather; but in a small garden **Cabbages** may be transplanted almost at any season by careful watering, and, if need be, shading. **Celery** plant. **Endive** sow. **Peas**, a few may be sown; they seldom do well at this season. **Turnips** of all kinds sow. Don't let the weeds obtain the mastery in the garden.

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

SOUTHERN. Under favorable conditions, plant **Beans**. Transplant **Cabbage**, **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. Transplant **Leeks**. Sow **Nantes Carrots** and **Parsnips**. Sow **Endive** for early crop. A few **Turnips** may be sown. Transplant **Celery** for early supply, and prepare trenches for the main crop. **Spinach** may be sown towards the close of the month. The seed will not vegetate if the ground be dry; watering is practiced by some; the result scarcely repays the labor. **Irish Potatoes** plant. **Cucumbers**, **Short Prolific** and **Jersey Pickle**, plant for pickles. Our remarks on the **Ruta-Baga** apply with increased force in the South, where pasturage is less abundant than in a cooler climate; besides, it is most wholesome food for man as well as beast. Usually, at this season, the extreme heat and prevailing drought render it difficult to get seed to vegetate. If failures occur, the only remedy is to try again under more favorable circumstances. Much depends on the quality of the seed sown. The stale, imported stuff not unfrequently sold only disappoints and annoys. Therefore, we repeat, purchase American grown, and that only the product of reliable persons, obtained direct or through merchants who get their supplies from the *best source* and *irrespective of price*. That offered "*remarkably cheap*" is usually dear in the end.

Have you ordered your seeds for Autumn sowing?

AUGUST.

NORTHERN. The work of this month does not vary materially from the month just closed. **Cabbage**, for Winter use, may head if planted at once. **Celery** earth up; plant for future use. **Endive** plant. **Beans**, **Bush** or **Snap**, plant; tender **Snaps**, gathered late in Autumn, may be preserved in brine (salt and water) for Winter use, and vary but little from those freshly gathered. **Lettuce Foreing** and **Reliable**, sow in drills to head. **Peas** sow. This vegetable is a delicacy in Autumn, and should more frequently appear at table. **Landreth's Extra Early**, sown latter end of this month and beginning of next, perfect before frost. **Spinach**, **Bloomsdale**, sow for Autumn use; for Winter use sow next month. **Radishes** sow, the **Spanish** and **China** for Winter, the **Golden Globe** and **Prussian Scarlet Turnip-rooted** for

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

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

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

Monthly Operations.

Autumn use. **Ruta-Baga** sow without delay, if not already done. Should the ground be dry, work thoroughly and sow in the dust; the seed may vegetate with the first shower. A roller to compress the soil sometimes promotes vegetation; but there is this disadvantage—if heavy, dashing rain immediately ensues, the ground packs and the seed is lost. **Large Early Red Top Globe, Southern Snow-White Globe** and **Amber Globe Turnips** sow early in the month; also the **Sweet German**, don't forget it; the **Earliest Bloomsdale** may be sown until first of September, though it will do well to sow at least a portion earlier, as at a late day it is difficult to remedy a failure.

SOUTHERN. Cabbage Seed, **Reedland Early Drumhead**, sow to head in November. We also commend for family use **Landreths' Earliest, Early Jersey Wakefield, Bloomsdale Early Market, Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, Broccoli** and **Cauliflower** sow, and transplant from an earlier sowing. Sow **Landreths' White-Leaved Collards, Onions**, plant sets for Autumn. **Carrots** sow. **Squash** sow. **Ruta-Baga** sow to make up deficiencies in July sowing. **Turnips** for table use sow at short intervals; **Bloomsdale Swede** is the longest keeper of all turnips. **Potatoes** plant for Winter use. **Lettuce, Forcing**, drill for heading. **Radishes** sow from time to time. **Beets** may be sown for the Winter supply. Sow **Egg Plant** seed protected from hot sun. Seeds directed to be sown this month it may, perhaps, be necessary to defer until the next by reason of heat and drought. Let the young gardener be not disheartened, ultimately success will attend persevering efforts. *His first care is to provide reliable seeds.*

SEPTEMBER.

NORTHERN. Many and varied are the duties which devolve on the gardener at this season. Not only do the growing crops demand attention, but seeds are to be sown to provide the necessary plants for the ensuing spring. **Roots** are to be divided and reset. **Strawberry-beds** planted. **Cabbage, Landreths' Earliest** and **Select Jersey Wakefield** and **Reedland Early Drumhead** sow, to plant out in the Autumn where the locality admits, or box up in cold frame to keep until planting-time in the Spring; the latter end of the month will be time enough to sow in the latitude of Philadelphia. **Turnips**, the **Early Dutch** and **Red Topped**, may be sown the first week in this month if failure has attended earlier efforts. In some sections the fly devours the early sowing. They are less voracious after the nights become cool and the dews heavy. **Celery** earth up. **Corn Salad, Scurvy Grass** and **Chervil** sow for Winter salad. **Lettuce, Speckled Dutch**, sow for Spring planting; the plants to be kept during the Winter in cold frames. Other good sorts for Autumn sowing are the **Bloomsdale Reliable, White Cabbage**, and **Bloomsdale Early Summer, Spinach, Bloomsdale**, sow early in month for Autumn use; later for Winter and Spring. **Turnips** and **Ruta-Baga** cultivate.

SOUTHERN. The work in the garden has commenced in earnest. It is not too late to plant **Beans**. Transplant **Cabbage** sown last month; **Bloomsdale Early Market, Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, Reedland Early Drumhead**, also the **Early Jersey Wakefield**, may still be sown. Towards the close of this and the forepart of next month sow **Bloomsdale Flat Dutch, Late Mountain**, and **Drumhead Savoy Cabbage**, to come in early in the Spring; and, to secure a good supply, sow liberally—the flies will have their share. Transplant **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. Sow more **Turnips, Potatoes** planted last month will require culture. **Onion** seed may be sown for a general crop if **Philadelphia Buttons** or sets to plant are not at hand. **Carrots** sown now will be fit for use in December. **Spinach** may be sown from time to time; **Endive** also. **Celery** plants need tillage. **Lettuce** may be sown; **Golden Curled** and **Landreths' Forcing** are rare sorts. Sow **Radishes** frequently; don't forget **Winter Radishes, China** and **Spanish**. Plant **Bloomsdale Pearl Onion Sets**.

Let us advise the inexperienced gardener to exercise his own judgment in much that may demand his attention. Self-reliance is invaluable, and an occasional failure will be well repaid by the experience it may bring. One thing he will surely learn—that to succeed with any crop the first requisite is **Good Seed**. In vain will he sow and plant and water, if he be enticed to purchase seed of doubtful quality by the quotation of low prices. Usually, low prices for seed always raise a doubt. We do not sell cheap seeds.

OCTOBER.

NORTHERN. The labors of the gardener are varied, and he who neglects duties necessary to be done loses time not to be regained—The Autumn is upon him. The principal labors are the protection of the crops already grown, transplanting others, and setting out **Trees** and **Shrubs**. **Asparagus-beds** dress. **Cabbage-**

plant out in sheltered location and on light land for next season's use. **Beets** and **Carrots** store now or early next month. **Lettuce** plant out for next Spring. **Potatoes** dig. **Spinach** sow at once, if not sown last month. Vacant ground trench. **Bloomsdale Spinach** drill for use in Spring.

SOUTHERN. **Beans** planted last month cultivate. **Cabbage** transplant, also **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. **Turnips** hoe. **Bloomsdale Pearl Onion Sets** set out. This variety is indeed wonderful for early maturity, size and appearance. Orders for next year's sets must be placed with us the preceding Autumn. **Garlic** and **Eschalots** plant. **Spinach** for Winter use sow. **Celery** earth up in dry weather, and transplant from seed bed for further supplies; also **Lettuce** for Spring use. **Radishes** sow as required. **Artichokes** dress preparatory for Winter. **Asparagus-beds** dress. **Strawberries** transplant. **Peas, Landreths' Extra Early**, sow. Plant **Onion Sets, Autumn White Wax, Pearl**, and **Bermuda**. Set out **Onion Sets** for Winter and Spring **Scallions, Bloomsdale Kale** sow for Winter use.

NOVEMBER.

NORTHERN. The season for gardening is drawing to a close; indeed, it is limited to the preservation of roots and hardier vegetables for Winter use, and such operations as may be preparatory to another season. Now is a good time to transplant **Fruit** and **Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery**, etc. On loamy and light land, we prefer decidedly Fall planting, but on heavy soil, or where the subsoil is clay, thus retaining the moisture near the surface, Spring may be a more favorable season; and it is also generally esteemed the best for evergreens. **Asparagus-beds** Winter dress. **Beets** dig and store. **Cabbages** place in safe quarters. **Carrots** dig and store. **Celery** earth up finally. Drain vacant ground if needful. **Horse-radish** dig and store for convenience. **Onions** in store examine. **Parsnips** and **Salsify** dig and pit for convenient access. From 1st to 20th of this month, according to locality, the Winter supply of **Turnips** should be pulled and pitted; read what is said on that point in our pamphlet on Root-Culture.

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

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

DECEMBER.

NORTHERN. **Compost** prepare. **Dung** prepare for hot-beds. **Hotbeds** attend to. **Radish** and **Salad** sow in frames. **Trench** and drain vacant ground. Transplanting trees may still be done.

The most important work in connection with the vegetable garden this month is to make out and mail to us your order for **Landreths' Seed**. Do it without delay.

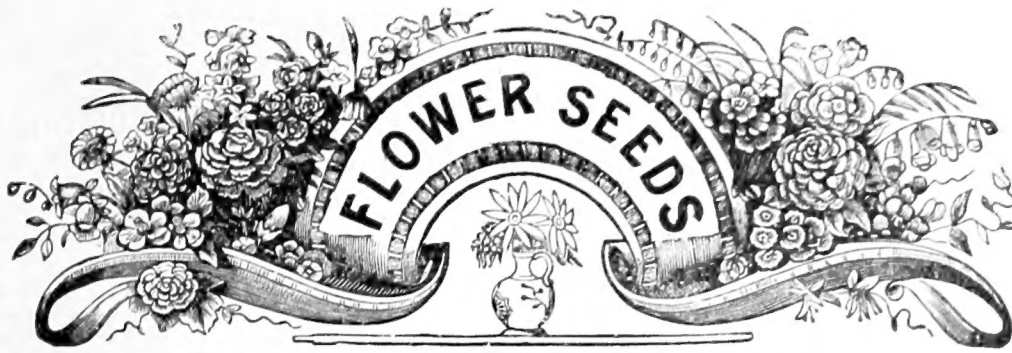
SOUTHERN. In the far South, **Peas** may be sown to succeed those of November. See remarks under that head. **Cabbage** plants, sown in October, will be fit to put out. Sow **Landreths' Earliest, Select Jersey Wakefield**, and **Reedland Early Drumhead** to head in January and February. Sow **Radishes** and **Lettuce**. Look over the **Spinach**, thin it as you collect for daily use. **Onion Sets** may still be planted. Prepare ground for **Carrots**. Earth up **Celery** in dry weather. Tie up **Endive**. Prune **Fruit Trees, Vines**, etc. Transplant all hardy **Trees**.

December closes the year, and if by chance we have dropped a hint of value to those whose experience in country life has been less than ours, or induced a better method, or more regular system in the management of farm or garden, we shall be compensated.

One word in conclusion. Don't forget to order **Landreths' Seeds** early. Order them now, as you might overlook the subject. Make your order out from this Catalogue. We guarantee the safe arrival of seeds. See remarks to purchasers on second page of cover.

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

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



COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING ON EACH PACKET.

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

Postage Free. Prices as indicated.
 Notice remarks on each packet as to depth of covering.

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

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

- 1st Class.**—Sow under glass *early* in Spring (before the Peach has started into bloom), and transplant into small pots, to be turned out at the proper season; or sow *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees put forth), in a sheltered sunny compartment of the garden.
- 2d Class.**—Sow *early* in Spring (when the Peach comes into bloom), or still better in the Autumn immediately after the heat of Summer.
- 3d Class.**—Sow as *early* in the Spring as the earth will permit (usually when the Apple and Cherry are blooming).
- 4th Class.**—Sow *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in a sheltered compartment of the garden.

- 5th Class.**—Sow *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in those positions where it is desired the plants should remain.
- 6th Class.**—At *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees put forth), soak the seed for ten or fifteen hours in tepid water, and sow in those positions where it is desired the plant or plants should remain.
- 7th Class.**—Sow in Autumn or early Winter, in the greenhouse or conservatory, covering the seed to a depth *not exceeding once or twice its diameter*—better perhaps not cover at all. When the plants have reached a suitable size, prick out in the usual manner.

OPEN-AIR CULTURE.

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

The best results will generally be obtained by sowing all the varieties in one plot or bed, sufficiently large to hold all sorts in parallel rows one foot apart, and carefully weeded, and otherwise attended to during the early stages of growth.

Afterwards, when one or two inches high, the young plants can be removed, on a rainy or cloudy, damp day, to permanent positions carefully prepared for their reception, enriched by a previous application of manure or compost.

In the after culture, the most important matter is to keep the beds well thinned, for crowding will defeat all other preparations, while space, which at first seems four times too much, will serve to develop robust plants, which, by their ample leafage and well-developed flowers, will amaze people not familiar with the conditions of ample space necessary to successful plant culture.

STARTING OR FORCING SEEDS IN THE HOUSE.

When it is desired to *hasten the development* of plants, they may be sown in the conservatory or in boxes within the house. Those who have greenhouses hardly need directions, but for those who have had less experience we drop the following hints:

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



ASTER (Queen Margaret).



SWEET ALYSSUM.



HOLLYHOCK (Althea Sinensis).

LANDRETHS' "Jewel Case" OF Flower Seeds.

Very attractive little case of Inlaid Wood.



Price, one dollar. Containing 20 papers Select Flower Seeds. Each paper with colored illustration of flower and directions for culture.

Landreth's Assortment of Flower Seeds, 74 Packets.

Comprising Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, at 5, 10, 15, and 20 cents each, \$4.50 for the assortment, postage included, or HALF THE NUMBER at \$2.50 for the assortment, postage included.

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

If you want the 74-packet assortment at \$4.50, or the 38-packet assortment at \$2.50, send us the money as directed under "Hints to Purchasers" (second cover page).

When we mail the seeds we guarantee delivery.

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

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

GENERAL LIST OF 500 SORTS.



ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon).



AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

Price per Packet, Cts.
Abutilon (Chinese Bell Flower).—Blooms almost continuously in the greenhouse, and does well in the open ground in Summer. May be propagated by seeds or cuttings. Tender perennial, various colors. Height 3 feet. Space between plants 12 inches each way 25
Adonis autumnalis (Pheasant's Eye).—Blood red; flowers during August and September; foliage delicate and beautiful. Hardy annual. 1 foot 5
AGERATUM.—The Ageratums are all very pretty, especially when grown in beds or borders, easy growth, flower abundantly out-of-doors in Summer, or in greenhouse in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making. Plant 6x8 inches
Ageratum conspicuum.—White. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches 10
Ageratum Mexicanum.—Blue. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches 5
ALTHEA SINENSIS ROSEA (Hollyhock).—8 to 8 feet. Various colors 10
 In separate colors 15
 The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow, and all shades of double flowers,

Price per Packet, Cts.
 presenting the most beautiful combination when planned in groups. Perennial.
ALYSSUM MARITIMUM is an annual, flowering from June to November, and all Winter indoors. Is fragrant, makes a very pretty border, and is useful in making small bouquets. The Saxatile compactum and Wierzbeckii are perennials, well adapted for rock work and borders. Plant 5x8 inches.
Alyssum (sweet) *maritimum*.—White. 6 inches 5
Alyssum saxatile compactum.—Golden yellow. 1 foot 5
Alyssum wierzbeckii.—Yellow. 1 foot 5
Amaranthus atropurpureanus.—New dwarf, blood red, drooping. 1 foot 5
Amaranthus caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding).—Red, drooping. 2 feet 5
Amaranthus salicifolius (Fountain Plant).—Is of pyramidal drooping habit, brilliantly tipped with orange, carmine and brown. Height, 4 feet. Plant 10x15 inches. 5
Anemone coronaria.—Mixed colors. 2 feet 10
Anemone fulgens.—Bright vermilion. 1 foot 20

Price per Packet, Cts.
Anemone sylvestris.—White. 6 inches 25
 Anemones, or Wind Flowers, are hardy, perennial bulbous-rooted plants, among the most beautiful of florists' flowers.
THE ANTIRRHINUMS, or Snap Dragons, are hardy perennials, blooming first season if sown early. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants, succeed in any good garden soil.
Antirrhinum majus.—Crimson and white. 1½ feet 5
Antirrhinum nana (Tom Thumb).—Mixed colors. 6 inches. 5
Antirrhinum picturatum.—Tinted varieties mixed. 1 foot 5
The AQUILEGIA, or Columbine, is among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer. Plant 8x10 inches
Aquilegia chrysantha (Columbine).—Golden. 3 feet 10
Aquilegia hybrida.—Mixed. 2 feet 5
Aquilegia skinneri.—Scarlet and yellow. 1½ feet 10

NAVASOTA, TEX.—I planted your seed for twenty years, and find them entirely reliable and of superexcellence.

Price per Packet, Cts.

ASTERS are surpassingly beautiful annual plants. All shades and colors are represented in our assortment. The seed should be sown under glass or in a seed bed, and transplanted into deeply dug, highly enriched soil, mulching with manure and irrigating. Water during a drought is absolutely essential to a healthy vigorous growth. Plant 8x10 inches.

- Aster (Queen Margaret).—Bouquet dwarf. Crimson, violet and white. 1 foot 10
- Aster *chrysanthemum*.—Dwarf. 1 foot 15
- Aster *chrysanthemum*.—Tall. 1½ feet 15
- Aster *cordifolia*.—Double bright colors. White centre. 1½ feet 10
- Aster *globe-flowered*.—Various colored. 1½ feet 15
- Aster *meteor*.—Bright crimson. 1 foot 10
- Aster *mignon*.—Pure white. 1 foot 10
- Aster *peony-flowered*.—Mixed colors. 1 foot 15
- Aster *peony-flowered*.—Dark blood red. 1 foot 15
- Aster *Victoria*.—Sulphur yellow. 1 foot 20
- Aster *Washington*.—Light purple. 1½ feet 10
- Aster *German mixed*.—1½ feet 5
- Asters.—Perennial. Star flowers, various colors. 1 foot 10
- Azalea.—Perennial. Mixed colors. 3 to 4 feet 25

The varieties of this handsome genus of plants are numerous. Colors are white, yellow, orange, scarlet and pink, with intermediate shades. Requires moist, peaty soil or black sandy loamy and shady situation.

BALSAM, Lady's Slipper or Touch-me-not—the latter name derived from the fact that the seed pods, when fully ripe, burst open with the least touch—is a family of beautiful annuals. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers. Plant 10x12 inches.

- Balsam *atrosanguinea*.—Blood red. 2 feet 10
- Carnation.—Striped mixed. 2 feet 5
- Camelia.—White-blotched mixed 2 feet 5
- Rose.—Mixed colors. 1 foot 5
- Sofferino.—Striped and spotted. 2 feet 5
- The King.—Bright scarlet. 2 feet 10
- Double.—White, pure, for bouquets. 2 feet 10
- Double.—Mixed. 2 feet 5

Begonia.—Beautiful hothouse or greenhouse plants, or during Summer in the garden. Require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Propagated by seeds, cuttings, or division of tubers. Plant 10x12 inches

Begonia hybrida.—Tuberous-rooted. Mixed colors. 2 feet 25

Price per Packet, Cts.

- Begonia rex hybrida**.—Fibrous rooted. Mixed colors, handsome foliage. 6 inches 25
- BELLIS**.—The Daisy is a perennial plant of poetical celebrity. Native of England and Scotland. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hot bed. Plant 4x6 inches.
 - Mixed colors 10
 - Longfellow, double rose 15
 - Double white 15

Bocconia Japonica.—Magnificent foliage plants. Perennial Height, 4 feet. Plant 20x20 inches 10

Cacalia, or Flora's Paint Brush, is a very pretty annual, in flower from July to October. Plant 6x8 inches

Cacalia coccinea (Tassel Flower)—Scarlet. 18 inches 5

Cacalia lutea (Tassel Flower).—Yellow. 18 inches 5

Calceolaria.—Beautiful greenhouse plants, with pocket-shaped flowers mottled and spotted

Calceolaria hybrida.—Mixed colors. 15 inches 50

Calceolaria tigrina.—Spotted. 15 inches 50

Calendula.—Handsome hardy annuals, commonly called Cape or Pot marigold. Bloom continuously all the season. Easy culture. Plant 5x10 inches.

Calendula maritima.—Double yellow. 1 foot 5

Calendula officinalis meteor.—Double striped orange. 1 foot 5

Calendula poncei.—Double white. 1 foot 5

Calendula (Prince of Orange).—Dark golden double. 1 foot 5

CALLIOPSIS, or **Coreopsis** are hardy annual plants of easy culture, very beautiful, especially when grown in clusters. Plant 6x8 inches.

Calliopsis atrosanguinea.—Blood red. 1 foot 5

Calliopsis drummondii.—Golden, with crimson centre. 1 foot 5

Calliopsis marmorata.—Brown, yellow and crimson. 1½ feet 5

Calliopsis.—Mixed, all colors. 2 feet 5

Calliopsis hybrida.—New double mixed. 1 foot 5

CAMPANULA.—The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell) claims a situation in all gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil. Plant 8x12 inches

Campanula pyramidalis (Pyramidal Bell Flower). 2 feet 5

Campanula calicanthema (Cup and Saucer).—Mixed colors. 2 feet 5

Campanula rotundiflora (Hare Bell).—White and blue. 2 feet 5

Campanula speculum (Venus' Looking Glass).—Blue and white. 2 feet 5

Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell).—Mixed colors, double and single. 2 feet 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

Cannas are mostly tropical, half hardy, perennial plants, with elegant foliage and showy flowers; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or singly on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about twelve hours, sow in hot-bed, plant out when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost, and keep in moderately warm cellar. Plant 15x20 inches

Canna aurantiaca.—Golden. 4 feet 5

Canna coccinea.—Scarlet. 3 feet 5

Canna Marechal Vaillant.—Orange. 5 feet

Canna dwarf French.—Mixed colors. 3 feet 10

Canna Indica.—Mixed sorts. 4 feet 5

CELOSIA—The Cockscombs are tender annuals, require rich soil, will attain rich color and large size by repeated shiftings; cut off side flowers and leave one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade the head may be preserved during the Winter. Plant 12x16 inches

Celosia cristata, coccinea nana (Dwarf Cockscomb).—Scarlet. 2 feet 10

Celosia cristata.—Mixed

Celosia cristata plumosa (feathered Cockscomb).—3 feet 5

Celosia cristata aurantiaca (Orange Cockscomb).—3 feet 5

CENTAUREAS are hardy annuals, of easy culture. The white-leaved varieties, *Candidissima*, *Clementei* and *Gymnocarpa*, are valuable for borders and ribbon bedding. The other varieties make beautiful additions to the flower bed. Plant 8x10 inches

Centaurea Americana (Star Thistle).—Lilac. 2 feet 5

Centaurea candidissima.—Silver-leaved. 1 foot 10

Centaurea cyanus (Blue Bottle).—Mixed colors. 1½ feet 5

Centaurea moschata (Sweet Sultan).—Purple. 1 foot 5

CHEIRANTHUS CHERI Wall Flower is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful, fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter. Plant 4x8 inches

Wall Flower.—Single mixed. 2 feet 5

Wall Flower.—Dwarf, brown, double. 1 foot 10

Wall Flower.—Double yellow 1½ feet 10

Chrysanthemum.—The annual varieties are hardy, very pretty, especially when grown in masses. Easy culture, stand the heat, require rich soil.

Chrysanthemum coronarium.—Mixed colors. 1 foot 5

Chrysanthemum burridgeanum.—Crimson and white. 1 foot 5

Chrysanthemum (Eclipse).—Golden yellow. 1 foot 5



BALSAM (Lady's slipper).



CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell).



CALENDULA (Cape Marigold).



CALCEOLARIA.

LANDRETH'S PRICE-LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.



CALLIOPSIS OF COREOPSIS.



DELPHINIUM (Larkspur).



DAHLIA SINENSIS (China Pink).



DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS (Carnation Pink).

Price per Packet, Cts.

CINERARIA.—The flowers of the Cinerarias are after the habit of the herbaceous Aster; petals of many colors, eyes of different shades. Hardy greenhouse annuals; very attractive during Winter and Spring. The Maritime varieties are half-hardy perennials, desirable for borders and ribbon bedding.

Cineraria hybrida.—Mixed colors. 2 feet 25

Calliopsis, or Coreopsis are hardy annual plants of easy culture, very beautiful, especially when grown in clusters. Plant 6x8 inches

Cineraria hybrida.—Extra select dwarf. 1 foot 50

Cineraria maritima candidissima.—Silver foliage. 2 feet 5

Cleome grandiflora or Arboorea—Rose-colored shades. The Cleome requires rich soil. It is a half-hardy annual; blooms continuously through the Summer and is quite showy. Height 3 feet. Plant 12x12 inches 5

Clianthus dampierii.—Scarlet. The Clianthus, or Glory Pea, is a tender perennial, bearing scarlet pea-shaped flowers; succeeds best in greenhouse. 3 feet 20

Coleus, var.—Is a tender perennial foliage plant, principally used for borders and edgings. The brilliant shades of bronze, yellow, green, crimson and red make it very attractive. Raised from seeds or cuttings. Plant out when all danger of frost is past. Remove to greenhouse in Fall. 1 foot. Plant 8x8 inches 25

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

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

Dahlia.—Various colors, double. 5 feet 15

Dahlia.—Various colors, single. 5 feet 5

Dahlia.—Various colors, dwarf double. 3 feet 15

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

Delphinium (Tall Rocket Larkspur)—3 feet 5

Delphinium (Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, var.)—1 foot 5

Delphinium consolida (Branching Larkspur, var.)—2 feet 5

Delphinium elatum (Bee Larkspur, var.)—3 feet 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

Delphinium formosum.—Blue and White. 2 feet 5

Delphinium grandiflora costatum.—Blue. 2 feet 10

Delphinium ranunculoides flowered, var.—1 foot

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

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

Dianthus Caryophyllus (Carnation Pink).—Double striped. Extra. 2 feet 20

Dianthus Caryophyllus (Carnation Pink).—Dwarf red grenade. 1½ feet 10

Dianthus chinensis (China Pink).—Double variety. 1 foot 5

Dianthus heddewigii (Japan Pink).—Double variety. 1 foot 5

Dianthus diadematus.—Dwarf, double mixed. 1 foot 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitalis purpurea (Purple Fox Glove).—4 feet 5

Digitalis alba (White Fox Glove). 4 feet 5

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

Digitalis maculata (Spotted Fox glove).—3 feet 10

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

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

Eschscholtzia Californica (California Poppy).—Yellow. 1 foot 5

Eschscholtzia alba.—White. 1 foot 5

Eschscholtzia crocea.—Orange. 1 foot 5

Eschscholtzia crocea striata.—Striped. 1 foot 5

Eschscholtzia.—Mixed, various colors. 1 foot 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

Eschscholtzia crocea, fl. pl.—Double flowered. 1 foot 10

Fuchsia (Lady's Eardrop).—The Fuchsia is a well-known and favorite flower, of easy culture. Tender perennial, requiring shade and moisture. 2 feet 50

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

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

Gaillardia picta lorenziana.—Bright colors. 2 feet 10

Gaillardia picta.—Mixed. 2 feet 5

Geranium pelargonium.—Half-hardy perennials.—2 feet. Sow in seed bed in Spring, keep moist and plant out in rich sandy loam. Cuttings may be easily started in pots if kept moist and shady. Take up in the Fall, pot and keep in a moderately cool cellar during Winter.

Scarlet Choice 10

Tom Thumb 10

Choice Mixed 50

Gillia.—Neat, unpretending annuals, long in bloom, easy culture, fine for rockwork. Plant 3x5 inches.

Gillia capitata.—Blue 5

Gillia tricolor.—Three colors 5

Gillia.—Mixed 5

Gladiolus.—Half-hardy perennials; various colors and shades of colors. 3 feet. Plant 8x8 inches 5

GLOXINIA HYBRIDA.—Various colors. The Gloxinias are tender perennials, suited to the conservatory or greenhouse. Their large bell-shaped flowers are of great beauty, shaded, spotted, and marked in the most attractive style. Bloom second year. 1 foot 50

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

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower).—The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The varieties are all annuals. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden. Plant 20x30 inches.

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

Helianthus nanus.—Dwarf double, orange. 3 feet 5

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

Helianthus argophyllus (Texas Silver Leaf). Striped. 6 feet 5

Helianthus Californicus.—Golden. 6 feet 5

Heliotropium.—The Heliotrope is a sweet-scented tender perennial. Blue flowers. Grows freely in the garden or greenhouse. Fine for bouquets. 2 feet 10



LATHYRUS ODORATUS==Sweet Peas.

Price per Packet, Cts.

- Hibiscus is a very showy flower. Africanus is annual; the Moscheutos or Rose Mallow is perennial. Plant 10x10 inches.
- Hibiscus africanus.**—Yellow and brown. 2 feet 5
- Hibiscus moscheutos.**—White and rose. 3 feet 5
- Hollyhock.**—See Althea.
- Hyacinthus candicans.**—White. Cape Hyacinth is a very handsome, fragrant perennial, suitable for the centre of a bed, or singly in lawn. 4 feet 10
- IBERIS** candytuft, a well-known favorite, is a hardy annual, very pretty in beds or masses. Seed may be sown in the Fall for early flowering. Plant 3x8 inches.
- Iberis amara** (White Candytuft).—1 foot 5
- Iberis coronaria** (Rocket Candytuft).—White. 1 foot 5
- Iberis carminea** (Carmine Candytuft).—1 foot 5
- Iberis odorata.**—White. 1 foot 5
- Iberis purpurea.**—Purple. 1 foot 5
- Iberis, var.**—Mixed colors. 1 foot 5
- Ice Plant.**—See Mesembryanthemum.
- Ipomopsis** are hardy biennials, natives of the South; very beautiful.
- Ipomopsis aurantiaca.**—Golden. 2 feet 5
- Ipomopsis elegans** (Scarlet Cantua).—3 feet 5
- Lantana hybrida.**—Various shades. Tender perennials; easily raised from seed or increased by cuttings. Fine bedding plants. The flowers are of brilliant changeable colors. 2 feet 10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William).



DIGITALIS PURPUREA (Fox Glove).



ESCHSCHOLTZIA.



FUCHSIA.



NASTURTIUM or Tropæolum.

Price per Packet, Cts.

Martinia fragrans.—Variegated. The fragrant *Martinia* is a beautiful annual, producing a profusion of large Gloxinia-like flowers, blotched and shaded. Sow seed in May. 2 feet 5

Marigold.—See *Tagetes*.

MATHIOLA.—Ten Weeks' Stock or Gilly Flower, is a half-hardy annual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring, and transplant to rich ground. Plant 8x10 inches.

Mathiola annua alba.—White. 1 foot 5

Mathiola annua coccinea.—Scarlet. 1 foot 5

Mathiola annua purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot 5

Mathiola annua, var.—Mixed colors. 1 foot 5

Mathiola simplicaulis, var.—The Brompton stock is a biennial or perennial, beautiful colors and shades of colors. Grows more branching than the ten weeks' stock. Sow in May, and when about two inches high, pot singly to protect during Winter. 1 foot 10

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum (Ice Plant).—White. Start in hot bed and transplant to border middle of Summer. Highly ornamental and curious. From its glittering surface is sometimes called Diamond Plant. Plant 8x8 inches. 1 foot 5

Mignonette.—See *Reseda*.

MIMOSA SENSITIVA (Sensitive Plant).—Various colors. The sensitive plant, from its mysterious irritability, is very curious and interesting. Of easy culture. 1 foot. Plant 6x8 inches 5

Mimulus cardinalis (Monkey Flower).—Scarlet. 1 foot 10

Mimulus moschatus (Musk Plant).—Yellow. 8 inches 10
Annuals, though classed in the greenhouse as perennials. Succeed best in moist soil, partly shaded.

Price per Packet, Cts.

MIRABILIS JALAPA.—Marvel of Peru, or Four o'Clock, is a very pretty annual of vigorous growth. The flowers are brilliant, singularly mixed and varied on the same plant. 2 feet. Plant 8x12 inches 5

Myosotis palustris.—Blue. The "Forget-me-not" is a modest, pretty little flower, a favorite with every one. Half-hardy perennial. 6 inches. Plant 5x5 inches 10

NASTURTIUM OR TROPÆOLUM.—Whether in country or town no flower garden, lawn or front yard should be without a bed or mass large enough to be strikingly effective, or a well-made ribbon of Dwarf Nasturtiums; for, with the exception of the Sweet Pea, of modern introduction, no half-hardy annual approaches the Nasturtium in brilliant effect when shown in mass. No one, after giving space to a large bed of good varieties, will ever again be without this most gorgeous addition to his garden.

The new sorts of Nasturtiums should not be confounded with the old-fashioned garden Nasturtium, for the new varieties are surpassingly beautiful. The flowers borne profusely of a wide range of shade and combinations—the foliage differing in all tones of green, designate the Nasturtium as a first-class bedding plant, indispensable in every ornamental plot of land.

The Nasturtium will flourish on almost any soil, indeed often best on poor soil, as on rich land there is a tendency to run too much to foliage. It will flourish under prolonged drouth and continue to flower till killed by frost. The plant will be found proof against insect depredations; its acrid juice seeming to prevent the attack of insects destroying other ornamental plants in the garden. The young shoots taste like water cress, which, botanically, is the true Nasturtium.

The tall varieties may be planted with good effect upon rock-work, against fences or trellises. There are no annual climbing plants more showy, and in addition they are strictly reliable, for even on poor soil they will reach to a height of ten feet by Autumn. For purposes of effective display

SWEET PEAS (Continued).

Indigo King.—Fine large flower, black-blue in centre. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 20 cents.

Princess of Wales.—White, shaded with blue and lavender. Intermediate in time of blooming. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 15 cents.

Boreatton.—A profuse bearer of mammoth flowers of a purple mahogany. Late in time of blooming. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 20 cents.

Improved Painted Lady.—An early and profuse bearer of large white flowers, suffused with pink, exceedingly fragrant. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 20 cents.

Purple Prince.—Bronze and maroon, wings purple-blue, fine sort. Intermediate. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 20 cents.

Queen of Isles.—Large flowers, mottled rose and scarlet. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 20 cents.

Splendor.—Bright crimson shaded off to rose-pink, large flowers of striking habit. Late bloomer. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 20 cents.

Mrs. Sankey.—Pure white large flowers, borne in trusses, very showy. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 20 cents.

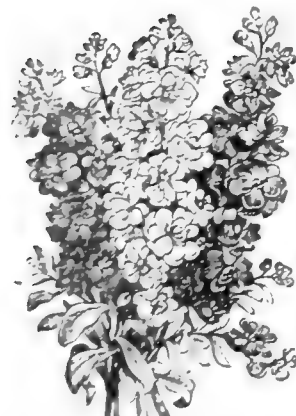
Grand Blue.—Very showy, a blue-purple with bright blue wings dashed with mauve, very effective. Late bloomer. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 20 cents.

Eckford's Mixed.—A selection of the finest English varieties offered at a lower price than the separated sorts. It should be sown in quantities of a pound to produce showy effect. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 15 cents; per pound, \$1.50.

Mixed New Sorts.—A selection of the finest sorts, not Eckford's. The price is low and the seed should be sown by the pound, which we offer at the low price of \$1.00. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 15 cents.



GAILLARDIA



MATHIOLA (Ten Weeks' Stock).

LANDRETHS' PRICE-LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.

NASTURTIUMS—(Continued).

the seed must be sown in quantity, five to six ounces being required to furnish plants enough to cover a bed ten feet in diameter.

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

DWARF NASTURTIUMS.

Empress of India.—Foliage purple-blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers, a profuse bloomer of a most showy class. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 30 cents; per ¼ lb., \$1.00.

King of Tom Thumbs.—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson, a brilliant effective sort. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per ¼ lb., 75 cents.

Bronze Curled.—Flowers of a bronze metallic lustre, a very distinct color. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per ¼ lb., 50 cents.

Cattell's Crimson.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per ¼ lb., 50 cents.

Pearl.—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing a pleasing effect. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per ¼ lb., 75 cents.

Dwarf Mixed.—A mixture of the best dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom, an agreeable effect, in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per ¼ lb., 50 cents.

TALL NASTURTIUMS.

Pearl.—Delicate creamy-white flowers contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per ¼ lb., 50 cents.

Spit Fire.—Remarkable in its intensity of startling brilliancy; one of the finest sorts. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 25 cents; per ¼ lb., 90 cents.

Dunnett's Orange.—A very vigorous grower producing a showy deep orange flower. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per ¼ lb., 75 cents.

Tall Bright Rose.—Very choice sort, producing a rose colored flower, quite distinct from usual colors. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents; per ¼ lb., 75 cents.

Tall Mixed.—A combination in one paper of many tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per ¼ lb., 50 cents.

Price per Packet, Cts.

Nemophila.—The Nemophila or Grove Love is a hardy annual, of dwarf habit, producing cheerful blue, violet and white flowers, suitable for edges or borders. 8 inches 5

Nicrenbergia.—Half-hardy perennial, slender branching habit, with yellow-white and violet flowers. 1 foot 5

Nigella damascena.—The Nigella, Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush, is a hardy annual. Flowers of various shades of blue. Easy culture. 15 inches 5

Pæonia.—Hardy perennial, with bunches of tuberous roots. Sow seed in seed bed in Spring and plant out in the Fall, protecting with litter the first season. After that, little care is required, except to keep ground clean and rich. 2 feet 5

PAP AVER (Poppy).—The first four varieties of Poppies are annuals. The others, Bracteatum, Croceum, and Orientale, are perennials. Sow seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall—better in the Fall, as the plant has more time to develop. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers. Plant 5x5 inches.

Papaver carnation.—Various colors. 15 inches 5

Papaver pæony-flowered.—Various colors. 15 inches 5

Papaver ranunculus-flowered.—White. 15 inches 5

Papaver bracteatum.—Scarlet. 2 feet 5

PEPPER CELESTIAL, var.—Chinese variety, highly ornamental, bearing abundance of fruit, from one to two inches long, green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Annual. 2 feet. Plant 12x12 inches 5

PEPPER (Red Cluster or very small Cayenne)—Scarlet. The fruit on the plant, as plentiful as foliage, produces a beautiful effect. Annual. 2 feet. Plant 10x10 inches 5

PETUNIAS are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the greenhouse they may be classed as perennials. Cuttings from potted plants may be struck at any time. No plant is of more universal application than the Petunia. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse it produces most beautiful flowers in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced. Plant 8x12 inches.

Petunia hybrida.—Mixed colors. 2 feet 5

Petunia purpurea—Purple. 2 ft. 5

Petunia (Belle Etoile).—New, white and purple. 2 feet 10

Price per Packet, Cts.

Petunia grandiflora.—Large flowered. 2 feet 5

Petunia, fl. pl.—Double-flowering hybrid. Mixed. 2 feet 5

PHLOX DRUMMONDII in all its varieties of colors and shades, comprises most elegant annual border flowers, blooming from July to November. Should have rich light soil. The seed may be sown in hotbed in March, and the plants planted out in June, or, when ground becomes warm, may be sown where they are to stand. Plant 4x6 inches.

Phlox Drummondii.—Various colors. 1 foot 5

Phlox Drummondii coccinea.—Scarlet. 1 foot 5

Phlox Drummondii alba.—White 10

Phlox Drummondii atropurpurea striata.—Dark striped 10

Phlox Drummondii delicata.—Rose, with white centre 10

Phlox Drummondii oculata.—White-eyed 5

Phlox Drummondii nanacompecta.—Dwarf, mixed 10

PHLOX SUPERBA, or decussata.—Perennial Phlox, blooms from May to November, producing a great variety of beautiful flowers. Perfectly hardy, requiring little or no protection during the Winter. Seed sown in the Fall will produce fine plants the following year. Mixed colors. 3 feet. Plant 10x12 inches 10

PORTULACA, though one of the most common, is one of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over 6 inches high. Any one can grow it in any garden. Plant 8x8 inches.

Portulaca alba.—White 5

Portulaca aurantiaca.—Orange 5

Portulaca aurea striata.—Gold striped 10

Portulaca splendens.—Mixed colors 5

Portulaca Thellusonii.—Scarlet 5

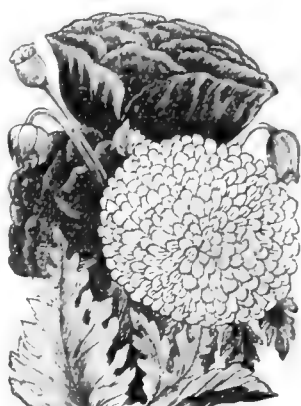
Portulaca, fl. pl.—Double flowering, mixed colors 20

Primula auricula, var.—Half-hardy perennial, produces beautiful flowers of various colors and shades. Sow seed in box early in Spring or outdoors in Autumn; protect well during Winter. Rich soil, 6 inches. Plant 5x6 inches 25

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



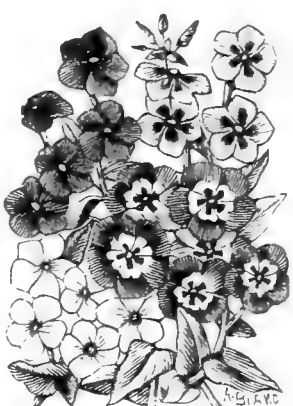
MIRABILIS JALAPA (Four o'clock)



PAP AVER (Poppy).



PETUNIA.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

LANDRETH'S PRICE-LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.

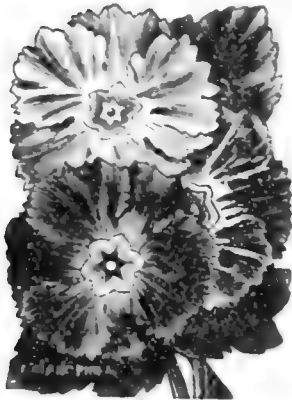
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Price per Packet, Cts.

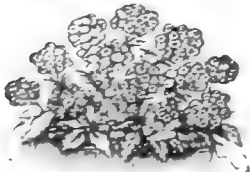
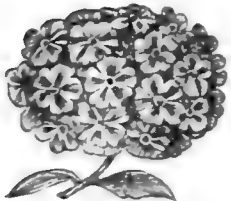
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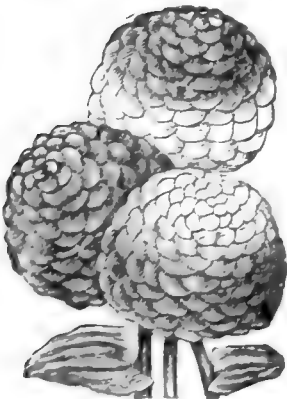
PRIMULA



PRIMULA SINENSIS
(Chinese Primrose).



RESEDA



ZINNIAS.

PRIMULA SINENSIS (Chinese Primrose var.)—The Chinese Primrose is a beautiful tender perennial, cultivated for greenhouse and conservatory decoration. The single varieties may be planted out of doors in Summer. Flowers beautifully variegated, spotted and fringed. Sow seed in shallow pans, with a pane of glass laid over the top to prevent evaporation or the necessity of frequent watering. 6 inches 25

Primula veris (Cowslip).—The Primula veris, or English Cowslip, hardy perennial, is a well-known favorite. Flowers mostly yellow and red. Propagated by seeds or division of roots. 6 inches. Plant 5 to 6 inches 10

Pyrethrum aureum (Golden Feather).—Orange. 1 foot 10

Pyrethrum roseum.—Rose. 18 inches 10

Hardy perennials, easy culture. Pyrethrum roseum is the Insect Powder plant.

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

Reseda ameliorata (Pyramidal Mignonette).—Brown tinted. 10 inches 5

Reseda aurea (Golden Queen).—10 inches 5

Reseda machet Dwarf.—Large red. 6 inches 25

Reseda odorata (Sweet Mignonette).—Brown and buff. 10 inches 5

Reseda Upright.—White. 20 in. 5

RICINUS. The Ricinus, or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a very showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups. Plant 20x20 inches.

Ricinus macrocarpus.—Dwarf green. 5 feet 5

Ricinus sanguineus.—Red. 10 ft. 5

Ricinus Gibsoni.—Dark red. 5 ft. 5

Ricinus, var.—Mixed colors. 10 feet 5

SALVIA.—Half-hardy perennials. Sow seed in hotbed or box in house, and plant out when ground is warm. Must be taken up in the Fall. Plant 8x8 inches.

Salvia argentia.—White. 3 feet 5

Salvia coccinea splendens (Scarlet Sage)—2 feet 5

Salvia patens.—Blue. 1 foot 25

Salvia splendens.—Bright scarlet 20

SCABIOSA.—A well-known annual. Easy culture, blooms all the season. The varieties are all beautiful and presents a pleasing appearance in garden clusters, or bouquets. Plant 6x8 inches.

SCABIOSA ATROPURPUREA.—Purple. 2 feet 5

SCABIOSA COCCINEA.—Scarlet. 1 foot 6 inches 5

SCABIOSA STELLATA.—Starry. 2 feet 5

SCABIOSA, var.—Mixed. 2 feet 5

Schizanthus.—Mixed. The Schizanthus, in all its varieties, is a very pretty annual, blooming freely till late, but attaining its highest perfection when grown in pots in the greenhouse. 2 feet. 6x10 inches 5

Sensitive Plant.—See Mimosa

Snap Dragon.—See Antirrhinum

Solanum.—The Ornamental Egg Plant, white and scarlet, is an annual, presenting a very pleasing effect. 20 inches 5

Sweet William.—See Dianthus

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

Tagetas erecta (African Marigold).—Yellow and orange. 2½ feet 5

Tagetas patula (Tall French Marigold).—Dark brown. 2 feet 5

Tagetas patula nana (Dwarf French Marigold).—Dark brown. 1 foot 5

Tagetas signata pumila.—Yellow striped. 15 inches 5

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

Vinca alba (Periwinkle).—White 5

Vinca rosea (Periwinkle).—Rose 5

VIOLA (Pansy).
Viola tricolor, popularly known by the names Pansy, Heart's-ease, and Johnny Jump-up, is a half-hardy perennial, a favorite with everyone. Flowers of every conceivable combination of beautiful colors and also separate and distinctly marked. Sow out of doors in the Fall; under glass during Winter or very early in the Spring. Transplant to the richest soil. Plant 6x8 inches.

Viola alba.—White 5

Viola cœrulea.—Blue 5

Viola.—Large yellow 5

Viola tricolor imperialis.—Blotched 5

Viola tricolor, var.—Mixed 5

Viola tricolor odorata (Sweet Violet) 5

Viola Faust (King of the Blacks) 5

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

Whitlavia grandiflora.—Blue. 1 foot 5

Whitlavia gloxinoides.—White and blue. 1 foot 5

Wigandia caracasana.—4 feet 1

Wigandia vigieri.—4 feet 1

Half-hardy perennials; beautiful foliage.

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

Zinnia.—Double, white, scarlet, purple and orange—separate colors. 2 feet 5

Zinnia, mixed.—All colors. 2 feet 5

Zinnia, Dwarf Double.—Mixed. 1½ feet 5

Vines and Climbers.

Ampelopsis veitchi (Japan Ivy).—Hardy perennial; clings to stone or brick. Rapid climber after once started, covering a large space in a short period. Green in Summer, scarlet in Autumn. 50 feet 5

Aristolochia siphon (Dutchman's Pipe).—Yellow and purple. Hardy perennial, rapid grower, large leaves. Requires plenty of water. 20 feet 15

Cardiospermum (Balloon Vine).—White. Is an annual of rapid growth from seed sown in Spring. Height 10 feet. Plant 20x20 inches 5

Clematis.—The Clematis are hardy perennials, of rapid growth, on trellis or netting. The Clematis flammula is the old variety Virgin's Bower, or Traveler's Joy. Fine foliage and clusters of small white fragrant flowers. The other varieties are large-flowered and very showy.

Clematis coccinea.—Scarlet. 12 feet 25

Clematis flammula (Virgin's Bower).—White. 12 feet 5

Clematis Jackmanii.—Blue and white. 12 feet 50

Cobea Scandens.—Purple. Greenhouse perennial, of rapid growth, bearing great number of bell-shaped flowers. Start the seed in damp sand in a warm place. 15 feet 10

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.—Mixed. The Convolvulus major, or Morning Glory, is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for porches or arbors. 12 feet 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

Hodysarium coronarium (French Honeysuckle).—Red and white. Perennial. 6 feet . . . 5

IPOMEA.—The Ipomeas are amongst the most beautiful of annual running vines. Easy culture, free growth.

Ipomea bono nox (Evening Glory, Good Night).—Tender annual. 15 feet . . . 5

Ipomea coccinea (Star Ipomea, or Scarlet Morning Glory).—12 feet . . . 5

Ipomea grandiflora (Large Purple Morning Glory).—12 feet . . . 5

Ipomea noctiflora (Moon Flower).—White. 20 feet . . . 5

Ipomea quamoclit (Crimson Cypress Vine).—10 feet . . . 5

Ipomea quamoclit alba (White Cypress Vine).—10 feet . . . 5

Ipomea umbellata.—Yellow. 10 feet . . . 10

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS (Everlasting Peas).—Pink and white. 10 feet in height . . . 5

Maurandia barclayana.—A tender perennial, flowering profusely in the fall. Succeeds best in greenhouse. 10 feet . . . 5

MOMORDICAS are beautiful, half-hardy annuals, producing fleshy ovate fruit; golden and scarlet when ripe. The fruit when ripe, preserved in spirits, is used to cure flesh wounds. Plant 10x10 inches.

Momordica balsamina (Balsam Apple).—Yellow. 10 feet in height . . . 5

Momordica charantea (Balsam Pear).—Yellow. 10 feet in height . . . 5

Myrsiphyllum asparagoides (Smilax).—White. Smilax Vine is a greenhouse perennial, largely used by florists to decorate, make bouquets, wreaths, etc. Plant seeds in a warm part of greenhouse, in a loamy leafy soil. 10 feet . . . 10

Passiflora.—Purple, violet and white. The Passion Flower is a half-hardy perennial, in favorable situations grows vigorously, and produces a profusion of beautiful flowers. 20 feet . . . 5

Phaseolus multiflorus (Scarlet Running Bean).—Annual. 10 feet . . . 5

Thunbergia.—Handsome climbing greenhouse perennials, but will succeed in open ground as annuals if planted in a warm sunny border, peat and loamy soil. Start seed in pots. Plant 6x3 inches.

Thunbergia alata.—Buff. 5 feet . . . 5

Thunbergia alba.—White. 5 feet . . . 5

Thunbergia aurantiaca.—Orange.—5 feet . . . 5

Thunbergia, var.—Mixed. 5 feet . . . 5

Tropæolum. See Nasturtium.

Trailing Plants.

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

Clintonia.—White and purple. 6 inches . . . 10

Convolvulus Mauritanicus.—Tricolored. 2 feet. Plant 6x10 inches . . . 5

Price per packet, Cts.

Convolvulus minor.—Rose, purple and white. Hardy annual, handsome flowers, suitable for vases, hanging baskets and small borders. Single plants at intervals on a lawn have a pretty effect. 1 foot. Plant 6x10 inches . . . 5

Linaria cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy).—Lilac . . . 5

Lobelia alba.—White . . . 5

Lobelia erinus speciosa.—Blue . . . 5

Lobelia gracilis.—Light blue . . . 5

Tender annuals, rich colors.

Nolana prostrata (Trailing Nolana).—Blue and violet. Handsome annual, stems branching and covered with bell-shaped flowers. Sow seed early in Spring. Plant 8x10 inches . . . 5

Sanvitalia procumbens.—Annual. Forms a mat of deep green foliage, covered with a profusion of golden flowers. Plant 10x10 inches . . . 5

VERBENA.—The Verbenas are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. The flowers are continuous, brilliant and of all colors. Plant 10x10 inches.

Verbena auricula-flowered.—White eye . . . 10

Verbena candidissima.—White . . . 5

Verbena cœrulea.—Blue . . . 5

Verbena coccinea oculata.—Scarlet eye . . . 10

Verbena hybrida.—Extra select. Mixed . . . 10

Verbena hybrida.—Mixed . . . 5

Verbena striata.—Italian striped . . . 5

Everlasting Flowers.

Acroclinium.—Mixed, white and rose. 1 foot . . . 5

Acroclinium.—Mixed, double flowered. 1 foot . . . 10

Half-hardy annuals of free growth.

Ammobium grandiflora.—White. Hardy annual. Its silvery white petals and yellow stamens present a pleasing contrast. Height 18 inches. Plant 8x10 inches . . . 5

GOMPHRENA, Globe Amaranthus, Bachelor's Button, well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers should be fully matured before being gathered. Plant 8x10 inches.

Gomphrena globosa alba.—White. 1 foot . . . 5

Gomphrena globosa haageana. Orange. 1 foot . . . 5

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

Gomphrena globosa purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot . . . 5

Gomphrena globosa, var.—Mixed. 1 foot . . . 5

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

Price per Packet, Cts.

ter decoration. Require rich soil. Plant 6x8 inches.

Helichrysum album.—Pure white. 20 inches . . . 5

Helichrysum compositum aurea.—Large golden . . . 5

Helichrysum nanum.—Dwarf, double, mixed . . . 5

Helichrysum, var.—Single, mixed . . . 5

Helipterum Sanfordii.—Golden. Annual. Produces flowers in clusters. Used for Winter bouquets. 1 foot . . . 5

RHODANTHE.—Tender annuals, requiring care. Sow seed in hot bed early in Spring, and do not plant out till all danger of frost is past. Bloom is like the dwarf semi-double Sunflower. Plant 8x10 inches.

Rhodanthe atrosanguinea.—Purple and violet. 1 foot . . . 5

Rhodanthe Manglesii.—Rose. 1 foot . . . 5

Rhodanthe, var.—Mixed. 1 foot . . . 5

XERANTHEMUM.—Hardy annuals, bearing flowers in profusion. Much prized for Winter bouquets. Height, 2 feet. Plant 8x8 inches.

Xeranthemum album.—White. 1 foot . . . 5

Xeranthemum purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot . . . 5

Xeranthemum superbissimum . . . 5



SCABIOSA.



GOURDS.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS and Fruited Vines.

Abobra viridiflora.—Tuberous-rooted perennial, bearing small scarlet fruit, presenting quite a showy appearance. 6 feet . . . 5

Bryonopsis erithrocarpa.—Tender annual with green fruit, changing to scarlet and white. Pretty foliage. 8 feet . . . 5

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

Cucumis flexiosis (Snake Cucumber). 8 feet . . . 5

Cucumis perennia (Cucumber Vine). 6 feet . . . 5

Rapid growing annuals, very pretty.



RESEDA (Mignonette).

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

Large Bottle . . . 5

Small Bottle . . . 5

Dipper Gourd . . . 5

Hercules' Club . . . 5

Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd . . . 5

Mock Orange, striped . . . 5

Egg Gourd . . . 5

Sugar Trough . . . 5

Mixed Gourds, small . . . 5

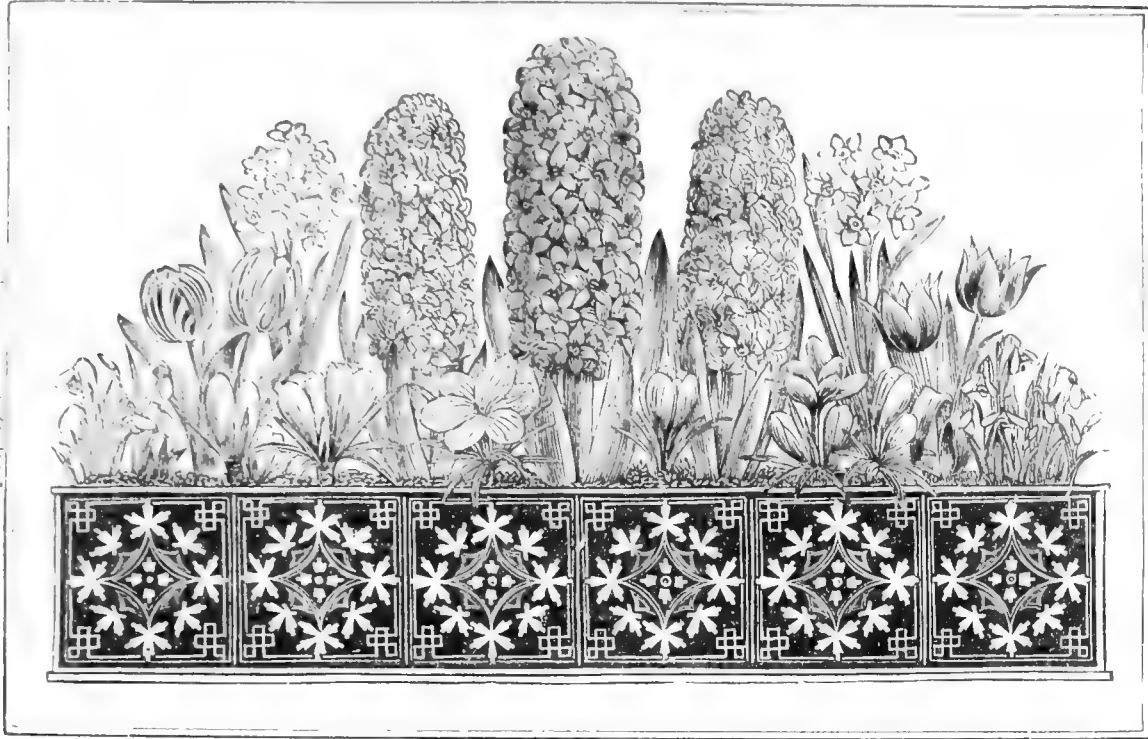
Mixed Gourds, large . . . 5



TAGETAS (Marigold).

DUTCH BULBS.

FOR FALL PLANTING.



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

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



RICINUS (Castor Bean)

BULBOUS ROOTS.

FOR SPRING PLANTING.



VIOLA TRICOLOR (Pansy)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| AMARYLLIS | Assorted Varieties | LILIUM LANCEFOLIUM RUBRUM. | |
| CANNAS | Assorted Varieties | LILIUM LANCEFOLIUM ROSEUM. | |
| CALADIUM, Elephant's Ear | Assorted Varieties | LILIUM TIGRINIUM. | |
| DAHLIAS | Assorted Varieties | MADEIRA OR MEXICAN VINE. | |
| DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS | Bleeding Heart | NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS | Chinese Lily |
| ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ | Hardy Pampas | PÆONY | Assorted |
| GLADIOLUS | Assorted Colors | TRITOMA UVARIA | Red-hot Poker |
| GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM | Pampas Grass | TUBEROSE | Double White |
| LILIUM AURATUM. | | TUBEROSE | Pearl |
| LILIUM CANDIDUM. | | YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. | |

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE TO ALL APPLICANTS.

NEW TOMATOES.—HAND-CROSSED OR INTENTIONALLY HYBRIDIZED.



No. 35—Cross between Red Egg and Large Purple.
 PRODUCT.—A strain of such enormous productiveness as to break down the branch, ten to fifteen fruit on a single stem, fruit red exceedingly early. In this case the supporting stick is only one inch wide.



No. 4—Cross between a Half Round Maroon and a Half Round Red.
 PRODUCT.—Large, meaty fruit, plum-shaped and of two colors, scarlet and purple on distinct vines. Great bearer.



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



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

HYBRIDIZED TOMATOES.

NEW TOMATOES.—HAND-CROSSED OR INTENTIONALLY HYBRIDIZED.

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

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

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

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

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

We offer the Seed saved from 2000 plants, grown separately in forty different plots. The Seed picked and saved under forty distinct numbers in packets containing twenty-five seeds each of a single type as picked, at the price of **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER PACKET** (money can be sent by Registered Letter, Postal Money Order, or Draft on Philadelphia). Upon receipt of cash order we will send such selections as are the most desirable, filling order for one paper, half-dozen papers, one dozen, or all as may be wanted.

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

In southern latitudes much can be expected from these exceedingly precocious hybrids, as they will develop many early ripening forms for Spring shipment. In the case of plants grown from this Seed we strongly advise, indeed cannot but forcibly urge, that the plants be set out at 4x3 feet and when well established be cut back to single stems and the stems trained to a fence pale or other similar support driven one foot into the ground. By this system of training one stem to the stick, all the strength of the root goes to the single stem, and that with the abundance of light and air consequent upon its upright form of growth, will produce fruit, the merits or demerits of which can be readily judged.

Such a desirable collection of Hybrid Tomato Seed never before was offered in the history of the Seed Business either in America or Europe. This firm has been for two lifetimes Tomato Seed Specialists and for many years has grown from ninety to one hundred acres for Seed exclusively. This is our acreage in Tomatoes for seed is one hundred and eight acres upon our own lands in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia. For the history and development of the Tomato, see the address delivered by one of the members of this firm before the convention of the Tomato Cannery of New Jersey, which historical and instructive paper will be mailed upon the receipt of four cents in postage stamps.

FIVE OF THE LANDRETH HYBRID TOMATOES.

No. 1.

A CROSS BETWEEN A

LARGE FLAT RED

AND A

LONG-FRUITED PURPLE.

The result being most satisfactory. Fruit larger than a base-ball but Olive shaped.

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

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

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

Stability not guaranteed.

PRICE PER PACKET, 25 CENTS.

No. 4.

A CROSS BETWEEN A

HALF-ROUND MAROON

AND A

HALF-ROUND RED.

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

Color, light red, deep red and maroon all on the same fruit. Very distinct in form and exceedingly showy. Very productive. Intermediate in ripening. A grand sort for culture under glass.

Stability not guaranteed.

PRICE PER PACKET, 25 CENTS.

No. 22.

A CROSS BETWEEN A

BROAD FLAT-FRUITED RED

AND A

LONG PURPLE PEAR-SHAPED.

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

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

Meaty, solid and showy. Intermediate in ripening. Productive and of most distinguishable character. Free from cracks and altogether very choice and promising in every particular.

Recommended to gardeners growing Tomatoes under glass.

Stability not guaranteed.

PRICE PER PACKET, 25 CENTS.

No. 25.

A CROSS BETWEEN

LONG-FRUITED PLUM

AND A

MAMMOTH FLAT SCARLET.

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

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

PRICE PER PACKET, 25 CENTS.

No. 50.

A CROSS BETWEEN

LARGE EGG OF MAROON COLOR


AND A

LARGE ROUND YELLOW.

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

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

PRICE PER PACKET, 25 CENTS.

 These Prices are for small quantities only—by the packet and ounce, postage paid, and by the quart, postage extra. A special price-list accompanies or is bound in each catalogue, and if mislaid can be had upon application. Latest prices issued upon the first of each month. Send for a copy! For postage and package charges, see Hints to Purchasers, page 2 of cover.

ARTICHOKE.

FRENCH.

Cynara scolymus—Artichaut—Alcachofa—Artichode—Artiskok

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

JERUSALEM TUBERS.

Helianthus tuberosus—Topinambour—Erdapfel—Namara.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus—Officinalis—Asperge—Esparrago—Spargel—Asparges.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 yards of Row.

Fifteen Pounds to the Acre.

miles, but they must be planted as soon as received, as if exposed to the air are soon injured in vigor. If the rows be six feet apart, about 6000 plants are required to plant an acre; if at eight feet apart, 4000 plants are required to the acre. One-year-old well-developed roots are better than older ones. When well planted and fertilized a cutting of stalks can be made about three times the second year after planting. Cutting should not be continued too late in the Spring or the roots will become exhausted if the shoots are not allowed to develop fully, for of course it must be understood the leaves are the lungs of the plants. After cutting has ceased the ground should be worked by plowing away from the rows and manuring alongside, after which the earth should be thrown back. Twenty bushels of salt to the acre, sown broadcast, may be used to advantage annually. The roots of Asparagus (though some penetrate six and eight feet in depth) are, many of them, inclined to run near the surface; the cultivator should accordingly, as far as possible, aim at flat culture. Early crops, like Peas, may be profitably grown between the rows of Asparagus for the first two or three years. Asparagus can be bleached and made especially tender by mulching or covering with six inches of fine cut hay, straw or leaves.

A season's cutting covers eight to ten weeks, and profitable cutting continues up to ten years from planting, after which time the beds are considered unprofitable by market gardeners.

From 800 to 1500 two-pound bunches of Asparagus can be cut to the acre, and a good field-hand can cut 150 bunches in a day. In the Philadelphia market Asparagus bunches are always made to weigh two pounds, and vary from ten to fifty stalks to the bunch, according to condition of culture. A skillful workman can trim, wash, pack and tie about 300 bunches in a day. At the New York market green-pointed "grass" is demanded, the Philadelphia market calls for white-pointed. Both colors are found in the same field. The price obtained in the Philadelphia market by truckers from commission men is on an average ten cents per bunch, never lower than eight cents, though sometimes the price paid by commission men is forty to fifty cents.

Asparagus is always in demand, such a thing as the market being seriously glutted with it never occurs. The variety known as the Colossal is the best, producing shoots often one inch in diameter, and sometimes as many as fifty to the plant.

One pound of Asparagus seed will produce 2500 plants. The seed may be sown when the cherry is in bloom or among the earliest operations in the Spring, and is usually drilled in rows of ten inches. If the land be friable, fertile and well cultivated, these seedlings can be set out the next Spring.

PALMETTO.—An early prolific, regularly developed type of Asparagus of the Southern seaboard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—**PALMETTO.**—Per 100, 75c.; per 1000, \$5.00.
COLOSSAL.—Per 100, 60c.; per 1000, \$4.00

CATTLE BEETS OR MANGOLD-WURZELS.

A family of Beets bred to a large size for cattle feeding. The roots are easily injured by Autumn frosts, and therefore must be taken up in good time and properly protected. When first harvested they are acrid and scour cattle, but after a few months become palatable and safe. The approved types produce massive roots which, well elevated above the surface, are harvested with the greatest ease and produce double the weight of turnips to the acre, to which advantage may be added the high nutritive value, the saccharine often being equal to six or seven per cent. of the gross weight. The Mangold is a high feeder—potash and nitrogen are needed to force the plant into vigorous growth; stable manure will do it, or kainit mixed with dried meat or fish. Drill when the Cherry is in bloom.

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

MANGOLD-WURZEL RED GLOBE.—More delicate than the Long Mammoth varieties; more easily handled; SEVENTY tons to the acre not uncommon in England. Fine cattle-feeding roots. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MANGOLD-WURZEL YELLOW OVAL.—A variation of the Yellow Globe; somewhat more productive; root oblong; skin golden; flesh white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGOLD.—A rapidly-maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. This form

of cattle feeding Beet, by reason of its small root and top, can be cultivated in close rows and an enormous weight produced to the acre. The root has broad shoulders, smooth rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden footstalk. It has such a slight hold upon the ground that it can be lifted with the least effort, and added to the good qualities named possesses a nutritious quality superior to any other Mangold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MANGOLD-WURZEL MAMMOTH LONG RED.—A very productive variety used for cattle feeding. In England EIGHTY TONS have been grown to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

Postage Extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other small seeds, 8 cents per pound. Quarter pound and under, and 5 cent and 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.



1. Egyptian. 2. Eclipse. 3. Landreth's Forcing. 4. Early Blood-Red Turnip. 5. Bassano. 6. Philadelphia Early Turnip. 7. Half-Long Blood. 8. Long Blood-Red.

TABLE BEETS.

Beta vulgaris—*Betterave*—*Remolacha*—*Rothe oder Runkelrübe*—*Rödbede*.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Under a system of horse cultivation drill in rows at two and a half feet apart and thin to one inch. If the culture is by hand the rows may be drawn eighteen inches apart. The Seed may be drilled in the Spring, when the Apple is in bloom. Yield 300 to 500 bushels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RED-TOP SUGAR.—A white-fleshed Sugar Beet with red crown; very early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN.—This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar making in the factories, as much as eighteen tons of sugar having been made from one hundred tons of roots of this variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.—Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had, and often is tough and stringy. The Silver Beet, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring till Autumn frost, and is infinitely superior as a table vegetable to Spinach, Turnip-tops, or other greens. Its culture is precisely the same as for the ordinary table Beet. The midrib of the leaf may alone be used, or, when very young, the entire leaf. We recommend every one who has a garden to plant it, and assure them that they will be fully satisfied. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

THINNING OUT.

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

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

4 inches—Beets, Kale, Onions, Parsnips, Spinach, Turnips.
5 inches—Endive, Parsley.
6 inches—Lettuce, Okra.

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS.

Phaseolus vulgaris—Haricots nains—Frijoles—Krup- oder Brech-Bohnen—Busk-eller Bræk-Bönnner.

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

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary till within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at two and a half feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivating is done by hand, the rows may be at eighteen inches. The seed should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean vine to every four inches. If closer than this their production will be impaired. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 75 to 80 bushels. Florida and Mobile Beans reach Philadelphia about the first of July, and command from \$5 to \$7 per crate. Round-Podded varieties are most in demand. Beans generally sell well, but by first of April decline to \$3 to \$5 per crate, and subsequently fall lower by reason of injury in transportation.

LANDRETHS' FIRST IN MARKET.—This is well named, being the earliest Bean in existence, and therefore very profitable to the market gardener, and desirable to the private gardener as well. The pods are long, broad, green and very showy, reaching maturity in thirty days from germination, and the habit of vine productive. May be used in three forms—the green pods when young and tender, the older pods shelled as flagelots, and the hard white dry bean as haricot blanc. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

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

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

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

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

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

BEST OF ALL.—Very productive, in showy pods, long half-round, undulating green with occasional dashes of red. A profitable sort to the market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

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

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

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

DWARF GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.—Known in many localities as Butter Beans by reason of the buttery-colored pods. One of the oldest forms of the yellow wax or golden-podded varieties. Pods round, meaty, curved and borne in branches, ready for the table in about forty days from germination. Vine erect and dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

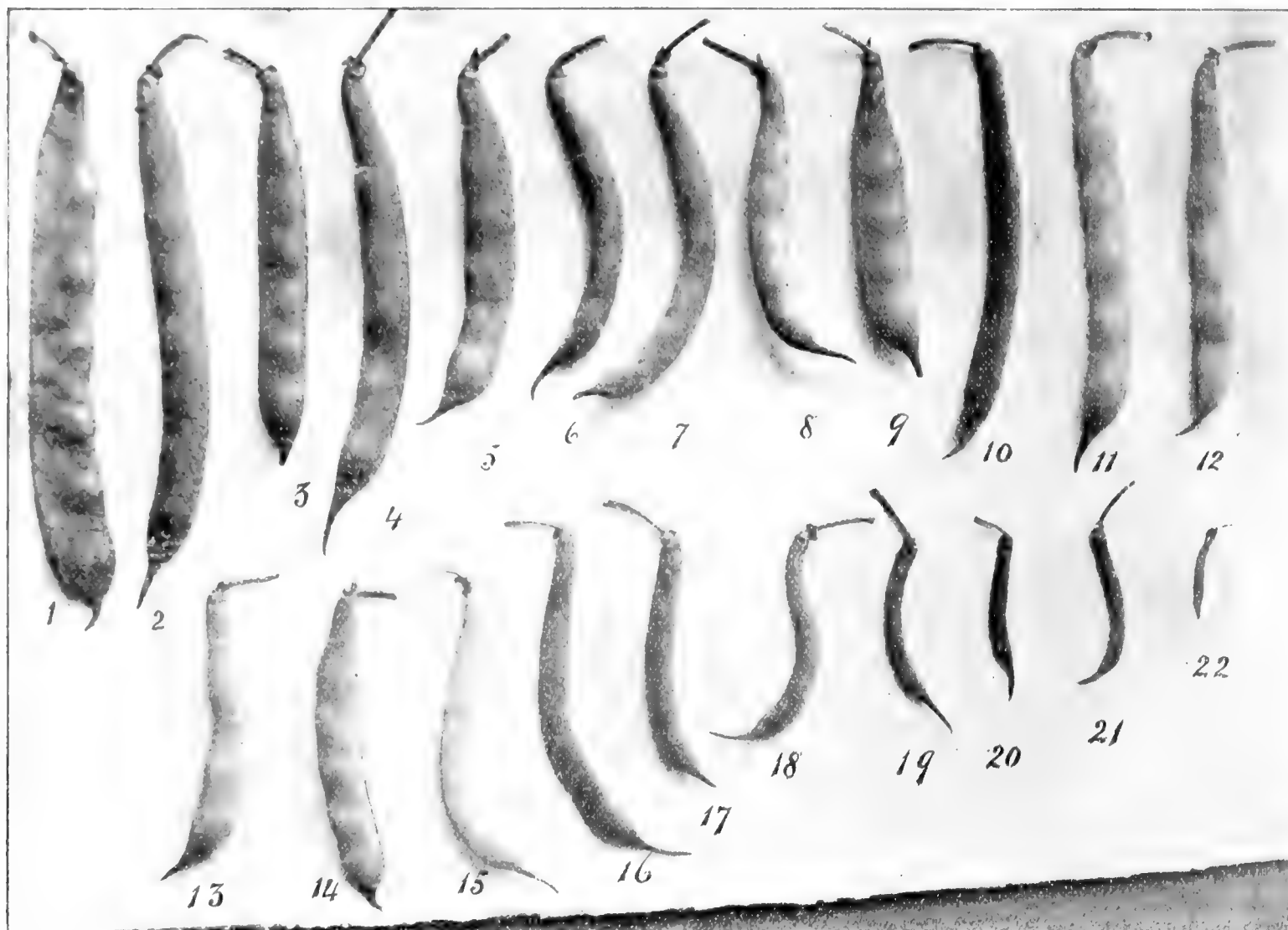


KEENEY'S RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX BEAN.

Said to be the ONLY Rust-Proof Bean.—Sold in original packets at 15c. each.

KANSAS CITY.—“Landreths' First in Market” Bush Bean is a gem, the earliest and tenderest of all. Also a splendid bearer.

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS.—Continued.



Relative development of 22 varieties of Bush Beans. All sown same day in parallel rows. All pulled the same day. The first to in edible condition.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Landreths' First in Market. | 7. Extra Early Refugee. | 13. Pink-Eye Wax. | 18. Yosemite Wax. |
| 2. Mohawk. | 8. Dwarf Black Wax. | 14. Detroit Wax. | 19. White Valentine. |
| 3. China Red Eye. | 9. Improved Golden Wax. | 15. Refugee Wax. | 20. White Wax. |
| 4. Long Yellow. | 10. Best of All. | 16. Landreths' Scarlet. | 21. Blackseed Saddleback. |
| 5. Dwarf Horticultural. | 11. Currie's Rust-Proof. | 17. Landreths' Saddleback Wax. | 22. Crystal Wax. |
| 6. Extra Early Red Valentine. | 12. Dwarf Kidney Wax. | | |

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

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

PINK-EYE WAX.—A yellow wax podded bush variety introduced by this firm in 1888, and most highly recommended by us and commended by all gardeners who have tried it. This Bean can only be obtained from us. The Pink-Eye Wax produces an erect, short vine, bearing golden wax pods, resembling, but beyond comparison superior to, the Golden Wax. The pods of the Pink-Eye are borne in clusters of three or four on a branch, consequently the plant is far more productive than Golden Wax. Pods large, meaty and absolutely stringless. This raises the Pink-Eye Wax to the very first rank. The pods arrive in condition for eating or for shipping thirty-five days from germination. The dry seeds are all white excepting a pink eye. A peculiar quality of this new Bean is the preservative or long-standing habit of the pods; that is to say, a continuation of their tender, juicy, brittle condition or adaptability for cooking over a period extending several days beyond that of any other known variety, a habit of inestimable value to the market gardener, who, with such a long-keeping variety under adverse conditions of rain or labor troubles, is not liable to such serious loss as with a quick-hardening sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

DETROIT WAX.—Fine sort, foliage tinged yellow, vine strong, pods short, flat, broad, light yellow wax, somewhat stringy, quite free from rust. A showy sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

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

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

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

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

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

BEANS.—Landreths' Saddleback Wax Bush Bean is superb.

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS.—Continued.

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

REFUGEE.—This Bean in some sections is known as the Brown Speckled Valentine, in other districts as "1000 to 1," by reason of its prolific character. It matures green pods for table use in forty days from germination. Pods round, light green, waxy, tender and of fine flavor. Of high reputation in some districts, leading all other varieties in quantity planted. It is a favorite Bean for salting and canning. A strong-growing vine, requiring fifty per cent more room than the Red Valentine, not so erect in habit of growth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

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

WHITE CRANBERRY.—A field Bean, grown for commercial purposes and Winter use. Color white. Form nearly round. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

TRUE DWARF LIMA.—This is not a Small Carolina or Sewee, as is another Bean advertised as Dwarf Lima, but a full sized Lima borne in full sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit—an acquisition. Pods of the usual size and form of the Pole Lima. Vine not over twenty inches high. Pkts. 15c.; per qt. 70c.

DWARF CAROLINA.—Seed similar in shape to the Sewee. Some seedmen call this Dwarf Lima. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 45c.

ROYAL DWARF.—A kidney-shaped white bean for Winter consumption in the dry state. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

NAVY.—A grocery bean used in Winter for baking. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

DWARF LIMA, HENDERSON'S.—This Bean, in three distinct colors, was introduced by us four years before it was given the above name. We called it Dwarf Carolina. It is very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

BROCCOLI.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A plant much resembling Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller. The seed is best sown in Midsummer and Autumn, and the plants carried over Winter for cutting in the Spring.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 28.—**BOILED.**—Boil in salt water until tender, and refreshing thoroughly put in a saucepan with light butter-sauce No. 2 with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Place upon fire for a few moments and serve hot with a little chopped parsley. Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts may be treated in the same manner.

LARGE EARLY WHITE.—Large white head, resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 50c.

PURPLE CAPE.—Head purple in color. Superseded by superior varieties. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 25c.

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

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

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

Plant when the Apple is in bloom; set poles four by four feet; tie up the tendrils as often as necessary. To prevent Bean poles from blowing down unite them by strong cord; or better, dispense with poles and use wire netting.

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

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—(NEW YORK STOCK.)—Matures in seventy days from germination. Bearing till frost. Pods borne in clusters; round, solid fleshed, succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—A large, green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless when very young. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 45c.

RED-SPECKLED, OVAL-SEEDED, CUT-SHORT CORNFIELD.—This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used in the South for planting to Corn, and hence known in some localities as a Cornfield Bean, of which there are many varieties, this being one of the best. It is very productive, and for table purposes, used as a snap, is of excellent quality; pods green, half round and succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

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

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

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

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

SCARLET RUNNER.—The leading table Pole Bean in English markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

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

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

CAROLINA OR SEWEE.—A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

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

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

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

ENGLISH BEANS.

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

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

BROAD WINDSOR.—Matures in fifty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.



KAIGHN'S IMPROVED LARGE LIMA

KANSAS CITY.—"Landreth's First in Market" Bush Bean is a gem, the earliest and tenderest of all. Also a splendid bearer.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Chou de Bruxelles.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from fifty to one hundred buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from one to two inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown Sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July, generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CARDOON.

PUVIS.—The tender Spring shoots are cooked like Swiss Chard or Asparagus. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

CAULIFLOWER.

Brassica oleracea botrytis—Chou Fleur—Coliflor—Blumenkohl—Blåmkool.

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

This delicious plant, like Broccoli and French Artichoke, is distinguished from other table vegetables by producing edible flower heads. By long years of selection and culture of some accidental natural variation of this plant of the Cabbage family discovered in the Middle Ages, the flowers of the Cauliflower have been, to a large extent, rendered abortive, and the flower stems multiplied, shortened and thickened till they have been bred to form a half globular compact crown or head which, when cooked, is tender as marrow, and the choicest of all esculent vegetables. Varying with climatic and soil conditions, the Seed is sown at all seasons. In hot-beds at close of Winter, out of doors when the Apple is in bloom, again when the Oak is in full leaf, again at Midsummer and again during Winter under glass. The young plants are treated the same as Cabbage, and the larger plants require the same rich fertilization and culture—indeed more intense culture, as only those Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seed of the highest quality. The early varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seed-beds beginning of Autumn, keep them in a "cold frame," protected by sash from severe frost during the Winter, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Handglasses or boxes placed over them at night, when they are put out, are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities. In Pennsylvania the Cauliflower seldom heads well unless under glass, or in cold frames. But there is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of Winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time, and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed.

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

No. 59.—**AU GRATIN.**—Boil as directed in No. 22. Place tablespoonful of butter in frying pan, when melted add teaspoonful of flour, mix thoroughly and add one-half pint of milk; stir continually until it boils, when add one-half teaspoonful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, Parmesan is best, pour this over the boiled Cauliflower, sprinkle with bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until light brown and serve hot.

No. 60.—**BAKED.**—After cooking as described in No. 22, place the Cauliflower in a baking dish, add salt, pepper, nutmeg, cream sauce, bread crumbs, and a little grated Swiss or Parmesan cheese and small pieces of butter. Place in a hot oven and bake until it has a brown color.

LANDRETHS' FIRST.—In this variety is found the perfection of a combined early and large Cauliflower, not only equal to any in quality, but a certain cropper. Its exceedingly short stem designates it as the best adapted for forcing under glass, and it will be found the most profitable for the field. About 12,000 plants may be set to the acre. Leaves short and broad. Head large, compact and pure white. Pkt. 50c.; per oz. \$6.00.

EARLY SNOW-BALL.—A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping in condition. Early, good size, pure white, medium length of stalk. Leaves long and narrow. The variety of which most seed is sold. Pkt. 40c.; per oz. \$3.50.

SELECT EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—For some years past one of the standards. Of highest excellence, and for field culture not much surpassed by any type of newer name. Some so-called new varieties appear to be identical with Select Erfurt. Pkt. 40c.; per oz. \$2.50.

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

HALF EARLY PARIS.—A standard variety. Early, dwarf, reliable. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 70c.

HALF EARLY FRENCH.—A favorite early market variety; large compact heads of fine quality. A trusty variety. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 70c.

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

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

EARLY ASIATIC.—One of the early varieties, and a reliable sort. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 60c.

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

ALGIERS.—An admirable sort. A favorite with market gardeners. TRY IT. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

LARGE LATE DUTCH.—A standard late variety. Heads uniform in size, compact and of good quality. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 60c.

INSTRUCTIONS ON LAYING OUT A GARDEN.

The old style of garden, laid out in squares to be dug and cultivated exclusively by hand, is becoming a thing of the past. The vegetable garden is now laid out in *parallel rows or drills*, ranging from two to three feet apart, and the cultivation in the greater part done by *horse-power*, as has been so frequently taught in the pages of our ALMANAC. The site should be the best obtainable with reference to soil, exposure and topographical features. The area should be large, and everything done upon liberal and practical principles. The Seeds should be all sown in drills or rows so as to be adapted to horse culture—hand labor is the dearest of all, and should be avoided. The land, if circumstances will permit, should not be of a less length than seventy-five yards, and may with advantage be extended to two hundred, according to the quantity of vegetables required. Long lands where animal power is used are much to be preferred to short fields, as much *time is saved in turning*; for example, a plow team in a journey of eight hours, plowing land seventy-eight yards long, spends four hours and thirty-nine minutes on the headlands, whereas were the furrows two hundred and seventy-four yards long, the time spent in turning would be but one hour and nineteen minutes. The tillage of the garden should be with the most approved labor-saving implements—*wheel-hoes* for hand use, *scarifiers* and *cultivators* for horse; the Seeds should be sown with *hand-drills*, and fertilizers of the guano class applied with similar apparatus, and thus, without interfering with the labor of the farm, be made to yield vegetables in profusion, when if the spade and hoe be relied on they are produced in stinted quantities.

The amateur gardener, and the expert as well, should make out a list of the varieties of vegetables he desires to have, and then *lay off on paper a diagram of his garden, assigning certain rows to each sort*. He can then readily calculate the amount of Seed he will require.

GREEN CROPS PLOWED UNDER FOR MANURE.

"LANDRETHS' FARM NOTES" says stable manure is king, but it cannot always be obtained in quantity, nor at the desired periods; failing to obtain it for present use, we recommend chemical manures, which, used in seasons not too dry, may do equally well at less cost; but if time permits, green manures will be found the cheapest.

Four crops of green manure can be turned down in seventeen months, by seeding rye in October, corn in April, a second crop of corn in July, and rye in October, to be plowed under in April. This rotation will surprise the experimenter, who will see his soil made fertile, friable, and in general vigor far beyond its previous condition, all due to the valuable component parts of the vegetable matter plowed under, and to the absorption and retention of nitrogen by the soil consequent upon the extended covering of the surface. From the earliest agricultural records green manuring has been practiced, and whole districts of country in Europe have been rendered fertile by such practice. A large district in Germany, once a barren, is now most fertile, all due to the use of the lupine, which plant, however, does not offer such good results under the hot sun of the American climate.

D. LANDRETH & SONS have issued a remarkable album of Farm Views as illustrative of the development of the interest of Seed growing, which is probably the most advanced branch of agriculture. The publication is certainly novel and unique and exceedingly interesting, coming as it does from the most complete establishment of the kind in the world.—*Germantown Telegraph*, October 10, 1894.

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

CABBAGE.

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

Brassica oleracea capitata—Chou Pomme—Col sepollo—Krautkopf—Kaal.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

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

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

The market gardener feeds his Cabbage crop WITHOUT STINT and with the rankest food, frequently plows in the manure in the Autumn, turns it up in the Spring and thoroughly incorporates it with the soil; plants early, cultivates deeply, not simply tickling the surface with the hand-hoe, but uses the plow and horse-hoe; that cannot always be done in small family gardens, but the spade can be used, and that is the next best thing. Use it freely, dig deeply, and the result will surprise those who have heretofore relied on the hoe alone.

Cabbages grown South for shipment in the Spring sometimes do not head uniformly, the result of checking by cold. The damage very frequently is not apparent till the heading season, when the crop appears to be a mixture of many sorts, some plants shooting to seed; fields of different ages and different soil producing varying results. We recommend that an entire crop should not be planted at once, but set out at intervals of 10 days. Cabbages on heavy hammock land are more injured by cold than on lighter soil.

Under good conditions and management about eighty per cent of the plants in a Cabbage field, should, on an average, produce marketable heads, though sometimes ninety-five per cent have been marketed. Market gardeners in Philadelphia, on an average, realize a net profit of about one cent per head. The pickle houses pay about \$8.00 per ton delivered at their factories.

We especially call attention to our Fine First Early Sorts.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST CABBAGE.—Heads formed like a blunt Wakefield, but growing to a much larger size, although earlier than Wakefield to reach a marketable condition. We have reports of this variety reaching thirteen pounds in weight, with an average of seven pounds over the field. The color is emerald green, the leaves smooth on edge, broad and round at ends. Habit vigorous, short on stem, and proof against sun. The heads are ovoid and hard—few outside leaves and short stem—thus admitting of such close culture as to be planted 12,000 to the acre. This Cabbage will do well on soil so light that success with late varieties is not possible. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—The most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages, of great celebrity in the Philadelphia and every other Northern market. It is very early, short stemmed; head, cone shaped, broad at the bottom with blunt peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names, or at a higher price. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' LARGE YORK.—The hardiest variety we sell, and generally proof against insects, which, we need not add, is an important quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

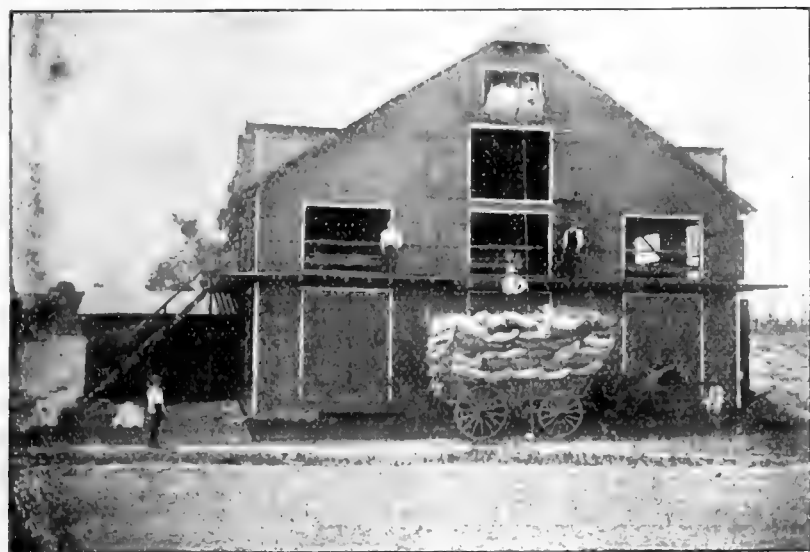
LANDRETHS' EARLY SUMMER FLAT-HEAD.—This is the EARLIEST of the Summer sorts. Heads hard and flat, stem short, few outside leaves, uniform in character. Average weight four pounds, sometimes six. Market gardeners praise it highly as just the thing wanted to fill the demand for a flat head. A variety which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

LOUISVILLE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A short stem, Early Drumhead, possessing every superior quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

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



CUTTING CABBAGE SEED.



HOISTING CABBAGE SEED.



CABBAGE IN SEED.

Reedland Early Drumhead Cabbage is one of the best.

CABBAGE—CONTINUED.

INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS.

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

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

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

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

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

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—In form, from ROUND to FLAT; size large; always SOLID, few extra leaves; rather SHORT IN STEM and WILL STAND WITHOUT BURSTING; such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. For a family cabbage, to succeed the earlier sorts, we COMMEND IT UNHESITATINGLY. Sow in Autumn, or in hotbed in Spring. DON'T FAIL TO TRY THIS VARIETY. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

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

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

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—This variety produces a thick leaf, very dark blue in color. It has succeeded admirably in the Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. Its succulent leaves never wilt under the most severe sun, while it produces very fine large heads after the early sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly, not only for the South, but for the North as well. It is one of the very best Summer Cabbages—short in stem and reliable as a producer of flat compact heads. In the South where Cabbage is usually sown in Autumn, to be later planted out, to head in the early Spring, we know

from repeated testimony this variety is invaluable. It will come into head immediately succeeding the Large Jersey Wakefield when similarly treated, and thus forms an unbroken succession. To the market gardener of the Northern and Middle States it will be found of especial value sown in cold frames in October and November to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier varieties. Every one should have the Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

ALL SEASONS.—(NEW YORK).—Sure header, heads deep and flat to roundish, maturing with some irregularity. Color, darker than Succession. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LATE VARIETIES.

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

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

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

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

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—This is one of our standard late maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header and noted for its excellent quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' LARGE LATE MOUNTAIN.—A strong-growing, late-ripening sort, of great constitutional vigor. Heads vary from half-round to flat. This variety resists heat and cold better than most other sorts, and as it is of heavy weight, will be found of value to the market and family gardener. Color, deep blue. RELIABLE. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GREEN CURLED SAVOY.—This is undoubtedly the FINEST TYPE of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it BOILS LIKE MARROW, and is not surpassed even by the Cauliflower in its best condition. The strain is not to be confounded with LOW-PRICED IMPORTED SEEDS. It is a shy producer of seed, and consequently never very plentiful. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

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

CARROT.

Daucus Carota—Carotte—Zanahoria—Möhr Rübe—Wortel.

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

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

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

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

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

OX-HEART.—Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top shaped. Color, orange red; tender, flavor excellent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—This variety yields a larger return than others. To the milkman it is worth more than the cost of culture, promoting a liberal secretion of milk of improved quality over that from dry food, and may be fed alternately with Ruta Bagas and Beets, with the best results. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture, or two and a half feet for field culture, and when two inches high thin to four inches apart.



1. Extra Early Forcing. 3. Pointed-Rooted Horn. 5. Orange Danvers.
2. Blunt-rooted Horn. 4. Ox-Heart. 6. Long Orange.
7. White Belgian.

CHERVIL.

Scandix cerefolium—Cerfeuil—Perifollo—Rerbel Bittere—Kjorvel.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Twenty-five Pounds to the Acre.

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

CURLED.—Sow and cultivate like Parsley. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, but as a rule only by Europeans, who have brought their old country tastes with them to this country. It is similar in habit to the Onion, and is propagated by divisions of the root tufts, which should be set out in April or May in rows of twelve inches, the sets being placed at four inches in the row. Per pound market price.

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

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

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

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

UPLAND.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. \$1 00

CHIVES.

Allium schænoprasum—Ciboulette—Schmittlauch—Cibollino.

CRESS.

Lipidium Sativum—Cresson alénois—Garten-Bresse—Mastuerzo—Tuinkers.

MAP YOUR FARM.

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

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

CELERY.

Apium graveolens—Celery—Apio—Sellerie—Selleri.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.



GIANT PASCAL.

RED OR PINK.—A variety fancied by some by reason of its distinctive color and **HARDINESS**. Quality good, desirable in the private garden as one of the most reliable sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LARGE WHITE.—The most imposing of all varieties, though not as delicate as dwarfed sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GIANT PASCAL.—A mammoth silver white stalked variety of French origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitableness. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface, and cover scarcely at all, quite early in the Spring, in a moist place or conveyment to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well-manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession, until the necessary quantity is set out.

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

GOLDEN DWARF.—A showy sort of excellent qualities. **SOLID**, of **FINE FLAVOR** and a **GOOD KEEPER**, and, as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellowish or golden tint, stamping it a **DISTINCT** type and a very desirable addition to the list of rare sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

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

HALF DWARF.—A variety of celebrity among the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York, Philadelphia and Washington. It possesses **ALL THE QUALITIES** essential to make a perfect Celery—**SOLIDITY**, never being hollow; **FLAVOR**, a peculiar nutty quality, **VIGOR OF GROWTH**, dwarf though producing a weighty bunch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

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

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

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

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

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

CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED (IMPORTED SEED).—A variety forming a large solid root of edible character. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

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

COLLARDS.

Brassica Oleracea Acephala—Choux verts—Winter Kohl—Coles sin Cogollo.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

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

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

A loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family. A hardy and excellent vegetable for Winter use. The Collard succeeds in localities where it is often difficult to grow Cabbage to perfection. Sow and treat precisely as Cabbage.

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

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

CORN SALAD.

Valerianella oleria—Mâche Commune—Widerf Salat oder Stechsalat—Canonigos—Kornsalad.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

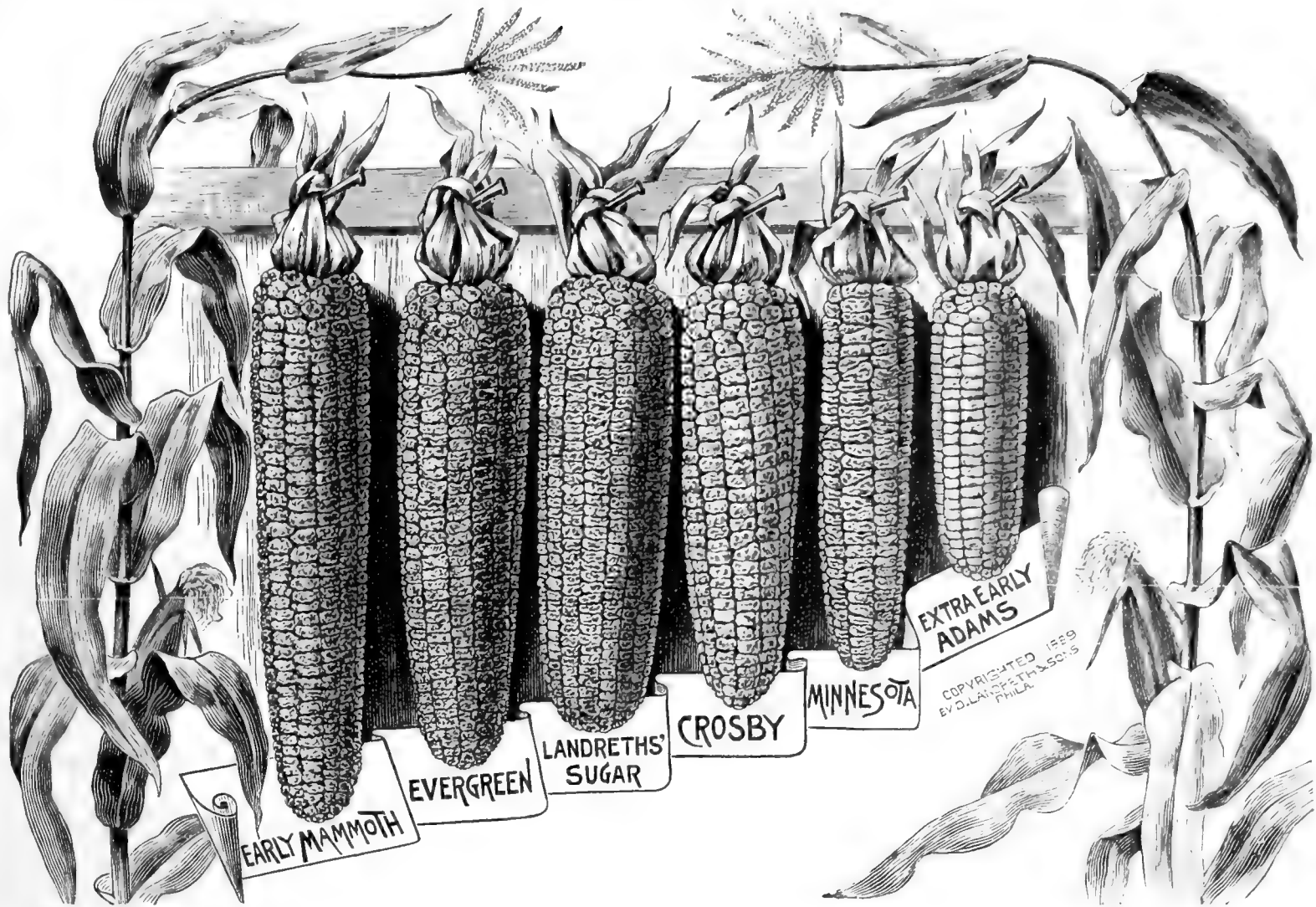
BROAD LEAVED (LARGE SEEDED).—Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather,

Sow broadcast or in ten-inch rows in Autumn for cutting at close of Winter or sow at close of Winter for early Spring use. When sown in Autumn cover very lightly with the lightest hay—the merest protection more will be injurious.

or sow in a cold frame, covered in Winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible even when deep snow prevails. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Earth Worms. This creature of the soil, most humble and despised, fills an important part in the economy of the garden and field. It inhabits holes which it makes by eating through the soil after its food of decayed organic matter which it eats with a fourth or fifth part of sand, sharp edged grains being eaten with impunity. It has no distinct head, no eyes, no feeling, nor any external organs, excepting the hundred or more rings which line its body, and which are so formed as to propel it forwards. Its mouth consists of two lips, no teeth, no tentacles, and its digestive organs are of the simplest kind. Its respiration is effected by means of little sacks along its body. The earth worm is of such value in the garden by aerating and loosening the soil that it should be looked upon with favor, though, through ignorance, most people regard it as a nuisance. Those who desire to destroy it can do so pretty thoroughly by watering the soil with lime water.

SAWDUST VALLEY, TENN.—Have been growing your Seeds for forty-three years, and I know them from that experience to be reliable in all things.



CORN.

Zea—*Mais*—*Maiz* *Para el uso de la mesa*—*Welschz*
Sorn für Tischgebrauch—*Indiansk Korn.*

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

indeed it is more likely to decay under unfavorable soil conditions than the hardier field varieties, and therefore it is wise to plant almost a double number of grains in the hill as compared with Field Corn.

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

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

Of the medium and large varieties of Sugar Corn seventy-five to eighty bushels, or 8000 to 9000 roasting ears, can be had to the acre.

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

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

This is a native of North and South America, having been found in cultivation by the first European voyagers. Modern researches in Peru and Mexico have given evidence that its culture extends far beyond any historic period.

There is no foundation whatever for the statement that Indian corn has been found in the wrappings of Egyptian mummies; such tales being pure fabrications. Seeds of wheat, Sorghum and Millet have been discovered, but it is doubtful if any such seed ever vegetated.

Indian Corn may be divided into six classes, viz: Pop—*Zea Euvata*; Flint—*Zea Indurata*; Dent—*Zea Indentata*; Soft—*Zea Anylaca*; Sweet—*Zea Saccharatum*; Pod or Husk—*Zea Vaginata*; and each of these are subdivided according to shape of the ear, number of rows upon each ear, etc.

Table Corn cannot be planted successfully at an earlier date than the ordinary field varieties, As a rule, Sugar Corn is not as vital as the field sorts,

FIELD CORN.

One Pint of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Quarts to the Acre.
 Postage 15c. per quart extra if sent by mail.

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

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY YELLOW SUMMER FLINT.—This Corn, producing a slim ear of yellow flint grain, is a sort of exceeding productiveness on elevated lands in the Middle States and in the far Northern States, where it frequently produces sixty to eighty bushels per acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

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

Sugar Corn: The Landreth is the best all-seasons variety.

FIELD CORN—CONTINUED.

PENNSYLVANIA LONG EARLY YELLOW FLINT.—Long, narrow ears, of a reddish yellow and flinty, a productive Field Corn, quite early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

LANDRETH'S LARGE WHITE FLINT.—Long slim ears, covered with pure white flinty grains. The best sort for hominy. This variety is superior to that usually sold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

TUSCARORA.—"Flour Corn," so called by reason of the snow-white character of interior of grain; grain full, soft. Pkts. 5c. and 15c.; per qt. 15c.

OLD CABIN HOME (REMARKABLE).—A thick-eared Southern type of white Corn with enormously deep and broad grain and extraordinary slim cob. Remarkably fine for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SOUTHERN WHITE GOURD SEED.—A very showy variety; large grain and snowy white. Admirable for meal. Only offered for Southern culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PENNSYLVANIA EARLY DENT.—Reliable sort. Early and vigorous. Stalks short, ranging from six to eight feet. Ears set low, large and well filled, fifty-six to sixty shelling a bushel of corn. So productive as to be relied upon for a return of ten bushels per acre over any other Corn in Pennsylvania. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

SOUTHERN ROASTING EAR.—Adapted to private gardens in the Southern States. A mixture of Adams Early and Evergreen Sugar. Almost as early as the Adams and as sweet as the Evergreen. A vigorous grower. Produces a showy ear in the husk. Well adapted for shipping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

SWEET GARDEN CORN.

Not True Sugar.

of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Requires good culture and LAND OF HIGH FERTILITY. A variety in large demand among market gardeners. Plant in rows at 2½ feet and thin to one foot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

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

EARLY LANDRETH MARKET.—Not a true Sugar Corn, but a hybrid or mixture between a Sugar Corn and the Adams Early, and cultivated on large areas and almost exclusively by the market gardeners of Burlington county, New Jersey, experience proving the sort to be more reliable than any other variety. The ear when in proper condition for the table resembles a good variety of Sugar Corn, and has the peculiarity of bearing a small leaf on the ear, similar to those of the stalk, which appendage sets it off to advantage. The edible grain is white and sweet. The dry grain is a mixture of Sugar, Adams Early and White Flint, and presents all the appearance of a very much mixed sort, but it is far better than it looks. This variety will mature ears for market in about eighty days from germination. The stalk is quite leafy and grows to a height of six feet. A very profitable sort as a money-maker. Plant in rows at 4 feet and thin to 2 feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

SUGAR CORN.

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

WHITE COREY.—Similar in habit to the Red, but two days earlier, therefore more desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EXTRA EARLY NARRAGANSETT SUGAR.—Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns—maturing for table in sixty days from germination. Average height of stalk four and a half feet. Grain red when dry. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EXTRA EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR.—Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns, coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Narragansett. Ears well made out. Desirable in the family garden and profitable to the shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EARLY MARBLEHEAD.—Similar to the Narragansett, but not such red grain. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EXTRA EARLY CROSBY SUGAR.—This variety will produce edible ears in seventy days from germination. It is stronger than any of the preceding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

DARLING'S SUGAR.—An old standard variety of high merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EARLY CONCORD SUGAR.—An excellent early variety, succeeding the Crosby. Height of stalk about five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—A short-stalked productive sort, frequently producing three ears to the plant. Ear large or so small a stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after form of shoe-peg. Highly recommended. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

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

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

LANDRETH SUGAR.—A remarkably satisfactory and productive variety, two ears on every stalk, often three, sometimes four. Stalk two feet shorter than the Evergreen, and very close jointed. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and very long, or deep, somewhat similar in shape to Evergreen, but smaller. The ear remains long in milky condition for the table, the edible grain being pure white and exceedingly sugary. The Landreth Sugar Corn is a very showy variety, both in stalk and ear, and will mature for marketing in eighty-two days, eight days earlier than the Evergreen. The Landreth's Sugar Corn will afford market gardeners more baskets of marketable ears to the acre than any other variety of Sugar Corn in cultivation, and is valuable to the canner as having almost as long a grain and ripening earlier than the Evergreen, while possessing all the merits of the Evergreen under processing. We recommend it, without qualification, as being undoubtedly the BEST SUGAR CORN in existence. That is high praise. Plant 4½ x 3 feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

SQUANTUM SUGAR.—A variety of celebrity in the New York markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

AMBER CREAM SUGAR.—Very rich in flavor. Grains amber when hard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

RUBY.—Red all over—stalk, leaves, husk, cob and grain, when dry. A novelty possessing admirable flavor and unexcelled in sweetness. Worthy of cultivation by every one. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

GOLDEN SUGAR.—A medium stalk, producing an average ear of deep yellow grain, very sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

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

TRIUMPH SUGAR.—A variety following the Asylum in maturity. Sweet, productive and of good appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EARLY MAMMOTH SUGAR (RARE).—An early variety bearing exceedingly long ears. Stalk short and slender. Early in maturity for so large an ear, showy and highly recommended. TRY IT. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

RED COB SUGAR.—A standard variety in many markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

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

BLACK MEXICAN SUGAR.—The Black Sugar Corn is especially rich in saccharine or sugary qualities. The grain, though black when dry, is simply of a smoky hue when in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EVERGREEN SUGAR (STOWELL'S).—A favorite variety among the late Sugar Corns. Matures for table about eighty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

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

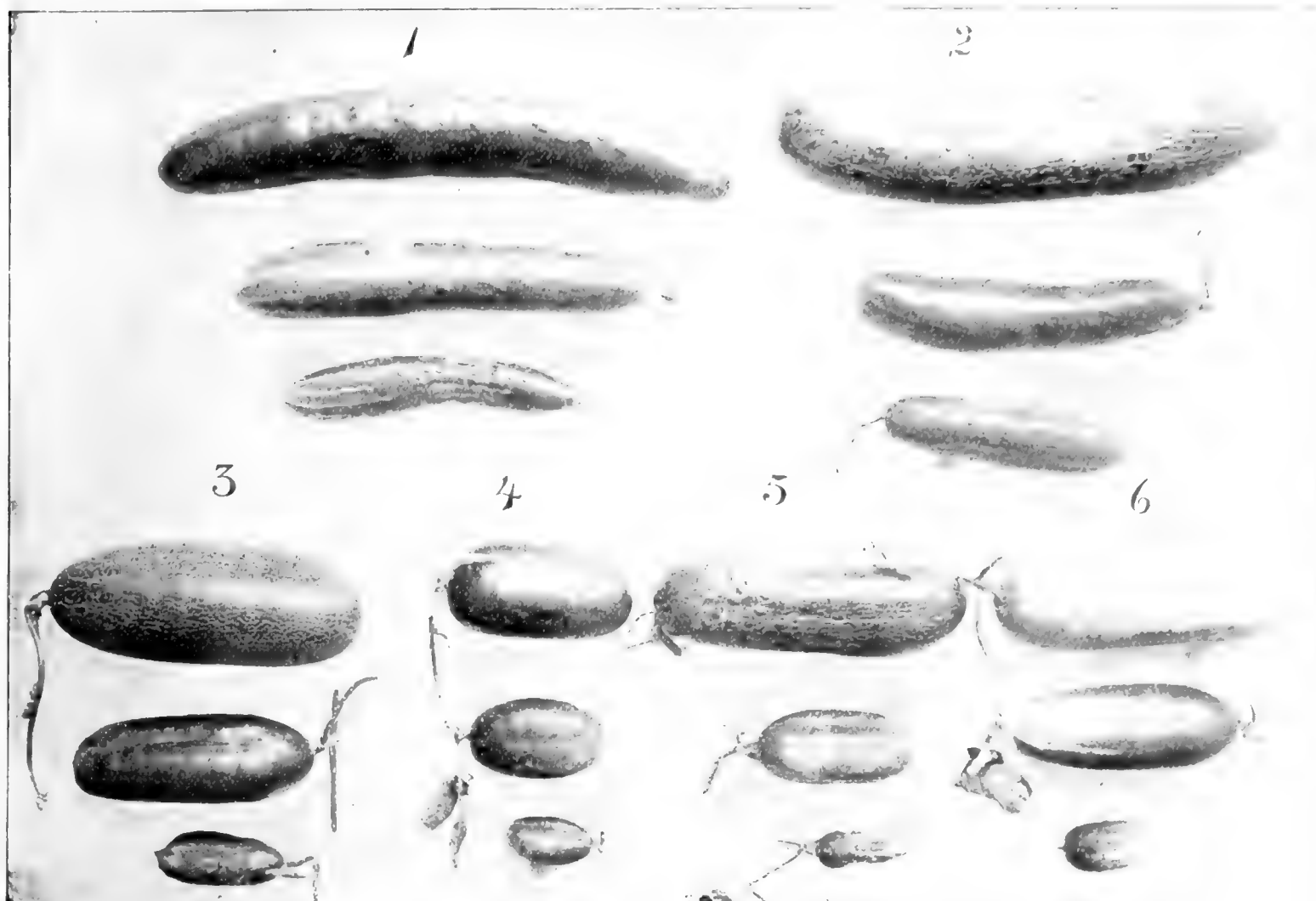
EGYPTIAN SUGAR.—Sweet and large in ear, vigorous in stalk, habit late. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

ENSILAGE SUGAR CORN.—By broadcast sowing, or drilling in close rows, a luxuriant growth of sugary forage may be obtained from this Corn. Cut when just showing the flower spike, as in that condition it is most nutritious. Per qt. 15c.



CORN—LANDRETH SUGAR.

CUCUMBER—Six Varieties—Each in Three Stages of Development—the Pickling Form, the Slicing Form, the Fully Ripe Form.



1. Landreths' First. 2. Long Green Turkey. 3. Early Frame. 4. Short Prolific. 5. Landreths' Choice. 6. White Spine.

CUCUMBER.

Cucumis sativus—Concombre—Gurle—Agurker—Kommomer,

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

price goes down to \$1 per dozen, after which shipments are unprofitable. As a rule the early Cucumbers from New Orleans bring better prices than those from Florida, being better sorted and better packed.

A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered of pickling size, produces from 100 to 175 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 300 pickles. Some cultivators have claimed to produce over 100,000 pickles to the acre. The pickles should be slipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The Pickle Houses generally pay the farmers forty to fifty cents per bushel, they in turn sell them at from twenty to thirty cents per 100.

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

FIELD VARIETIES.

LANDRETHS' FIRST.—Unapproached by any in length and slimness of fruit. The earliest long, slim, field Cucumber, in cultivation; dark green and desirable. Very rare. Very poor seeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

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

LONDON PICKLER.—Vine strong in growth, prolific in blooms and fruit. Especially desirable for pickling when two inches long. Similar to the slim green glass bottle pickles known in Europe as Gherkins. When the young fruit is picked early the blossoms continue to set indefinitely, producing an immense crop. We recommend these Gher-

kins both to private families and packers for preserving. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

Long Green Turkey Cucumber is best formed for pickles, being long and slim.

CUCUMBER—Continued.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.—The leading sort grown... Used almost entirely for slicing...

WHITE PEARL.—Medium size and uniform shape all over. Skin... flesh snow-white and very crisp.

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

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

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

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

JERSEY PICKLE.—Used in New Jersey very extensively by those who prepare pickles commercially. It is productive, and is said to "green" better than any other variety...

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

TURKEY LONG GREEN.—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit LONG and SLIM; only surpassed in quality by Landreth's First.

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

DANDELION.

Helianthus—Fisselitt.

CABBAGING.—An improved type of an old-fashioned plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie up the same as Cos Lettuce, or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering.

EGG-PLANT.

Solanum melongena—Aubergine—Eierflanze—Berengena—Eierplant.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

ment of Summer, unless the weather be warm, transplant into thoroughly worked, rich and recently well-manured ground. A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it with manure; restore the earth and plant therein, placing the plants three feet apart each way.

about 100 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of three to four fruits, weighing two to three pounds each.

Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November, and commands \$6 per barrel.

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

BAKED.—Peel the fruit and cut into small pieces. Place in a pan with butter and lard oil over a fire for three minutes; add salt, pepper and a little sauce or gravy. Take it from the pan and put in a baking dish, coat over with bread crumbs and Swiss cheese and bake in oven till quite brown.

LANDRETHS' THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE.—Almost thornless and therefore a sort more valuable to the trucker than any other sort so often sold as the New York Improved, which, by reason of its thorns on leaf and stem offer serious impediments to quick handling.

grown on soil of proper quality) a deep purple, running in places almost to a black purple. Single plants of this variety often reach a span of three feet and produce seven or eight large fruits. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 60c.

GARLIC.

Allium Sativum—Ail Ordinaire—Gewöhnlicher Knoblauch—Ajo Vulgar—Knoflook.

Used in cooking for seasoning purposes. Its flavor is somewhat similar to that of the Onion, though much more pungent. It is bulbous and is propagated by detaching the cloves or sets and planting them in rows one foot apart and six inches asunder. Per lb. 30c.

Egg-Plant is best without thorns To get such buy Landreth's Improved Large Purple.



ENDIVE.

Chicorium endivia—Chicorée Endive—Enbibien-Salat—Escarola à Endivia—Andijvie.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HORSE-RADISH.

Cochlearia armoracia—Raisfort Sauvage—Meerrettig—Taramago.

It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the radish root being thus directed straight downwards. Yield about 150 bushels to the acre. Sets, per doz. 15c.; per 100 50c.; per 1000 \$4.00

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

KALE.

Brassica Oleracea—Acephala—Choux verts. Winter-Kohl—Coles Sin Cogollo.

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

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

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

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

DWARF CURLED SLOW SEEDER.—A sort slow to shoot, and for that reason very profitable both to the market and private gardener. Very productive in leaves, blue green and curled on edges. In some catalogues this is known as Imperial. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

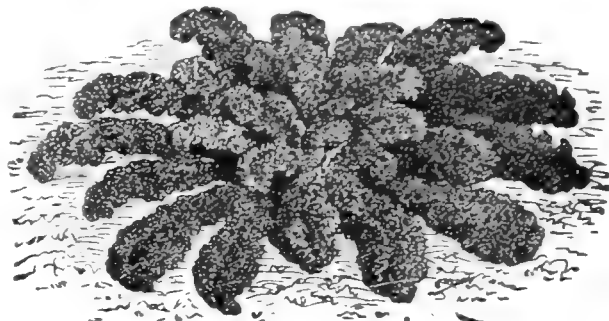
ROSETTE.—The most densely foliaged Kale in cultivation, forming a loose head or rosette, most ornamental and most profitable to the market gardener. Leaves, strong, wide, erect, recurved, exquisitely curled and twisted, so much fluted on the edges as when unfolded to astonish by a scope of the leaf four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

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

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

NORFOLK.—Color, very light green, leaves much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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



BLOOMSDALE KALE.

BLOOMSDALE KALE.—Leaves, moss curled; color, emerald green; height ten inches when full grown; appearance at a distance like Curled Parsley. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20.

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

NEW ORLEANS BROAD LEAF.—Enormously productive in broad flat leaves, dark green in color, very thick in texture, profitable to the shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TALL CURLED SCOTCH.—Manage as Winter Cabbage. Desirable for Winter use. Height two to four feet. Sow in beds and transplant. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

KOHL-RABI.

Brassica Caulo-rapa—Choux-raves—Knollenkohl—Cavolo-rapa.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to the leaf. The enlarged stalks, taking the globular form of Turnips, are more hardy and nutritious than turnips.

Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage in seed beds for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in three-foot rows. Sow the seed for table use at any period when Cabbage may be sown. Drill in rows at two feet and thin to six inches.

For cattle feeding drill the seed in Midsummer for Autumn development. Yield 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

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

WHITE VIENNA.—Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture, and symmetrical in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

PURPLE.—The bulb of this variety is purple. In maturity after the White Vienna. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

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

LEEK.

Allium porrum—Poireau—Lauch oder Porre—Puerro—Prei.

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

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and again in Midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of two feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at two feet six inches. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

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

CARENTAN.—Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

MUSSELBURGH.—A remarkably large and showy variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

ROUEN.—Thick short stem with numerous fan-shaped leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

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

LETTUCE.

*Let. head curled. Lettuce, common. Reputable variety—
The best in England. King salad.*

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

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST CUTTING.—The earliest cutting variety in market. May be planted very close. It does not head, but affords curled, crisp, good-flavored Salad long before the Cabbage varieties have commenced to head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.



LETTUCE—LANDRETHS' FORCING.

To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seedbed from commencement to middle of Autumn. During Winter protect the plants by a box covered with window or other sash, or with litter, as they stand on the ground. Early in the Spring transplant some into rich ground. The others force under the sash. Or in early Spring sow in a hotbed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills when the Cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches thin out, leaving plants at proper distances; this is a better plan than transplanting late in the season. For this purpose use Bloomsdale Reliable, Landreth's Forcing, Virginia Solid Header and Heat-resisting varieties which we have selected as standard sorts, by reason of their ability to resist heat and the longer time they are in condition for the table than some other kinds which shoot to seed as soon as the head is formed.

LANDRETHS' FORCING (RARE).—So named because of its adaptability for forcing under glass, forming crisp hard heads before any other known sort has commenced to head, having no outside leaves it can be planted at half distance, twice as many to a space as any other sort. It is *all head*, producing weightier heads than any other kind twice its size. Valuable for small gardens. This is something very choice, and while most trusty for open garden culture, it is unapproached for forcing in hotbeds or frames; very compact and round like a ball. *Suitable for sending to the table in entire form on the root.* Long standing before shooting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

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

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

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

BOSTON CURLED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMERICAN GATHERING.—A curly-leaved, bronze-edged sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

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

GOLDEN CURLED.—New sort. A golden-leaved sort producing a half head of rare excellence; leaves much fluted on the edges; very showy and a most admirable cutting sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Resembles a late Seeding Tennisball. Very compact, few outside leaves; a good reliable sort. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

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

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

TENNISBALL (WHITE SEEDED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER.—Cabbage heading, leaves light in color with a tinge of red on edge, few leaves outside of the head, late to mature but slow to shoot to seed, admirable therefore for market garden. Cultivated by us on our Virginia plantation for shipment to market, is of remarkably good quality. We have sent quantities to Baltimore market, realizing handsome prices. We recommend it by using it ourselves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

TENNISBALL (BLACK SEEDED).—An early heading sort of reputation. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

OAK-LEAVED.—Named because of its resemblance. Excellent for hot countries, as it resists almost any heat. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

IMPERIAL CABBAGE.—A showy white cabbaging variety of very choice quality, uniform in character, and in every particular very superior to the stock usually sold as Imperial or White Cabbage. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SALAMANDER.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BLOOMSDALE RELIABLE.—A medium sized Cabbage variety, **never falling** to head, **slow to shoot to seed**, and in all respects one of the best sorts ever introduced. Thin leaf, close-folded head, few outside leaves, quick in growth. Recommended to market gardeners for forcing under glass. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BOSTON MARKET.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY WHITE CABBAGE (SECOND EARLY).—A broad-leaved vigorous-heading sort. White, showy and desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SPECKLED DUTCH BUTTERHEAD (SECOND EARLY).—A long-standing white Cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

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

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

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

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

SLOW SEEDER.—Very meritorious, a long-standing, white-leaved Cabbage heading sort remaining in marketable condition long after all other sorts have shot to seed. The quality is first-class in every respect. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

NEW YORK LETTUCE.—A large, late variety of peculiar green color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LANDRETHS' HEAT-RESISTING COS.—Vigorous, always heading, crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkably fine. It should be in every garden. We recommend this for Florida and Gulf States, as it resists heat, and growing erect, and being tied for blanching remains free from sand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GREEN COS.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

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

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—Flourishes on hot dry sand. Produces long narrow erect leaves which require tying up to blanch; prevents the entry of sand into the head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Postage extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other small seeds, 8 cents per pound. Quarter pound and under, and 5 cent and 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.



1. Landreth's Boss. 2. Long Dixie. 3. Landreth's Long Light Icing. 4. Round Light Icing. 5. Arkansas Traveler. 6. Ice Cream. 7. Kolb Gem.

WATERMELON.

Citrullis vulgaris—*Melon d'Eau*—*Wassermelonen*—*Sandia*.

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

When the Black Walnut is in one inch leaf, plant Melons.

profitable to the trucker when bringing less than four dollars (\$4.00) per hundred. First-class Melons are always in demand, but the market is frequently overstocked with small fruit.

Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed Melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been selected.

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

LIGHT GREEN RIND ICING.—One of the BEST OF ALL Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. UNEXCELLED IN ALL GOOD QUALITIES. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

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

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

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay for prime Melons, as a highest price, forty dollars (\$40.00) per hundred. As an average price, ten dollars (\$10.00) per hundred. They cease to be

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

EXTRA EARLY.—Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Everyone should have it. Form oblong. Weight from fifteen to sixteen pounds. Color green dashed with white. Quality fair. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ICE CREAM.—Form oblong, skin light in color, seeds white, flesh solid and red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PEERLESS.—Good, but not equal to the Ice Cream. Rind thin, light green; flesh solid, bright in color, sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING.—A good cropper, heavy, attractive and very desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

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

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

WATERMELON—CONTINUED.

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

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

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

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

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

ARKANSAS TRAVELER (Specialty).—A large, long, weighty Melon. Rind dark green, with waving stripes of black; interior always solid, the edible portion extending to within half an inch of the skin, flesh brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Seeds variable in color and small. Ripening as an intermediate. A very hard rind and therefore a good shipper. No better Melon, except the Boss, has ever been offered to lovers of choice Watermelons; in size it is not a mammoth—no large Melons are first-class in quality. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity, and the edible portion extends to within a half inch of the skin. We cannot say enough in praise of the Arkansas Traveler. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

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

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

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

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A popular Melon in the South. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

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

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

A CHOICE WATERMELON.

"ARKANSAS TRAVELER."

the growers of vegetables that *it is only the best that commands paying prices.* The inferior is passed by and left with the commission merchant who is obliged to dispose of it for a mere song or haul the stuff to the dump, and his report to the grower is most discouraging. The result of our commendation of the Arkansas Traveler is that our markets have been fairly supplied with them, and one prominent merchant, who makes a specialty of Melons, said to the writer that their ready sale was surprising and they were always the first to go, and at good prices.

The Kolb Gem has earliness, productiveness, and good shipping qualities, but these do not count at the Watermelon pile with the consumer; he is the one that has the Melon to eat, and there lies the proof—if the Melon is not good he will have no more of that variety, and so critical is he that he will not even select one of the same chunky shape. There are several varieties of Long Watermelons in addition to the Arkansas Traveler which are infinitely superior to the Kolb Gem, such as Landreth's Boss, Long Dixie, Florida Favorite, Landreth's Long Light Icing, and Ice Cream. The successful planter is he who studies the taste of the consumer. There is no such thing as fashion in Watermelons.

We referred to the Melon in our 1893 Catalogue as a most delicious variety, very superior to the Kolb Gem with which our markets have been overflowed for several years; a sort so miserable in quality that the desire for Watermelons has almost been destroyed, and in sections where hundreds of thousands were sold years ago the demand for chunky Melons has fallen off to such an extent that Kolb Gems barely brought the freight. It is a fact which should never be lost sight of by

EXTRACTS FROM

MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES.

BY BURNET LANDRETH.

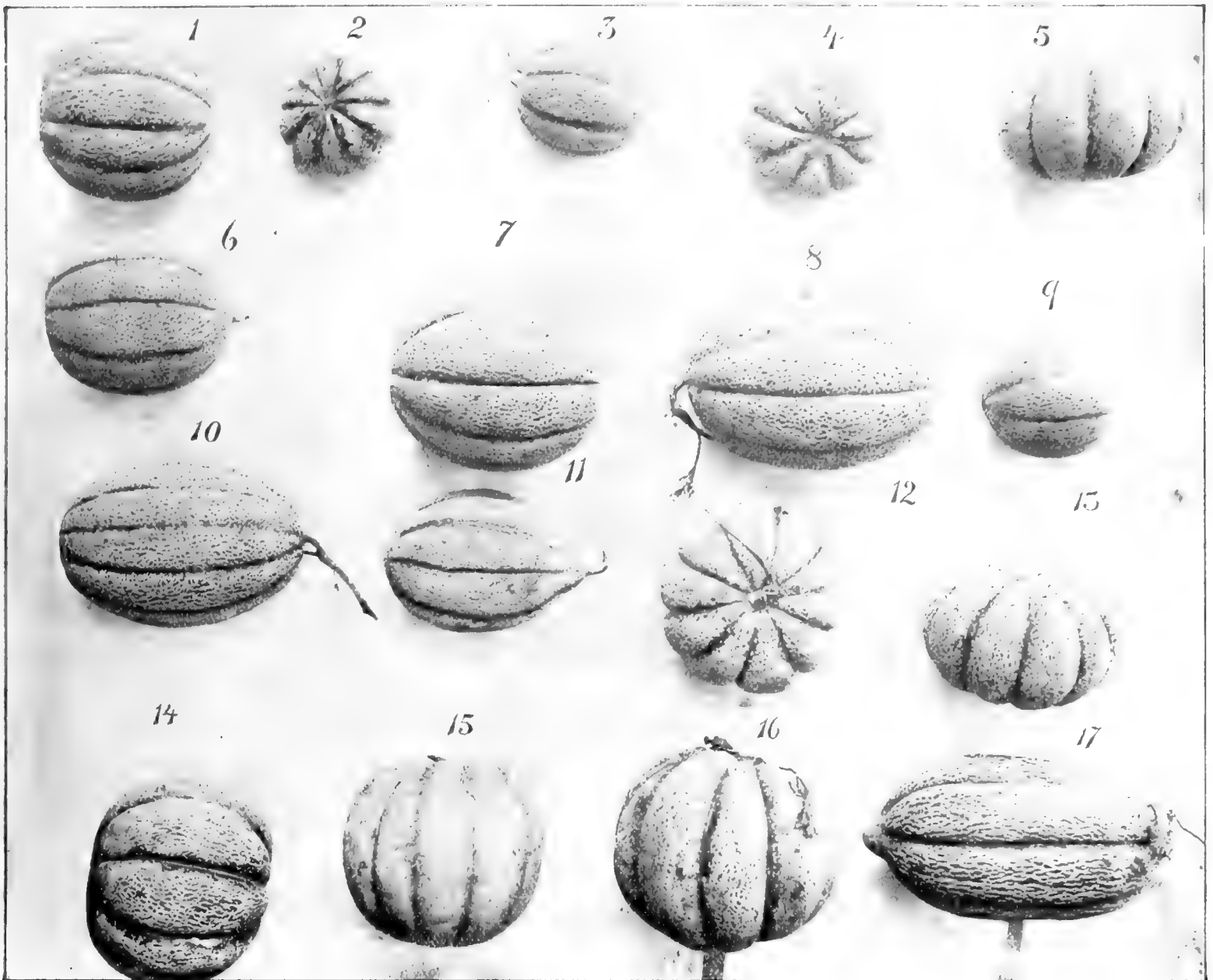
MARKET GARDENING.—Though this volume is written for the amateur, or family gardener—indeed, to be more precise, for the novice in gardening—it may, however, fall into the hands of more experienced persons, inclined to make a venture in *gardening for profit*, and, accordingly, it may not be out of place to make some remarks upon subjects connected with growing vegetables for sale. The last United States Census Bureau has issued a bulletin on Truck Farming, from which the writer makes the following extracts. Upwards of \$100,000,000 is invested in this industry, the annual products reaching a value of \$75,000,000, the product of 534,440 acres of land.

The annual expenditures for fertilizers being	\$10,000,000
The cost of seeds used amounting to	\$1,420,633
The number of men employed being	216,765
The number of women employed being	9,254
The number of children employed being	14,874
The number of horses and mules employed being	75,800
The value of the implements used being	\$8,971,000

For convenience of tabulation the States are divided into districts. The following is a summary of the number of acres under cultivation for truck farming purposes, etc. * * *

CAPITAL.—The capital of a market gardener should be estimated by his available cash, compared with the number of his acres, and, as in other things, opinions vary, so do the estimates of practical gardeners, some being satisfied to live on inexpensive land far removed from market, and use what others would term an incomplete line of implements, and be satisfied with what nature develops in the ordinary routine of their business, while others, more progressive, locate in the outskirts of great cities, consequently upon high-priced land, and have everything new in the way of labor-saving appliances.

The first class of gardeners may be termed experimental farmers, men tired of the humdrum rotation of farm processes and small profits, men looking for a paying diversification of their agricultural interests. Their expenses for appliances are not great as they have already on hand the usual stock of farm tools, requiring only one or two seed drills, a small addition to their cultivating implements, and a few tons of fertilizers. Their laborers and teams are always on hand for the working of moderate areas. In addition to their usual expenses of the farm, they would not need to have a cash capital of beyond twenty to twenty-five dollars, etc.



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|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Extra Early Rough. | 5. Large Jenny Lind. | 9. Nutmeg. | 13. Missouri. |
| 2. Small Jenny Lind. | 6. Small Acme. | 10. Atlantic City. | 14. California. |
| 3. Golden Jenny. | 7. Anne Arundel. | 11. Pine Apple. | 15. Surprise. |
| 4. Improved Jenny Lind. | 8. Large Acme. | 12. Extra Early Hackensack. | 16. Large Hackensack. |
| | | | 17. Casaba. |

CANTALOUPE OR CITRON.

Citron Melon, or Musk Melon—Cucumis Melo—Melon Muscade—Reh-Melone—Melon Muscatel—Meloen.

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

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay as a highest price \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel. As an average price forty to fifty cents per bushel. Cantaloupe Melons are frequently a drug in the market.

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

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

EXTRA EARLY JUNE (FINE).—A large, flat, early Melon following the Extra Early. Fruit more flat than the Jenny Lind, deeply ribbed, heavily netted; flesh green, of a most exquisite quality. This Melon will probably take its place as a standard extra early. It does best on

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

The seed is planted at about Corn-seeding time or when the Apple is in bloom, in hills about four-and-a-half feet in each direction. Two shovelful of well-rotted stable-manure being tramped into each hill and covered with earth. The large long Melons, like the Reedland Giant and Casaba, are generally sold by the hundred; Melons of the ordinary form and size are sold by the basket of one-half to five-eighths bushels capacity.

light soils; will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is the earliest Melon of its size, and valuable to the shipper. Twice as long as Jenny Lind. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

SALMON AND GREEN.—A new style Cantaloupe or Musk Melon. Fruit slightly oval and regularly rounded at the ends. Lightly ribbed and slightly netted; skin very dark green; extremely thick fleshed, the edible portion extending to the very rind. Flesh deep orange and very sweet. Cavity small. A very showy new variety. A good shipper; vine very hardy; intermediate in ripening. Suitable for both light and heavy soils, and certain to sell wherever introduced. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

One thousand acres in the vicinity of St. Paul are annually planted in Landreth's Musk Melons.

CANTALOUPE OR CITRON.—CONTINUED.



SOUTH JERSEY CANTALOUPE.

- EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.**—A week to ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage. Profitable for market. Most in demand in New York and Eastern markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- PINEAPPLE.**—Of first quality. Form oblong. A standard sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- EXTRA EARLY CAPE MAY.**—A very early and large round Cantaloupe or Musk Melon of nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct, and proof against sunshine. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener, as thirty will often fill a barrel. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.
- EMERALD GEM.**—A small very early Melon, form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep emerald green skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- ACME CANTALOUPE.**—A Melon of high repute at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Known in Maryland as the Baltimore Citron. It is showy, pointed at both ends, strongly netted—which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil and under average conditions, will produce one hundred barrels to the acre. The best selling Melon in the Philadelphia market. Green fleshed, fine flavored, productive and a good shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- ATLANTIC CITY.**—A fine bold pineapple-shaped Melon of excellent quality, large and very showy; moderately ribbed and so heavily netted as to fit it for shipping to long distances. Flesh green, thick and sweet; doing admirably well on sandy soils and possessing all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. Forty will frequently fill a barrel, and their appearance sells them. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.
- SOUTH JERSEY.**—A New Cantaloupe. Large, oval, pointed at each end; netted all over with heavy webbing. Flesh thick, green and most excellent in flavor. Resists decay and comes to market without injury. A super-excellent strain somewhat resembling the Anne Arundel, but larger. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.
- GREEN CITRON CANTALOUPE.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- ANNE ARUNDEL.**—A thick, oval Melon of first size, ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh green and sugary. It is in all respects one of the best of Melons, its entire webbing or netting fits it to resist abrasion during shipment. Pkts. 10c.; oz. 15c.
- NETTED NUTMEG CANTALOUPE.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- HACKENSACK, OR TURKS' CAP.**—Flesh green, a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping, will carry ten days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Five hundred Melons selected for our own seed weighed 2500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- MISSOURI.**—A new sort of rare good quality. Form globular, flattened at each end; wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities, ribs covered with strong netting, fitting it for shipment; flesh green, flavor excellent, foliage strong and hardy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.
- MILLER'S CREAM.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- OSAGE.**—A new salmon-fleshed variety favorably thought of in the Chicago and other Western markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- CALIFORNIA CITRON.**—Flesh deep orange, attractive in appearance. Weight up to twelve pounds. Eighteen to twenty will fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil. Well netted. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.
- SURPRISE.**—A Citron of cream-colored rind, with thick, salmon-colored flesh, large and early. An excellent sort. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- LARGE ACME.**—Grown by truckers on the eastern shore of Maryland and along the borders of the Chesapeake. Twice the size of the old Acme and coming rapidly into demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.
- MONTREAL.**—A showy Citron, average weight ten pounds, though going up to twenty. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh deep sugary and green in color. Flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- CASABA (PERSIAN).**—A very showy Cantaloupe, flesh orange in color. This sort sometimes produces fruit twice as large as an ordinary Cantaloupe, often the size of an ordinary Watermelon. Form oblong. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- DELMONICO.**—A golden-fleshed Cantaloupe of New York origin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- LARGE BLACK PARIS.**—Here we present a Melon which may be termed a show Melon, so large and distinct is it in form and markings, and yet it possesses qualities of the first order. Described, it is a very large, oblong, square-ended Cantaloupe Melon, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. Rind black; ribs broad, massive and prominent, with deep cavities between; skin somewhat netted; flesh deep orange, very thick and excellent in flavor. Foliage small, and resisting heat. Very showy and selling well in market. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.
- REEDLAND GIANT.**—A showy Cantaloupe of mammoth size, reaching twenty-five pounds, and as large as an average-sized Watermelon. Flesh green, melting, sugary. Not suitable for light land. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- LARGE WHITE FRENCH.**—It is a chunky, oblong Cantaloupe Melon of large diameter, fruit weighing on an average about ten pounds. The character of this Melon fits it as a show Melon, and yet it is so delicious in flavor as to make it desirable on any table. Rind whitish green, turning to yellow; ribs protruding to such an unusual degree as frequently to make the fruit prismatic; skin slightly netted; flesh yellow and orange, when ripe the edible portion extending almost to the skin. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

NORTHERN VERSUS SOUTHERN GROWN SEEDS.

We wish briefly to reply to our esteemed correspondents, D. Landreth & Sons, in their criticism of a previous note of ours in regard to seed-growing in this country. It would perhaps have been better for us to have been more definite in our remarks as to the varieties of seeds imported, and the relative quantities imported. We did not do that, nor can we now, because we have not the exact facts as to the quantities.

It is needless to say that we, as well as all others familiar with the seed trade, recognize the house of Landreth as the pioneer seedsmen of this country, and that they are entitled to great credit for the development of the industry, as well as for their efforts in developing types of the leading varieties. We are in perfect accord with them that American grown seeds are far better for America than imported seeds, and that there is scarcely a variety that cannot be better grown here than in Europe for us. No further proof of this need be stated than that our dealers send their stock seeds which are grown here with the greatest care, and developed to suit our conditions, over there to be grown. This is particularly true with cabbage, turnips and beets. But this does not alter the fact, that we are now producing a much larger proportion of the seeds used in this country than formerly, and we should grow more. From 1830 to 1860 our country depended largely upon Europe for their peas; the tables are now turned, and

we export far more than we ever imported, and the same rule should apply to all other kinds of seeds, with the exception of cauliflower. We do not think there is an article in the trade but what can be produced better in America than any other part of the world for the American trade. While our friends, Messrs. Landreth, grow largely for their own trade, both wholesale and retail, other very large dealers in this country do not, so that they are an honorable exception to the class we have mentioned. But for the cost of our productions, American seeds only would be used; at the present time it is utterly impossible for us to produce seeds as cheaply as they can be bought in Europe. Take, for instance, turnip seed; the grower here demands nearly double the price that the same variety would cost grown in Europe, and we cannot compete with these growers when we are paying our farm hands \$1 and \$1.25 a day, while there the average wages paid the laborers, which includes men, women and children, does not exceed 30 cents per day, at the same time we believe that it would be cheaper for the American consumer to pay the extra price for American seeds, because of the superior quality he would get. As we have before said, the fact that they depend upon us for stock seed, shows conclusively that our stocks are better than theirs.—*Florists' Exchange*, May 12, 1894.

D. Landreth & Sons, 21 and 23 South Sixth street, issue an attractive album of half-tone reproductions of photographs of views on their seed farms in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The views of the largest seed farm in America reveal a systematic arrangement of their industry, which goes to explain why the house, which was founded in Philadelphia in 1784, has endured for so long a period.—*Phila. Inquirer*, Oct. 15, 1894.
Copies will be mailed to applicants on receipt of ten cents.

ONION.

Allium cepa—Ognon—Zwiebel—Cebollo—Rodiog.

always bring the highest prices. The growth conclusively proves the assertion. Philadelphia seed making bulbs, either as set or full-sized Onions, long before seed from any other locality. Try this experiment and be satisfied. The yield of seed being much less to the acre than in any other locality, Philadelphia stock commands a higher price.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.

These cannot be produced in every locality. Inquiry from neighbors

will always elicit information upon such subjects. When the Apple is in bloom sow in drills one foot apart, drilling six or eight pounds of seed to the acre. Yield 500 to 1000 bushels.

SETS FROM SEED.

Drill, when the Apple is in bloom, sixty to seventy-five pounds of seed to the acre. At Midsummer, or whenever the tops die,

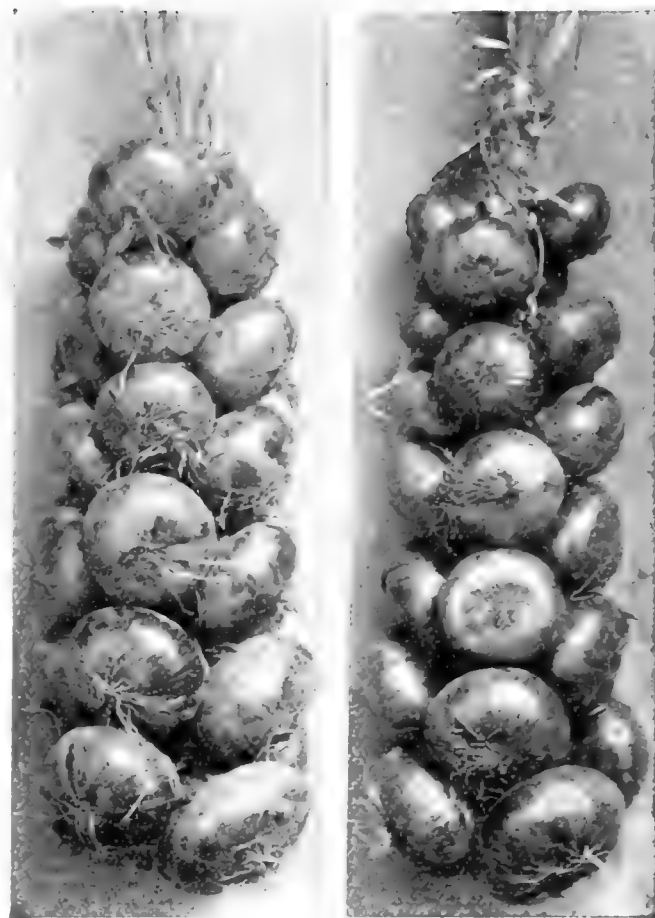
remove the small bulbs, *buttons* or *sets*, as they are indifferently called, produced by this process, to a dry place. In the Autumn, or early in the following Spring, replant them in rows, the sets two inches apart, the rows wide enough to hoe between them. *Observe*: If not sown quite thickly in the first instance, they attain too large a size, and when replanted shoot to seed.

In growing Onions for the market, either from seed or sets, an unusually large size is not to be desired, two to three inches in diameter being about the most desirable size for shipping. A vigorously growing Onion crop frequently can be hastened to early ripening at near the desired size by simply stopping the vigor of growth by running a scuffle hoe under the bulbs on one side so as to cut off one-half the roots. Such a course of treatment will reduce the excess of vigor and forward maturity. If the grower awaits the development of mammoth Onions, or even large ones, he frequently lets pass opportunities for paying sales, far more profitable than afterwards realized.

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

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

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



BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY
RED SEAL ONION.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY
GOLD SEAL ONION.

CHOICE ONION SEED TO GROW LARGE BULBS.

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

EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL.—In many respects the most remarkable Onion ever introduced. Earliest of all, growing with the rapidity of a Summer Radish. Pearly white, waxy, translucent. Form flat and broad. Flavor very mild; all astringent qualities being eliminated. It can be eaten raw, almost with the freedom of an Apple. Keeping qualities of the matured Onion fair. Those who have tried it always want it again, because of its distinctive qualities. On very rich soil it will grow almost too large for market, sometimes five and six inches across. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. ; per oz. 40c.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA.—Similar to the Silver Queen, possibly earlier, very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. ; per oz. 30c.

BERMUDA ISLAND WHITE (TRUE STOCK).—Several days earlier in maturity than the Bermuda Island Red, and more flat, and though shipped and known as a white Onion, has an outer skin of a straw colored tone; the interior is, however, pearly white. This seed and that of the Bermuda Island Red, we import from the Canary Islands, the source from which the Bermuda growers obtain their choice stocks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. ; per oz. 30c.

BERMUDA ISLAND RED (TRUE STOCK).—Well known as among the earliest Onions appearing in the Spring markets. Shipped from Bermuda in immense quantities. In Florida the seed is sown in October and November to very great profit for early shipment. The Sets planted in September and October produce marketable Onions in early Spring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. ; per oz. 30c.

ITALIAN QUEEN.—An extra early small Silver skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. ; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL.—A new and valuable sort. This Onion ripens immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Pearl and the Bermudas, and before the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red. The mature Onions are flat and very thin, their shape at once indicating their early maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. ; per oz. 35c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL.—Similar to the Gold Seal in form and maturity, but red in color. Pkts. 10c. ; per oz. 35c.

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

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

SILVER SKIN.—An early white, flat Philadelphia variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. ; per oz. 35c.

WHITE PORTUGAL.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c. ; per oz. 35c.

CROSS AND BLACKWELL'S SILVER PICKLING.—While of the highest reputation as a rare, waxy pickle Onion, it is very desirable as an early garden sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. ; per oz. 35c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.—A reliable widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. ; per oz. 30c.

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

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

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

LE MARS, IOWA.—Your Extra Red Onion did wonders—taking first premium. It is far better in this climate than the Wethersfield.



EXTRA EARLY BERMUDA ONIONS

EL PASO (MEXICAN).—A silvery-white, flat sort, growing to a weight of two pounds under irrigation. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 65c.

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

LANDRETHS' HARD ROUND GOLDEN.—Very Select. This is a strain certain to prove profitable to the market gardener or for use in the private garden. It varies in shape from round to oval and ripens hard as an apple, and of a bright yellow color. Somewhat similar in color to the Danvers Globe, but growing larger, heavier, more solid and a better keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

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

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

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

WHITE ROCCA.—A white-skinned variety producing large bulbs, round to oval in shape. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

RED ROCCA.—On congenial soils producing a large solid oval bulb of red skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

YELLOW STRASBURG.—A flat yellow Onion of early habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

WETHERSFIELD LARGE RED.—Be not deceived in Wethersfield, there are many types; some selections ripen in August, others in September, others as late as October. We need not say the variation in time makes a difference in price of product. That which we offer is the early form, twice the value of the later. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

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

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—A showy, large white variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

SEED FOR SETS.

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

BLOOMSDALE SILVER SKIN or WHITE.—A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties, but better flavored and always salable. Very superior to the White Portugal, which is sometimes sold for Silver Skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 45c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.—A reliable and widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red; a good keeper, valuable for shipping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

ONION SETS.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

Purchasers desiring Onion Sets, in considerable quantity, are recommended to write for latest prices, which may be lower or higher than these.

Onion Sets—Philadelphia Grown.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SETS.

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

Philadelphia-grown Onion Sets may be relied upon to produce well-shaped marketable bulbs. Many Western-grown sets often only produce scullions, and nearly always show a disposition to run to seed. Such sets cannot be cheap at any price; the more a man has the worse he is off.

We grow on our own lands many thousands of bushels of sets annually, and purchase additional large quantities grown by our neighbors. We offer all the sorts usually grown and some sorts not offered by other seedsmen, among these the **White and Red Bermuda**, celebrated as appearing in the Northern markets in April, importations from the Bermuda Islands, situated in the warm channel of the Gulf Stream, 500 miles east from Charleston, South Carolina.

BERMUDA ONIONS.

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

Down the Mississippi, below New Orleans, 100,000 barrels of marketable onions are grown annually. All the early ones formerly grown were known as Creole Onions, half round and light red, but they are fast being supplanted by the Bermudas.

The following table extracted from Bulletin No. 27, of the Louisiana State Experimental Station, clearly shows the relative development of size and relative period of maturity to that size. It will be perceived at a glance that the Bermudas were nearly twice as large and 15 to 25 days earlier than the Creole.

TRANSPLANTING ONIONS AT BATON ROUGE.—SOWN IN AUGUST 1893.

VARIETY.	Average Wt.	Earliness.
* Red Bermuda, transplanted	4.5 ounces.	April 1
Red Bermuda, not transplanted	4.5 "	April 27
White Bermuda, transplanted	5.5 "	April 15
White Bermuda, not transplanted	5 "	April 30
Louisiana or Creole, transplanted	3 "	April 25
Louisiana or Creole, not transplanted	2.5 "	April 25
Prize Taker, transplanted	7.8 "	May 25
Prize Taker, not transplanted	8 "	May 30

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

It will be seen by this that in two cases the average weight was increased, and also the bulk matured earlier, besides this the nearly perfect stand, insured by transplanting, gave a much increased total yield per given length of row. These seeds were sown the last of August, 1893, and the plants transplanted when less than one-fourth inch in diameter.

Our illustration on this page is an exact copy from a photograph and serves either for the White or Red Bermuda Onions, as they are identical in shape. The seed of these two sorts is now ready for shipment.

White Bermuda Onion Seed per lb. \$3.00 . . . per oz. 30c.
Red Bermuda Onion Seed per lb. 2.75 . . . per oz. 30c.

White and Red Bermuda Onion sets, and also Bloomsdale Pearl sets, ready for shipment in September of each year.

BLUNT, DAK.—Your Extra Early Red Onion is the best to be seen in this country.

LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES IN ONION SETS.

EXTRA EARLY RED BERMUDA . . . per qt. 25c.; per bush. \$5.50. | **EXTRA EARLY WHITE BERMUDA** . . . per qt. 25c.; per bush. \$5.50.
 Varieties as described above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

STANDARD VARIETIES.

YELLOW (sometimes called red) . . . per qt. 20c.; per bush. \$4.00	TOP ONIONS (RED) , (28 lbs. per bush.) per qt. 30c.; per bush. \$6.00
SILVER SKIN " 25c.; " 5.00	POTATO ONIONS per qt. 25c.;
DANVERS YELLOW " 25c.; " 4.50	SHALLOTS " 25c.
YELLOW STRASBURG " 20c.; " 4.00	

Crates or Barrels extra. See page 2 of cover.


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

This Firm has been informed that some of its competitors are very constant in stating to country merchants that Landreth & Sons do not grow many Seeds, but are, to a large extent, buyers from other Seedsmen—notably from themselves. The way to refute this, is to state *broadly* and *positively* that David Landreth & Sons are the only Seed Merchants in the United States who publish illustrations of their Farms and Seed Houses, and at the same time freely invite the public to *visit* and *confirm* the truth of the pictures and statements. The Landreths court investigation—they have nothing to hide. They emphatically declare that no Seed Merchants in America cultivate upon their own lands, quarter as many acres annually as they do, in Cabbage, Turnip, Summer Radish, Winter Radish, Beets, Egg Plants, Kale, Parsnip, Pepper, Spinach, Tomato, Onion sets, and Seeds of many other families of Vegetables. The Landreth Seed Farms owned in fee simple by the Firm are:
 Bloomsdale 500 acres. Reedland 146 acres.
 Monaskon 222 acres. Granville 472 acres.
 and rented from the estate of David Landreth:
 Georges . . 78 acres. Hunton's . . 185 acres. Bellemont . . 200 acres.
 On these particular Farms, in summer, are employed a force of 200 hands, and in harvest time the force is increased to 450 hands.



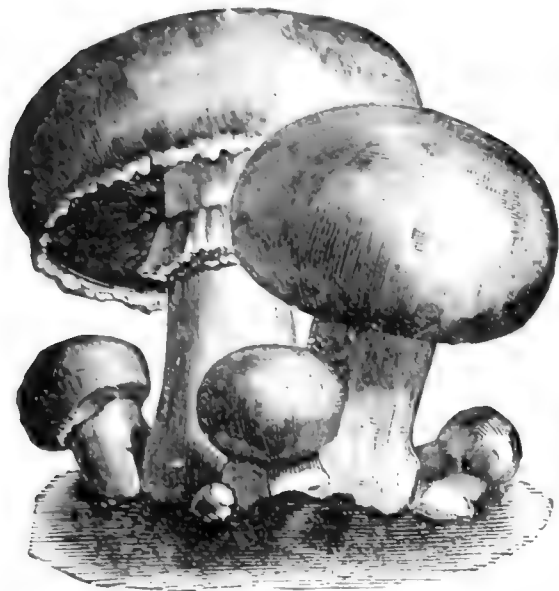
A VIEW IN THE TRIAL GROUNDS.



Seedsmen 
 ...To the...
American People.

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

IF YOU HAVE NOT YET TRIED THEM,
LANDRETHS' SEEDS IF NOT THE BEST ARE UNSURPASSED, BECAUSE LANDRETHS GROW ON THEIR OWN GROUNDS.



MUSHROOMS.

- CREOLE** Early.—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental in appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- WHITE**.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- BROWN**.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
- GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED**.—Not so large as the Creole, more curly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NASTURTIUM, OR INDIAN CRESS.

Tropaeolum majus—*Capucine grande*—*Capuchina grande*
—*Rapuziner*—oder *Indische Kresse*—*Capucine-Kers*.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

OKRA.

Hibiscus esculentus—*Gombaud*—*Oder* oder *Gombo*—*Gombo*—*Quimbombo*.

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

ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an early and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills, two feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills three feet apart and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich



1. Long Green Pod. 2. Cow Horn. 3. New South. 4. Prolific. 5. Dwarf. 6. Common.

MUSHROOM SPAWN (IMPORTED).

Agaricus Campestris—*Champignon comestible*—*Champignonbrut*—*Seta*—*Kampferoelic*.

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

Plant one pound of spawn to the square foot. Kept on sale in the form of *Bricks*. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hotbeds, or on banks of compost. Per Brick of about 1½ lbs., 15c.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 151.—**STEWED**.—Wash thoroughly, peel and cut off injured parts. Place in porcelain stewing pan with salt, pepper and butter, and two teaspoonfuls of salt water, stew for eight minutes. Serve on toast.

No. 152.—**BAKED**.—Clean thoroughly, remove the stems and fill the cavities with stuffing composed of Onion, Tomato, Parsley, chopped very fine. Add salt and pepper, put in a saucepan with butter, stew for twenty minutes. Add crumbs of bread and thicken fill the patties and spread the crumbs upon the top. Bake in a moderate oven a few minutes and serve with brown sauce.

MUSTARD.

Sinapis alba and *S. nigra*.—*Moutarde*—*Senf*—*Mostaza*—*Mostaara*

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

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

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

At about Corn-planting season sow in drills at three feet and thin out to ten inches, or plant to trellis work. The dwarf is the best, as it does not require sticks nor training.

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender, and pickled as a substitute for Capers.

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

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

SALADS.

Very little, beyond Lettuce, Endive, Corn Salad, Cress and Mustard, is known by American gardeners of the wide variety of foliage-bearing plants used in Europe as Salads, served uncooked and boiled.

Beet Tops, succeeding Spinach, are a favorite dish in England.

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

Cardoon, Chicory, Dandelion, Nasturtium, Scurvy Grass, Sorrel, Sea-Kale, Swiss Chard, Turnip Tops, are all favorites, and their extended use adds much to the profit of a garden and the enjoyment of a family in the country.

D. Landreth & Sons, seed growers, have issued an illustrated pamphlet showing the growth of the seed industry in Pennsylvania. The book gives pictures of all the buildings on the seed farm at Bloomsdale, Pa., and of the principal seed fields. In the front is a short chronological table showing the growth of the firm since its foundation in 1784. The table then goes through the history of the firm up to the present day. In the back are statistics showing the growth of the industry in the United States, according to the census of 1890.—*The North American*, October 13, 1894.

Copies will be mailed to applicants on receipt of ten cents.

PARSLEY.

Apium petroselinum—Persil—Petersilie—Perejil—Petersilje.

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

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

The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until early Autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be three feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be eighteen inches apart.

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

FINE CURLED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

EMERALD.—Very superior, very fine curled and twisted leaf, of deep green color. A well bred very choice strain, short jointed, tufted certain to please. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PARSNIP.

Pastinaca sativa—Panais—Chirivía—Pastinale—Pastinak.

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

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

The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine.

When the Apple is in blossom, sow in shallow drills in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to stand four inches asunder. Yield 300 to 700 bushels.

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

TURNIP-ROOTED.—This variety has a root the form of a flat or round Turnip. Earlier than the long forms, and therefore desirable for early use. Especially adapted to shallow soils, hard clays or gravels by reason of its surface development. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

A FAMOUS WINTER CABBAGE,

BLOOMSDALE LATE FLAT DUTCH.

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

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

MORE POTASH NEEDED.

1. Fodder crops, pasture grasses, corn stover and hay all remove large amounts of potash from the soil, and these crops occupy a large proportion of our improved lands.
2. The urine of our domestic animals contains about four-fifths of the total potash of their excrements.
3. When urine is allowed to waste, the manure is poor in potash.
4. When manures are exposed to rains, much of the potash, being soluble, is washed away.
5. Nearly all the special fertilizers are especially rich in phosphoric acid, and do not contain enough potash.
6. Superphosphates were the first fertilizers to come into general use among our farmers.
7. When the farmer buys a fertilizer, he still nine times out of ten, calls for a phosphate.
8. As a result of the above conditions, our soils seem to be quite generally in need of more liberal applications of potash.
9. In the case of corn the need of potash appears to be particularly prominent.
10. For a good crop of corn the fertilizer used should supply 100 to 125 lbs. of actual potash per acre; 200 to 250 lbs. of muriate of potash or one ton (50 bu.) of good wood ashes will do this.
11. With ordinary farm or stable manure it will generally pay to use some potash for corn; 125 to 150 lbs. of muriate of potash has given profitable results.
12. The liberal use of potash means more clover in our fields, more nitrogen taken from the air, more milk in the pail, a richer manure heap, and storehouses and barns full to overflowing. It means also a sod which when turned will help every other crop.
13. For the potato crop the sulphate appears to be much superior to the muriate of potash, promoting both yield and quality in much higher degree; 300 to 400 lbs. of high grade sulphate of potash furnishes enough of this element.
14. For oats, rye and grass, nitrate of soda applied just as the growth begins in spring has proved very beneficial; 300 to 400 lbs per acre should be applied.—Prof. W. P. Brooks, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

BLOOMSDALE PEA.

Sold by us for several years to truckers as a grand early and steady picker, enormously productive in large pods containing 9 to 10 peas in a pod. One of our customers in ordering Bloomsdale Peas for this season says that he found them the most productive variety he ever planted, that he realized an average price of \$1.00 per basket or \$300 per acre. His pickers had contest every day as to who could find the most pods with the greater number of peas in, and it was astonishing how many there were with ten and twelve peas in them. He further says that he don't want us to give this information away to others in his neighborhood as he don't want to divide the spoils. Whilst we suppress his name and address, we cannot refrain from using so good a testimonial. Pkts. 5 and 10c., per quart, 25c.; per bushel, \$4.75.



BLOOMSDALE PEAS.

If you want varieties of seed **NOT** kept by your merchant he can get them for you or you can write to us.

PEAS.

Pisum sativum—Pis—Guisante—Erbsen—Havercart.

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

September sowings because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at two feet if cultivated by horse-power, or fifteen inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled not closer than three feet, and the tall-growing sorts at five feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from ten to the foot in the case of the very dwarf kinds, to eight to the foot of the medium tall varieties, and six to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield 100 to 300 bushels. At Philadelphia the highest average price paid by commission merchants for Early Peas is from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel, and the highest price paid for late varieties is \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, while the price sometimes is as low as 50 to 80 cents per bushel. Early Peas are not grown profitably at less than 80 cents per bushel, nor late Peas at less than 60 cents per bushel. The Pea thrives best in light, loamy soil; the early and dwarf sorts demand rich ground.

EARLIEST SORTS.

other early Peas of that date and which preceded it being the Early Charlton and Golden Hotspur, both now out of existence. The continued popularity of the Landreth's Extra Early Pea for 71 years is remarkable among vegetables, few sorts having so long a cultivation. This fact proves its value, and we are safe in asserting no Pea under any name has ever surpassed it in quick maturity and excellence of quality. We sell these Peas put up in Red Cloth Bags (wired and lead-sealed) with our Bell Trade-mark, of one bushel, halves, quarters and eighths—no extra charge for bags—and in Scaled Cardboard Packages of one pint and one-third pints, and in Flat Packets. We will sell them in this form alone, introduced by us in the Autumn of 1878, to check the enormous frauds practiced by irresponsible parties, who alike injured the conscientious merchant, the consumer, and ourselves by palming upon the public as LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS stock of which we had no knowledge and of doubtful quality at best. Purchasers of Landreth's Sealed Red Bags can plant the contents with confidence, and rest satisfied to abide the result. Any Extra Early Peas offered loose in bulk as Landreth's are fraudulent. It is safe not to make any experiments in sowing a Pea which requires seven weeks of culture to prove its merits; better stick to a certainty.

No. 4281.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Patent Office.

To wit: Be it remembered, That on the seventh day of November, Anno Domini 1884, Oliver Landreth, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, deposited in this office for registration a Label, of which the following is the title

"LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS."

The right whereof he claims as sole proprietor, in conformity with the law of the United States entitled "An act to amend the law relating to Patents, Trade-marks and Copyrights," approved June 18, 1874.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Commissioner of Patents to be hereunto affixed this ninth day of December, 1884, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and ninth.

Given under my hand at Washington, D. C. The foregoing is a copy of the record, and attached hereto is a copy of said Label.

BENJ. BUTTERWORTH, Commissioner of Patents.

LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS are sold in Flat Packets, at 5 and 10 cents each; in Pint Packages at 15 cents each; in Quart Packages, at 30 cents each; in Red Cotton Bags of $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 bushel, each bound with wire and sealed with our "Bell" trade mark: these Red Bags at \$6.00 per bushel. No charge for bags and sealing.

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

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

AMERICAN WONDER.—Vine six to eight inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earlies. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

TOM THUMB.—This productive variety was introduced and named by us in 1850; vine bushy, growing to a height of five to eight inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

BLUE PETER.—A second early variety growing about ten inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

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

FIRST AND BEST.—One of the types of Philadelphia Extra Early of which there are variable selections. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EARLY KENT.—This comes in after Landreth's Extra Early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY.—Form of Extra Early. The type usually sold throughout the country as the first early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

IMPROVED DANIEL O'ROURKE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

EARLY FRAME (EARLY WASHINGTON, EARLY MAY, DANIEL O'ROURKE, ETC.)—A second early sort, maturing for table in fifty-six days. Height of vine three feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EARLY MAY.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

PREMIUM GEM.—An improvement upon the Little Gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—An admirable second early, maturing for table fifty-four days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

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

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

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

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

EUGENIE.—This is among the most luscious of all Peas; ripens sixty-three days after germination. Height thirty inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

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

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—A round blue Pea. Certainly one of the best of the late introductions. Height of vine fifteen to eighteen inches. Pods of enormous size, borne nine to ten on a vine, and containing as many Peas in each pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

STRATAGEM.—A blue, wrinkled, marrow, English dwarf Pea of rare excellence. Vines twenty to twenty-four inches, bearing six to seven immense pods of ten Peas each. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

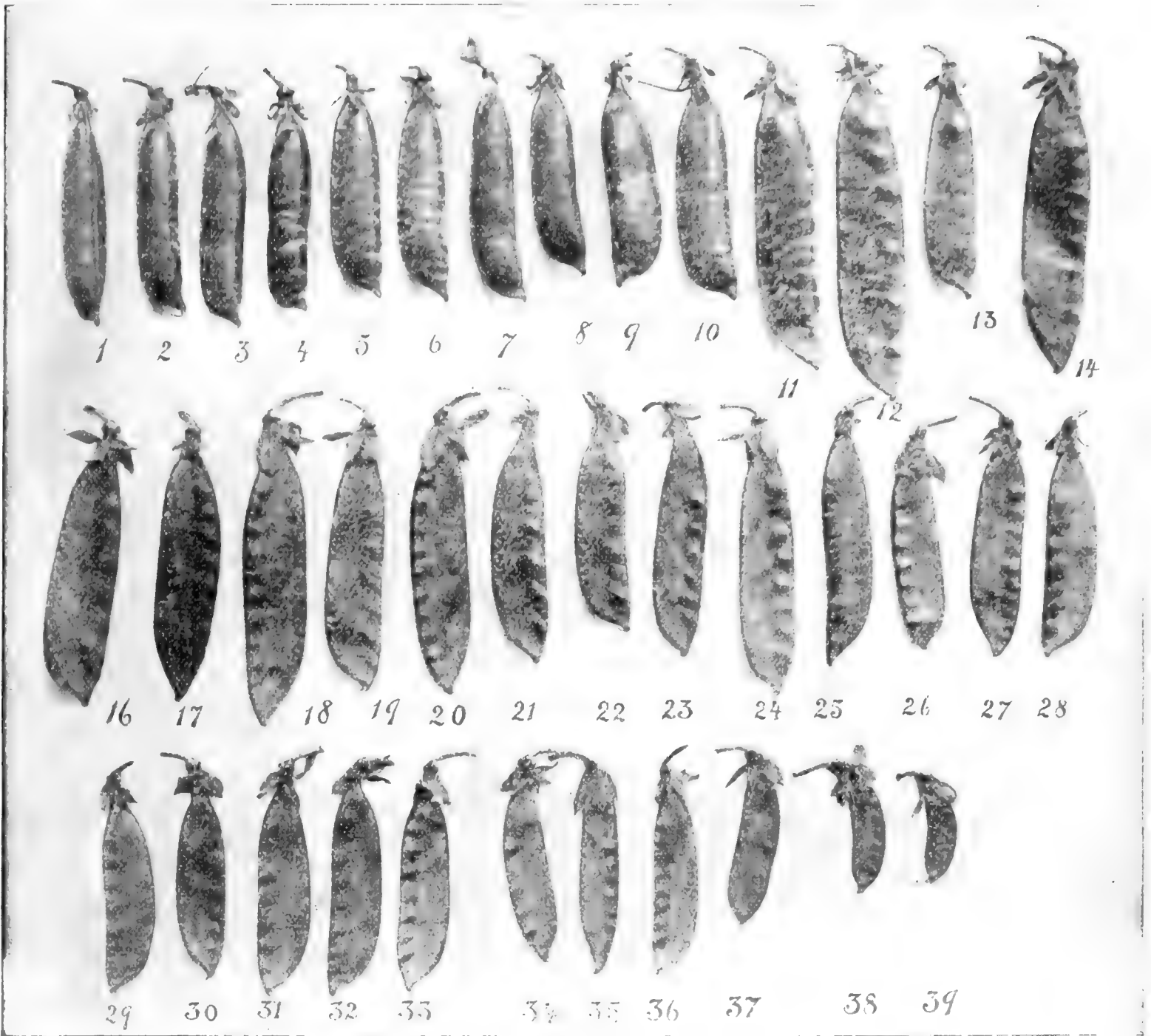
LANDRETH'S FRENCH CANNER.—Sixty days from germination to pod picking. Introduced by us in 1886 and privately used since by many canning establishments, which have made upon them a high reputation of the quality of their goods; they claim it possesses the very important quality of not blackening under processing. Some canners purchase from us from 300 to 500 bushels a year. It is an acclimatized form of the French Pea used by the best establishments in Europe. It is an undersized White Pea, produced in long, slim pods, containing on an average seven Peas, often ten, and consequently, without a single exception, the most productive of all the Peas on our list. The vines of this variety grow about forty inches long, consequently the rows should be four feet or more apart. We stake our reputation on this variety as the most profitable by all odds for factory use. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

WOODBURY, N. J.—In 1889 I raised from 16 bushels Landreth's Extra Early Peas 1684 baskets. In 1889 I raised from 12 bushels 1268 baskets, and they were the first sent to market.



L.S.

PEAS—Continued.—LATE SORTS.



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

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Extra Early. | 8 Little Gem. | 15 — | 22 Blue Imperial. | 28 Stratagem. | 34 Profusion. |
| 2 Alaska. | 9 Blue Peter. | 16 Shropshire Hero. | 23 Evolution. | 29 Hero. | 35 Auvergne. |
| 3 Tom Thumb. | 10 Advancer. | 17 Pride of the Market. | 24 Improved White Marrow. | 30 Everbearing. | 36 Admiral. |
| 4 Exonian. | 11 Duke of York. | 18 Telegraph. | 25 Sharpe's Victory. | 31 Abundance. | 37 Large White Marrow. |
| 5 American Wonder. | 12 Goliath. | 19 Paragon. | 26 Champion. | 32 Sutton's Satisfaction. | 38 Black Marrow |
| 6 Nott's Excelsior. | 13 Quantity. | 20 Telephone. | 27 Forty-fold. | 33 John Bull. | 39 Juno. |
| 7 Nutting's Green Marrow. | 14 Duke of Albany. | 21 Eugenie. | | | |

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

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

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

DUKE OF ALBANY.—A green or blue wrinkled dry Pea resembling Telephone. Thought by many to be superior to it in many respects. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

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

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

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

French Canner Pea is a first-class second early market variety.

PEAS—Continued.—LATE SORTS.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—A showy wrinkled variety, maturing after the Little Gem. It is hardy, productive, and better than Champion. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Wrinkled and very sugary; requires sticking; ripens for table in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.
FORTY-FOLD (IMPROVEMENT ON CHAMPION)—A third early variety. Pods large. Pea wrinkled and sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.
TELEPHONE.—Large wrinkled seeds. Height of vine three feet. The most showy tall Pea in existence, producing from seven to ten showy straight pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.
DWARF BLUE IMPERIAL.—Ripens sixty-five days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

BISHOP'S EARLY LONG POD or ROYAL DWARF MARROWFAT.—A sturdy variety, prolific and of good quality; vines 18 inches high. Ripens about seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.
MAIN CROP LONG ISLAND MARROWFAT.—Used profitably by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfats; being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephones but are earlier by four or five days, being ready to pick for market in sixty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.
IRISH LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.
PERUVIAN BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—Plant on this soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EDIBLE SUGAR PODS.

Pods used same as Snap Beans.

TALL PURPLE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Same general character as the Dwarf Purple Blossom, but taller. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 40c.
TALL WHITE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Height thirty-six inches, pods large. We are at last in a position to fill orders for a reliable Sugar Pea of white bloom and large white seed. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 50c.

DWARF PURPLE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Matures in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 40c.

DWARF WHITE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Height of vine twenty inches; pods small but crowded with Peas. We are now able to meet a frequent demand for a small-seeded Dwarf White Blossom Sugar. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 50c.

FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.

Used Only for Ornamental Purposes.

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

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

PEPPER.

Capsicum Annuum—Piment—Peffer—Pimiento.
 One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Start the plants under glass in early Spring, or outside when the Apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after Corn-planting time, setting in rows at three feet and two feet in the row. Under good cultivation 200 to 350 bushels should be grown to the acre. The best prices for Peppers are obtained after frost. Commission merchants pay the truckers 40 to 50 cents per bushel for first picking, but later on the price increases.



1. Birds' Eye. 2. New Orleans. 3. Very Small Cayenne. 4. Cluster. 5. Celestial. 6. Tomato Shaped. 7. Golden Bell. 8. Sweet Spanish. 9. Ruby King.

SMALL CHILI RED.—Fruit red, small, ovoid, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

VERY SMALL CAYENNE.—Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing fruit all over the plant, as plentiful as foliage. Fruit one inch in length and very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

CAYENNE.—Fruit three inches in length and slender, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

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

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

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

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

BULLNOSE.—A variety producing larger fruit than the Sweet Spanish, but in other respects similar in appearance, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

CELESTIAL.—Very productive, some plants producing as many as one hundred and fifty fruit, conical in shape, fruit from one to two inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 35c.

RUBY KING.—A French variety producing dark-red fruit, mammoth in size; foliage very large and showy, habit late. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

PUMPKIN.

Cucurbita—Potiron—Calabaza—Kürbis für Sorten und Pieß—Centner Graskas.

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

YELLOW CASHAW.—Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Yellow Pumpkins, fruit as high as 60 to 120 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and ten times as desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

The time for planting this seed varies from the first Corn planting until probably a month subsequently. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected, as this plant requires a long season of growth. When grown with Corn every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin seed. During the working of the Corn the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the Corn culture ceases the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field, covering it entirely if the soil be rich.

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

COMMON FIELD.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RHUBARB.

Rheum hybridum—Rhubarbe—Rhabarber—Ruibarbo—Rhabarber.

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

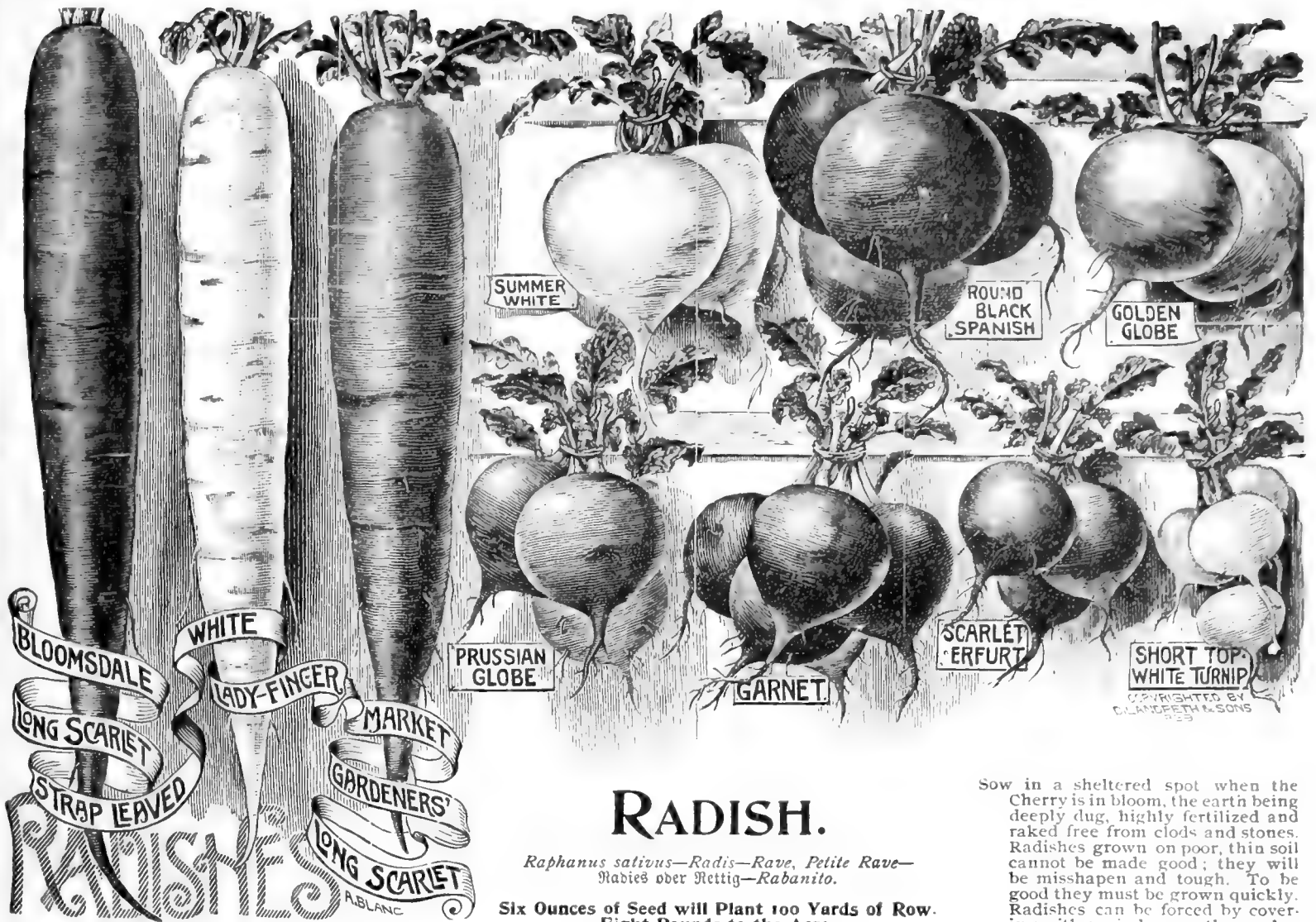
Sow seed in the seedbed early in the Spring, and transplant in the Autumn or ensuing Spring, to any desired situation, allowing the plant three feet square space. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Propagated by buds from old roots or from seed. To raise seedlings sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at one foot, and thin the plants to ten inches. To set the seedlings or the buds from old roots, mark out the ground 3 x 4 or 4 x 4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant.

Success can only be attained on well-manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

We supply roots as well as the seed. They continue vigorous many years. Price, 60 cents per dozen; 10 cents each. They are shipped only by Express, being too heavy for the mails.

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



RADISH.

Raphanus sativus—Radis—Rave, Petite Rave—Radies oder Rettig—Rabanito.

Six Ounces of Seed will Plant 100 Yards of Row.
Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in a sheltered spot when the Cherry is in bloom, the earth being deeply dug, highly fertilized and raked free from clods and stones. Radishes grown on poor, thin soil cannot be made good; they will be misshapen and tough. To be good they must be grown quickly. Radishes can be forced by covering with a window or other sash.

EARLIEST SORTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

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

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

FRENCH CAFÉ.—Edible in twenty days after planting, by which time it reaches a length of two inches. Skin brilliant scarlet, flesh white and crisp. Very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

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

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

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

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

LANDRETHS' WHITE LADY FINGER.—Twenty-three days to maturity. A large white crisp variety, about half as long as Long Scarlet, and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of its kind ever introduced. An admirable market sort of nutty flavor. A novelty of merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

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

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

If you want varieties of seeds **NOT** kept by your merchant he can get them for you or you can write to us yourself.

RADISH.—Continued.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP (AMERICAN).—The root is long, straight, rich and uniform in color. American raised seed is surer to vegetate than the imported. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

LATE SORTS.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX.—White, short leaved and Turnip formed. Early to develop, named "Box" by reason of its adaptability for growing in boxes, hot or cold frames. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

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

SUMMER WHITE (THIRD EARLY).—This is a choice top-shaped variety, resisting the heat of Summer and maturing after other varieties have passed away. It is cone-shaped, the under portion of the bulb being somewhat pointed. The bulb retains its edible quality longer than most other Radishes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

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

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

CHINESE HALF LONG STUMP.—Pure white, in shape somewhat resembling a half long stump rooted carrot. A quick Summer variety very tender and agreeable in flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

STUTTGART ROUND WHITE TURNIP (THIRD EARLY).—A very superior early white Summer and Autumn Radish, growing to large size and long standing in character; form top-shaped. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WINTER SORTS.

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

CHINA ROSE WINTER.—Smaller than the Scarlet China. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RUSSIAN LONG WHITE WINTER. A Winter Radish, sometimes reaching a weight of three pounds, and keeping long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CALIFORNIA WHITE WINTER.—A long, thick root, skin wrinkled, grayish white. Should be used young; of good keeping quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH (THIRD EARLY).—Forty days to maturity. A Winter Radish, cultivated in Autumn and keeping like a Potato, in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the outside skin is black the flesh is white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

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

**SALSIFY
OR OYSTER PLANT.**

Tragopogon porrifolius—Salsify—Haferswurzel oder Bodsbart—Salsifi Blanco—Haverrod.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 241.—**IN CREAM.**—Boil until tender, cut into thin slices, add cream or butter sauce as described under Recipe No. 2. Season to taste and garnish with chopped Parsley.

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

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

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

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

This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in *deeply-dug and well-manured ground*; the drills should be eighteen inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand four or five inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Requires deep, rich land. Yield 100 to 150 bushels.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger and altogether a sort destined to supersede the old form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

**SCORZONERA
OR BLACK SALSIFY.**

Scorzonera hispanica—Scorzondre—Escorzonera—Schwarzwurzel—Schorsenerred.

Four Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards.

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

INSECTICIDES.

THE discovery of an article which, while not injuring the Cucumber plant, will destroy the bug which infests it from the time of its germination until it has attained a growth of three or four rough leaves, is a subject of the greatest interest to all cultivators of this fruit.

So much has been written of a contradictory nature upon this subject that it is next to impossible to determine what remedies to adopt. We would suggest that each cultivator experiment for himself with several compounds, for instance, one part of hellebore mixed with four parts of ground land plaster; one part of slug shot mixed with six parts of land plaster; one part Paris green mixed with twelve parts of land plaster, and one pint of kerosene oil mixed with three quarts of sawdust.

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

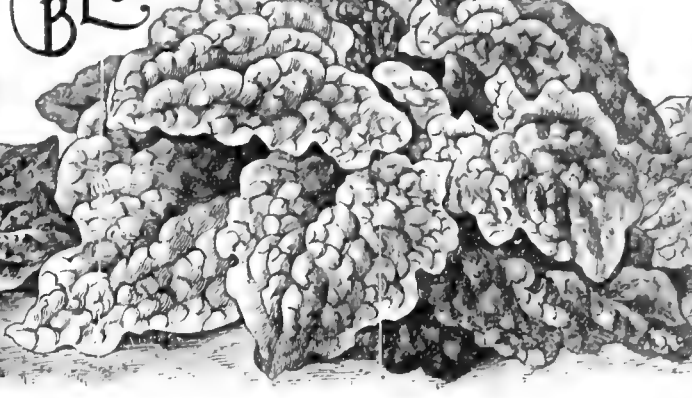
LULING, TEXAS.—This makes thirty-two years I have been planting your seeds, and I have always found them A No. 1.

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BY
D. LANDRETH & SONS

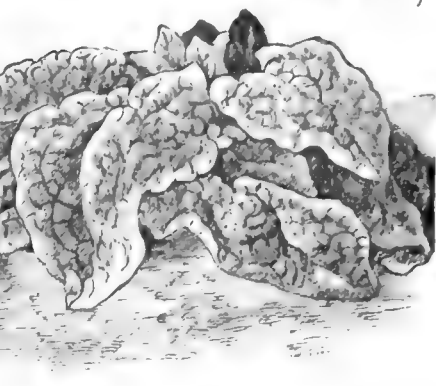
SAVOY LEAVED



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH



GIANT VIROFLAY



SPINACH.

Spinacia oleracea—Epinard—Spinat—Espinaca—
Spinat—Spinazie.

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

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

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

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

EVER READY.—So named because it arrives at cutting size soon as any other sort and continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Very reliable and of distinct appearance, at once recommending it as a most desirable acquisition. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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

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

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

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

Our Experimental Grounds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

COPYRIGHTED 1893
BY D. LANDRETH & SONS



EVER READY SPINACH.



EXTRA EARLY BUSH SQUASH.

EARLY WHITE BUSH.—The "Cymling" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK.—Among the best of the Summer Squashes, golden in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PERFECT GEM.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

LONG GREEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK—(SECOND EARLY). The best of the Squash family, but being a very shy producer, an expensive seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG MARROW.—One of the varieties of Vegetable Marrow Squash adapted for cooking like Egg Plant, from which it can hardly be distinguished. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

MAMMOTH CHILI.—This variety sometimes reaches a size larger than a washtub, and a weight of 200 pounds. Try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

WINTER CROOK-NECK.—A good keeper, shaped like a small Cashaw Pumpkin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BOSTON MARROW.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE BOSTON MARROW (EXTRA LARGE FOR CANNERS).—A meaty selection intended to count in the factory. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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

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

SHALLOTS.

Allium Ascalonicum—Echalote—Zhalotten—Zhalote—Sjalot.

Pear Shaped.—Per qt. 25c.; postage, 15c. per qt. extra. | **Jersey.**—Per qt. 25c.; postage 15c. per qt. extra.

A bulbous plant seldom producing seed, therefore propagated by root buds. Leaves narrow, deep green and ten inches long. In early Autumn divide the bulbs or clove and plant in rows one foot apart and six inches between the sets. Thus treated this hardy plant will mature bulbs the size of a small walnut three or four weeks earlier than Spring Onions. The sets planted in early Spring will mature in July.

SORREL.

Rumex scutatus—Oseille ronde—Zauerampfer—Acedera—Zuring.

Used as a salad and sown in rows at twelve inches apart and thinned to four inches.

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

GEORGIA SPINACH.—So known in parts of the South, but really a large leaved Sorrel, producing a profusion of edible leaves. Grows two feet high and resists the most intense heat, keeping in condition for a long period. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

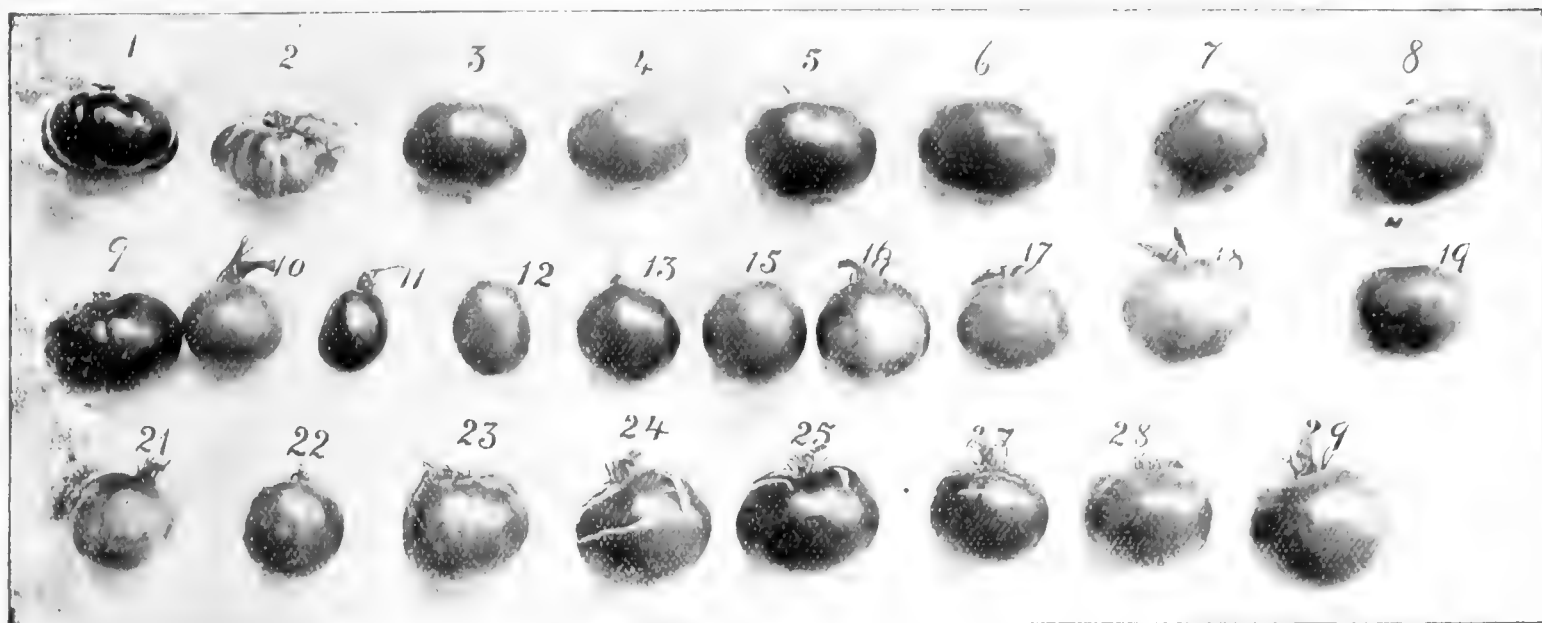
WHAT A GOOD
..... SEED CATALOGUE
THIS IS.

THE REASON IT IS GOOD IS BECAUSE

- 1st. It is arranged alphabetically.
- 2d. It is written by an expert.
- 3d. It tells how much to sow to the 100 yards or to the acre.
- 4th. It tells how to thin out.
- 5th. It gives valued information such as makes it valuable to preserve.

Messrs. D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia, forwarded us views of their mammoth Bloomsdale Seed Farm, which gives many of the details of management, as well as conveying an idea of the magnitude of their operations. As we grew cabbage 14 inches across the heads, last year from their seed, we appreciate the photographic views very highly.—P. H. Jacobs, editor Poultry Keeper, Hammonlon, N. J.

Copies will be mailed to applicants on receipt of ten cents.



1. Extra Early Richmond.
2. Early Jersey.
3. Dwarf Champion.

4. Acme.
5. Beauty.
6. Stone.

7. Favorite.
8. Buckeye.
9. T T T.

{ From 10 to 29 all Hybrids offered in distinct packets at 25 cents each. Very choice and peculiar sorts. See pages 15 and 16. }

TOMATO.

Solanum Lycopersicum—Tomate—Tiebesapfel—Tomate—Tomaat.

One Ounce of Seed will Sow 100 Yadr.

ated and fertilized land is about 14,000 pounds, or say 250 bushels per acre, though 18,000 or 20,000 pounds have been raised. Southern Florida Tomatoes reach Philadelphia in February, and command \$4 to \$6 per bushel. By April the rate declines to \$3 to \$5, and continues to decline till June, after which they fail to meet the cost of transportation. Forty to eighty cents per bushel is an average price, twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel for late crops. This crop ceases to be profitable to the *trucker* unless he can realize 16 cents per bushel. They are very often a drug in the market. Tomato canning houses buy the fruit by the ton at from \$6 to \$7. For seed purposes alone we have washed out over 40,000 bushels of fruit in a single season.

EXTRA EARLY RICHMOND (NINETY-DAY TOMATO).—The earliest of Tomatoes. Fair size but not smooth. A profitable variety for shipment before more approved varieties come into bearing, and consequently a favorite in trucking districts in New Jersey. We have never seen an earlier Tomato under any name. In shipping qualities none can compare with the Richmond. It carries better than the more solid, smoother and showy sorts which, by their very perfection, are difficult to transport without bursting, if ripe. The fruit of this variety is not smooth like an apple—no extra early sorts ever are. It is, however, smooth enough when better is not offered in competition, and under such circumstances it has made "big money" for the truckers of New Jersey. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

EXTRA EARLY CLUSTER.—Very early sorts are always irregular in outline, or rough fruited. This sort is no exception, but is exceedingly early and desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

EARLY JERSEY (ONE HUNDRED-DAY TOMATO).—One of the best among the extra early sorts. Fruit good size, flattened, solid and fairly smooth; color red, vines very close-jointed and compact, and admitting of close-planting; fruit borne near the root and in clusters, sometimes fifty or sixty to a vine. Very desirable as a first early, doing well on light soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

EARLY BERMUDA (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a variety shipped from Bermuda in the early Spring to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It is red, early, and, though not by any means a first-class Tomato, has been found the most profitable of all varieties by reason of its tough rind, fitting it for long shipment. Recommended to truckers. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

THE MONEY MAKER.—No other Tomato so quick to ripen and more money-making for early shipment to distant markets. Foliage silvery and large. Fruit borne in bunches, red, flattened, slightly irregular in form. An elasticity of character of fruit fitting it for long shipments. Will do well on light sandy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

ATLANTIC PRIZE.—An early smooth red sort, very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

ACME.—An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color maroon or red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BALTIMORE PRIZE TAKER.—A large apple-shaped Tomato, smooth, solid, ripening all over, without core; color red with slight purple tint; very productive and commanding quick sale in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart, on a warm border, early in the Spring. For a later supply, sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth support them by brushwood. To have the Tomato *very early* it is necessary to start the plants in a hotbed, or they may be reared in a flower-pot in a window and subsequently transplanted.

Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit per acre on culti-

T T T, OR TEN TON TOMATO.—Profitable to the grower, profitable to the canner, profitable to the shipper. This seed was grown on a twenty-acre patch on one of our farms in a location twenty miles removed from any other Tomato field. Fruit deep red, large, round, half flat, smooth as an Apple, free from green core or other imperfections; 20,000 pounds or ten tons to the acre can readily be grown on any good Tomato soil. T T T stands for Ten Ton Tomato, the name being intended to imply ten tons to the acre. Even this may be very much exceeded, as we have ourselves grown 600 bushels of the fruit on an acre. The fruit in form is large, slightly flattened at both stem and blossom ends. Exterior smooth as an Apple. Color blood red. The fruit cut across or transversely shows a solid meaty interior, free from air spaces or hard core. No other sort is more solid, and it takes fewer baskets to weigh a ton. It is a profitable variety both to the farmer and the canner. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BEAUTY.—Well named. Fruit large and showy; color deep red with slight tone of purple; growing on the vines in clusters. Solid, meaty, smooth and free from rot or green core. Certain to give satisfaction. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

STONE.—A very superior sort, producing extraordinary, thick, solid, red fruit, borne in bunches. Vine short-jointed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

DWARF CHAMPION.—Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BRANDYWINE.—Bright red broad fruit, slightly flattened, productive and satisfactory. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

FAVORITE.—One of the largest perfect shaped Tomatoes in cultivation. Dark red in color, ripening evenly and as early as any other smooth variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds and solid. Bears shipping to long distances. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

IGNOTUM.—For some years past a favorite variety in certain sections; large and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BUCKEYE.—Large, red, solid, very showy. A new good sort. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

IVORY BALL, OR GREEN GAGE.—A small, round fruit, of one and a half inches in diameter; color bone white, very early and productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Postage Extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other Small Seeds, 8 cents per pound. Quarter pound and under, and 5 and 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.

TOMATO TABLE TURNIP.

TOMATO—Continued.

CHEMIN, OR APPLE.—Producing a red fruit of medium size of unusual thickness between the stem and blossom ends. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

NEW GOLDEN QUEEN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

PARAGON.—Large, solid and smooth as an Apple. Deep red in color. The first introduced of the improved, large, round, red sorts, and when well selected not yet surpassed. The variety advertised by some as New Queen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

PERFECTION.—A superb Tomato, but so near the character of the Paragon as to be interchangeable with it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GOLDEN TROPHY.—A bright yellow type of Trophy; large, early, solid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

PEACH (SECOND EARLY).—Named and introduced by us in 1885, and in appearance almost identical with some forms of Peaches both in shape and color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

FEJEE IMPROVED ("BEEFSTEAK").—Color maroon; flesh solid, productive. Known as Beefsteak Tomato. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GRAPE, CHERRY OR CURRANT.—Fruit borne in cluster; very desirable for pickles or preserves. Ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

PEAR SHAPED YELLOW.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

PEAR-SHAPED RED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

ESSEX HYBRID.—Similar to the Acme but a better sort. Same red purple color; less liable to rot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

TABLE TURNIP.

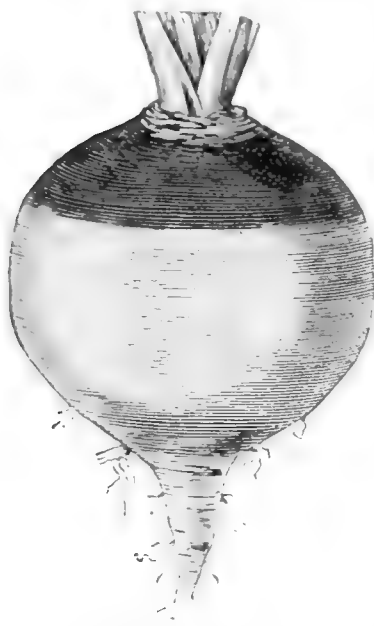
Frühe Rape—Navel—Nabo—Weiße Rübe—Roc—Raap.

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

The Bloomsdale Swede, like other Ruta Bagas, is slower in growth, less laxative and more fattening. The Ruta Baga is a gross feeder and will do best with twenty to twenty-five tons of stable manure to the acre; when it cannot be obtained apply 500 pounds super-phosphate.

The new crop of Turnip Seed will be ready about July 10, 1895. Before that date seed of crop 1894, reliable in every respect, can be furnished, and we invite all gardeners and growers of Turnips and other roots for stock-feeding to forward us their orders early.

See our pamphlet on "THE VALUE AND CULTURE OF ROOTS FOR STOCK-FEEDING," now in its SIXTH EDITION, price twenty-five cents, but mailed free to all customers of Landreth's Seeds. Its pages, besides giving detailed descriptions and illustrations of the best varieties of Turnips for the table and stock-feeding, Beet, Mangold Wurzel, Carrots, Kohl-Rabi, Parsnip, etc., treat also of the soils best adapted to root-culture, manner of preparing the land, time of sowing, cultivation, method of saving for Winter, and give other valuable information. No grower of root crops should be without a copy.



BLOOMSDALE SWEDE.

The seed of Cattle Turnips is always drilled in rows, while the early-maturing and surface-rooted Table Turnip is generally sown broadcast. We advise the sowing, either in drills or broadcast, of not less than three pounds to the acre to insure a satisfactory stand.

The new crop of Turnip Seed will be ready about July 10, 1895. Before that date seed of crop 1894, reliable in every respect, can be furnished, and we invite all gardeners and growers of Turnips and other roots for stock-feeding to forward us their orders early.

EARLY FLAT RED, OR PURPLE-TOP (STRAP-LEAVED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH (STRAP-LEAVED)—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE EARLY RED-TOP GLOBE.—Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive, and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY SNOW BALL (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a small white globe, very quick, earliest in maturity of its form and character. We highly recommend it for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JERSEY LILY.—Early, globular in form, very showy and desirable; all white. Recommended for private and market garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY WHITE EGG.—Egg shaped and white, as its name indicates. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' SOUTHERN SNOW-WHITE GLOBE.—Considered by those who best know it, as a desirable sort for table or stock for Autumn and early Winter use. Color, pure white; shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip. Producing a great weight to the acre. Our experience as seedsmen establishes the fact that this sort is rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late Winter and Spring variety. In the Autumn and early Winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. We recommend this to stock-breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons too late to secure a crop of Ruta Bagas. It is productive, hardy, and eclipses the Norfolk, the Stone or the Pomeranian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW STONE.—A round yellow, green-topped variety, resembling the Amber Globe, but not reaching so large a size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN BALL.—A small Yellow Turnip of second size, early and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE.—This is a free-growing, rough-leaved sort useful for both table and stock, and may be highly commended for both purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

COW-HORN (LARGE CROPPER).—This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a Carrot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE NORFOLK.—Recommended especially for stock-feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE STONE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE GLOBE.—Valuable for cattle food. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMBER GLOBE, GREEN CROWNED.—This, which we introduced in 1864, is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a heavy producer, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. It is a good keeper. Having less top than Aberdeen, often the plants may be allowed to stand closer in the row. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMBER GLOBE, RED CROWNED.—A selection from the older green and Amber Globe. The same in all valuable particulars, but more ornamental by reason of the contrast in colors of yellow and red. This variety is more nutritious than the White Globe. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN, OR SCOTCH YELLOW.—This is a highly approved CATTLE TURNIP, attaining a large size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE FLESHED PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA.—This mainly differs from the Yellow Swede in interior color. For table use some families prefer it to the yellow, as milder, others prefer it because it is white, as contradistinguished from yellow. It possesses all the good qualities of the yellow, and, when there is a preference for color, can be recommended. The variety is hardier than the yellow. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE.—True strain of the favorite Turnip for Greens in Virginia and the Carolinas. Valued also for its bulb. Our stock is from seed obtained from the originator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' IMPROVED YELLOW FLESHED PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA.—A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort, of heavy cropping habit—flesh yellow, solid, crown deep purple, foliage vigorous. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE SWEDE, OR RUTA BAGA.—There are probably fifty so-called forms or varieties of Purple-Top Ruta Baga, some quite similar, others widely differing. The BLOOMSDALE is quite wonderful in its fine breeding. In nothing that we offer are the effects in selection and in careful breeding so apparent as in this Ruta Baga. It appears almost as a plant of a distinct family, so far removed is it from the necky or tap-rooted English forms. The BLOOMSDALE is delicate in texture, purple crowned, golden skinned, almost perfectly globular in form and earlier to mature than any other known form of Ruta Baga. The leaves spring directly out of a rounded crown, the small rat-tail root terminating a symmetrical base. Nothing like it can be seen among the English varieties. We have had them over and over again. It compares with other Swedes as a well-bred short-horn cow compares with a scrub cow. The Bloomsdale Swede will be found not only the best cattle-feeding Turnip, but the best Turnip for table use during Winter, being of fine texture and of fine flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHAMPION SWEDE, OR YELLOW RUTA BAGA (IMPORTED).—A superior English-grown Ruta Baga, but not equal to the Bloomsdale Swede. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DIXIE LAND.—A new form of Turnip for Winter Greens and also an excellent root for table use. No variety producing tops so entirely proof against frost. The foliage a deep blue green, the root oval, smooth, white and tender; destined to supersede the Seven Top, being more hardy as productive of leaf for Winter Greens, with additional advantage of producing a large white bulb. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SEVEN-TOP (FOR GREENS OR SALADS).—This, the hardiest of all sorts, may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. In the Southern States it yields, in the Spring, abundant foliage for boiling with cured meats, and is in much demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

POTATO.

One Quarter Bushel of Eyes will Plant 100 Yards. An Acre will Yield from 100 to 400 Bushels.

Solanum tuberosum—*Pomme de terre*—*Rizée*—*Potatas* *Papa*

POTATO SEED.

the Potato belonging to the Tomato family. The seed is planted the second year about the size of buckshot, then the new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable.

LANDRETHS' FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Our recommendations of the Potatoes "Garfield" and "State of Maine" were fully sustained by public verdict, and the demand for the two varieties still continues. In 1892 we introduced a new variety, "LANDRETHS' FARMERS' ALLIANCE," the producer of which describes it as follows:

This valuable new early potato is from a hybrid of the State of Maine and the Early Vermont, and is one of the very earliest and most productive. Tried this year alongside of the same it has surpassed them all in productiveness. The shape is about the same as the Early Vermont, while it combines the good qualities of both its parents—early maturity, good appearance and productiveness.

The tubers are generally of a round shape, and are of a fine grain, and are of a straight-sided, unretarded, barrel shape, which is very desirable. The tubers are of a medium size, and are of a fine grain, and are of a straight-sided, unretarded, barrel shape, which is very desirable. The tubers are of a medium size, and are of a fine grain, and are of a straight-sided, unretarded, barrel shape, which is very desirable.

BARRELS.

The barrels we ship in are round-headed, full diameter and standard measure. Potatoes are generally sold in full topped, straight-sided, unretarded, barrels, which measure have the capacity of a bushel from which it has been gradually reduced. This is the only way to get a full-sized barrel, and transferring to small barrels, sold at a double profit. A barrel of potatoes that does not weigh what you pay for, is a fraud, unless sold as a small barrel.

Our stock of Potatoes, which we send out, has gained us much celebrity, for purity and good measure. Do not buy Seed Potatoes affected with the Blight.

Prices. Day of Publication of this Catalogue.

EARLY OHIO.—This sort has a reputation as being very valuable, because of its astonishing productiveness as a first early. In demand by market gardeners. Per bush. \$1.75.

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

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.—Same character as the Early Rose. Said to be somewhat earlier. Per bush. \$1.75.

EARLY ROSE.—A well known variety. Early, remarkably good flavor, solid, very productive, bluish skin, white flesh, a very good keeper. Per bush. \$1.75.

FREEMAN.—Very productive; oval in form, russet in color, flesh white and of fine grain and best flavor. Very early and a long keeper; of good eating quality when half grown as when fully matured. So early as to have produced edible tubers forty days from planting. Per bush. \$2.00.

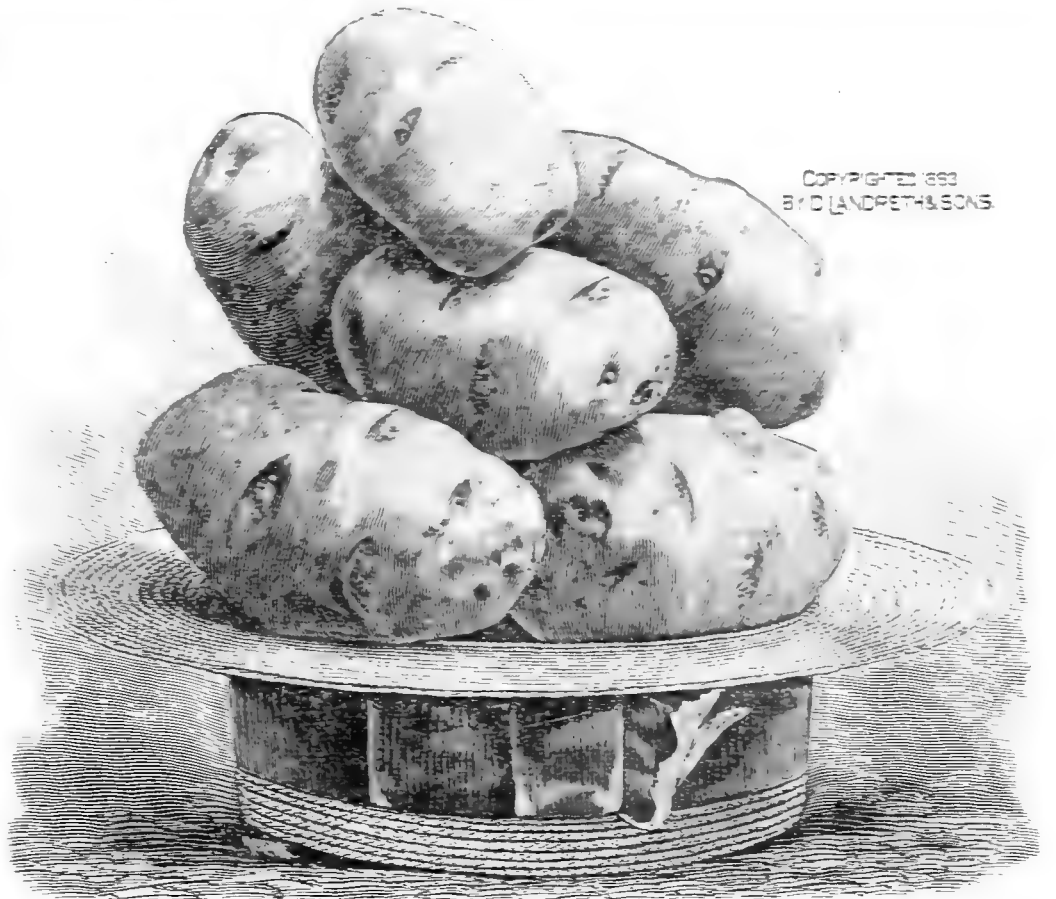
GOLDEN HARVEST.—Entirely new, a hybrid between the Rose and Irish King. Habit vigorous, medium early; tubers large, color of skin golden, flesh snow white. Unexcelled for table either when half-grown or when perfectly mature. A good keeper. Per lb. postpaid 25c.; per 1/2 bush. \$1.50.

CHARLES DOWNING.—A new seedling of superior quality and exceedingly early. Strong in vine, large producer, ovoid flattened tuber, skin white, slightly netted, flesh white and of rare cooking quality. The best new variety in the market. Per bush. \$2.00.

LANDRETHS' GARFIELD (new).—A seedling of Early Vermont hybridized with Excelsior. In form somewhat resembling the first, and in quality and color the second. Later than the Vermont, larger and more productive. Tuber stock, tubers produced in 1892, were uniformly large. Tubers, when raw, without excess of moisture, indicating freedom from water character. Standard qualities are well developed. Tuber, when cooked, pure white, fine grained, mealy and extra rich in flavor. As a market variety it is very superior to either of its parents or the Snowflake. We have had specimens from Idaho weighing from one and a half to two pounds. Per bush. \$2.00.

DAKOTA RED.—Large, long and wedge shaped. Thrives well on either sandy or clay soils. Tastes much like the Peach Blaw, solid, mealy and fine grained. Enormous yields are reported of this variety. Per bush. \$2.00.

MORGANTOWN, N. C.—I planted a half peck of your Farmers' Alliance Potatoes this Spring and harvested this Fall over seventeen bushels of A. No. 1 Potatoes from them. They are of first quality in every particular.



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FARMERS' ALLIANCE POTATO.

POTATO—CONTINUED.

Prices Day of Publication of this Catalogue.

LANDRETH'S STATE OF MAINE (NEW).—Resulting from the impregnation of the early Vermont by pollen from the Peerless, the cross combining the desirable features of each of the parents. The tuber over medium size, form cylindrical, slightly elongated; the flesh snow white and crystalline or mealy; the flavor nutty and unsurpassed. The vine erect in growth, with glossy leaf, not attractive to bugs. Tubers spread out in the hill like those of the Early Vermont; medium early. Per bush, \$2.00.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING.—Per bush, \$1.75.

PEERLESS.—An excellent Potato for general crop. Large size, very productive, good quality, white skin and flesh. Per bush, \$1.75.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Ninety-four fold have been produced, or 235 bushels from two and a half bushels planted. This Potato possesses many good qualities, among which may be specially noted its power of resistance to drought, its productiveness of tubers of uniform size and appearance, its thrift on poor soil without much fertilization, its freedom from disease before digging and freedom from rot in the cellar, its admirable keeping qualities till new crop Potatoes succeed it. Per bush, \$2.00.

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

MAMMOTH PEARL.—Per bush, \$1.75.

ALL OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES UPON APPLICATION.

SWEET POTATOES.

Convolvulus Batatas.

appear, when more sand is added till it be of four inches in depth on top of the Potatoes. The sprouts must be detached from the tubers without disturbing them. To do this hold the tuber in place with the left hand while the sprout is taken with the right. The sprouts are transplanted to the field and placed in rows at four feet apart, by two feet in the row.

Cultivation continues as needed until stopped by the running of the vines. The prices obtained for Sweet Potatoes in the early season are sometimes as high as four dollars per bushel, from which they fall to fifty cents as a minimum. The Winter prices are generally better than harvest prices.

YELLOW JERSEY.—A leading sort. Per bush, \$1.25.

Sweet Potatoes succeed best in light, sandy soil, and from such their keeping qualities are best. Stable manure is the best fertilizer. To obtain the sprouts the entire Potatoes are planted in beds, say five to six feet wide and as long as required, the bed being opened twenty inches deep, filled in with stable manure and covered with four inches of sand. The Potatoes are placed upon the sand at four by four inches apart and covered with an inch of sand. This is covered with old hay or trash till the sprouts appear.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—(READY IN JUNE).—Per 100, 25c; per 1000, \$2.25.

POTATO DISEASE AND REMEDY.

Potato diseases most prevalent are the Blight and Rot, caused by a parasitic plant or fungus which is carried throughout the Winter on Tubers grown from an infected crop of the preceding year. The Blight can be stopped by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture—sixty to seventy gallons to the acre. The spraying commenced when the vines are half developed and repeated every two weeks. The Rot is an outgrowth of the Blight. To disinfect Seed Potatoes, soak the cuttings for an hour and a half in a solution of one part corrosive sublimate and 1000 parts water. To make Bordeaux Mixture see page 63.

EXTRACTS FROM

MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES.

BY BURNET LANDRETH.

A HALF-ACRE GARDEN.—The quantity of seed required for a half acre during the Spring, and for a succession of those kinds requiring sowing at later periods, will not vary much from the following table:

Beet in three varieties, eight ounces each.
Beans, pole, two varieties, two quarts each.
Beans, dwarf, three varieties, three quarts each.
Corn, sugar, four varieties, one quart each.
Cucumber, two varieties, eight ounces each.
Carrots, two varieties, four ounces each.
Celery, two varieties, four ounces each.
Cabbage, three varieties, one ounce each.
Lettuce, three varieties, four ounces each.
Melon, Water, two varieties, two ounces each.
Melon, Citron, two varieties, two ounces each.
Parsnips, one variety, four ounces.
Radishes, three varieties, four ounces each.
Squash, three varieties, four ounces each.
Spinach, two varieties, eight ounces each.
Tomatoes, three varieties, four ounces each.
Herbs, four varieties, one ounce each.

In well managed gardens vegetable seeds are sown, or plants set out in rows, and to enable the amateur to make a close calculation of the quantity of various seeds required for any determined or measured area, the writer gives the following table, showing how much is needed for a row one hundred yards long. In these calculations, however, it is supposed that the seed are fresh, and that, at least, eighty per cent. will vegetate under favorable conditions.

Asparagus, eight ounces.	Melon, Water, three ounces.
Beans, bush, three quarts.	Melon, Citron, two ounces.
Beans, lima, three pints.	Mustard, five ounces.
Beans, pole, three pints.	Okra, twelve ounces. [bulbs.
Beets, five ounces.	Onion, two ounces to produce large
Broccoli, one ounce.	Onion, eight ounces to produce sets.
Brussels sprouts, one ounce.	Onion Sets—three quarts of sets.
Cabbage, one ounce.	Parsley, two ounces.
Carrot, three ounces.	Parsnip, three ounces.
Cauliflower, one half ounce.	Peas, three quarts.
Celery, three ounces.	Pepper, one ounce.
Collards, one ounce.	Pumpkin, two ounces.
Corn, one quart.	Radish, six ounces.
Cress, four ounces.	Rhubarb, four ounces.
Cucumber, four ounces.	Salsify, four ounces.
Egg-plant, one ounce.	Spinach, six ounces.
Endive, two ounces.	Squash, three ounces.
Leek, two ounces.	Tomato, one ounce.
Lettuce, two ounces.	Turnip, three ounces.

DESIRABLE VARIETIES.—Desirable varieties of the leading families of garden vegetables are named as follows, and in order of maturity for table:

BEANS.	WATERMELON.
Extra Early Red Valentine.	Arkansas Traveller.
Pink Eye Wax.	Long Light Icing.
Landreth's Scarlet.	Boss.
CABBAGE.	CANTALOUPE.
Select Early Jersey Wakefield.	Jenny Lind.
Reedland Early Drumhead.	Anne Arundel.
Large Late Flat Dutch.	Acme.
CARROT.	ONIONS.
Blunt Horn.	Pearl.
Half Long Coreless.	Cold Seal.
Nantes Half Long.	Silver Skin.
CAULIFLOWER.	PARSNIP.
Landreth's First.	Bloomsdale.
Snowball.	PEAS.
Half Early Paris.	Landreth Extra Early.
CELERY.	Advancer.
Dwarf White.	Landreth's Early Evergreen.
White Plume.	RADISH.
Paris Golden.	Short Topped Earliest White.
CELERIAC.	Prussian Scarlet Globe.
Apple shaped.	Long Scarlet Strap Leaved.
SUGAR CORN.	SPINACH.
Early Minnesota.	Bloomsdale.
Landreth.	Ever Ready.
Evergreen.	SQUASH.
CUCUMBER.	Extra Early Bush.
Landreth First.	Yellow Summer Crook Neck.
White Spine.	Hubbard.
Long Green.	TOMATOES.
LETTUCE.	Extra Early Jersey.
Landreth's Forcing.	Beauty.
Reliable.	Stone.
Virginia Solid Header.	

As it is always desirable, in a garden, to have a continuous and rapid succession of crops, a system of rotation must be studied out and followed, otherwise at certain seasons part of the garden will go uncropped and a direct loss ensue, for it is only by attention to the details of a prompt succession of crops that any cash profit can be had out of a private garden.

On all retail mail orders for vegetable seeds, sent us direct, to the extent of \$5.00 or over, we will give one copy of "Market Gardening." To everyone else the price is One Dollar.

HERBS.

These impart a strong spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with a * are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seed-beds, about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seeds of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

ANISE.—*Pimpinella Anisum*—*Anis*—*Grüner Anis*—*Matalahuga*. A Persian plant, the seeds of which are used as a condiment and in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery. The plant itself is used as a garnish and in the manufacture of cordials. It is one of the oldest medicinal spices. Sow the seed in early Spring, when the Cherry is in bloom, or immediately after, in rows at ten inches apart, or thin to six inches. It is a delicate plant, growing to a height of a foot-and-a-half, and reaching maturity at Midsummer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BORAGE.—*Barago officinalis*—*Bourrache officinale*—*Boretz*—*Borrja*. A soft, thick-stemmed annual plant, reaching a height of two feet and a breadth of equal area. Leaves light green and of fuzzy character. A profuse bloomer. Flowers star-shaped, light blue and quite ornamental. The plant is used in the manufacture of cordials. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CARDOON.—*Cynara cardunculus*—*Cardoon*—*Starbon*—*Cardo*. Foliage similar in appearance to the French Artichoke. The leaf stalks, as those of the Artichoke, are blanched, and are used stewed in soup and as a salad. The seed should be sown in the early Spring, and in rows of three feet apart, and the plants thinned to one foot. In Autumn the stalks should be blanched the same as Celery. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

Notes on Cooking Cardoon.—No. 47.—**STEWED.**—Remove the soft stalks and prickly edges; cut four inches in length and parboil for twenty minutes, cool, peel and put in a saucepan, cover with light broth whitened with flour, add salt, sliced lemon, chopped beef suet and parsley, boil until soft, drain through a napkin, range in a deep dish and add butter. Serve with Espagnole sauce.

CARAWAY.—*Carum carui*—*Carvi*—*Gold-Kümmel*—*Karvij*. The seeds are used in flavoring bread, pastry and sauce, and sometimes in cheese making. Sow in drills, when the Cherry is in bloom, at three feet, and thin to six inches. The foliage of this plant resembles that of a Carrot. It has a height of about one foot and continues in growth until stopped by frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CHERVIL.—*Scandix cerefolium*—*Cerfeuil*—*Perifollo*—*Serbel*—*Kjorvel*. When the Peach is in bloom sow, treating the plant the same as Carrots or Parsnips, which last root it somewhat resembles in its form and hardness. The root is half-long, and is cooked after the manner of Parsnip. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

CORIANDER.—*Coriandrum sativum*—*Coriandre*—*Coriander*—*Culantro*. The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors, and in culinary operations. The seeds should be sown when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches, thin to six inches. An early maturing plant, reaching a height of two feet, and prolific in very palatable seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DILL.—*Anethum graveolens*—*Aneth*—*Dill*—*Eneldo*. The seeds of this plant are used in the flavoring of preserves and pickles, also as a condiment. It has a flavor similar to that of mint. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches and thin to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FENNEL.—*Fenouil*—*Fenchel*—*Hinojo*—*Venkel*. The rooty portions and the lower ends of the leaf stalks of this plant are used for boiling. In flavor it resembles Celery, and is used in the manufacture of liquors. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills of eighteen inches and thin to six inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

***LAVENDER.**—*Lavendula spica*—*Lavande officinale*—*Lavenbel*—*Espliego*. The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, and the flowers for perfumery. The plant is propagated principally by slips from old roots. The slips are placed in rows three feet apart and one foot in the row. When seed is sown it should be planted when the Apple is in bloom. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

***ROSEMARY.**—*Rosemarinus officinalis*—*Romarin*—*Nosmarin*—*Romero*. The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, being quite aromatic. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom in April, in rows of eighteen inches and thinned to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

RUE.—*Ruta graveolens*—*Rue*—*Raute*—*Ruda*. A plant of rather disagreeable odor, bitter and pungent, nevertheless used in cooking. Sow the seed in April, in rows at two feet and thin to six inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SAGE.—*Salvia officinalis*—*Sauge officinale*—*Zalbei*—*Salvia*. One of the oldest cultivated garden herbs used for seasoning and distillation. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom in one-foot rows, and when safely established thin to six inches between the plants. The plant reaches a height of sixteen inches with an equal breadth. The foliage is very abundant, the leaves are long, narrow, and of a whitish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SUMMER SAVORY.—*Satureia hortensis*—*Sarriette annulle*—*Bohnentraut*—*Ajedrea*. An odoriferous garden herb used in seasoning meats and vegetables. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of twelve inches, and thin to four inches. Height of plant fifteen or sixteen inches, producing a multitude of straight stems, foliage light blue and exceedingly small. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SWEET MARJORAM.—*Origanum majorana*—*Marjolaine*—*Majoran*—*Mejorana*. A familiar aromatic herb used for flavoring. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in one foot rows in early Spring, and when three inches high thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SWEET BASIL.—*Ocimum basilicum*—*Basilic Grand*—*Basilicum*—*Albaca*. An aromatic herb used for flavoring soups and sauces. It is a light green plant growing to a height of two feet and of equal breadth, and continuing in growth until killed by frost. When the Cherry is in bloom sow at one foot apart and thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

***THYME.**—*Thymus Vulgaris*—*Thym ordinaire*—*Thymian*—*Tomillo*. The leaves and young shoots are used in seasoning and in distillation. The flavor is strongly aromatic. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at fifteen inches for hoe culture, and two feet and a half for horse culture. This plant reaches a height of eight inches to one foot and produces an abundance of small erect stems covered with very small foliage of aromatic flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

TRIAL PACKETS FOR GARDENERS.

sorts, before offering them to his patrons. Yet from the endless list of varieties offered in seed catalogues, and through the resulting disappointment where seedsmen have ignored the importance of the matter above referred to, gardeners, as a rule, are not prone to make experiments, but prefer adhering to the sorts they customarily plant. This, however, should not be so; and in order, therefore, that the experienced and progressive gardener may acquaint himself with the BEST AND MOST PROFITABLE THAT IS PRODUCED, we give him the benefit of our own experience in culling, and leave for him the simple task of deciding practically on the merits of our selection. We have concluded to offer FOR TRIAL ONLY, at the nominal price of two cents per packet (postage free), small sample packets of the choicest vegetable seeds, by groups. These groups will not be broken. For example, a gardener wishing to test the comparative merits of First Early Cabbage, would purchase group No. 8, consisting of ten distinct packets of varieties after our catalogue, and costing twenty cents for the entire group. We suggest that a small patch of the garden be set aside as a trial ground, where the varieties can be grown side by side, or in the same rows and compared. To the gardener nothing could be more instructive and profitable at so slight a cost.

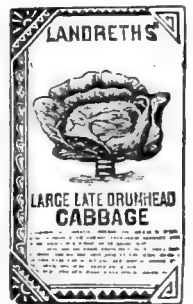
Gardeners, Truckers and Private Families having their own gardens should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

LIST OF GROUPS.

Can be Ordered by Simply Naming the Number Opposite Each.

Group	No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.	Group	No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.	Group	No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.			
No. 1	Asparagus	2	.04	No. 19	Cucumber	6	.12	No. 37	Peas, late	6	.12
" 2	Beans (bush var.) ex. early	4	.08	" 20	Egg Plant	2	.04	" 38	Pepper	4	.08
" 3	" " " second "	6	.12	" 21	Endive	3	.06	" 39	Pumpkin	3	.06
" 4	" " " late "	4	.08	" 22	Kale	5	.10	" 40	Radish, early	10	.20
" 5	" (pole var.)	8	.16	" 23	Kohl-Rabi	2	.04	" 41	" " " second early (or Summer)	4	.08
" 6	Beet, for table	10	.20	" 24	Leek	2	.04	" 42	" " " late	6	.12
" 7	" " " cattle	6	.12	" 25	Lettuce (loose-leaf'd var.)	6	.12	" 43	Salsify and Scorzonera .	3	.06
" 8	Cabbage, first early	10	.20	" 26	" (cabbaging var.)	15	.30	" 44	Spinach	4	.08
" 9	" " " second early	10	.20	" 27	Melon (Water)	10	.20	" 45	Squash, Summer	6	.12
" 10	" " " late	8	.16	" 28	" (Cantaloupe)	15	.30	" 46	" " " Winter	6	.12
" 11	Carrot, for table	6	.12	" 29	Mustard	3	.06	" 47	Tomato, early	6	.12
" 12	" " " cattle	3	.06	" 30	Okra	3	.06	" 48	" " " late	6	.12
" 13	Celery	6	.12	" 31	Onion (seed for sets)	8	.16	" 49	Turnip, early	6	.12
" 14	Collards	3	.06	" 32	" (seed for large onions)	8	.16	" 50	" " " intermediate	6	.12
" 15	Corn (sug. var.), ex. early	4	.08	" 33	Parsley	2	.04	" 51	" " " late variety (and Ruta Bagas)	4	.06
" 16	" " " second "	4	.08	" 34	Parsnip	2	.04				
" 17	" " " late	3	.06	" 35	Peas, extra early	3	.06				
" 18	" (field var.)	6	.12	" 36	" " " second early	6	.12				

Or we will Supply the Entire List of 282 Packets (Valued at \$5.64) for Five Dollars, Postpaid.



EMERALD GREEN GRASS MIXTURE. 60 POUNDS SEED TO THE ACRE.

FOR PARKS, CROQUET AND TENNIS GROUNDS, CRICKET AND ATHLETIC FIELDS.

The Landreth Lawn Grass Mixture which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescription is of the best chosen varieties, as respects color, texture and permanency, and will be found clear of weed seeds. Any one who purchases cheap, badly mixed Lawn Grass will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness.

HINTS ON LAWN MAKING.

Much of the success of Lawn making depends upon the preparation of the ground. The land must be well plowed or dug and harrowed or raked to secure thorough pulverization, and after being reduced to a perfectly even surface should be cleared of stumps, stones, roots and other impediments. The soil should then be made firm with a heavy roller and top-dressed with a good fertilizer, unless the land had received an application of seven to eight tons of very short well-rotted stable manure before plowing. We will here remark that stable manure is the best of all fertilizers, but there being some difficulty in obtaining it and objections to its use on account of its offensive appearance and smell, we recommend in Landreth Lawn Fertilizer a good grade of concentrated fertilizer. Six to seven hundred pounds to the acre of such mixture should be applied. The fertilizer should be lightly harrowed in upon the seedbed, as it will be best to the young plants if buried much beneath the surface. After the harrowing the ground should be severely rolled, that the earth and seed may be brought into close contact. Our Lawn Grass Mixture should be sown at the rate of sixty pounds to the acre and rolled down. Sowing in September and October will be found most advantageous in latitudes south of Philadelphia; in more northerly locations Spring sowing is most successfully practiced, the work being done in April and May.

Annual weeds, natural to the soil, are certain to spring up before the young grass becomes established, and an inexperienced person is likely to conclude that the weeds spring from weed seed in the grass seed, but all soils contain weed seeds, and upon tillage they are certain to vegetate. The weeds as they become large enough may be cut down or pulled up; after the first year their growth will cease. Frequent rolling is advantageous in producing a good Lawn by solidifying the soil, harassing insects and other vermin, and improving the level of the surface.

Students of agriculture will find the volume on the "Grasses of North America," by Professor W. J. Beale, of much value in assisting them in this interesting study.

On all Lawns will regularly appear in greater or less numbers a lot of interlopers, such as Buttercups, Plantains, Dandelions, all from seeds natural to the soil. These uninvited guests should always be dug out, otherwise subsequent labor will be increased one hundred fold by their seeding. Lawns may be advantageously dressed with stable manure in December, the long strawy portions being removed in March.

On those portions of Lawns as around the house, where an immediate result in grass effect is desired, sod may be used. Fair sod can generally be had on roadsides, and if carefully taken up and when laid down accurately jointed and solidified, and covered with half an inch of rich compost, it will at once start off and very soon be as much a fixture as the adjoining trees and shrubs.

Lawn Grass of good quality should produce a fair mat of herbage in from seventy to ninety days.

Some parties offering Lawn grass at a low price are using the so-called Canada Blue Grass, which is not only worthless but a pest and difficult to eradicate.

Some people, after seeding a piece of land with Lawn Grass, expect to see a green mat in two or three weeks, but in this they are unreasonable, as the better varieties of grass are slow to produce effect, and when an effect is quickly developed it is at the expense of adaptability and permanency. For instance, a fine mat of green color can be had in two weeks from a heavy sowing of White Clover, something very effective and pleasing to the eye, but clover is not a grass and is not suitable for Lawns, failing to produce that velvet-like effect, the result of the growth of the erect leaves produced by the best grasses, which habit fits them to quickly recover after mowing.

Manures or fertilizers for Lawns may be of many combinations. We recommend to those who prefer to do their own mixing a compound of

300 pounds of superphosphate, costing say	\$5 00
300 pounds dried meat, blood or fish, at	6 00
400 pounds refuse common salt, at	1 00
Or say per acre	\$12 00

The quantity of the two first may be doubled to advantage, or even made stronger, as grass will stand almost any amount of fertilizer.

The common salt used as an alterative and solvent will be found, through its affinity for moisture, to have a decided influence in keeping up the emerald green condition so desirable on a perfect Lawn. On growing grass not more than three bushels to the acre should be applied in a season, and then best during a rain—never under a hot sun.

GRASS FOR SURFACE EFFECT.

This prescription consists of 100 parts, divided in such proportion between those grasses which our observation has indicated as best for general Park effect, as respects color, density of herbage, vigor, quick recuperation after mowing and permanency. The seeds used are all well cleaned, and we believe them to be pure and of full vitality, and all persons using them are certain to secure a stand, provided the land be properly prepared and the seed sown at the proper time and at the right depth, and provided there be sufficient rainfall to germinate

the seed. We cannot be responsible for the errors of the inexperienced. A pound of seed will sow a space 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. Sixty pounds will sow an acre, but we recommend seventy or eighty pounds. **Price per pound, 25 cents.**

GRASS TO RESIST TRAMPING ON ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

This prescription is also of 100 parts, but differs from our Park Lawn Grass in the list of varieties, a proportion of such sorts being here added as to better stand the wear and tear of tramping consequent upon games of Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and Base Ball.

A pound will sow a space 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. Sixty pounds will sow an acre, but we recommend seventy or eighty pounds. **Price per pound, 25 cents.**

Old Lawns much in decay had best be plowed up, leveled up and resown, but often this course is not convenient, certainly not if the Lawn can be renovated by a system taking less time. In that case, when prompt results are desirable, the old sod should be well combed by a harrow to tear out the dried grass and easily extracted dead roots. This operation also breaks the earth, putting it in a pulverized condition to receive seed, which may be sown broadcast, and falling between the living grass, roots into the friable and fresh soil, and is at once in position to germinate and occupy the space. On many Lawns cut with the lawn mower there appear many pests—the Creeping Veronica and the Mouse-Eared Chickweed being prominent—which crowd out desirable grasses and mar the appearance of the sward. Under such circumstances it is advised to break up the parts affected and sow with seed of the Sheep Fescue, which will admit of such close cutting as to destroy all pestiferous plants. The seed of Sheep Fescue costs about **16 cents per pound.**

GRASS FOR SHADY PLACES.

Landreth's mixture of varieties produces a reliable stand under dense shade of either pine and hard wood trees in positions where all other grasses may have failed. Sixty pounds should be sown to the acre—or, say one pound on a space 20 x 20 feet, or in proportion for other dimensions. **Price per pound, 25 cents.**

PLANTING EVERGREEN TREES.

Trees holding their leaves all Winter, hence termed evergreens, are best planted in August and September; the earth then beneath the surface may be likened to a hotbed, so charged is it with heat, while the Autumn rains moisten the surface and stimulate root growth. Plants under these circumstances rapidly develop fibres which soon are able to compensate by the moisture which they take up by the evaporation by the leaves. The planting of such trees deferred till Spring often results in failure as the evaporation is then greater and to an increasing extent, as the Spring develops, while the soil is cold and root formation slow.

THE FALL IN FOOD PRICES.

The *American Grocer*, in its twenty-fifth anniversary number, publishes the prices of a number of standard articles of food compiled from its market reports since 1869. The same quantity of fourteen articles of daily household consumption which cost \$62 in 1869 could be purchased for \$30 in 1894. From these data it appears that so far as staple food articles are concerned the purchasing power of money, aided by increased production and improved methods of manufacture, has more than doubled in the quarter century. The exhibit is not encouraging to the agricultural class, but the decline has been of great advantage to residents of cities. The drop in the wholesale price of certain articles has been much greater than one-half, and is particularly noticeable in the price of canned goods, some grades of which can be bought for less than one-third the price obtained for them twenty-five years ago.

Postage on Grass Seeds 2 cents per pound extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other Small Seeds, 8 cents per pound. Quarter pound and under, and 5 cent and ten cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.

SUGGESTIVE PRICES FOR

Grass, Field and Agricultural Seeds and Sundries.

THESE PRICES CONSTANTLY SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS—THEREFORE, MERELY SUGGESTIVE.

Our customers may always depend upon getting the lowest prevailing prices. If you do not see what you want, ask your merchant to write to us about it, or you drop us a postal card. Latest Quotations promptly given upon application. Postage extra—at the rate of 8 cents per pound or 1 cent per two ounces.

GRASS SEEDS.

PASTURAGE GRASSES.

The preparation of the land for Permanent Pasture is a labor that must not be slighted, and though farm work cannot be reduced to the nicety of Lawn Culture, we nevertheless direct attention to our directions on Lawn making, and would say that the nearer the directions are followed the greater the probability of success. It must, however, be borne in mind that a pasture sod cannot be obtained in one year.

The judicious selection of grass seed for the creation of a durable pasture requires a knowledge obtained only by an intimate study of the habits of varieties as respects quality of herbage and vigor of constitution. Except in the Blue Grass sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, it is not sufficient always to select the one grass indigenous to the district, for it may not possess the double quality desirable for green pasturage and hay, for hardness and permanence, which combination of qualities and character is best found in a mixture of sorts. That prescription, to be thoroughly scientific, should be adapted to the geological composition of the soil, be it slaty, calcareous or alkaline, as well as the mechanical condition of the soil, be it sandy, loamy or clayey. These conditions vary so much that no one can attempt to be entirely exact in a recommendation for grasses to be planted. We cannot more than undertake to prescribe for soils heavy, as clay or deep loam; medium, as light loam or peat; light, as sand, slate or gravel. We are prepared to furnish single grasses, or two or three in a mixture, to meet the requirements of any ordinary farm land for the production of hay; or, if permanent pasture is desired, we are prepared to furnish mixtures for soils either heavy or light.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.



HERDS, OR RED TOP GRASS.



ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

Meadow Fescue Grass (FESTUCA PRATENSIS).—A perennial Grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round smooth stems, two to three feet high. In mountain lands of Virginia said to grow six feet high. The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture, especially in the South. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. per acre, broadcast. Per lb. 14

MIXTURES.

LANDRETHS' MIXED LAWN GRASS.—We offer mixed Lawn \$0 25 Grass Seed in sealed packages of One Pound, Half Pound and Quarter Pound.

Landreth's Mixed Lawn Grass, for surface effect per lb. 25

Landreth's Mixed Lawn Grass, for Athletic Grounds per lb. 25

Landreth's Grass Mixture, for shady places per lb. 25

For description of Lawn Making, etc., see page 54

Pasturage Mixture for Heavy Soils.—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such grasses as experience has indicated as productive in herbage and most durable on heavy soils.

Per lb. \$0 25

Pasturage Mixture for Light Soils.—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds, divided into practical proportions between such varieties of grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects amount of leafy product and permanence.

Per lb. 25

Hard Fescue Grass (FESTUCA DURIUSCULA) . Per lb. 16

Meadow Foxtail (ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS).—A spreading perennial of high favor in Europe; one of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pasture. Habit coarse, but suitable for park purposes. Succeeds best on well-drained, rich, loamy or clayey soils; makes excellent hay and should be included in all permanent pastures. Sow 15 lbs. to acre. Per lb. 35

Meadow Oat Grass (AVENA ELATOR) . . . per lb. 20

Bermuda Grass (CYNODON DACTYLON) Per lb. 1 50

Creeping Bent Grass (AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA) Per lb. 30

Crested Dog's Tail (CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS) Per lb. 55

Herds, or Red Top Grass (AGROSTIS VULGARIS).—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. If kept fed down close it is a good forage plant, but allowed to become rank it is wiry and innutritious. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre.

Per sack (50 lbs.) \$; per bush. (of 10 lbs.) 85

Johnson Grass (SORGHUM HALAPENSE) Per lb. 10

Kentucky Blue Grass (POA PRATENSIS).—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into the Winter. Though it makes fine quality hay, it is not to be recommended for that purpose, being a light cropper. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. It flourishes best in limestone lands. Sow two bushels to the acre. Per bush. (14 lbs.) \$ per lb. 0.25

Millet, Common per bush. (50 lbs.), \$; per qt. 10

Millet, Pearl per lb. 20

Millet, French per lb. 08



MEADOW FOXTAIL GRASS.

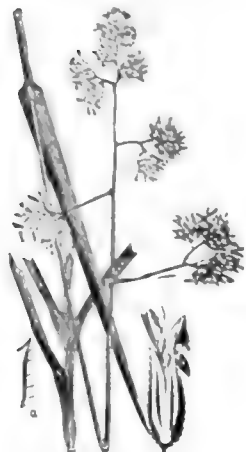
GRASS SEEDS.—Continued.

Millet, Hungarian (*Panicum Hungaricensis*).—An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily and withstands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, the plant, in strong soil, reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but left to ripen seed it becomes hard and woody. Sow a bushel to the acre.

Per bush. \$. . . ; per qt. \$ 10

Millet, German (*Panicum Germanicum*).—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On Bloomsdale Farm, on one occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry clean hay from three acres. Sow one bush. to the acre.

Per bush \$. . . ; per qt. 10



ORCHARD GRASS, OR ROUGH COCKSFOOT.

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot (*Dactylis Glomerata*).—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding. It stands drought better than any other Grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. In Summer it will grow more feed in a day than Blue Grass will in a week. It is disposed to grow in tussocks; a good preparation of the land and uniform and liberal seeding is a good preventive. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and it yields an enormous quantity of hay of superior quality. It succeeds well in any soil, doing especially well in moist places. Sow 2 bush. to the acre per bush. 2 25

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*).—This is a variation of the Perennial Rye Grass, being earlier and more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and more of it, but it is not as durable. It shoots less and is a stronger feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soil, and, in such, is the best grass for soiling, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. It is not suited for permanent pastures, for, though making a splendid appearance for one or two years, it then dies and leaves the land bare, having smothered out all other Grasses. Its strong germinative power, its rapid development, its luxuriant herbage, its hardy habit, its nutritive qualities, all point to it as a valuable Grass. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per bush. (20 lbs.) 2 25

Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium Perenne*).—Long a stand-by among the best farmers of England. Leaves long, narrow and fine. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard. It requires a moist climate, and, in such, stands for six or seven years. Perennial Rye Grass will resist overflow and does well on sloping banks, as its roots are very fibrous and mat-like. With Orchard, Timothy and Blue Grass in proper proportion is therefore formed a combination possessing the chief merits of any prescription that can be drawn. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre per bush. (24 lbs.) 2 00



TIMOTHY.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS.

Rescue Grass (*Bromus Schraderi*) per lb. 25
Rhode Island Bent Grass (*Agrostis Canina*) per bush. 2 25
Sheep's Fescue Grass (*Festuca Avena*) per lb. 16
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Annual.—A cheap imitation of Perennial and of no value comparatively per lb. 20
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Perennial (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum*).—One of the earli-

est in Spring and latest in Autumn. It is almost the only Grass that is fragrant, and to its presence our hay fields owe much of their charm. It has little nutritious properties in itself, but it is well known that on pasturages where it abounds the finest mutton is produced. It does best on light loams and medium sands, but dies out on black prairie soil. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre if sown alone per lb. \$ 65

Teosinte (*Reana Luxurians*) per oz., 15.; per lb. 1 25

Texas Blue Grass (*Poa Arachnifera*).—This does well in the Gulf States, where by many it is considered superior to Kentucky Blue Grass. Once established in a favorite situation it becomes permanent per lb. 2 00

Timothy (*Phleum Pratense*).—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to ripen seed, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on loamy soils. It is a large producer, two or three tons of hay being frequently made; the aftermath is, however, light. It is keenly relished by all stock, especially horses, and is generally more free from dust than other hays. Sow to the acre, if sown alone, 10 lbs. per bush. (45 lbs.) 3 10

Rough Stalk Meadow Grass (*Poa Trivialis*) per lb. 40

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa Nemoralis*) per lb. 35

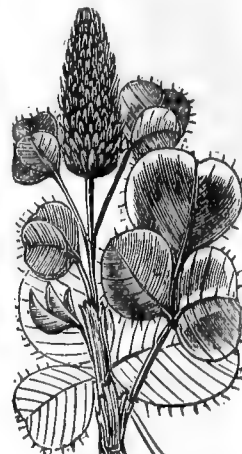
CLOVER SEEDS.



ALFALFA OR LUCERNE.



RED CLOVER.



SCARLET CLOVER.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*).—The earliest large Clover. Possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasturage or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands, after three years in Alsike, and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasturage for bees. This Clover seeds itself freely the first year and every year. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre per lb. \$ 20

Sain Foin (*Onobrychis Sativa*).—This, (not a Clover) in some sections is an important forage plant, producing an immense quantity of green food, and, under favorable conditions, large crops of hay. It requires a calcareous soil and will not succeed north of the Potomac or Ohio. The seeds are of high value as food for fowls. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 12

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza Striata*) Per lb. 35



ALSIKE CLOVER.

WHEATLAND, IOWA.—I have used Landreth's Seeds for fifty years, and have never been fooled in vitality nor quality.

CLOVER SEEDS.—Continued.

Alfalfa or Lucerne (MEDICAGO SATIVA).—One of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and, when every blade of grass droops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial Spring. It does not succeed on compact clay nor on land with impermeable subsoil. Far from exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. \$0 16

Bokhara Clover (MELILOTUS ALBA) per lb. 35

Red Clover (TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE).—This is the most widely cultivated of all the pasturage plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothers noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does best on stiff loams. Its habit of growth is rapid, and, though naturally a biennial, may, by close pasturage, be made to last three or more years. Sow in Autumn, south of the Potomac or Ohio, and in Spring in Northern States. Sow 16 pounds to the acre per bush. (60 lbs.) \$ per qt. 30

Red Clover, Mammoth per bush. (60 lbs.) \$ per qt. 40

Scarlet or Crimson Clover (TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM).—The most beautiful of all Clovers, readily distinguished by the bright crimson color of its flowers. Exceedingly productive and very palatable to cattle. It is the latest of all the Clover family, and thus affords a desirable succession of green food. At present in much demand. Has proved exceedingly valuable, both as a cattle-feeding Clover and as a green manure for plowing under. In the latitude of Philadelphia it may be sown any time between March and September. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 10

White Dutch Clover (TRIFOLIUM REPENS).—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre per lb. 30

YELLOW TREFOIL CLOVER (MEDICAGO LUPULINA) per lb. 25

BIRD SEED,
Canary Bird Seed Mixed per bush. ; per lb. 10

We offer ORIGINAL SEALED PACKAGES OF MIXED BIRD SEED at 10 cents per pound. Postage 8 cents extra, if sent by mail.

The packages contain a mixture of Canary, Hemp, Millet and Rape Seed. The combination of these feeding substances will be found to be in correct proportion and to comprise everything necessary to the sustenance of Cage Birds. Bird seeds in these packages have proved to be acceptable to owners of valuable Birds, many of which are injured by the feeding of foul, fermented or dusty seeds.

- Canary Seed Unmixed** per bush. ; per lb. 10
- Bird Millet** per bush. ; per pt. 05
- Cuttle-fish Bone** per lb. 20
- English Rape** per bush. ; per pt. 10
- German Summer Rape** per bush. ; per pt. 10
- Hemp Seed** per bush. ; per pt. 08
- Lettuce Seed** per lb. 25
- Maw Seed** per lb. 15
- Mocking-bird Food** (screw-top bottle) per bottle 30
- Unhulled Rice for Java Sparrows** . . . per bush. ; per pt. 10
- Wild Rice** per lb. 20

TOBACCO SEED.

Like all other cultivated plants Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and assortments, and the progressive Tobacco grower plants only those the most profitable to him, as respects soil and his market, both of which must be studied. Red clay subsoils, with rich top soils, generally produce the best dark rich export

Tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel, with subsoil of light brown or red clay, develop the best stemming Tobacco and fillers. Flat lowlands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Limestone soils, dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burleigh, which, when well grown, is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts. The list of so-called varieties of Tobacco runs up into hundreds, many the result only of a difference in soil. We have selected a limited number of varieties of such as will meet any requirement under the classification of adaptability. We solicit orders for seed, believing our stocks to be of excellence, and knowing a change of seed, when good stock can be obtained, is generally of great advantage to the planter.

The varieties of seed which we offer are as follows:

SEED (to produce)—Yellow Plug Wrappers.

(LONG-LEAVED GROWTH.)

Yellow Orinoco per lb. \$4 00; per oz. \$0 40

SEED (to produce)—Dark Plug Wrappers.

(BROAD-LEAVED GROWTH.)

Hestor per lb. \$4 00; per oz. 40

Tuckanoe per lb. 4 00; per oz. 40

SEED (to produce)—Slug Fillers.

Sweet Orinoco per lb. \$4 00; per oz. 40

Flannagan per lb. 4 00; per oz. 40

Big Frederick per lb. 4 00; per oz. 40

Burleigh per lb. 4 00; per oz. 40

SEED (to produce)—Cigar Fillers.

Landreth.—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania per lb. \$6 50; per oz. 65

Acclimated Havana per lb. 5 00; per oz. 50

Connecticut Seed Leaf per lb. 4 00; per oz. 40

Maryland Broad Leaf per lb. 4 00; per oz. 40

SEED (to produce)—Cigar Wrappers.

Landreth.—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania per lb. \$6 50; per oz. 65

Pennsylvania (Lancaster Co., Pa.) per lb. 5 00; per oz. 50

Island.—Broad-leaved per lb. 6 50; per oz. 65

Glessner per lb. 6 50; per oz. 65

Havana { **Vuelta Abajo** per lb. 5 00; per oz. 50

{ **Partidas** per lb. 5 00; per oz. 50

{ **Remedios** per lb. 5 00; per oz. 50

Sumatra { **Rano de** per paper, 25c.; per oz. 3 00

{ **Deli de** per paper, 25c.; per oz. 3 00

SEED (for)—Cigarettes.

Hyc0 per lb. \$4 00; per oz. 40

Bradley.—Broad-leaved per lb. 4 00; per oz. 40

Sterling per lb. 4 00; per oz. 40

SEED (for)—Snuff.

Blue Pryor per lb. \$4 00; per oz. 40

Flannagan per lb. 4 00; per oz. 40

COTTON SEED.

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

Extra Early Carolina per bush. \$ per lb. 35

Sea Island per bush. ; per lb. 20

Upland per bush. ; per lb. 30

BOARDMAN, FLA.—I have been using your seeds for thirty years, and never knew them to fail. They are the optimates in the way of seeds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(PRICES VARIABLE.)

BARLEY.

Two-rowed, Spring per bush. \$1 40
Winter per bush. 1 50

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen per bush. \$; qt. 10

BUCKWHEAT.

Silver Hull, Pure per bush. \$; qt. 10
Common per bush. ; qt. 10
Japanese per bush. ; qt. 10

CASTOR BEANS.

Ornamental per lb. 35

FLAX SEED.

Per qt. 15

LUPIN.

White per bush. \$6 00; qt. 30
Yellow per bush. 6 00; qt. 30

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

In bricks per brick (of about 1½ lbs.) 15

OSAGE ORANGE.

For Hedges per bush. \$7 00; per lb. 40

OATS.

Probsteler.—A fine White Oat. Yields well and stands up well; grain full, long, with thin hull per bush.

Russian White.—One of the best. A strong grower and good cropper, highly recommended as showy and profitable . . . per bush.

Surprise per bush.

Southern Winter.—For twenty-five years we have been growing this very hardy productive Oat extensively on our Virginia plantation. No other variety tested there can compare with it. In Virginia we sow it from September 15 to November 15; pasture it during Winter and cut from it a greater number of pounds of grain than any other Oat will produce in that section. A production of 60 bushels of exceedingly heavy grain to the acre is not uncommon. The grain is dark, evidently remotely derived from a black-hulled variety. We have sown this Oat on our Bloomsdale, Pa., farm in the month of March, and have cut 60 bushels in September per lb. postpaid, 18c.; per bush. 1 50

Texas Rust Proof. per bush.

Welcome.—A White Oat, introduced five years ago. Early, heavy and productive; strong straw, growing five to six feet high, and making large stools; said to have yielded as much as 97 bushels to the acre per bush.

White Belgian.—A remarkably heavy and productive White Oat, attractive in appearance and in every way most desirable. Ten days ahead of most other varieties, and therefore ripening at a more convenient season per bush.

Wide-Awake Oats.—Average height, four to six feet; straw sufficiently strong and firm to prevent "lodging." Average yield, 65 to 90 bushels per acre, according to the nature and condition of the soil. Grain heavy and plump, having large meat and thin husk. The hardiness and vigor of this variety is said to be in excess of that of any other known sort, while the tendency to rust is greatly diminished. Thoroughly tested with all the leading varieties of this country, it is reported to have proved itself very superior per bush.

ONION SETS.—See pages 38 and 39.

FIELD PEAS.

Sown for plowing in as Green Manures. Very valuable fertilizers.
Canada Field per bush. \$1 75
Cow Peas, or Southern Black Eye per bush. 2 25
Southern Clay Peas per bush. 2 75

POP CORN.

Ordinary per lb. 05
Rice per lb. 05

SEED RYE.

White.—Pure strain of White Winter Rye per bush. 1 00
Thousand-fold per bush. 1 15
Spring per bush. 1 55

SORGHUM.

Common or Chinese per lb. 06
Early Amber.—This variety of cane is of *extra early* maturity, and is, therefore, infinitely superior to all other varieties which ripen so late as to afford but little time for pressing between the periods of maturity and frost. Very remarkable results are recorded of its sugar-producing qualities per lb. 06
Early Orange.—Fuller than the amber, thicker in stem, more foliage. Said to be a valuable variety per lb. 06

SUNFLOWER.

Russian per bush. \$2 00; per lb. 10

VETCHES.

Spring per bush. 4 50
Winter per bush. 6 50

SEED WHEAT.

Dietz Longberry per bush.
Fulcaster per bush.
Fultz per bush.
LANDRETH per bush.
Red Mediterranean per bush.
Genesee per bush.

POTATOES (Prices Variable).

(FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE PAGES 51, 52).

Burbank's Seedling per bbl. \$; per bush. \$1 75
Charles Downing per bbl. \$; per bush. 2 00
Dakota Red per bbl. \$; per bush. 1 75
Early Rose per bbl. \$; per bush. 1 75
Freeman per bbl. \$; per bush. 2 00
Early Ohio—Most productive early sort per bbl. \$; per bush. 1 75
Extra Early Vermont per bbl. \$; per bush. 1 75
Landreth's Farmers' Alliance per lb. postpaid, 25c.; per peck, \$1.00; per bush. \$3 00; per bbl. \$ (See description, page 51).
Landreth's Garfield per bbl. \$; per bush. 2 00
Landreth's State of Maine per bbl. \$; per bush. 2 00
Mammoth Pearl per bbl. \$; per bush. 1 75
Peerless per bbl. \$; per bush. 1 75
Prince Edward Island Rose per bbl. \$; per bush. 1 75
Green Mountain (especially recommended) per bbl. \$; per bush. 2 00
Snowflake per bbl. \$; per bush. 1 75
Golden Harvest (see page 51) per lb. postpaid, 25c.; per ¼ bush. 1 50
Sweet Potatoes—Yellow per bbl. \$; per bush. 1 25
Potato Seed—Hybridized per paper, 30

If you want varieties of seeds **not** kept by your merchant, he can get them for you or you can write to us yourself.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.

PLANTS (In Season).

Shipment at purchaser's risk. We will not ship plants or roots C. O. D.

PLANTS AND ROOTS.

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

- Asparagus (CONOVER'S COLOSSAL).**—Two-year-old roots. Per 100, 60c.; per 1000, \$4 00
- Asparagus (PALMETTO).**—Two-year-old roots. Per 100, 75c.; per 1000, 5 00
- Artichokes (JERUSALEM)** . . . per qt. 20c.; postpaid, 40c.; per bush. 2 50
- Cabbage Plants (COLD FRAME).**—Ready March and April. **Early Jersey Wakefield** per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, 8 00
- Cabbage Plants (HOTBED).**—Ready after April 1. **Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Drumhead, Succession, Landreth's Earliest, Bloomsdale Market.** Per 100, 50c.; per 1000, 3 00
- Cauliflower Plants (COLD FRAME).**—Ready in March and April. **Early Snowball** per doz. 75c.; per 100, 4 00
- Cauliflower Plants (HOTBED)** per doz. 30c.; per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, 10 00
- Celery Plants.**—Ready July 1. **Golden Self-Blanching, Golden Dwarf, White Plume, Giant Pascal, etc.** See Midsummer Price List.
- Egg Plants.**—Ready in May and June. **Landreth's Improved Large Purple.** Out of hotbeds per doz. 50c.; per 100, 3 00
- Hop Roots** per 100, \$2.00; per doz. 50
- Horse Radish Sets.** Per doz. 15c.; 100, 50c.; 1000, \$4.00; by mail, per doz. 20
- Pepper Plants.**—Ready in May and June. **Large Sweet Bell.** Per doz. 20c.; per 100, 1 00
- Rhubarb Roots** each 10c.; per doz. 75c.; per 100, 5 00
- Sage (HOLT'S MAMMOTH).**—A large-leaved variety that will come in general use. It spreads rapidly, never runs to seed, and when once planted will take care of itself. each 15c.; per doz. 1 00
- Sweet Potato Plants.**—Ready in May and June. We grow large quantities of the following varieties, and are in position to make contracts for large lots: **Red Nansemond, Yellow Nansemond** per 100, 25c.; per 1000, 2 00
- Tomato Plants.**—Ready in May and June. We make a specialty of Tomato plants, and can always supply through the season well-grown plants of the leading varieties. Per doz. 20c.; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, 8 00

FERTILIZERS.

- Agricultural Salt** per bag, 200 lbs. \$2 00
- Button Bone Meal, fine,** per ton, \$42.00; 100 lbs. \$2.25; 5-lb. bag, 25c.
- Baugh's \$25.00 Phosphate** per ton, \$25.00; bag 200 lbs. 2 75
- Boker's Food for Flowers,** per pkge. small, 15c.; large 35
- Cotton Seed Meal** per ton, \$35.00; 100 lbs. 2 00
- Ground Bone,** per ton, \$32.00; bag, 200 lbs. \$3.50; bag, 50 lbs. 1 25
- Ground Flax Seed** per lb. 10
- Ground Plaster** per bbl. 3 00
- Guano** per ton, \$60.00; bag, 100 lbs. \$3.50; 1 lb. box 10
- Kainit** per bag, 200 lbs. 2 00
- Landreth's Lawn Fertilizer.** Per ton, \$40.00; bag, 100 lbs. \$3.00; bag, 5 lbs. 25
- Muriate of Potash** per lb. 04
- Nitrate of Soda** per lb. 04
- Peat, Jersey** per bbl. \$1.25; bush. 50
- Rock Salt** per lb. 05
- Sulphate of Potash** per lb. \$0 04
- Swiftsure Superphosphate** per ton, \$35.00; per bag, 200 lbs. 4 00
- Wood Ashes** per bbl. 2 50

INSECTICIDES.

- Carbolic Powder** per lb. 10
- Granulated Tobacco and Sulphur** in pkge, 25c. and 50c. each
- Hellebore, White Powdered** ¼ lb. 10c.; ½ lb. 15c.; lb. 25
- London Purple** per lb. 20
- Paris Green** in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lb. cans, per lb. 10
- Persian Insect Powder** per bottle, 15c.; per lb. 30
- SLUG SHOT** in bbls. only, 3c. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$4.00; 5-lb. pkge. 25
- Thymo-Cresol, or Sheep Dip,** in cans, per gal. \$2.00; ½ gal. 1 25
qt. 75c.; 8-oz. bottles 50c.; 4-oz. bottles 25c.
- Tobacco Dust** per 100 lbs. \$2.00; lb. 05
- Tobacco Stems** per bale, \$2.00; lb. 03
- Tobacco Stems, Granulated** per 100 lbs. \$2.00; 5-lb. bag 25
- Carbolic Soap** per cake 08
- Carbolic Acid and Whale Oil Soap** per cake 08
- Hellebore, Tobacco, Whale Oil** mixed, per can 15
- Whale Oil Soap** 2-lb. can, 20c.; 5-lb. can, 40c.; per lb. in bulk 05

POULTRY FOOD AND REQUISITES.

- Pratt's Poultry Food** per pkg. 25
- American Developing Food** per pkg. 25
- Cheltenham Poultry Food** 1-lb. pkg. 30
- Coarse Ground Bone** per 100 lbs. \$2.50; lb. 05
- Chicken Founts, Stoneware** 2 gal. \$1.20; 1 gal. 90c.; ½ gal. 70
1 qt. 40
- Chicken Founts, Galvanized** 50
- Gape Wires** 10
- Ground Oyster Shells** bag, 200 lbs. \$1.50; 5-lb. pkg. 10
- Haven's Climax Condition Powder** per pkg. 25

NEST EGGS.

- Wainwright's Medicated** doz. 20c.; each 03
- Porcelain** doz. 25c.; each 03
- Woodward's Medicated** doz. 30c.; each 04

HOTBED CLOTH.

- Medium** per yard, 8c.; heavy, 10½c; extra heavy, water proof 20

HOTBED SASH.

- 3 feet 2, x 6 feet (2 in. thick) each 1 36
- Same size, glazed and painted each 2 50
- Glazier Points** per box 40
- Putty Bulb** each 80
- Glass Cutters** each 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Grafting Wax** per lb. 30
- Plant Protectors** per 100, \$1.50; per doz. 25
- Roffea, for tying up plants** per lb. 15
- Gardener's Twine** per ball 15
- Mole Traps, Wrought Iron—Imported** each 30
- Mole Traps, Olmsted Pattern** each 1 50
- Mole Traps, Perfection Pattern** each 2 00
- Seed Drills, J. I. Case-Keeler Combined Machine** 12 00
- Seed Drills, J. I. Case-Keeler Complete Machine** 9 00
- Seed Drills, Mathew Pattern** 6 50
- Seed Drills, New Model** 6 00

If you want varieties of seeds not kept by your merchant, he can get them for you or you can write to us yourself.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL CARRIES Landreth's Seeds to Every Post-Office.

LANDRETH PAYS THE POSTAGE ON SEEDS ORDERED IN FLAT PAPERS, OUNCES AND $\frac{1}{4}$ LBS.

THE PURCHASER pays the postage on Seeds ordered in pounds or fractions of pounds, the rate being eight cents per pound—this on Peas, Beans and Corn is equal to eight cents a pint.

ORDERS FOR SEEDS must be accompanied by the cash which can be remitted by Check, Draft, Post-Office or Money-Order. To the value of the Seeds should be added the eight cents per pound to cover postage—otherwise the eight cents per pound will be deducted from the cash sent and the quantity of Seed reduced accordingly.

WE WILL POST SEEDS ordered by mail the day the order is received. No order will be too small to receive our most particular attention; no order will be too large to be executed. We have mailed as much as a ton of Seeds in four-pound packages to a single address. Nothing of a business nature is a bother to us. See our Remarks to Purchasers on second page of cover.

Our business, founded in 1784, is the seventh in antiquity of the old Commercial Establishments in Philadelphia, and the tenth in the United States, there being not forty firms in America of over 100 years of establishment.

Address letters simply

D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR PUBLICATIONS,

Noted below, will be mailed **FREE** to any of our customers desiring them, but to others only on receipt of price.

LANDRETHS' COMPANION FOR THE GARDEN AND FARM, published in 1884, our Centennial year, is a handsomely illustrated book (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11) in colors. As we have a limited number of copies left, we will mail them free to any one who has not yet received a copy, on receipt of five cents in stamps to cover postage.

LANDRETHS' SEED CATALOGUE, 1895, in English, German, French, Spanish and Swedish. A valuable annual on rural matters. Free to all applicants.

THE CABBAGE FAMILY, its History, etc. **The Value and Culture of Roots** for Stock Feeding; Prize Essays on **Onion Culture**; Prize Essays on **Celery Culture**; are four distinct pamphlets, written by practical men, and invaluable aids to the Market Gardener. Price, 25 cents each, but free to our customers.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST OF IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS. Mailed free.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ON AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MATTERS, in all branches. Mailed free.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST OF DUTCH BULBS AND TUBERS, for Fall planting, will be ready September 1st of each year. Applications received at any time, and copies mailed free as soon as issued.

LANDRETHS' DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, VINES, FRUITS, etc., will be furnished upon application. It will be found very complete, containing practical descriptions of nearly everything desirable.

"LANDRETH ON CABBAGE,"

"PEA CULTURE,"

"ONION CULTURE IN THE SOUTH" (IN PREPARATION),

"ALBUM OF VIEWS OF SEED FARMS," *ten cents per copy.*

"LANDRETH ON EGG PLANT,"

"SUGAR CORN CULTURE,"

"LANDRETH ON CUCUMBER,"

"TOMATO CULTURE,"

"HYBRID TOMATOES."

"SEEDS FOR MIDSUMMER AND AUTUMN SOWING IN THE GULF STATES," a pamphlet of 24 pages, giving also some of the principal statistics of market gardening in the Gulf States for Northern markets.

Copies (excepting those noted) will be sent free to our customers upon application.

Send for a copy of "MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES," by Burnet Landreth, just published. Price, One Dollar per copy, postpaid, but given free on retail mail orders for vegetable seeds of \$5.00 and upwards from retail customers ordering direct from us.

Address,

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

Seed Farmers and Merchants,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AN ALBUM OF FARM VIEWS.—D. Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia, who own the extensive seed farm near Bristol, known throughout the continent as "Bloomsdale," and whose firm was organized one hundred and eleven years ago, have issued a magnificent work of art in the shape of an "Album of Farm Views." It is of the size and general make-up of the familiar albums of "World's Fair Views," and contains twenty-four full page photographs of different portions of the firm's large farms, buildings and growing crops, as illustrative of the development of the interest of seed growing, which is certainly the most advanced branch of agriculture. The publication is so entirely novel and unique—no seed farm in the world showing so complete an establishment, and none in America so extensive, that it does great credit to the popular firm which issues it and one worthy of extended praise. The INTELLIGENCER returns thanks for the copy received.—*Doylestown Intelligencer*, October 22, 1894.

Copies will be mailed to applicants on receipt of ten cents.



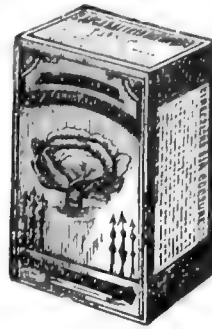
A Flat Paper or Packet.

All Vegetable Seeds are put up in this form. 5c. and 10c.



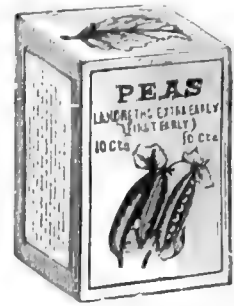
A Quarter-Pound Package.

All small Seeds put up in this form and in Half Pounds.



A Half-Pound Package.

All small Seeds put up in this form and in Quarter Pounds.



A Third-Pint Package.

Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in this form and in Pints.

YOU CAN BUY

LANDRETHS' VEGETABLE SEEDS

In 5c. or 10c. Flat Papers or Packets.



A Pint Package.

Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in this form and in Third Pints.

All varieties of Landreth's Vegetable Seeds offered on pages 17 to 53 of this list are put up in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers or Packets (excepting certain rare specialties otherwise noted).

We will mail them in any desired quantity to any part of the United States, **free of Postage**. Each paper bears a handsomely-colored illustration of the vegetable, with printed description and directions for cultivation, together with *date of issue*, a new feature introduced by us to protect the planter, and not followed by any other seed house.

Landreth's Flower Seeds are put up in neatly colored illustrated papers. For list and prices see Landreth's Flower Seed List, pages 5 to 13.



Pedigree Stock. Introduced by us in 1823.

SEALED PACKAGES.

These packages are of cardboard, with colored illustration of the vegetable and directions for its culture, and are offered to protect the planter who has confidence in our seeds and the reputable merchant who handles our seeds in competition with his neighbor, who may possibly have a few of ours and the balance common stock—cheap stuff from any and every source; *no matter its origin so it be cheap*. Under our system purchasers who desire our seeds are certain of getting them and profiting by our practical experience as Seed Farmers. There are tens of thousands of dollars' worth of Garden Seeds palmed off annually upon the public as Landreth's which we have never supplied.

IN PINTS AND ONE-THIRD PINTS. All Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in Pints and One-Third Pints (to meet the requirements of parties wanting larger quantities than those contained in our Flat Papers), and will be supplied at the rates *per quart* named in our price list; no quantity will be furnished for less than 5c. Postage extra, if by mail, on 1 pints, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{3}$ pints, 3 cents. Larger quantities should be ordered in bulk—see our monthly Price-Current.

IN HALF-POUNDS AND QUARTER-POUNDS. All smaller Vegetable Seeds are put up in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and will be supplied at the rates per pound named in our monthly Price-Current. Postage, if by mail, 8 cents per pound additional ($\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and under mailed free of postage).

LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES (IN BULK, UNDER SEAL). The following varieties (Specialties exclusively our own), whether sold by us or by merchants, appear only in bags, wired and sealed with our "Bell" Trade-mark, to distinguish them from imported imitation and spurious stock, offered at lower prices:

Landreth's Extra Early Peas, in red bags, of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.
 Landreth's First in Market Beans, in drab bags, " " " "
 Landreth's Scarlet Beans, in yellow bags, " " " "
 Landreth's Pink Eye Wax Beans, in pink bags, " " " "

Saddleback Wax Beans, in buff bags, of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.
 Bloomsdale Spinach, in blue bags, of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 pounds.
 No charge for bags and sealing.

SEEDS IN BULK. All the other varieties of Vegetables, as well as Field and Agricultural Seeds, named in our list, whether by the pound, bushel, ounce or quart (or precisely the quantity you may need), we will supply at the prices named in our monthly Price-Current. See our "Remarks to Purchasers," second page of cover, and mail your orders early.

We do not sell Seeds on Commission, nor do we sell Cheap Seeds.—To be able to buy seeds at low prices, is to inexperienced persons a tempting consideration, but those who are critical know that one-half the quantity of good seed will produce a better stand of plants than double the quantity of inferior seed, to say nothing of the quality of the resulting crop. Upon practical test in the garden the illusion as to cheapness is rudely and expensively dissipated.

ADDRESS

D. Landreth & Sons,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MARION, ALA.—Your seeds are excellent. My father used them and so did my grandfather, over fifty years ago, when they lived in Virginia.

HOW TO MAKE A HOTBED.

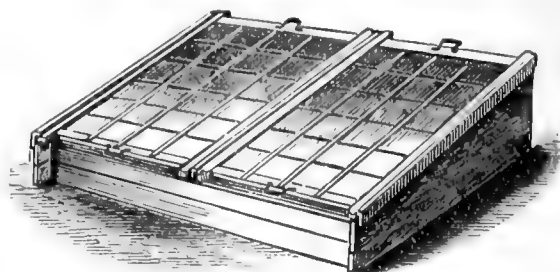
DEFINITION.—It is a box or frame without bottom or top, made for one, two or four sash, as in the illustration. It may be made permanent of brick or stone, or temporary of plank or one-inch common boards, the back board about twenty inches high, one-half greater elevation than the front, which should be twelve to fourteen inches—the whole made to support a sash or several of any dimensions, the best of about three by seven feet.

The back being higher than the front gives a declivity to the sash, thus casting off the rain, which it would not do if flat.

The box at proper season is placed upon a bed of **fermenting material**, which, making a **gentle and continuous heat**, warms up a layer of soil resting upon it, and thus germinates seed and forces plants into rapid growth.

MANURE.—The value of the bed depends principally upon the **character** of the **fermenting material**. This should be rich stable manure (no cow dung) forked over two or three times at intervals of a week and kept in a deep and compact pile till it begins to smoke or steam, indicating that the process of fermentation has set in. If the dung be very rich in grain an addition of forest leaves is desirable, as they serve to **prolong the period of fermentation**, which otherwise might be too rapid.

LOCATION AND MAKING.—Selecting a well-drained location, and one never flooded by rain, excavate a pit one or two feet deep, and one foot longer and one foot broader than the box. Into this place six inches of rough barnyard manure, corn stalks, leaves or straw, for drainage, and on it lightly fork in the **fermenting dung** and **tramp** it firmly down to a depth of two feet. Place on the box and fit the sash lightly, cover with mats and allow **fermentation** to again proceed, banking up with hot manure on the outside all around at an angle of 45°. Place on top of the manure a layer of three inches of rich, moist, finely pulverized soil. In a day or so the temperature will rise to 120°. When the temperature has fallen to 90° destroy all the weeds which have sprouted; and sow the seed for which the bed is intended. Cover every night with mats to exclude frost and give air during the day, never allowing the temperature to fall below 70° or rise above 90°. The secret of growing good plants is to give **plenty of air**, else the plants will be sickly, spindly specimens. Short, stocky plants are what are desired. Sow the seed in rows three inches apart and one-quarter to one-third inch deep, and cover by sifting on fine earth.



CARE OF HOTBEDS.—Water every evening. Remove the mats every morning about 9 o'clock, give air about 10 o'clock. Cut off the air in the afternoon as soon as the air becomes the least chilly. Cover with mats before sunset. Hotbeds should be covered early in the evening, to retain their heat, and in the morning uncovered when the sun rests upon the glass, as every effort should be made to give the plants all the sunlight possible, as its rays are vivifying to a degree beyond the amount of its heat, it having a chemical and physiological effect beyond explanation. Even dull light is better than no light, consequently it is a bad plan to cover sashes with mats, except for the direct purpose of keeping out cold. Peppers and Egg Plants require more heat than other plants. Success depends on bottom heat from the manure, top heat from the sun, water from daily application, and air at midday. Without plenty of air the other requisites will be fruitless.

All seedlings should be transplanted into other hotbeds or intermediate beds when two inches high. Hotbeds may be used for forcing Lettuce, Radish, Egg Plant, Pepper, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Ornamental Flowers.

ARTIFICIAL HEAT.—We have known locations where stable manure for hotbeds was not readily obtained, and to meet such conditions we give the following directions for manufacturing a **fermenting material** for the production of a moderate and continuous heat, the quantities named being sufficient for a box twelve by seven feet. Take as the crude materials, 500 lbs. of Straw, 3 bush. Powdered Quicklime, 6 lbs. Muriatic Acid, 6 lbs. Saltpetre.

Having prepared the excavation of proper dimensions, spread three or four inches of forest leaves or old hay in the bottom. Upon that spread eight inches of the straw, tramp it down and sprinkle with one-third part of the quicklime. Dilute the six pounds of muriatic acid with twenty gallons of water, and, by means of an old broom, sprinkle the bed with one-third part of the solution. Make another layer of eight inches of straw, applying quicklime and the solution as before. Repeat for a third layer. Upon this make a fourth layer of straw, and upon it sprinkle the four pounds of saltpetre dissolved in thirty gallons of water. Place the box in position, bank up outside, within the box spread three inches rich, finely pulverized earth, and put on the sash. A heat will soon be generated which will continue for two or three weeks.

PARIS GREEN TO KILL BUGS.

Experiments at Bloomsdale to test upon various plants their power of resistance to injury by Paris Green.

Paris Green Parts.	Land Plaster Parts.	Landreth's Boss Watermelon.	Acme Citron.	Cheese Pumpkin.	Landreth's Turban Squash.	Jersey Pickle Cucumber.
1	to	320	Strong enough.	Too much.	Not enough.	Not enough.
1	"	288	"	All destroyed.	"	Full enough.
1	"	224	"	"	Enough.	Too much.
1	"	192	"	"	"	"
1	"	160	Too much.	"	Too much.	"
1	"	128	"	"	"	Far too much.
1	"	96	"	Too much.	"	"
1	"	80	All destroyed.	"	"	"
1	"	64	"	"	"	All destroyed.
1	"	51	"	Far too much.	Far too much.	"
1	"	48	"	"	"	"
1	"	36	"	All destroyed.	"	"
1	"	32	"	"	"	"
1	"	28	"	"	"	"
1	"	25	"	"	All destroyed.	"
1	"	21	"	"	"	"
1	"	18	"	"	"	"
1	"	16	"	"	"	"

Four applications made at intervals of four days and each time the leaves dusted in the early morning with Paris Green. The Paris Green mixed with ground land plaster in proportions as designated. The plants all being in the rough leaf and two to three inches high.

RESULT.—Squash proved to have the most resistance to the poison and to the stoppage of the leaf pores. **Pumpkin**, second strongest. **Cucumber**, third strongest. **Watermelon**, fourth strongest. **Citron Melon**, the least vigorous.

YADKINVILLE, N. C.—I have been an annual customer of Landreth's Seeds for fifteen years, and my parents forty years earlier. My neighbors all depend on me to get your seeds for them.

FORMULAS FOR SPRAYING MIXTURES.

Prepared at the Agricultural Station, Cornell University.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate 6 pounds
Quicklime 4 "
Water 40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate 1 ounce
Ammonia enough to dissolve the copper
Water 9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purpose as Bordeaux.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green 1 pound
Water 250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. *Paris Green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety.* The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate 1 pound
Water 15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. *This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.* For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris Green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

HELLEBORE.

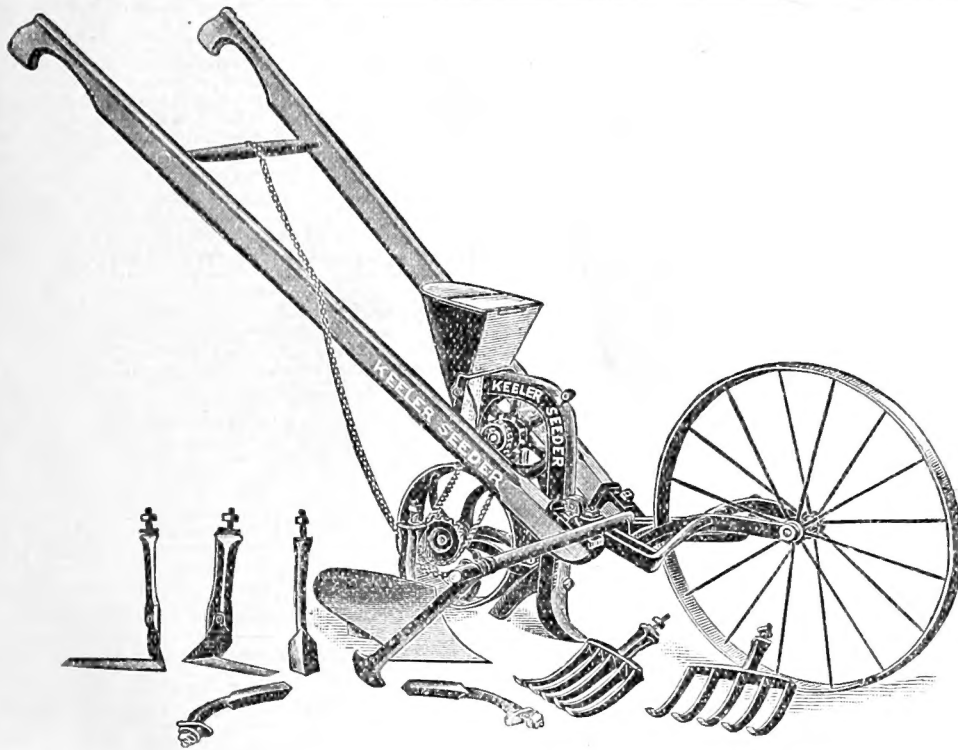
Fresh white hellebore 1 ounce
Water 3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard soap ½ pound
Boiling water 1 gallon
Kerosene 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.



J. I. CASE-KEELER SEEDER AND FERTILIZER

Drills Peas, Beans, Fodder Corn, Beet, Turnip, Celery, Radish, Salsify, Cabbage, Lettuce, Etc.

Plants Corn, Beans, Watermelon, Cucumber, Squash, Delinted Cotton Seed, Beet, Etc.

Drills or plants all kinds of Fertilizers on top of the soil, in with the seed or under the seed. Drills all kinds of Seeds in a continuous row or in hills any distance apart. Seeder and fertilizer are taken off machine like other attachments. Simple, accurate and cheap. Eight machines in one. Sold separately if desired.

PRICE (Combined, with all Tools), - - \$12.00.
PR'CE (Complete, without extra Tools), - - 9.00.

Postage extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other Small Seeds, 8 cents per pound. Quarter pound and under, and 5-cent and 10-cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.

..THE...

Farmers' Favorite POTATO BUG EXTERMINATOR.

(Eddy's Patent).



This is the only practical machine for dusting Plaster, Paris Green, etc., upon potato vines to destroy the beetle. Where this machine is known it is regarded by potato growers as necessary as a mowing machine is in making hay. This Exterminator is the standard article. It has met a great want of potato growers. With it poisons, mixed with plaster, may be applied safely, cheaply, quickly and effectually. It is the simplest and best contrivance ever used for the purpose. It can be used in a perfectly easy and natural position, no stooping nor reaching over the row. It will do the work effectually as fast as a person can walk. The quantity of plaster used, and space covered, can be regulated at will to suit any size of plant. The weight of plaster, etc., is carried on the shoulder, or by the hands, as the person working prefers. Either the right or left hand may be used to turn the can. The plaster never packs in the bottom, and is sifted through just as easily when the can is full as when there is but little in it. It is well made and durable, intended for practical use, not merely to sell. Price each, \$1.00.

LIMA BEAN.

Kaighn's Improved Lima.

A marked advance upon the ordinary Large Jersey Lima, being larger and much more showy, both in the pod or when shelled, either green or dry.

Price, per qt., 80c.; postage 16c. per qt. extra.

PERIODS FOR SOWING SEEDS

As Indicated by the Blooming of Trees.

Period	Tree Blooming	Seeds to Sow
1st Period	The blooming of the Peach	Peas.
2d Period	The blooming of the Cherry	Peas.
Do.	do.	Spinach,
Do.	do.	Lettuce,
Do.	do.	Corn Salad,
Do.	do.	Onion Sets,
Do.	do.	Asparagus roots.
3d Period	The blooming of the Pear	All the above,
Do.	do.	with addition of
Do.	do.	Radish,
Do.	do.	Celery,
Do.	do.	Carrot,
Do.	do.	Beet,
Do.	do.	Mustard,
Do.	do.	Onion Seed,
Do.	do.	Parsley,
Do.	do.	Tomato Seed,
Do.	do.	Cabbage,
Do.	do.	Parsnip.
4th Period	The blooming of the Apple	All the preceding
Do.	do.	with addition of
Do.	do.	Salsify,
Do.	do.	Beans,
Do.	do.	Corn,
Do.	do.	Cucumber,
Do.	do.	Melon,
Do.	do.	Pumpkin,
Do.	do.	Okra.

generally he has been able to point out to the gardeners extended pieces here and there where the germination had been perfect, proving that the failure in other portions was due to imperfect preparation of land or bad sowing, as respects time, depth of covering, for if the seed had a vitality of eighty or ninety per cent. over one foot in a hundred feet of row it was equally vital all over the patch. Another class of complaints are from those who attempt to assure the seed merchant that every one of a number of varieties of seeds sold were of bad vitality. These unreasonable people lay down the charge most emphatically, forgetting that such a wholesale condemnation contradicts itself, for no seed merchant who ever filled an order would send out seeds all of which were unvital; he might make a mistake with one, but not with all. It is clearly obvious that when all the seeds of an entire purchase vegetate indifferently, entirely fail, the fault is in the preparation of the land, the sowing, the soil, insects or the season.

An amusing incident in the writer's experience shows how groundless some complaints are. A customer came in one day, and with fire in his eye, said he had a bone to pick. He had purchased a packet of cabbage, sown it in a carefully prepared hotbed, and he watched and watered it carefully for a period of two weeks and never a grain came up. He visited the seed store and complained, when one of the firm endeavored to explain the many causes for the failure of seed to germinate, and induced him to take another packet free of charge and try it again. In ten days the customer made another visit to the store, and said he called the second time to apologize for his display of indignation, and in explanation said that when he made his original purchase he wore his best suit, and upon going home had laid it aside for future use, and when he had occasion to put it on again, much to his surprise and chagrin, he found the cabbage seed in his vest pocket. He was absent-minded but honest.

The seed merchant is frequently berated by a certain unreasoning class of gardeners who lay all the blame of various failures of the seed upon him, and when on the other hand the crops develop to unusual proportions by reason of favorable conditions, the same class of gardeners want a premium from the seed merchant for growing the best in their district. No class of purchasers are so unreasonable as seed purchasers, for they look for perfection in an article yet unborn. The cattle breeder knows full well that young stock does not always turn out as he desires, plan he ever so wisely as to cross-breeding.

The seed merchant often receives complaint that a lot of cheap seeds purchased at random gave as good results as a more costly article, the complainant forgetting that he cannot rely upon cheap seeds, for the following year they may be villainously bad.

The gardener cannot manufacture vegetables or flowers, nor the farmer grain or potatoes, as the mechanic makes an engine, or a shoemaker a boot. The gardener has to trust to the hidden processes of nature as developed by moisture, heat, chemical action and nutrition. He can only help nature, and oftentimes is powerless to do that, and when some natural action fails, or he sows or transplants at an unseasonable period, he should not lay the blame upon the seed merchant, unless well assured that the seeds sold are positively unvital or positively untrue as to representation of kind.—*The Village Record, June 6, '94.*

Imports, into the United States, of Potatoes,

During the Year Ending June 30, 1894.

Reported to Landreth & Sons by the Statistician of the Dep't of Agriculture.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	POTATOES.	
	BUSHELS	VALUES
Belgium	51,720	\$ 16,844
Germany	41,662	15,354
Netherlands	28,347	15,607
United Kingdom—England	295,435	117,288
Scotland	1,671,239	737,531
Ireland	28,549	10,872
Bermuda	64,993	109,122
Dominion of Canada—Nova Scotia, N. Brunswick, etc.	596,799	169,086
Quebec, Ontario, etc.	188,020	63,353
Mexico	1,235	1,454
Cuba	28,084	17,351
China	1,187	252
All other countries	5,317	3,080
	3,002,578	\$1,277,194

GARDENERS' COMPLAINTS.

Some of the Things which go Toward Making Seedsmen Weary of Life.—The Vitality and Purity of Seeds.

The writer having an experience of twenty years behind the counter of a seed store in Hamburg, and having worked in an Experimental Garden in Pennsylvania, in which part of the United States he lived for ten years, has met with many curious incidents, showing the unreasonable complaints of farmers and gardeners who sow seed either for pleasure or profit.

The most common experience in the way of foolish complaints, is the claim so often unreasonably made that one of a number of varieties of seed failed to develop as perfectly as on some previous occasion, the complainant forgetting to award praise for the ninety and nine varieties which gave satisfactory results. The gardeners expecting a venture in seeds to be far more certain than any other business speculation, notwithstanding that the influences bearing upon germination, plant nutrition, climatic and physical conditions are beyond their knowledge and control. It is the unreasonable claim of inexperienced and ignorant persons that if seeds do not grow when put into the ground it is always because they are bad. Now, this is a silly charge, for good seeds may in whole or part fail to grow for very many reasons or causes; as for instance, improper or insufficient preparation of the ground, unseasonable time of sowing, sowing too deep or too shallow, insufficient moisture, excess of moisture, cold, heat, depredations of insects, under or above the surface, unfavorable conditions of climate or atmosphere, deficiency or excess of natural forces which we do not understand.

The writer has been called upon to view hundreds of poor crops which the gardeners have claimed to be due to the sowing of unvital seed, but

Philadelphia's Growth in 20 Years

1874-1894.

The statistics below will indicate the importance of the Quaker City—the second in population in the United States and the first in the number of buildings:

Population	1894	1,250,000
	1874	674,022
Increase		575,978 or 81 per cent.
Assessed Value Real Estate	1894	\$769,930,542
	1874	548,243,535
Increase		\$221,687,007 or 40 per cent.
Number of Buildings in the City	1894	247,805
	1874	95,244
Increase		152,561 or 160 per cent.
Number of Parks	1894	40
	1874	9
Increase		31 or 344 per cent.
Number of Schoolhouses	1894	287
	1874	163
Increase		124 or 76 per cent.
Number of Policemen	1894	1,754
	1874	975
Increase		779 or 78 per cent.
Tax Rate	1874	\$2.20
	1894	1.85
Decrease		.35 or 18 per cent.
Capital and Surplus of National Banks	1894	\$36,931,000
	1874	24,124,152
Increase		\$12,806,848

SCARLET CLOVER.

(TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM.)

Our field experience with Scarlet or Crimson Clover, as it is variously called, dates back to 1871, when we first grew it as a field crop on our Virginia farm. Many years before that we grew it experimentally in our Trial Grounds. This August we have sown 100 acres to plow down as a green manure next April.

Its value is,

- 1st. **For Pasturage** in Winter and early Spring. If not pastured too closely it will afterwards make a crop for cutting for **green feeding**, later on for **hay**, or still later for **plowing under**.
- 2d. **For Cutting Green** in April and May as food for horses or cows; **soiling** as it is termed. It will be found fully four to five weeks earlier than Red Clover, consequently it admits of **very early cutting**. The New Jersey Experimental Station estimates that one acre in April and May will feed ten cows for twenty days. In New Jersey fifteen tons of green stuff has been cut to the acre. Its composition and digestibility is better than Red Clover, but of course animals must not be permitted to overfeed.
- 3d. **For Hay**. In dry hay it gives a product of 1 to 2 tons to the acre of a quality similar to Red Clover. The stems, when the crop is in bloom, vary from 2 to 5 feet long according to soil.
- 4th. **For Green Manuring**, or Plowing Under. This may be done in April or May and is its chief merit because of its wonderful development by that date both above and below ground. Like Red Clover it roots to great depths, even as much as six feet, and gathers the spread out potash of the soil, drawing it up and concentrating it near the surface, where subsequent and less deeply-rooting crops can get it.

The New Jersey Experimental Station estimates its value in potash and nitrogen at thirty dollars to the acre. Of course this is a laboratory test and a book maker's calculation, but the field experience of hundreds of observant farmers seems to sustain the estimate as the result of plowing it under. In Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, where it is best known, the results have been phenomenal.

SOIL.—It will not flourish on wet land, but it will grow on poor, sandy soil or on thin, worn-out lands but of course naturally does better as the soil improves. Its effect is most noticeable on worn-out fields and we specially recommend it to the owners of such in Cotton and Tobacco sections.

SEEDING.—In New Jersey and south to the Potomac it should be sown between 1st July and 15th August. South of the Potomac it can be sown in September and October according to latitude. Fifteen pounds should be broadcasted to the acre; the land well-plowed and harrowed before and after seeding. It should be very lightly covered. It does not do well sown with grain as it cannot be cut green nor pastured when among grain, while for plowing under it needs to be turned down before the grain is ripe.

It can be sown to great advantage in Apple, Pear and Peach orchards after the tillage has ceased. Its manurial effect upon Peach trees is very remarkable. It can also be broadcasted with Buckwheat or sown among fields of Tomatoes, Corn and Cabbage, or any crop where the culture is over by the first of September, the clover to remain after the named crops are removed.

Growing more rapidly than Red Clover, it develops before Winter a mat-like covering over the ground, protecting it from the injurious effects of exposure to wind and sun during Winter. In this respect it is better than Rye, because it is equally quick and more fertilizing, being a potash plant. Sown in such places as indicated, it can be plowed down any time in the Spring to a profit four times its cost.

COST.—The cost of seed to sow an acre is about \$1.00 to \$1.50. The expenses of preparing the land to sow and plowing the Clover under can be calculated by any farmer. The estimated value to the acre of Scarlet Clover as a green manure is thirty dollars.

An experiment conducted with a Corn crop following a crop of Crimson Clover, the seed of which costs one dollar to the acre, and the various operations of plowing and harrowing four dollars—a total of five dollars—gave as much Corn to the acre as an application of twenty dollars' worth of Nitrate of Soda.

We can furnish seed of crop 1894 any time during the Spring or Summer of '95, the new crop of '95 not being ready for shipment till about 1st August, too late for many operations. The '94 crop will be found to be quite as good as the '95 crop. The price varies, but will be about \$4.50 per bushel of 60 lbs.

Orders may be sent us in advance, for shipment at any date desired.

MUSHROOMS.

Any Mushroom, or Toad Stool, the stem of which underground springs from a cup or socket, or which has any suggestion of such a socket, should be set down as poisonous. The most intensely poisonous of Mushrooms—the *Amariata bulbosa*

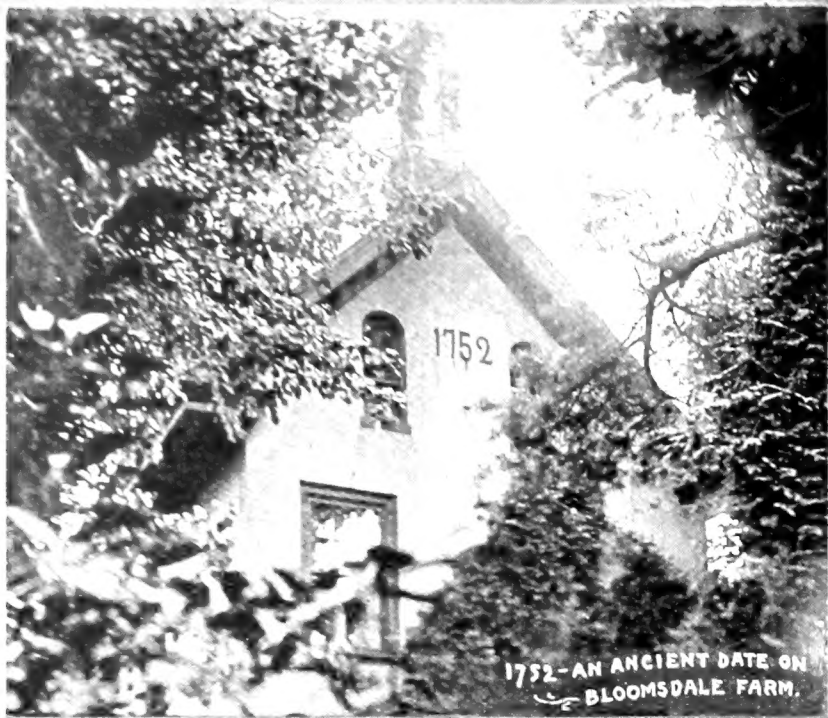
and the *Amariata vernus*—are generally found in the woods, though sometimes in the open field. They are positively deadly, taking effect ten hours after eating.

D. Landreth & Sons,

Practical Seed Farmers and Merchants,

21 and 23 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The firm of David Landreth & Sons, founded in 1784, is the seventh in order of the old Commercial Establishments in Philadelphia, and the tenth in the United States, there being not thirty firms of over 100 years of establishment.



1752 - AN ANCIENT DATE ON
BLOOMSDALE FARM.



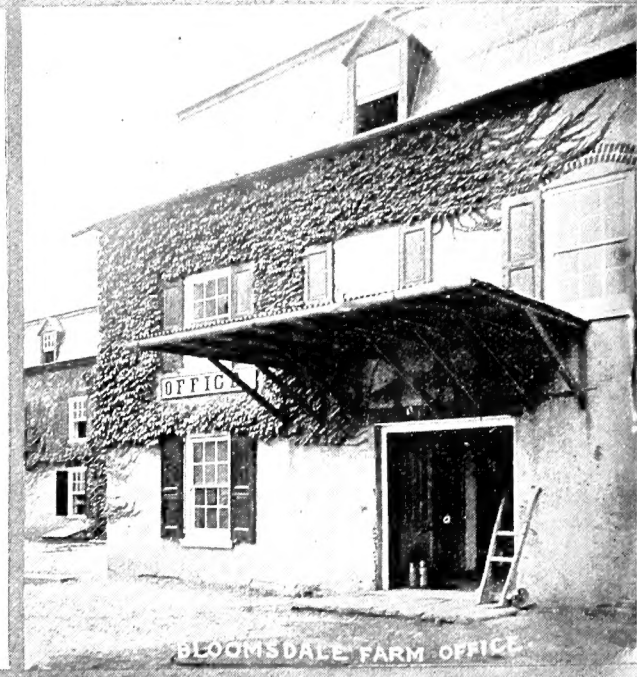
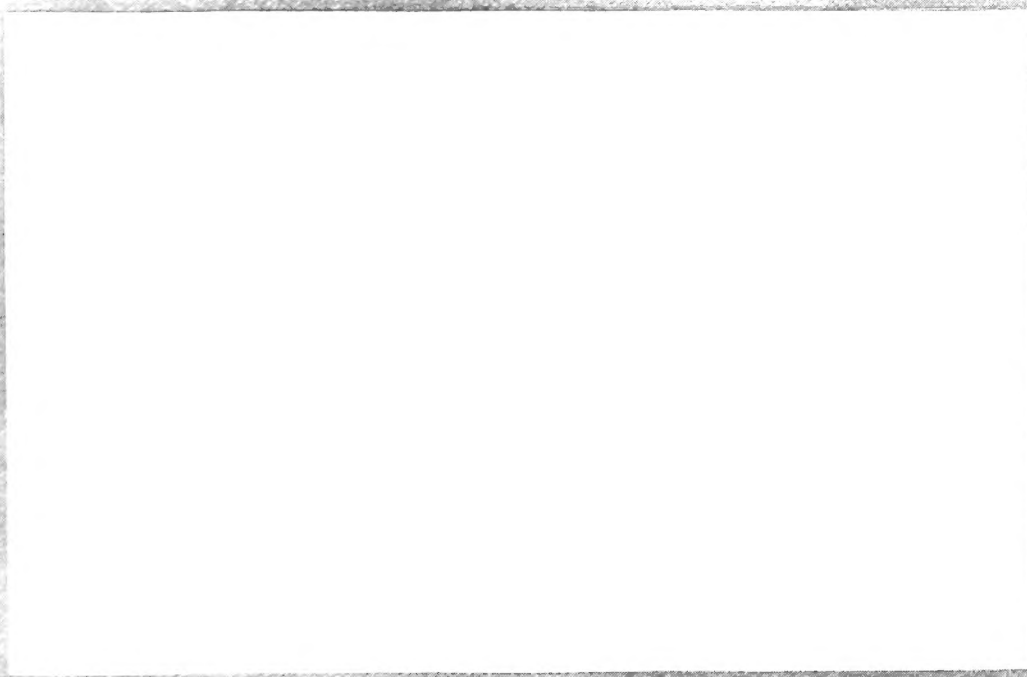
1784 - DATE OF FOUNDING OF
LANDRETH'S SEED BUSINESS.



1807 - DATE OF ERECTION
OF NO. 2 WAREHOUSE.



ILLUSTRATION OF ONE OF
THE BLOOMSDALE TENANT HOUSES.



BLOOMSDALE FARM OFFICE.