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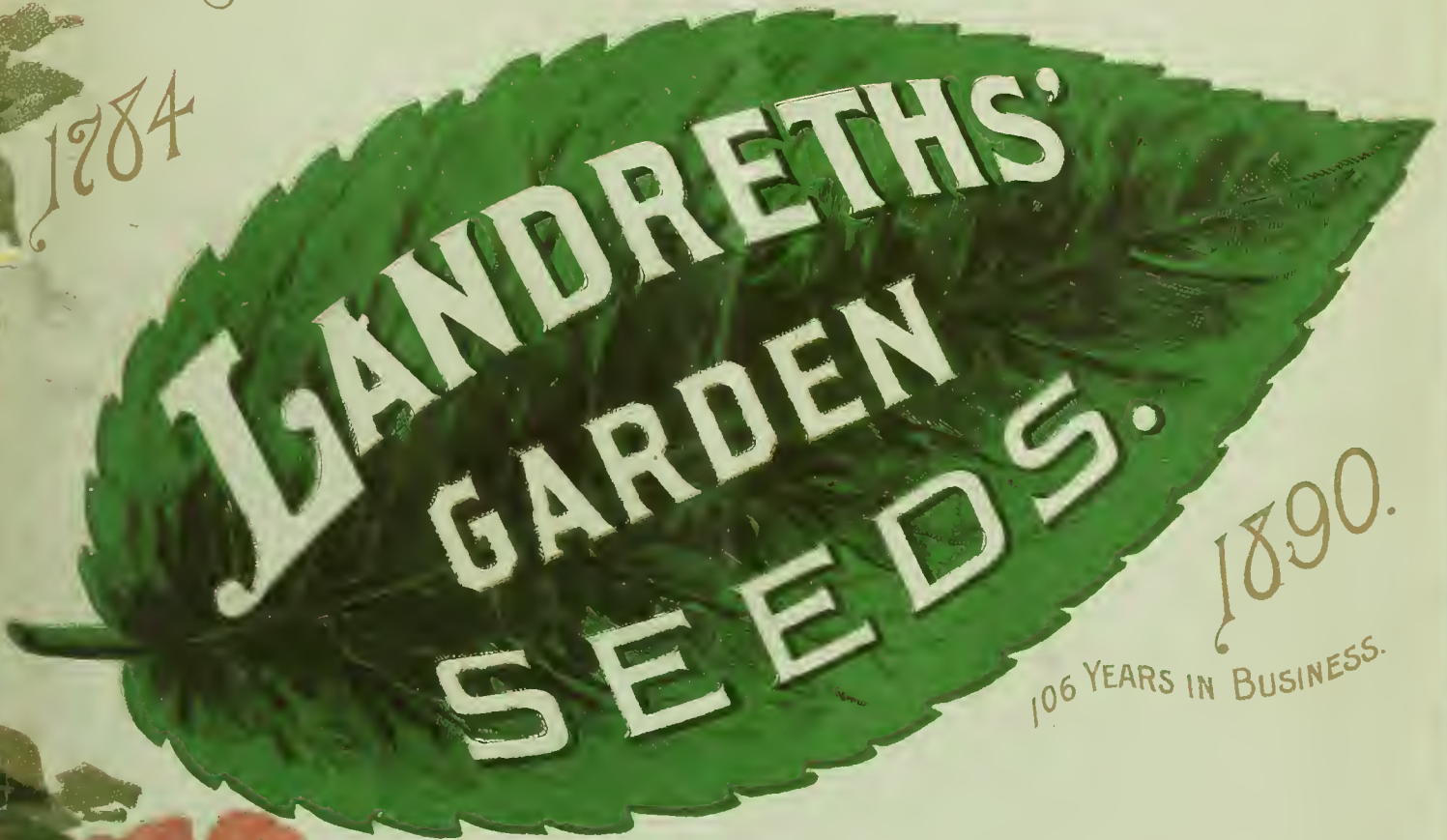
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LANDRETHS' Specialties
IN VEGETABLE GARDEN SEEDS.

1884



1890.
106 YEARS IN BUSINESS.

D. Landreth & Sons,
* * PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A. * *

THE KREBS LITH. CO. CINCINNATI, O.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICED LIST

—OF—

Landreth's Vegetable Seeds.

Issue of 1st December, 1889

For Spring Seeding,
1890.



For

THE MARKET GARDENER.
THE PRIVATE GARDENER.
THE AMATEUR GARDENER.

This Catalogue may perhaps reach some to whom Landreth's 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 sixth 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 always have so many new things that one tires of reading the adjectives of superlative degree used in describing them, and the bores still more worn to find, after months of watching and waiting, that the highly extolled are no better than old familiar plants. 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 prices, 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 a business 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.

COOKING NOTES.

So frequent are the inquiries for recipes for COOKING VEGETABLES, that we have printed a number of such as supplementary to the directions for culture.

These recipes have been drawn under the direction of Mr. George C. Boldt, the proprietor of the Hotel Bellevue, The Stratford, and the Bullitt Building Restaurant, all three Philadelphia establishments, celebrated as presenting a cuisine not surpassed in the United States.

REMARKS TO PURCHASERS.

Terms of Sale. 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.

Seeds Post-paid by Mail. We will mail, post-paid, at our expense, all orders for seeds in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers, and ounces. Peas, Beans and Corn excepted.

Seeds by Mail. 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, 13c. 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 and other perishable goods will not be sent C. O. D.

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 are extra and should be added to remittance. See prices, page 46.

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.

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

WE DO NOT OFFER ANY PREMIUMS IN CASH OR OTHERWISE.

LANDRETH'S SEEDS TAKE THE LEAD WHEREVER PLANTED.

MARKET GARDENERS, INSTITUTIONS and CORPORATIONS requiring seeds in large quantities will be given special rates upon submitting their orders.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,
SEED FARMERS AND MERCHANTS,

21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WALCOTT & COMPANY, ENGRAVERS, 217 N. 2d ST., PHILA.



JANUARY, 1890.

MOON'S PHASES.	73°	75°	78°	82°	85°	88°	93°	97°	112°	117°	121°	123°
	Hyde Park Montpelier Rutland N'thampton Hartford New Haven	Utica Easton Belvidere Philadelphia Bridgeton Lewes	Rochester Altoona Winchester Charlottesv Raleigh Wilmington	Detroit Tiffin Columbus, O Augusta Jacksonville Enterprise	Mackinaw Jackson Fort Wayne Frankfort, Ky. Columbus, Ga. Apalachicola	Green Bay Milwaukee Chicago Evansville Eutawville Mobile	St. Paul Oskaloosa Sedalia Hot Springs Spartan L. Charles	Pembina Yankton Lincoln Wichita Kickapoo Dallas	Helena Virginia City Ogden Salt Lake Prescott Tucson	Lewiston Boise City Silver City Morton S. Bernard'o San Diego	The Dalles Prineville Yuba City Sacramento Stockton Gilroy	Portland Salem Eugene Roseburg Jacksonville S. Francisco
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
FULL MOON	6 0 45 M	6 0 37 M	6 0 25 M	6 0 9 M	5 11 57 A	5 11 45 A	5 11 25 A	5 11 9 A	5 10 9 A	5 9 49 A	5 9 33 A	5 9 25 A
LAST QUAR.	14 1 41 M	14 1 33 M	14 1 21 M	14 1 5 M	14 0 53 M	14 0 41 M	14 0 21 M	14 0 5 M	13 11 5 A	13 10 45 A	13 10 29 A	13 10 21 A
NEW MOON	20 6 57 A	20 6 49 A	20 6 37 A	20 6 21 A	20 6 9 A	20 5 57 A	20 5 37 A	20 5 21 A	20 4 21 A	20 4 1 A	20 3 45 A	20 3 37 A
FIRST QUAR	27 3 24 A	27 3 16 A	27 3 4 A	27 2 48 A	27 2 36 A	27 2 24 A	27 2 4 A	27 1 43 A	27 0 48 A	27 0 28 A	27 0 12 A	27 0 4 A

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Kitchen-Garden Calendar.

NORTHERN.—January is unfavorable to out-door labor; in the garden, especially, but little can be done. **Roils for Beans and Peas** may be made ready, **Mamre** 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 c. egreens not till after frost has disappeared. **Asparagus-beds** top-dressed preparatory to being dug when frost has ceased. **Hot-beds** for early forcing may be made ready. Orders for **Landreth's Seed** 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 **A. p. ragus**, and has the further advantage of destroying weeds. **Horse-radish** cuttings put out. **Peas** sow at intervals; some may be frosted, but try it again. Read descriptions of approved varieties. **Landreth's Earliest Cabbage**, **Landreth's Early Summer Flat-head**, and **Select Early Jersey Wakefield** may be sown for Spring and early Summer use; also the **Bloomdale Early Market**, a wonderfully 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** now, also other hardy crops planted in Autumn as there directed; **Lettuce Plants** from Fall sowings, transplant; **Celery** earth up as required; **Endive**, which should here be in full growth, tie up to blanch, in small quantities only, as needed; **Garlic**, **Shallots** and **Onion Sets** may still be planted. Do not delay sending in your order for **Landreth's**—the only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

FEBRUARY, 1890.

MOON'S PHASES.	73°	75°	78°	82°	85°	88°	93°	97°	112°	117°	121°	123°
	Hyde Park Montpelier Rutland N'thampton Hartford New Haven	Utica Easton Belvidere Philadelphia Bridgeton Lewes	Rochester Altoona Winchester Charlottesv Raleigh Wilmington	Detroit Tiffin Columbus, O Augusta Jacksonville Enterprise	Mackinaw Jackson Fort Wayne Frankfort, Ky. Columbus, Ga. Apalachicola	Green Bay Milwaukee Chicago Evansville Eutawville Mobile	St. Paul Oskaloosa Sedalia Hot Springs Spartan L. Charles	Pembina Yankton Lincoln Wichita Kickapoo Dallas	Helena Virginia City Ogden Salt Lake Prescott Tucson	Lewiston Boise City Silver City Morton S. Bernard'o San Diego	The Dalles Prineville Yuba City Sacramento Stockton Gilroy	Portland Salem Eugene Roseburg Jacksonville S. Francisco
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
FULL MOON	4 8 21 A	4 8 13 A	4 8 1 A	4 7 45 A	4 7 33 A	4 7 21 A	4 7 1 A	4 6 45 A	4 5 45 A	4 5 25 A	4 5 9 A	4 5 1 A
LAST QUAR	12 1 59 A	12 1 51 A	12 1 39 A	12 1 23 A	12 1 11 A	12 0 59 A	12 0 39 A	12 0 23 A	12 11 23 M	12 11 3 M	12 10 47 M	12 10 39 M
NEW MOON	19 5 36 M	19 5 28 M	19 5 16 M	19 5 0 M	19 4 48 M	19 4 36 M	19 4 16 M	19 4 0 M	19 3 0 M	19 2 40 M	19 2 24 M	19 2 16 M
FIRST QUAR	26 9 14 M	26 9 6 M	26 8 54 M	26 8 38 M	26 8 26 M	26 8 14 M	26 7 54 M	26 7 38 M	26 6 38 M	26 6 18 M	26 6 2 M	26 5 54 M

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Kitchen-Garden Calendar.

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 **Hut-bed**, for forwarding tender vegetables. Towards the close of this month seeds of **Cabbage**, **Cauliflower**, **Tomato**, **Egg Plant** and **Pepper** may be planted in **Hut-bed**; watch them lest they suffer by frost, or, as 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 bearer* 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** plant; **Cabbage** and **Cauliflower Seed** and **White-Leaved Collards** sow. Remember, *highly enriched and well-tilled soil will alone* produce good crops of the **Cabbage** tribe, which embraces the **Turnip** and **Rota Bag**. The **Cabbage Plants** from previous sowings transplant; also the **Lettuce Plants**. 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 **Early Potatoes**.

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

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.

JULY, 1890.

	73	75	78	82	85	88	93	97	112	117	121	123
MOON'S PHASES.	Hyd. Park Montpelier Riverton Northampton Hartford New Haven	Utica Easton Belvidere Philadelphia Bington Lewes	Rochester Albion Winchester Charlottesville Raleigh Wilmington	Detroit Tiffin Columbus, O Augusta Jacksonville Enterprise	Mackinaw Tiffin Jackson Columbus, O Frankfort, Ky Columbus, Ga Apalachicola	Green Bay Milwaukee Chicago Evansville Tutawville Mobile	St. Paul Oskaloosa Chicago Sedalia Hot Springs Spartan L. Charles	Pembina Yankton Lincoln Wichita Kickapoo Dallas	Helena Virginia City Ogden Salt Lake Prescott Tucson	Lewiston Boise City Silver City Morton S. Bernard'o San Diego	The Dalles Prineville Yuba City Sacramento Stockton Gilroy	Portland Salem Eugene Roseburg Jacksonville S. Francisco
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
LAST QUARTER	7 9 11 M	7 9 11 M	7 9 11 M	7 8 51 M	7 8 39 M	7 8 27 M	7 8 7 M	7 7 51 M	7 6 51 M	7 6 31 M	7 6 15 M	7 6 7 M
NEW MOON	15 11 27 M	15 11 19 M	15 11 7 M	15 10 51 M	15 10 39 M	15 10 27 M	15 10 7 M	15 9 51 M	15 8 51 M	15 8 31 M	15 8 15 M	15 8 7 M
FIRST QUARTER	21 8 21 M	23 8 20 M	23 8 8 M	23 7 52 M	23 7 40 M	23 7 28 M	23 7 8 M	23 6 52 M	23 5 52 M	23 5 32 M	23 5 16 M	23 5 8 M
FULL MOON	29 11 43 A	29 11 35 A	29 11 23 A	29 11 7 A	29 10 55 A	29 10 43 A	29 10 23 A	29 10 7 A	29 9 7 A	29 8 47 A	29 8 31 A	29 8 23 A

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Kitchen-Garden Calendar.

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 Market, 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. **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 this season. **Turnips** of all kinds sow.

Sow 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. **Spinage** may be sown now in the North. The seed will not vegetate if the ground be dry; watering is practiced by some, the results scarcely repay 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 so abundant, a colder 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 for the 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 stock, imported stuff, but unobsequiously sold, only disappoints and annoys. Therefore, we repeat, purchase American grown, and that only the product of reliable persons, raised direct 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, 1890.

	73	75	78	82	85	88	93	97	112	117	121	123
MOON'S PHASES.	Hyd. Park Montpelier Riverton Northampton Hartford New Haven	Utica Easton Belvidere Philadelphia Bington Lewes	Rochester Albion Winchester Charlottesville Raleigh Wilmington	Detroit Tiffin Columbus, O Augusta Jacksonville Enterprise	Mackinaw Tiffin Jackson Columbus, O Frankfort, Ky Columbus, Ga Apalachicola	Green Bay Milwaukee Chicago Evansville Tutawville Mobile	St. Paul Oskaloosa Chicago Sedalia Hot Springs Spartan L. Charles	Pembina Yankton Lincoln Wichita Kickapoo Dallas	Helena Virginia City Ogden Salt Lake Prescott Tucson	Lewiston Boise City Silver City Morton S. Bernard'o San Diego	The Dalles Prineville Yuba City Sacramento Stockton Gilroy	Portland Salem Eugene Roseburg Jacksonville S. Francisco
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
LAST QUARTER	7 9 17 M	7 9 19 M	7 9 7 M	7 8 51 M	7 8 39 M	7 8 27 M	7 8 7 M	7 7 51 M	7 6 51 M	7 6 31 M	7 6 15 M	7 6 7 M
NEW MOON	15 11 27 M	15 11 19 M	15 11 7 M	15 10 51 M	15 10 39 M	15 10 27 M	15 10 7 M	15 9 51 M	15 8 51 M	15 8 31 M	15 8 15 M	15 8 7 M
FIRST QUARTER	21 8 21 M	23 8 20 M	23 8 8 M	23 7 52 M	23 7 40 M	23 7 28 M	23 7 8 M	23 6 52 M	23 5 52 M	23 5 32 M	23 5 16 M	23 5 8 M
FULL MOON	29 11 43 A	29 11 35 A	29 11 23 A	29 11 7 A	29 10 55 A	29 10 43 A	29 10 23 A	29 10 7 A	29 9 7 A	29 8 47 A	29 8 31 A	29 8 23 A

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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 in taste from the seed freshly gathered. **Lettuce,** Forcing and Reliance, 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 Red Turnip-rooted for Autumn use. **Ruta-Baga** sow a few more seeds, if not already done. Sow the ground be dry, work thoroughly and sow in the dust; the seed may vegetate with the first shower. A roller to compress the ground is a profitable vegetation, but there is this disadvantage—if heavy, dashing rain immediately ensues, the ground cracks and the seed is lost. **Yellow Aberdeen, Pomeranian Globe, and Amber Globe Turnips,** sow early in the month; also the **Sweet German,** don't forget it; the **Earliest Bloomsdale, Early Dutch** and **Red-Topped** 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, Landreth's Earliest, Early Jersey Wakefield, Bloomsdale Early Market, Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. **Broccoli** and **Cauliflower** sow, and transplant from an earlier sowing. Sow Landreth's White Leaved Col-lards. **Onions,** plant for Autumn. **Carrots,** sow **Squash** sow **Ruta-Baga** sow to make up deficiencies in July sowing. **Turnips** for table use sow at short intervals. **Potatoes** plant for Winter use. **Lettuce,** Forcing, drill for heading. **Radishes** sow from time to time. **Beets** may be sown for the Winter supply. Seeds directed to be sown in the month 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.

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.

SEPTEMBER, 1890.

MOON'S PHASES.	73°	75°	78°	82°	85°	88°	93°	97°	112°	117°	121°	123°
	Hyde Park Montpelier Rutland N'thampton Hartford New Haven	Utica Easton Belvidere Philadelphia Bridgeton Lewes	Rochester Altoona Winchester Charlottesv. Raleigh Wilmington	Detroit Tiffin Columbus, O Augusta Jacksonville Enterprise	Mackinaw Jackson Fort Wayne Frankfort, Ky. Columbus, Ga. Apalachicola	Green Bay Milwaukee Chicago Evansville Eutawville Mobile	St. Paul Oskaloosa Sedalia Hot Springs Spartan L. Charles	Pembina Yankton Lincoln Wichita Kickapoo Dallas	Helena Virginia City Ogden Salt Lake Prescott Tucson	Lewiston Boise City Silver City Morton S. Bernard'o San Diego	The Dalles Prineville Yuba City Sacramento Stockton Gilroy	Portland Salem Eugene Roseburg Jacksonville S. Francisco
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
LAST QUAR.	5 10 37 A	5 10 29 A	5 10 17 A	5 10 1 A	5 9 49 A	5 9 37 A	5 9 17 A	5 9 1 A	5 8 1 A	5 7 41 A	5 7 25 A	5 7 17 A
NEW MOON	14 3 1 M	14 2 53 M	14 2 41 M	14 2 25 M	14 2 13 M	14 2 1 M	14 1 41 M	14 1 25 M	14 0 25 M	14 0 5 M	13 11 49 A	13 11 41 A
FIRST QUAR.	21 5 13 A	21 5 5 A	21 4 53 A	21 4 37 A	21 4 25 A	21 4 13 A	21 3 53 A	21 3 37 A	21 2 37 A	21 2 17 A	21 2 1 A	21 1 53 A
FULL MOON	28 8 8 M	28 8 0 M	28 7 48 M	28 7 32 M	28 7 20 M	28 7 8 M	28 6 48 M	28 6 32 M	28 5 32 M	28 5 12 M	28 4 56 M	28 4 48 M

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Kitchen-Garden Calendar.

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**, Landreth's Earliest and Select Jersey Wakefield and Reedland Early Drumhead, sow, to plant out in Autumn, where the locality admits, or box up in cold frame, to keep until planting time in Spring; the latter end of the month will be time enough to sow in the latitude of Philadelphia; especially sow the Bloomsdale Early Market, also the Earliest Bloomsdale, as a succession. **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 dews heavy. **Celery**, earth up. **Corn Salad**, **Scurry 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** 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 first part 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 plants will have their share. Transplant **Canflower** and **Broccoli**. Sow **Turnips**. **Potatoes** planted last month will require culture. **Onions** may be sown for a general crop, if Philadelphia Buto's 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 and Landreth's Forcing is a rare sort. Sow **Radishes**, frequently; don't forget Winter Radishes.

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, 1890.

MOON'S PHASES.	73°	75°	78°	82°	85°	88°	93°	97°	112°	117°	121°	123°
	Hyde Park Montpelier Rutland N'thampton Hartford New Haven	Utica Easton Belvidere Philadelphia Bridgeton Lewes	Rochester Altoona Winchester Charlottesv. Raleigh Wilmington	Detroit Tiffin Columbus, O Augusta Jacksonville Enterprise	Mackinaw Jackson Fort Wayne Frankfort, Ky. Columbus, Ga. Apalachicola	Green Bay Milwaukee Chicago Evansville Eutawville Mobile	St. Paul Oskaloosa Sedalia Hot Springs Spartan L. Charles	Pembina Yankton Lincoln Wichita Kickapoo Dallas	Helena Virginia City Ogden Salt Lake Prescott Tucson	Lewiston Boise City Silver City Morton S. Bernard'o San Diego	The Dalles Prineville Yuba City Sacramento Stockton Gilroy	Portland Salem Eugene Roseburg Jacksonville S. Francisco
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
LAST QUAR.	5 3 31 A	5 3 23 A	5 3 11 A	5 2 55 A	5 2 43 A	5 2 31 A	5 2 11 A	5 1 55 A	5 0 55 A	5 0 35 A	5 0 19 A	5 0 11 A
NEW MOON	13 6 13 A	13 6 5 A	13 5 53 A	13 5 37 A	13 5 25 A	13 5 13 A	13 4 53 A	13 4 37 A	13 3 37 A	13 3 17 A	13 3 1 A	13 2 53 A
FIRST QUAR.	21 0 44 M	21 0 36 M	21 0 24 M	21 0 8 M	20 11 56 A	20 11 44 A	20 11 24 A	20 11 8 A	20 10 8 A	20 9 48 A	20 9 32 A	20 9 24 A
FULL MOON	27 6 50 A	27 6 42 A	27 6 30 A	27 6 14 A	27 6 2 A	27 5 50 A	27 5 30 A	27 5 14 A	27 4 14 A	27 3 54 A	27 3 38 A	27 3 30 A

M indicates the time between 12 o'clock midnight and 12 o'clock noon.

A indicates the time between 12 o'clock noon and 12 o'clock midnight.

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Kitchen-Garden Calendar.

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 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.

SOUTHERN.—**Beans**, planted last month, cultivate. **Cabbage** transplant, also **Canflower** and **Broccoli**. **Turnips** h.e. 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 **Eschallots** 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. **Pears**, Landreth's Extra Early, sow.

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

NOVEMBER, 1890.

MOON'S PHASES.	73	75	78	82	85	88	93	97	112°	117°	121°	123°
	Full Moon	4 11 31 M	4 11 11 M	4 11 1 M	4 10 4 M	4 10 33 M	4 10 21 M	4 10 1 M	4 0 45 M	4 8 45 M	4 8 25 M	4 8 9 M
First Moon	11 1 4 M	11 1 22 M	11 1 15 M	11 1 8 M	11 7 7 M	11 7 4 M	11 7 25 M	11 7 9 M	11 6 9 M	11 5 49 M	11 5 33 M	11 5 25 M
Third Moon	18 7 31 M	18 7 41 M	18 7 33 M	18 7 18 M	18 7 4 M	18 6 52 M	18 6 32 M	18 6 16 M	18 5 16 M	18 4 56 M	18 4 40 M	18 4 32 M
Fifth Moon	26 1 3 M	26 1 17 M	26 1 11 M	26 1 2 M	26 7 43 M	26 7 31 M	26 7 11 M	26 6 55 M	26 5 55 M	26 5 35 M	26 5 19 M	26 5 11 M

M indicates the time between 12 o'clock midnight and 1 o'clock noon.

A indicates the time between 12 o'clock noon and 12 o'clock midnight.

Kitchen-Garden Calendar.

NORTHERN.—The season for gardening is drawing to a close; indeed, it is limited to the preservation of roots and the hardier vegetables for Winter use, and such operations as may be necessary for another season. Now is a good time to transplant **Fruit** and **Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery**, etc. On loamy and light land, we can get a good crop of the best for cucurbits, **Asparagus-beds**, Winter dress. **Beets** dig and store. **Cabbages**, place in safe quarters. **Carrots** dig and store. **Celery** dig and store. Dig a winter garden if successful. **Horse-radish** dig and store for convenience. Onions in store, examine. **Parsnips** and **Salsify** dig and pit for use in the house. From the 1st 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 Catalogue for Kansas.

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 **Tomatoes** and **American Wonder**; they seldom rise over twelve inches, are abundant bearers and are, withal, quite early; also **Little Gem**, the three seedling, **Black Beauty** and **Red Top**. A late sowing in the South, where, on apprehended frost, protection may be given; they are also equally well suited to early Spring planting, but the same result, 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. **Bloomdale Pearl Onion Sets** plant. **Celery** blanch. **Salsify** sow, on sheltered spots. **Radishes** sow; if frost kills them it is only a little labor lost. Plenty of **Winter Turnips** are to be had. Try again.

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

DECEMBER, 1890.

MOON'S PHASES.	73	75	78	82	85	88	93	97	112°	117°	121°	123°
	Full Moon	4 11 31 M	4 11 11 M	4 11 1 M	4 10 4 M	4 10 33 M	4 10 21 M	4 10 1 M	4 0 45 M	4 8 45 M	4 8 25 M	4 8 9 M
First Moon	11 1 4 M	11 1 22 M	11 1 15 M	11 1 8 M	11 7 7 M	11 7 4 M	11 7 25 M	11 7 9 M	11 6 9 M	11 5 49 M	11 5 33 M	11 5 25 M
Third Moon	18 7 31 M	18 7 41 M	18 7 33 M	18 7 18 M	18 7 4 M	18 6 52 M	18 6 32 M	18 6 16 M	18 5 16 M	18 4 56 M	18 4 40 M	18 4 32 M
Fifth Moon	26 1 3 M	26 1 17 M	26 1 11 M	26 1 2 M	26 7 43 M	26 7 31 M	26 7 11 M	26 6 55 M	26 5 55 M	26 5 35 M	26 5 19 M	26 5 11 M

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Kitchen-Garden Calendar.

NORTHERN.—Compost prepare. **Dung** prepare for hot-beds. **Hot-beds** attend to. **Railish** and **Salad** sow in frames. **Trench** and drain vacant ground. Composting trees, etc. 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 Landreth's Seed. Do it without delay.

SOUTHERN.—It is far better to sow **Peas** may be sown to succeed those of November. See remarks under that head. **Cabbage** plants, sown in October, will be fit to set out. **Spinach**, **Brussels Sprouts**, **Jersey Wonder** and **Reed's** and **Early Drumhead**, to head in January and February. Sow **Radishes** and **Lettuce**. Look over **Endive**, **Brussels**, **Fruit Trees, Vines, etc.** Transplant all hardy trees.

December is the best time to get our catalogue and price-list for seeds for the next year. If you cannot we have dropped a hint of value to those whose experience in country life has been less than ours, or induced a better method, we must regretfully say to the farmer, gardener, or farmer-gardener, we shall be compensated.

One word to our customers. Do not forget to order Landreth's Seeds early. Order them now as you might overlook the subject. Make your order out from this Catalogue. We guarantee the quality of our seeds. See remarks to purchasers, on second page of cover.

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.



Dwarf Beans.

(*Phaseolus vulgaris*—*Haricots nains*—*Frijoles*—*Krup-* oder *Brech-Bohnen*—*Busk-eller* *Brak-Bömmel*.)

THREE QUARTS OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

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.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 12.—*Green Beans, String.*—**STEWED.**—Wash and cut in half, and put in sauce-pan of boiling water, add salt, cook very quickly, drain through a colander and refresh with cold water to keep green; put in a frying-pan, add butter, salt, pepper and nutmeg.

No. 13.—*Dried Beans.*—**STEWED.**—Soak over night in cold water; cook slowly with salt pork, add an onion, cloves, salt and pepper. When cooked, thicken with melted butter and flour.

No. 11.—**BAKED.**—Cook the Beans as described in receipt No. 13; add half gill of molasses. Place in a deep dish with pork. Bake in moderate oven for an hour.

No. 15.—*Bean Soup.*—Stew with a ham bone or pork; strain through a fine sieve; add a small quantity of cream and butter, and serve with fried bread crumbs.

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, and the habit of vine productive.

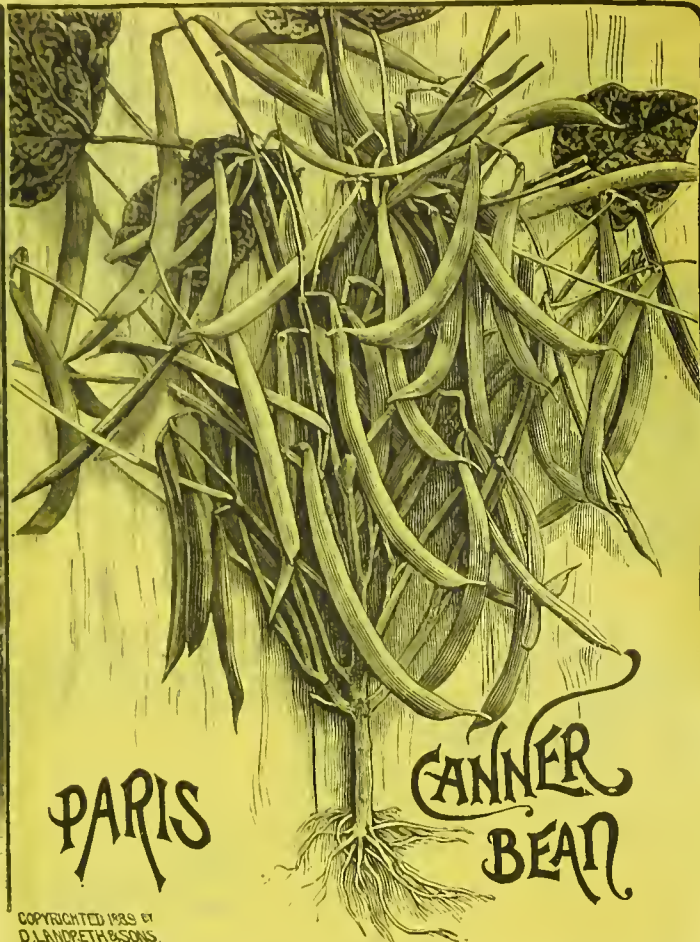
LANDRETHS' PINK EYE WAX.—An entirely new Dwarf or Bush variety, introduced by us in 1889, and most highly recommended. This Bean may be obtained only from us. The Pink Eye Wax produces *golden wax pods*, resembling, but beyond comparison, superior to either the Dwarf German Wax, or the Golden Wax. The pods of the Pink Eye are borne in clusters of three or four on a branch—consequently the plant is far more productive than the Golden Wax or Black Wax. Pods larger, rounder, more meaty, and absolutely stringless. Quite a revelation in this very desirable quality, raising the variety to the first rank. Dry seeds all white, excepting a pink eye. A peculiar quality of this new Bean is the long-standing habit of the pods; that is to say, a continuation of their adaptability for cooking over a period far beyond that of any other known variety. Those of our Market Garden customers who have tried it, say it is the *best they have ever seen*, that it is the *coming Bean*.

LANDRETHS' SCARLET.—A sort come to stay. This valuable *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 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, producing dry seeds, very distinct from all others, of kidney form and of a color ranging from light to deep scarlet, some almost purple. We could so select the color as to make them all light scarlet, but find by experience that such selection is made at the expense of size of pod.

PARIS CANNER.—The Bean used in France put up in glass and tin. A Bush variety growing to a height of twelve to fourteen inches, well branched. Foliage strong and dark, and resisting the most intense heat. Exceedingly early to produce marketable pods of accepted adaptability for canning and pickling purposes, by reason of their great length, narrow breadth, deep color, and solidity.

Marvelously productive of pods, borne in pairs so productive as to exceed anything in the Bean line we have ever seen, the pods hanging in festoons upon the vines. The dry seeds are small and of a light-green color. (See illustration, page 8.)

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



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SADDLEBACK WAX BEANS.—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 positive novelty of rare merit, producing edible pods as early as Black Wax, nearly twice as large, rounder, more pulpy and absolutely stringless; more prolific than any other known Bean, hardier than Black Wax or Golden Wax, and unquestionably rust-proof. We are not afraid of praising this Bean too highly, and here record our opinion that it will be in two or three years the general Bean for Market-Garden purposes.

≈ TABLE BEET ≈

Beta vulgaris—Bettelrabe—Remolacha—Rote oder Runkelrüben—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. If the culture is by hand the rows may be drawn at eighteen inches apart. The seed may be drilled in the Spring when the Apple is in bloom.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 22—**BOILED.**—Wash and boil till quite tender, rub off the skin, quarter and put into a saucepan with salt, pepper, butter and a little broth. Let the butter melt and mingle well by tossing the pan. Serve in a covered dish.

No. 23—**PICKLED.**—After boiling, peel and quarter, refresh with cold water, cut in slices and put in a jar half full of vinegar; add salt, spices, slices of onion, whole pepper, a laurel leaf, and horse-radish; cut in small pieces. Keep covered.

ILLUSTRATIONS
OMITTED FOR
WANT OF SPACE.

ECLIPSE (extra early).—This newer variety is destined, to a great extent, to supersede the Egyptian, being earlier and more attractive in appearance. The tubers are perfect globes, and develop with the rapidity of a Radish. Much spurious and adulterated stock has been placed upon the market.

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.

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.

EARLY BLOOD-RED TURNIP.—Here we have the old stand-by, the short-leaved, Early Flat Blood-Red Turnip-Beet, with its deep beely color, well known by our annual distribution to so many homesteads since its introduction over seventy years ago. It is the BEST VARIETY for family use, being so superior to the variety generally sold as Red Turnip-Beet that we have never been able to find it elsewhere.

LONG BLOOD RED (very rich).—This is not the Long Blood of other seedsmen, but a distinct and superior variety, growing entirely under ground. It is used both for table and for cattle; RESISTS DROUGHT BETTER than any other variety 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.

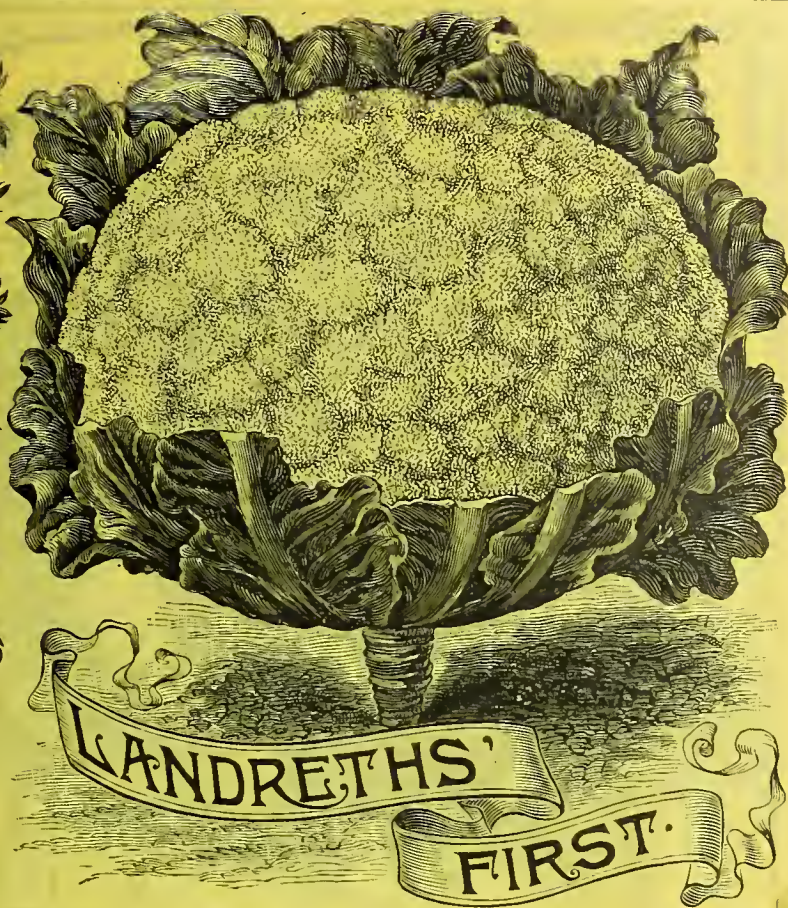


Table Carrot.

Daucus carota—Carotte—Zanahoria—Röhr-Rübe—Wortel—Gülcrod.

THREE OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

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.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 52.—**STEWED.**—Peel and slice, put in a saucepan with a little broth, water, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Boil an hour. Thicken with butter, kneaded with flour, mix well and boil. Finish with butter, teaspoonful sugar and chopped parsley. Serve hot.
No. 53.—**IN CREAM.**—Wash and scrape the outside, cut in small pieces, boil until tender, refresh and boil again. Serve hot with cream sauce.

EXTRA EARLY FORCING.—We recommend this first early variety for Market-Gardeners as admirably adapted for **FORCING UNDER GLASS**, or in the open ground. It is stump-rooted, grows about two inches in length, and in the open garden comes into condition three weeks before other sorts. No family should be without it among their early vegetables. It will develop perfectly on hardest and rockiest soil.

CORELESS NEW HALF-LONG.—A decided improvement upon the old variety of Long Orange, smoother in skin, richer in color, and of uniform texture throughout.

NANTES (Third Early).—This is a thick-rooted, half-long Carrot, unequalled by anything we have ever had from abroad, showing marks of the highest breeding, as indicated by its uniformity of shape, color and texture. A small leaf top combined with great weight of root.

ORANGE DANVERS, HALF-LONG.—A decided acquisition of the half-long type, broad shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, valuable to the Stockbreeder and Market-Gardener. With this variety the Planter secures the **LARGEST RETURN** to the acre with the **LEAST DIFFICULTY** of harvesting. Our stock is fine. The variety is very superior to Long Orange, either for table or cattle.

Cauliflower.

Brassica oleracea botrytis—Chou-Fleur—Coliflor—Blumentohl—Bloemkool.

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 Mid-summer, 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 highest quality. The early varieties **ALONE** are likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers.

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 receipt No. 2.

No. 59.—**AU GRATIN.**—Boil as directed in No. 22. Place tablespoonful of butter in frying pan, when melted add tablespoonful 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 a little bread crumbs and bake in 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, 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.

No. 61.—**COLD.**—Cauliflower can also be served cold with French dressing as described under receipt No. 3.

LANDRETHS' FIRST.—Here we have the beau ideal of an early Cauliflower, not only ahead of all others, but a certain header, which some other sorts are not. Its exceedingly dwarf habit designates it as the best adapted for forcing under glass, and will be found the most profitable—12,000 may be set to the acre. Its merit is indicated by the increasing demand for the seed. We cannot praise it more.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—Admirable in all good qualities, extra early, good size, pure white, dwarf in habit, with few outside leaves.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Very dwarf, large white compact heads of finest quality. Highly recommended.

MANKATO, MINN.—Landreth's First Cauliflower produces the largest, hardest and most tender heads ever seen in this section, and every plant makes such a head.

ROSSVILLE (Fayette Co.), TENN.—Your Cabbage Seed, especially Landreth's Earliest, beats anything ever before raised in this country.



Brassica oleracea capitata—Chou Pommé—Col
repolo—Kraut Kohl—Hoved kaul.

CABBAGE.

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. Periods for sowing must be determined by the practice of each section. In a general way, however, it may be said that Cabbageseed 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 to four inches they are pulled up and transplanted to permanent locations, where they are set in rows of 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. The Market Gardener feeds his Cabbage crop WITHOUT STINT and with the RICHEST 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. Cabbage, well grown, as a rule will be little troubled with vermin, for it is a matter beyond controversy that healthy, vigorous plants are rarely assailed by insects. Plants starved, or in a diseased state, appear to be the chosen habitation of insects, which would otherwise not be noticed.

EXTRA EARLY CABBAGES—With much pride we call the attention of Cabbage-growers to Landreth's Earliest and Landreth's Early Summer Flat Head. They are both superexcellent in every desirable quality. The first, an Extra Early Pointed Head, earlier than any strain of Wakefield. The second, an Extra Early Flat Head, weeks ahead of any other flat or round head. Notwithstanding both are so very remarkably early, they will reach heavy weights if given time.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No 35.—**BOILED**—Carefully prepare and cut in quarters, put on the fire with plenty of water and boil, refresh and cook either with Ham, Corn Beef or Salt Pork. Cook slowly until tender and serve with meat.

No 36.—**FRIED**—Use only fresh Cabbage. Remove the outer green leaves, divide in quarters. Cut out any hard core. Wash carefully. Parboil twenty-five minutes, press the water out and cool. Cut in small pieces, place in a saucepan, add just in salt and pepper and fry to a light brown.

No 37.—**PICKLED**—Cut raw Cabbage very fine, add salt, pepper and mustard seed. Add boiling vinegar with onion and green pepper cut very fine. Cover carefully.

No 38.—**Coleslaw**.—Cut Cabbage very fine and serve with French dressing as described under receipt No. 3.

No 39.—**Sauer Kraut**.—Use only solid heads, shred very finely. Take a small water-tight keg and line with Cabbage leaves, sprinkling $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch salt upon the bottom; upon this place three inches of shredded Cabbage, which cover with three tablespoonfuls of salt well pressed down, then other layers of Cabbage and salt until keg is full, when hammer down with force. Small portions of herbs, chopped peppers, and onions are often added. On top of the upper layer of Cabbage place a circular head of less diameter than the keg, on which fix a heavy weight. When fermentation begins skim off the scum, keeping the cover always in place. To serve Sauer Kraut wash it well in warm water and drain thoroughly. Garnish the edges of the dish with carrots, onions, a bouquet of herbs, some chicken or goose grease, and put the Sauer Kraut on top, adding salt pork, sausage, or piece of bacon in the middle; add salt, pepper, a glass of white wine, and a couple of apples cut very thin, a pint of broth, cover and let cook for two hours. Serve hot.

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST CABBAGE.—The earliest of all good-sized Cabbages. Some very small sorts may be earlier, but no one can possibly be disappointed with it, as with its EXTREME EARLINESS it unites VIGOR OF GROWTH, WEIGHT OF HEAD and EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY. TEN DAYS EARLIER THAN ANY OTHER CABBAGE, it produces well-formed, conical heads remarkably large for so early a ripener. Whoever plants it will be amazed at its early maturity, and, if he is a Market Gardener, will be able to place it in the market ahead of all competitors. 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.

LANDRETHS' LARGE YORK.—The hardest variety we sell, and generally proof against insects, which, we need not add, is an important quality. The most important part of this well-known variety is the English Large York. The American descendant, after many years of culture in this climate, has the advantage of INCREASED HARDINESS and ABILITY to stand both HEAT and COLD. It was long the most trusted sort with many of our Market-Gardeners, and is still eagerly sought after as well by private families. Its hardy constitution ENSURES HEADS EVEN UNDER ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES. Develops in the Spring and will develop perfectly on soils not suitable for larger Cabbages.

PERRYVILLE, N. Y.—Landreth's Earliest Cabbage is the best ever brought into this section. It grows as hard as a cannon ball and will be the only one I will grow.

CENTRE POINT, IOWA.—The Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., sent me some Landreth's Earliest Cabbage, which gave better satisfaction than any thing I have ever grown.



REEDLAND EARLY DRUMHEAD (FIRST EARLY).—To any one wanting a Cabbage of reliability, be he Market Gardener, Private Gardener, or amateur, we recommend the Reedland. Short stemmed, flat headed, large and very early for a flat-headed sort. In all locations a favorite variety, and recommended by all experienced Cabbage growers. It will do for first, second and third early, intermediate and late. Nothing ever seen 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, and one we tie to.

LANDRETHS' ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—Larger than Reedland, not quite so early. No Cabbage offered as an All-Season Cabbage is superior to this. It is the best for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. It is the best grown either in Maine, Minnesota, Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Kansas, resisting a greater amount of frost than any other; unflagging under the highest temperatures. The color is dark blue, the leaves thick and leathery, the heads solid, sweet, large, flat; the stem short and sturdy. This seed may be sown successively and continuously in any locality during all the periods when Cabbage is drilled. Its name indicates its quality as an all-around sort. The seed is of our own growth, from our own farms.

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, ROBUST in habit, 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 latter end of June, and may be cut successively throughout July. THIS IS NOT OFFERED AS A FIRST EARLY SORT. In its proper place as a SECOND EARLY it will meet every expectation. PLANT IT. WONDERFULLY FINE.

PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS. (near Mobile).—You seem to have struck an admirable Cabbage for this latitude in your Landreth's "All The Year Round." It has proven to be a hardy, reliable, sure-headed, and I have found it to be a profitable crop. I trust you have a good supply of seed this year; I shall want more of it. I notice that some of the Mobile Cabbage growers are planting it.

RAY'S CROSSING, IND.—The Landreth's Earliest Cabbage takes the cake. I could write pages of the way people praise your seeds.



BLOOMSDALE EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH (SECOND EARLY).—A specialty with us, and after all the praise which we have given this variety, we have never extolled it enough. It succeeds admirably at the South on account of its ability to resist heat, it never flags under the severest sun, and produces very fine large heads after the early sorts have disappeared. We recommend it, not only for the South, but for the North as well. It is one of the very best Summer Cabbages, short in stem, compact in head. Double the weight of the Landreth's Early Summer Flat Head, but not so early. It is not for Autumn use we specially recommend it, but as a Summer sort. In the South, where Cabbage is usually sown in September and October, and planted out in Autumn to head in the early Spring, we know from *repeated testimony*, this variety is *invaluable*. It will come into head immediately succeeding the Bloomsdale Early Market, when similarly treated, and thus form 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 earlier varieties. *Every one should have it.*

MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—Any inquirer after vegetable garden knowledge, taking up a number of American Seed Catalogues, will be confounded with the varied claims of each applicant for favor, as according to his own statement he has the best Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage in existence. Now, all cannot be best, and while we know some stocks of Large Late Flat Dutch to be good, and many very poor, we take credit, as a firm, for having, during the early days of Philadelphia, preserved this variety, even then the favored sort among the original Dutch gardeners of this city, hence its name: and whatever merit there be in these highly extolled types, may be attributed to our preservation of this Cabbage during years over a century past. Certainly no stock grown by contract growers for other seedsmen can be superior to that grown upon our own farm. We said, not *superior*, we claim that none is *equal*.

KISSIMEE, FLA —I have been growing your Cabbages for 17 years, both here and in Louisiana. They are strictly reliable. The Early Dwarf Flat Dutch is doubtless the best for planting in the extreme South.

APPLEGROVE, O.—The Ohio Agricultural Station reports that your Bloomsdale Flat Dutch Cabbage gave the largest percentage of solid heads of any on trial.

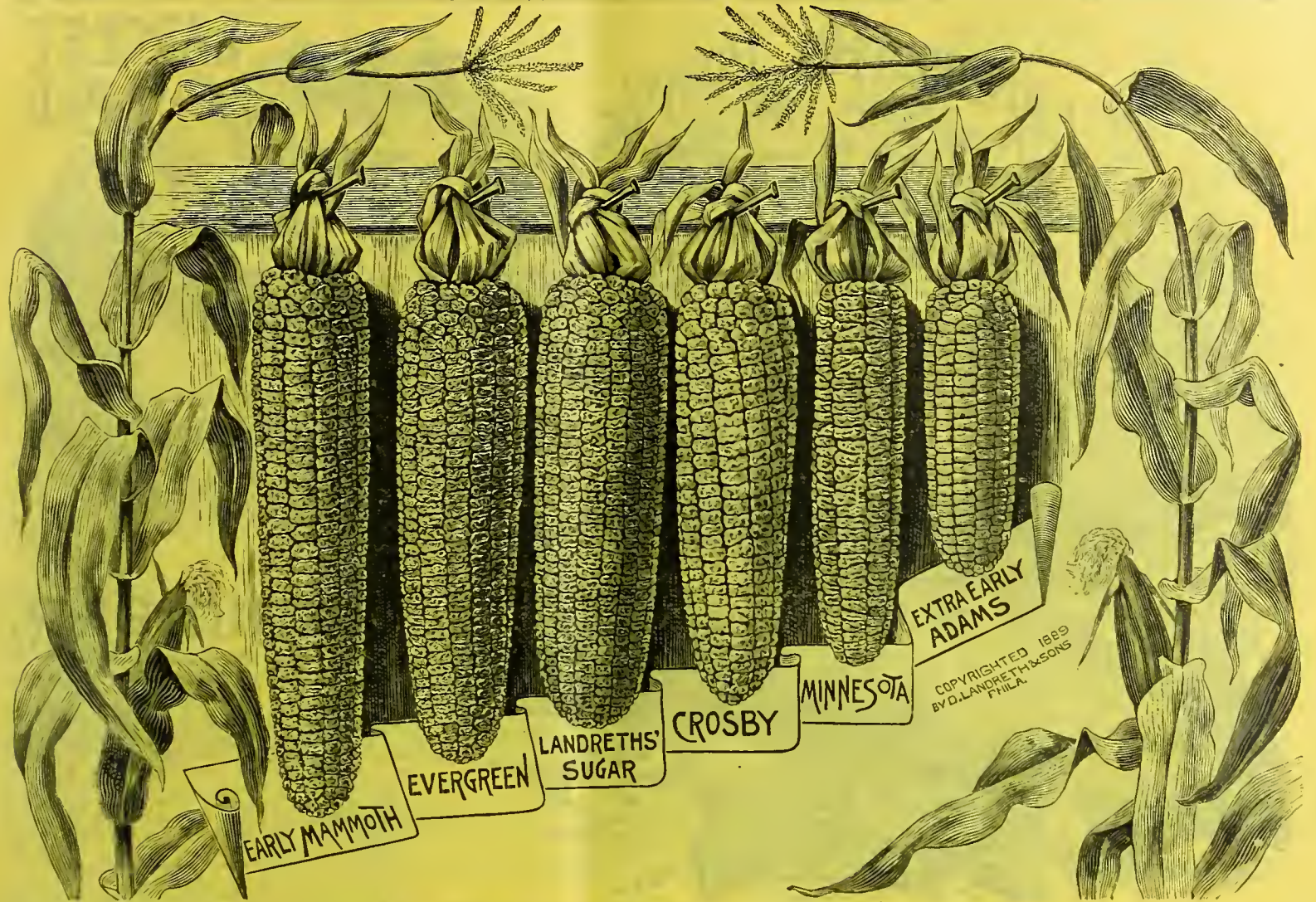


TABLE CORN (For table use).—*Zea-Mais-Maiz Para el uso de la mesa—Weiß-Korn für Tischgebrauch—Indiansk Korn.*
 ONE QUART OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

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 prehistoric 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 seeds ever vegetated.

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

Table Corn cannot be planted successfully at an earlier date than the ordinary field varieties; indeed, it is more likely to decay under unfavorable soil conditions than the hardier field varieties. As a rule, Sugar Corn is not as vital as the field sorts, and therefore it is wise to plant almost a double number of grains in the hill as compared with Field Corn.

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

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

Of the medium and large varieties of Sugar Corn seventy-five to eighty bushels, or 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.

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

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 84.—BOILED.—Wash and boil in plenty of water, with a small quantity of milk; cook for twenty minutes.

No. 85.—FRITTERS.—Grate corn raw or cooked. For dressing, take one pint of milk, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of Baking Powder, half pound flour, salt, pepper, sugar, beat into light batter. Fry on both sides in pan with hot lard,

one teaspoonful of batter to each fritter.

No. 86.—PUDDING.—Place half pound of Indian meal in three pints of boiling milk lightly sugared. Cook for twenty minutes, add molasses, six raw eggs, and spices, mix well together. Put in a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with vanilla or other flavored sauce.

EARLY LANDRETH MARKET (FIRST EARLY).—A hybrid, between a Sugar Corn and Adams Early, and cultivated in large breadths, by the Market Gardeners of Burlington county, New Jersey. The ear, when in proper table condition, resembles a good variety of Sugar Corn—the dry grain resembles Adams Early, though more flinty, and bears the appearance of mixture—two or three kinds of grain on the same ear—the effect of hybridization; all the same, however, it is very early, productive, and may be planted very close, as the stalks are small and compact. Suitable for light soils.

LANDRETH SUGAR (VERY SWEET).—Remarkably productive, *two ears on every stalk, often three, sometimes four.* Stalks two feet shorter than Evergreen, very close jointed—ears set low, large and well filled. Ripens after Concord, eight days earlier than Evergreen. A very showy variety. The LANDRETH Corn will afford Market Gardeners more baskets of marketable ears to the acre than any other variety in cultivation. We recommend it without qualification, as it is certainly the **BEST SUGAR CORN IN EXISTENCE.** That is high praise, but only what hundreds of Market Gardeners freely admit.

ALLEGAN, MICH.—Your seeds turned out beyond our expectation. The Extra Early Citron did wonders.—The Landreth Sugar Corn beats all other Sugar sorts.—
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—Out of a batch of over 5000 Cabbages, all headed except one dozen.



CUCUMBER.

(Field Varieties.)

Cucumis Sativus—Cucumbre—Gurte—Agurker—Kumkommer.

FOUR OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

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 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 ca-

pacily, 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 the cask is full. Place the head of the cask with edges trimmed off to permit a rise and fall on the top of the pickles, and on 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.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 100.—**SALAD.**—Peel and cut in very thin slices and soak in salt water for two hours. Strain till very dry, serve with French dressing made after receipt No. 3.

No. 101.—**SLICED.—PICKLED.**—Peel and slice fresh Cucumbers and put in a pan and let stand with plenty of salt to draw the water. Press dry and put them in a jar and pour over cold boiled vinegar. Add salt, pepper, and a few slices of onion.

LANDRETHS' FIRST.—The earliest long-fruited, open-field Cucumber in cultivation; dark green, slim and desirable. Very rare. Very poor seeder, therefore high priced.

LANDRETHS' CHOICE (EXTRA EARLY.)—The best sort we have ever offered; green, long, slim, symmetrical, unexampled. Distinct in foliage from other Cucumbers, clearly showing its entire disconnection from known sorts. Very poor seeder, high priced.

LANDRETHS' WHITE SLICING.—No garden, public or private, is properly stocked with table vegetables unless this very choice Cucumber is included in the selection. We recommend it as prolific in fruit, robust in vine, crisp and palatable.

LETTUCE.

Lactuca capitata—*Laitucs pommés*—Kopfsalat, Lettich—*Lechuga acogollada*—Krop salad.

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seed-bed from commencement to middle of Autumn. Protect the plants by a cold frame, or with litter, as they stand on the ground. Early in the Spring transplant them into rich ground. Or in early Spring sow in a hot-bed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills from time to time during Spring and Summer; 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, Speckled Dutch Butter, 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.

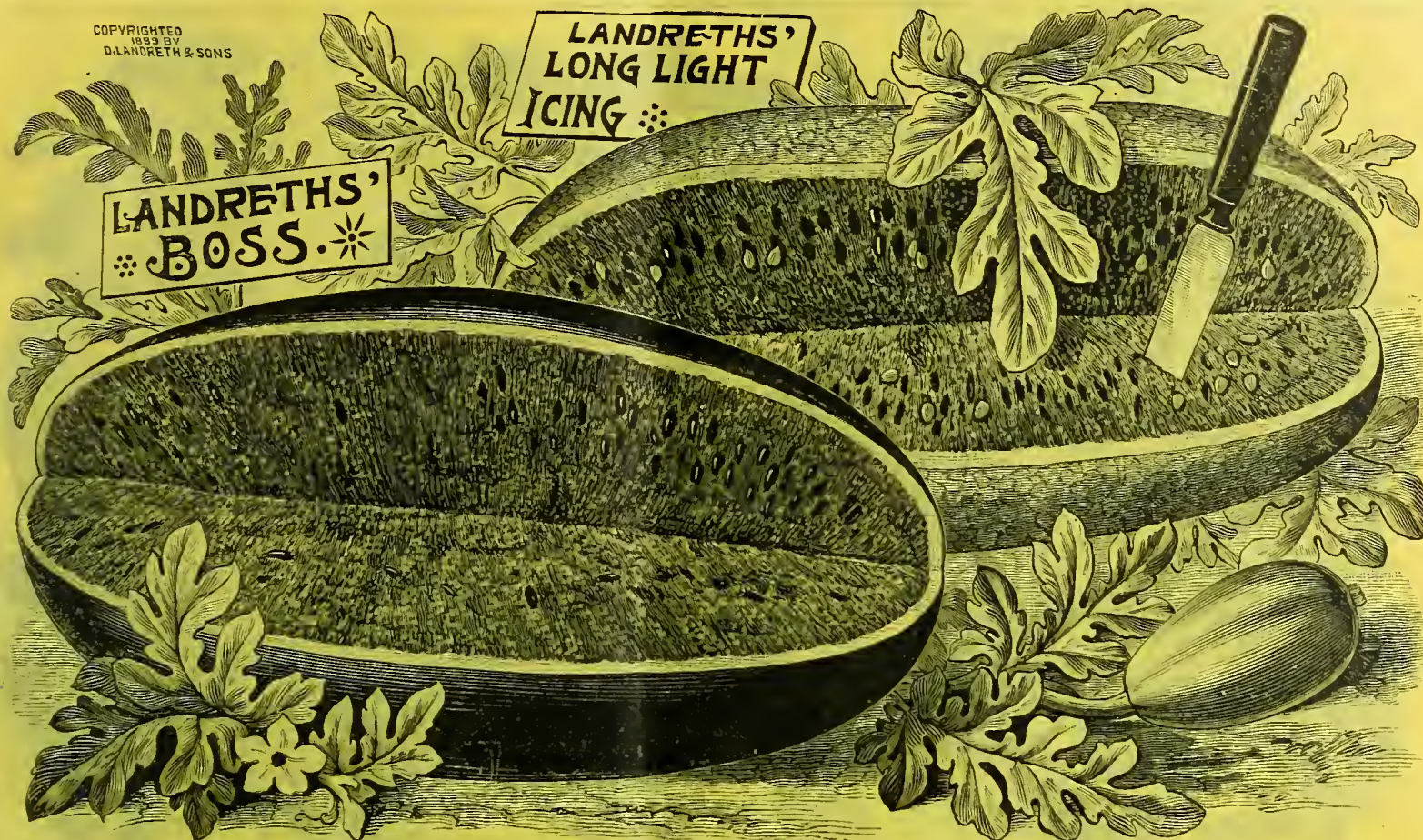
NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 142.—**SALAD.**—Remove the green leaves, wash well and dry in a napkin. Serve with French or Mayonaise dressing.

LANDRETHS' FORCING—RARE.—We think this is something very choice, and while most trusty for open garden culture, it is unapproached for forcing in hot-beds or frames; exceedingly early, compact habit, admitting of close culture; heads small, but very pretty and salable. Very compact and round like a ball. Suitable for sending to the table in entire form on the root. Long standing before shooting.

LARGEST OF ALL.—The most showy Lettuce on our list, being a very large green cabhaging variety, heads well formed and monstrous; very bold, altogether desirable, both for family use and Market Garden. Truckers can adopt it with confidence, as it is sure to sell on its own merits.

BLOOMSDALE RELIABLE.—A medium-sized Cabbage variety, never failing 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.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Landreth's Forcing Lettuce has made more money for me this season than any other one crop on my place. I send it to the New York market, where it has become well and favorably known. You will have an increased demand for seed from this section the coming season.



WATERMELON

Citrullus vulgaris—Melon d' Eau—Wassermelonen—Sandia—Vand Melon.

THREE OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

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, and two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and tramped 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 per hundred. They cease to be profitable to the trucker when bringing less than four dollars 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.—Many so-called varieties of Melons bear resemblance to other known sorts, but this is radically distinct, and after several years of experience with the Boss Watermelon, and after a long series of tests of other varieties procured from all over the United States and abroad, 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 30 to 40 pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of 60 and 70 pounds to the Melon. True stock can only be had direct from us.

LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING.—Form long. Rind light green in color. Selected from the Round Icing. A good cropper, heavy, attractive and very desirable in quality. Now the favorite Watermelon among the Jersey Market Gardeners. A grand variety, very superior to the Round Icing; doing well on light soils. In most respects identical with a so-called new sort advertised as Jordan's Gray Monarch.

JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH.—Similar to Long Light Icing.

SEMINOLE.—A long Melon, of repute in Florida as a good shipper.

ARKANSAS TRAVELER.—A desirable novelty offered last year for the first time. 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 a brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Seeds very small and distinct. Ripening as an intermediate. A very hard rind and therefore a good shipper.

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

HANFORD, VA.—Your Boss Watermelon produced the largest and best-flavored Melon I ever grew.



❖ Cantaloupe Melon ❖

Citron Melon, or Musk Melon—*Cucumis Melo*—*Melon Muscade*—*Reiz-Melone*—*Melon Muscatel*—*Melon*.

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

Citron Melon does well upon soil ground or upon land prepared for its reception by plowing down a crop of Winter wheat or Winter rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. The seed is planted at about corn-seeding time in hills at $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in each direction. Two shovelfuls 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel capacity.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay as a highest price \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel. As an average price 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Citron Melons are frequently a drag in the market.

EXTRA EARLY JUNE.—A large, flat, early Cantaloupe or Musk Melon following the Extra Early. Fruit more flat than the Jenny Lind, deeply ribbed, heavily netted; flesh green, of a most exquisite quality. This Melon will probably take its place as a standard extra early. It does best on light soils; will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is the earliest Melon of its size, and valuable to the shipper. Twice as long as Jenny Lind.



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 small 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.



EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—A large, globular Melon, flattened at the ends; heavily netted, very productive. A week to ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage. Profitable for market.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—I have grown Extra Early Citron Cantaloupes for five years. They are the best. Before I got them I had not a dollar in the world, but now I have a nice home, thanks to your early Cantaloupe.



ATLANTIC CITY.

A bold, pineapple-shaped Cantaloupe or Musk Melon of excellent quality, large and very showy; moderately ribbed and heavily netted; 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.

SALMON AND GREEN.

A new-style Cantaloupe or Musk Melon, offered for the first time last year. 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.

REEDLAND GIANT.

A showy Cantaloupe of mammoth size, often reaching twenty-five pounds, and as large as an average-sized Watermelon. Flesh green, melting, sugary. Highly recommended for market purposes, its fine appearance commanding ready sale. Not suitable for light land, but developing perfectly in warmest situations and in Southern latitudes.

WICHITA, KANS.—Your Boss Melon is well named. I had forty-two Melons at our County Fair that weighed 2130 pounds. I made thirty-six entries of vegetables of your seeds, and took twenty-five first premiums and six second premiums.

UNIVERSITY, MICH.—The seeds in your packets have *four* times the quantity I have been accustomed to getting from other seedsmen for the same amount of money.



LARGE BLACK PARIS.—Here we present a Melon which may be termed a show Melon, so large and so 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.

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.

Onion Sets.

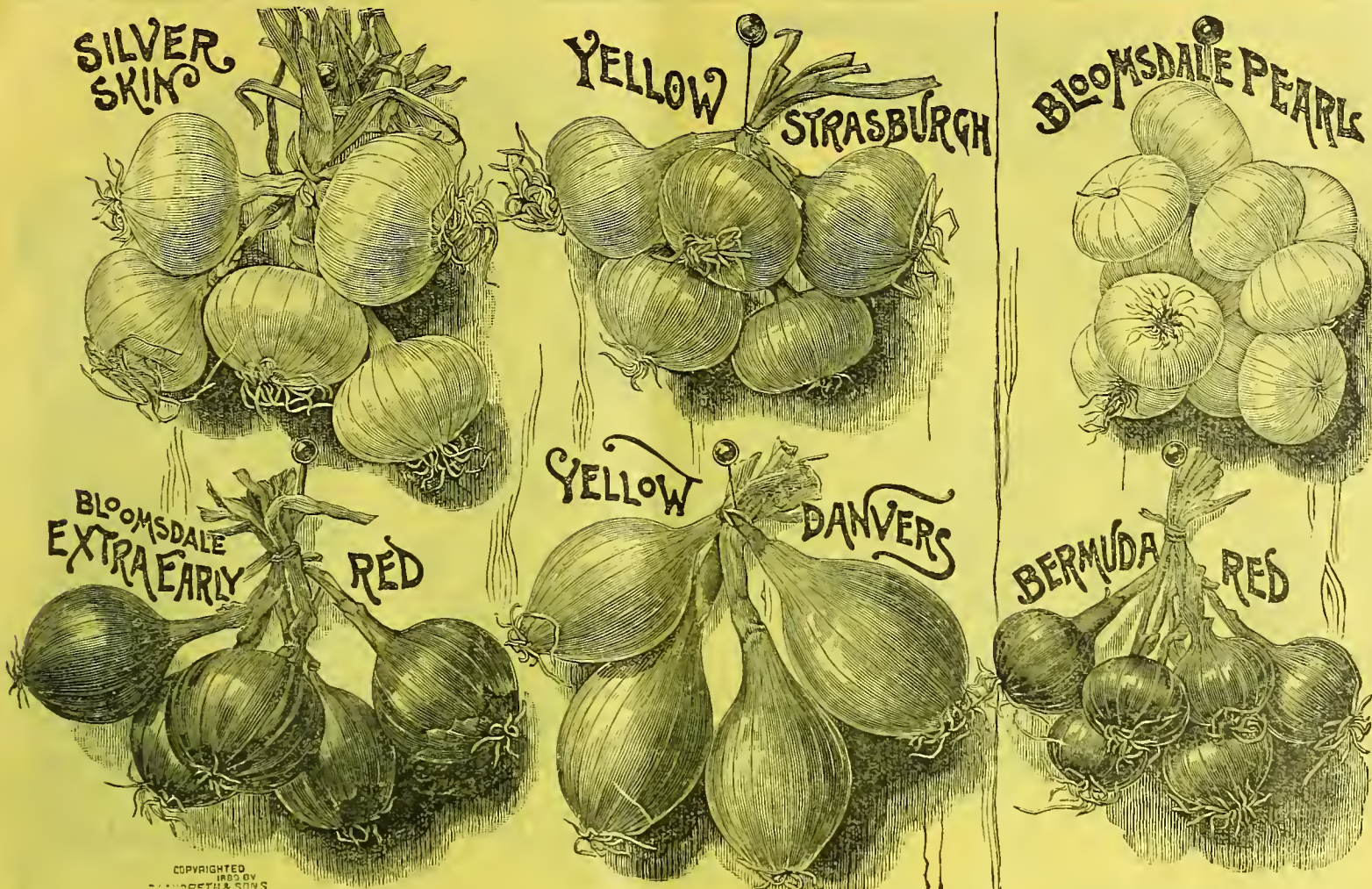
In all localities south of the latitude of Central Virginia or Central Kentucky we recommend that Onion sets, Bermuda, Golden Ball and Pearl, be planted in October and November, as by early Autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Plant in rows at a sufficient distance apart in the row as to afford them room to produce full-sized bulbs. This will require 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.

We grow every year the following varieties of Onion Sets, and have them ready for shipment from August 15th.

EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL SETS.—For shipment in August and September. The most remarkable Onion ever introduced. *Hardest of all. Pearly white, translucent, and waxy, growing with the rapidity of a Radish. Form flat; flavor so mild that it can be eaten like an Apple; keeping qualities good.* This wonderful variety, if planted on very rich bottom soil, will grow too large for market—five to six inches across. It should accordingly be planted in thin soil. Bloomsdale Pearl sets, to fully develop their merits, should be planted between September 1st and the 1st of October, as if kept longer they sprout and lose part of their vitality. We only grow them on contracts made before 15th of March each year, for shipment 1st of September. We are ready to register orders for crop 1890, of one bushel or more, at any time from the present until 15th March, 1890. Contract price, \$7 per bushel, crates extra—cash before shipment. *Planted 1st October, they can be pulled 1st March.* This remarkable variety, when grown either from seed or sets, is so well known as not to need any description. One correspondent in Texas informs us he grew 8000 pounds of Mammoth Pearl Onions from one pound of seed. He sent a pair of weighing over two pounds each.

BERMUDA SETS.—Planted in August and early September in the South, especially in the Gulf States, they will produce large, solid, showy, marketable Onions in February and in advance of the Bermuda shipments. This, it will be recognized, is a quality of high value.

DES MOINES, IOWA—On February 5th I sowed Landreth's Earliest Cabbage in hot-bed, and marketed it in large quantities on June 6th.



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Allium cepa—Onion—Zwiebel—Cebolla—Rödlög.

Onion Seed.

Philadelphia-grown seed, or such raised in that portion of Pennsylvania, is unquestionably earlier than New England seed, and still more so as compared with Western seed. This is an important feature, as the **early marketed** Onions always bring the highest prices. The growth conclusively proves the assertion. Philadelphia seed making bulbs, either as sets 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 of 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 seeds to the acre.

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, *button*s 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 size, and when replanted shoot to seed. **It is useless to attempt** to raise buttons or set Onions from seeds raised north of Pennsylvania, strange as it may seem, yet it is a fact well known to Philadelphia Market Gardeners, even in New England they cannot, with certainty, be grown from New England seed. Sets grown from California seed will not keep over Winter.

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 Oniou 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.

SEED.—BLOOMSDALE SET SEED—Producing best SETS if sown thickly; also, largest Bulbs if sown thinly.

EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL.—The most remarkable Onion ever introduced. *Earliest* of all. *Pearly white, translucent*; growing almost with the *rapidity* of a Radish. Form flat, flavor very mild, keeping qualities good. Try it and you will not want any other sort. The sets of this wonderful variety, if planted in very rich soil, will grow too large for market—five and six inches across. It should accordingly be planted on thin soil. Difficult to grow.

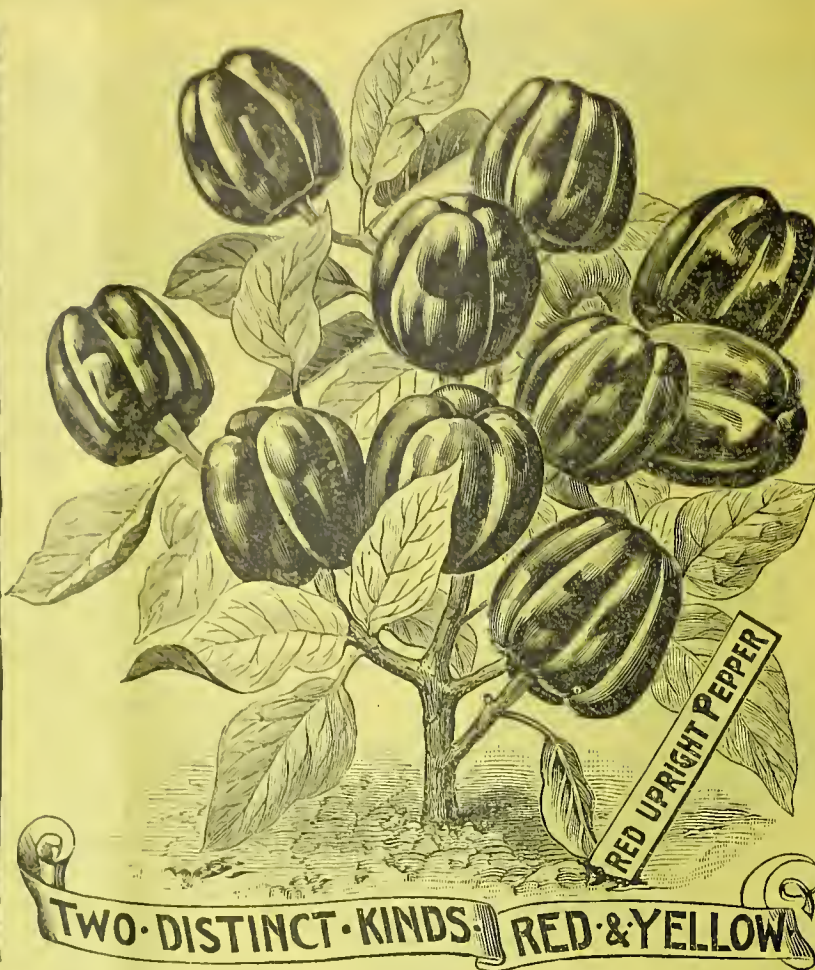
EXTRA EARLY YELLOW.—This Onion ripens immediately after the Pearl and Bermuda, before the Extra Early Red, and two to three weeks before any yellow variety.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED.—A variety of *unusually early* maturity; medium size, deep red in color and an excellent keeper. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Wherever Onions of fit size for table use may be raised from the black seed the first season without the agency of "sets," we can confidently recommend the Extra Early Red. It ripens ahead of all others, the "Pearl" alone excepted; is solid, mild, a good keeper, and does not produce bulbs with stiff necks, as common with the Large Red, otherwise Wethersfield Red. We advise extensive trial of the Extra Early Red, and shall be pleased to have our customers report results.

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.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.—A reliable and widely cultivated variety; not so strong in flavor as the Red; a good keeper; valuable for shipping.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.—From 40 lbs. of your Pearl Onion I harvested 1500 lbs., about 37 to one. They are superior to the El Paso, both in flavor and growth.
BURNET, TEX.—I have raised Pearl Onions measuring 16 inches in circumference, and they are not done growing.



ONION—(Continued.)

LANDRETHS' GOLDEN BALL.—A mammoth round or oval variety, originating at Bloomsdale and growing to the size of a very large Apple; color golden, texture fine; an excellent keeper. We believe it will be found a most desirable addition to the list of Onions. See remarks under the head of Sets.

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SILVER PICKLING.—Preferred by the leading French pickling houses.

BERMUDA ISLAND WHITE (Extra Early).—This is known as a production of Bermuda, though of Italian origin. It is earlier in maturity than the Bermuda Red, and is more flat, and though shipped as White Bermuda, has quite a yellowish character. It is the first new Onion seen in the Spring in our markets.

BERMUDA ISLAND (Red).—True stock, certain to give satisfaction; very early; well known as the earliest Onion appearing in the market; shipped from Bermuda in immense quantities and planted in Florida to very great profit. Imported seed. This seed can be bought with perfect confidence.

PARSNIP.

Pastinaca sativa—Panais—Chirivia—Pastinale—Pastinak.

THREE OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

When the Peach is in blossom, sow in shallow drills, in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed slightly. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to stand four inches asunder.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 189.—**FRIED.**—Boil until tender, remove skin, cut in slices, dip in butter, roll in bread crumbs, fry dry in hot lard. | No. 190.—**SAUTÉ.**—When boiled, cut in slices, place in frying pan with butter, salt, pepper and hashed parsley.

BLOOMSDALE.—The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. The Bloomsdale is a new form, 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* and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground.

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.

PEPPER.

Capsicum annuum—Piment—Pfeffer—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.

RED UPRIGHT.—Introduced last year. Erect fruited, a positive novelty, similar or superior to Large Sweet Spanish. Fruit larger, better colored, and having the peculiar habit of standing *erect* upon the stems, while the Spanish, Bell, and Bullnose hang down.

YELLOW UPRIGHT.—Introduced this year. Similar to the Red, but differing in color, being a bright golden.

ALBANY, N. Y.—I have grown Parsnips both for table use and stock nearly all my life, and before getting your Bloomsdale variety, I had to take them out of the ground with a small plow following an ordinary plow, and I then often left part of the root behind. With your Bloomsdale I get more tons to the acre with only half the labor of harvesting, and besides I get a better price for them in the market than for the ordinary sort.



PEAS.

Pisum sativum—Pois—Guisante—Erbsen—Havercrt.

THREE QUARTS OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

Peas are among the first seeds that may be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced when the Peach is in bloom and continued at intervals up to within 60 days of frost for the early kinds, or 70 days for the intermediate varieties, or 80 days for the later sorts. Late-sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew.

Landreth's Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at two feet if cultivated by horse power, or 15 inches if to be noed 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.

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 cts. 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.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 194.—**BOILED.**—Cook in salted water over quick fire until tender, refresh, strain thoroughly, season with salt, pepper, butter and a little sugar.

No. 195.—**SOUP.**—Use split or fresh green Peas, wash and put on fire with ham bone, add onions, carrots, knuckle of veal. When the meat is cooked remove it, and strain the soup through a fine sieve, add small quantity cream, butter, and season to taste. Serve with fried bread crumbs. Soup not to be too thick.

LANDRETHS' CELEBRATED EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

Introduced by us in 1823. The words **EXTRA EARLY** being of our own coinage, and not before applied to any vegetables.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY.—Despite all claims of other seedsmen, and they all claim to have not only the best, but better than ever before seen in the world, Landreth's Extra Early Pea still leads in every one of the necessary and desirous qualities for the first of the First Early Peas. This comparison applies not only to the varieties and subvarieties and so-called selections found in American seedsmen's lists, but to the European types as well.

Every Summer we test Landreth's Extra Early with the earliest forms from England and France, procured from the most reliable dealers abroad. Our Peas are not only earlier than any of them, but *several days earlier, more productive and larger podded* into the bargain.

The sorts generally in comparison with Landreth's Extra Early are Improved Prince Albert, Improved William the First, Improved Ringleader, Improved Sangsters Lightning, Invicta, Blue Express, Shaw, and many others of highly vaunted precocity.

So confident are we respecting Landreth's Extra Early Peas that upon them we stake our reputation.

LANDRETHS' CELEBRATED EXTRA EARLY

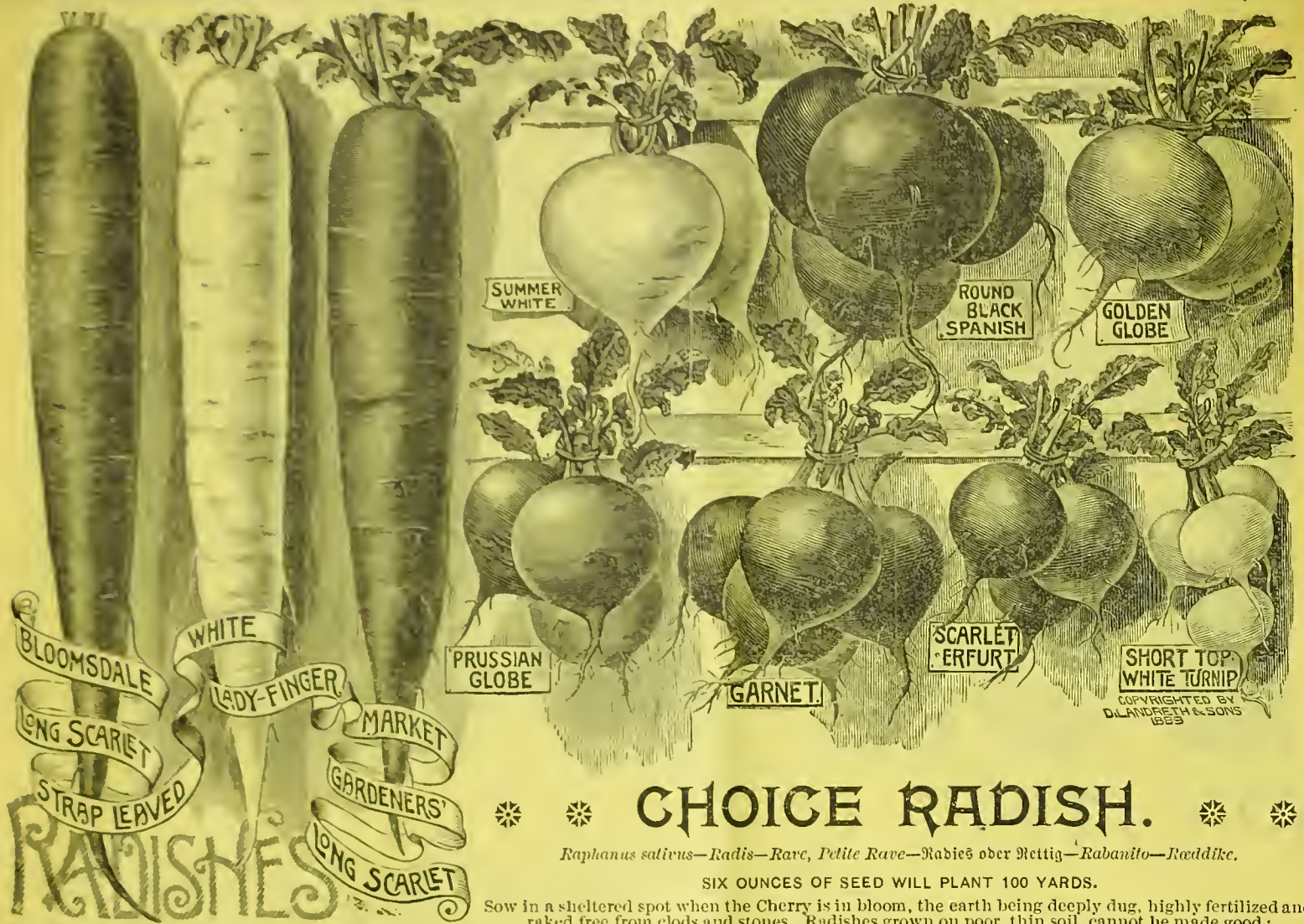
Are put up in red cloth bags (wired and lead-sealed with our bell trade-mark)

Of one bushel, halves, quarters and eighths—no extra charge for bags—and in Sealed Card-board Packages of 1 pts. and $\frac{3}{8}$ pts., 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 LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY PEAS, stock of which we had no knowledge, and of doubtful quality at best.

Purchasers of **Landreth's Extra Early Peas in 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

WOODBURY, N. J.—In 1888 I raised from 16 bushels Landreth's Early Peas 1684 baskets. In 1889 I raised from 12 bushels 1268 baskets, and they were the first sent to market.



CHOICE RADISH.

Raphanus sativus—Radis—Rave, Petite Rave—Radies oder Rettig—Rabanito—Raddike.

SIX OUNCES OF SEED WILL PLANT 100 YARDS.

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.

SHORT-TOP EARLIEST WHITE TURNIP.—This might be termed the Marvellous Radish, being a remarkably early sort, suitable for forcing; very few and small leaves, small delicate bulbs frequently mature, and of three-fourths of an inch in diameter when the leaves are only an inch long. Quite a surprising sort, not the Early White Turnip Radish of other Catalogues.

EARLIEST SCARLET ERFURT TURNIP.—Quickest in maturity of any of the red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top; an excellent forcing variety.

WHITE-TIPPED EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—A fancy French variety; scarlet bulb with white bottom. Very showy and delicate. A choice variety.

EARLY SCARLET PRUSSIAN GLOBE.—A round carmine-colored root; early, very attractive and desirable; fine for forcing. A new color and very choice. Every gardener should have it. This is offered under many names.

EARLY GARNET (EXTRA EARLY).—This unites two marked qualities, first, an earliness in maturity for table, surpassing any other sort; secondly, a rich 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 are very short and small.

LANDRETH'S WHITE LADY FINGER.—A long 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. A novelty of merit.

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. This has met with high praise since we introduced it in 1882.

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 and entirely distinct in leaf from any other Long Scarlet.

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. This is offered under many names.

GOLDEN GLOBE (FINE FOR SUMMER).—Named and introduced by us. The best Summer Radish. Shape globular; color amber; flavor mild; keeping long in eating condition.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH (THIRD EARLY).—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.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX.—A Turnip-shaped variety, somewhat pointed in the root; of good keeping quality, and very reliable as a cropper.

CARMINE GLOBE.—Similar to Prussian Globe. A desirable variety for growing under glass.

MINTER CITY, MISS.—The Pearl Onions grew larger than any Onions I ever saw and attracted much attention.

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BY
O. LANDRETH & SONS



SPINACH

Spinacia oleracea—Epinard—Spinat—Espinaca—Spinal—Spinazie.

SIX OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

This seed may be sown at any time except during the severity of Winter, or during the extreme drought of Summer. When it can be grown it is always acceptable. It may be sown when the Peach is in bloom in drills at one, two or three feet, or broadcasted, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, six ounces of seed will sow one hundred yards of row or a square equal to ten by ten yards if sown broadcast.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 264.—STEWED.—Pick over and wash thoroughly, place on a fire

in a small quantity of boiling water, add baking soda to retain the green color, boil quickly until done, refresh. Hash very fine and place it in saucepan with butter, tablespoonful of flour, salt, pepper, nutmeg and cream, cook ten minutes and serve very hot. Spinach can be cooked with pork, pigsgowls and ham.



Bloomsdale Spinach.

In the year 1825 our firm introduced and named the Curled Savoy-Leaved Spinach, a descriptive name not used before by any one, and from it we developed in 1874 the Bloomsdale Spinach, which is admitted to be the standard for quality, as is clearly indicated by so many seed merchants cataloguing something they call Bloomsdale, but which, after all, is only an imitation. The Bloomsdale Spinach is better than the parent, being more uniform in character and more showy in appearance, the leaves are numerous, succulent, rounded at the ends, bloated or blistered to an unusual degree, and partially rolled. These habits are fixed in this strain, and are the result of many years of critical selection on our own grounds. We recommend the Bloomsdale Spinach, especially for early Winter use, sown in early Autumn; or for sowing in late Autumn, to produce plants for early Spring use. Sown in Spring it shoots to seed earlier than the common imported sorts and does not appear at its best. The Bloomsdale Spinach is put up in blue muslin bags, of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 pounds, fastened with copper wire and lead-sealed with our "Bell" trade-mark, 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.

VIROFLAY.—(Monstrous-Leaved.) A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe.

ROUND SAVOY LEAVED.—Sold by other houses as Bloomsdale.

ROW'S LANDING, LA.—I was a user of your seeds many years ago, but "strayed," using seed from almost every other seedsman, but it don't pay; most of them are worthless.



❖ SQUASH ❖

Cucurbita melopepo—Courge—Citracayote—Speisfürbiß—Melon Graskar.

THREE OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW 100 YARDS.

This seed may be planted first when the Apple is in bloom and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hopes of success. It is always planted in hills at 4x1 feet for the bush varieties and 6x6 or 6x8 feet for the long running sorts.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 270.—**STEWED.**—Peel and cut in quarter pieces, place in pot with little water; when cooked mash or pass through a sieve, add pepper, salt and butter, mix well and serve hot.

No. 271.—**FRIED.**—Peel, cut in pieces, boil and mash, strain through a sieve; add a little mashed potatoes very dry; season with salt, pepper, nutmeg and butter. Replace it upon fire for a few minutes. Form small cakes size of fish balls, roll in flour, then in butter and bread crumbs and fry in hot lard.

EXTRA EARLY BUSH OR PATTY PAN.

Earlier by a week than the ordinary white Bush or Cymblin, and exceedingly productive; very profitable to the Market Gardener. Vine, a bush, that is to say, not of the running habit. The variety will do fairly well on light soils, and is rapidly taking the place of the old-style White Bush Squash, both for Market and Private Garden.



LONG MARROW.

One of the varieties of Vegetable Marrow Squash. This form is adapted for cooking like Egg Plant, from which it can hardly be distinguished. As Egg Plant is so difficult to grow successfully, and this Squash so easy, it will be found a most valuable substitute, and we accordingly recommend it.



BARBADOES CLUSTER.

Fruit egg shaped and about eight inches long; exceedingly productive, bearing fruit clustered like eggs in a nest.

LITTLE BLUE, MO.—This is a hard place to perfect Cabbages, but with your Early Drumhead I had ninety-nine per cent of perfect heads, and of Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch ninety-five per cent.



Solanum Lycopersicum—Tomate—Ziebesäpfel—Tomate—Tomaat—Kjærlighedsæble.

ONE OUNCE OF SEED WILL SOW 100 YARDS.

TOMATO.

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 cultivated and fertilized land is about 14,000 pounds or say 250 bushels per acre, though 18,000 or 20,000 pounds have been raised. Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay two to four dollars per bushel for earliest fruit, forty to eighty cents per bushel as 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 sixteen cents per bushel. They are very often a drug in the market. Tomato Canning Houses buy the fruit by the ton at from \$7.00 to \$9.00.

For seed purposes alone, we have consumed over 40,000 bushels of fruit in a single season.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 279.—**STEWED.**—Scald with boiling water to remove skin, cut in small pieces, removing cores, place in stewing pan with butter, salt, pepper, cook for a few minutes, thicken with corn starch, or bread crumbs.

No. 280.—**FRIED.**—Cut in thick slices, season with salt, pepper, roll in flour and fry with hot lard, until brown on both sides. Serve hot.

No. 281.—**BAKED.**—Remove the skin, cut in slices, add pepper, salt, sweet oil, lashed parsley. Place in a frying pan to simmer for eight or ten minutes, remove from pan and place in baking dish, adding bread crumbs on top butter, and bake in moderate oven.

No. 282.—**STUFFED.**—Take small tomatoes, cut the tops off, remove the inside,

fill with the stuffing, replace the tops and bake moderately. The stuffing is made with chopped onions, ham, mushrooms. Place in saucepan with butter and sweet oil, and allow to simmer for three minutes, then add half dozen tomatoes skinned, salt, pepper, nutmeg, and chopped parsley, thicken with bread crumbs.

No. 283.—**SCALLOPED.**—Scald and peel, cut in thick slices, put in deep vegetable dish, add salt, pepper, chopped parsley, a little Worcestershire sauce and butter; bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes.

No. 284.—**SALAD.**—Scald fresh Tomatoes, refresh, and remove the skin, cores or hard portions, slice or cut them in small portions, put them on ice to cool. Afterwards pour over a dressing composed of salt, pepper, a little mustard, parsley, onion and vinegar.

EARLY JERSEY (EXTRA EARLY).—Earliest of all, and 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.

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.

BEAUTY.—Well named. Fruit growing on the vine in clusters; solid, smooth, large, free from rot or green core.

FAVORITE.—One of the *largest perfect-shaped* Tomatoes in cultivation, smoother than the Paragon, does not crack nor rot like the Acme; is a darker red than the Perfection; ripens evenly and as early as any good variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid, bears shipping long distances.

NEW GOLDEN QUEEN.—Same as our Large Yellow.

DWARF CHAMPION.—A Tomato plant of new habit, evidently a hybridization of the French Upright Tree Tomato with the Acme. 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, a plant of entirely new character of stem and leaf. A sort quite desirable for the Family Garden—as it requires but little space, and by reason of its erect stiff habit transplanting with absolute certainty.

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. The fruit of second size, solid, with a red interior, with red, pinkish and green bluish outside; vine compact in habit and very productive. This variety will be found valuable as a preserve—being very curious and very fine flavored.

JACKSON, MICH.—The Dwarf Champion and the Peach Tomato are quite distinct, the former in vine, and the latter in style of fruit. They are novelties in this section, and very desirable.



Brassica rapa—Nauw—Nabo—Weiße Rübe—
Roc—Raap.

TABLE TURNIP

THREE OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW 100 YARDS.

Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom or among the first seeds in early Spring, indeed the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for successful Turnip drilling, though frequently the conditions of the soil then are not favorable to satisfactory vegetation.

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.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 291.—BOILED.—Peel and cut in small pieces, boil until tender, mash, add salt, pepper and butter, or serve in light cream sauce without being mashed.

EARLIEST BLOOMSDALE RED TOP (EXTRA EARLY).—This is the earliest Turnip, of any form or color, that it has ever been our fortune to meet with. It may possibly be derived from the old flat red top, but is so much earlier as certainly to be considered a distinct and choice variety, and as such we recommend it.

LARGE EARLY RED-TOP GLOBE.—A variety of recent introduction, of large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive, and approved and admired by all who have seen it. A very much heavier producer than the preceding and quite as early as the Flat Red Top. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition, superior to the old Red Flat.

EARLY SNOW BALL (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a small white globe, very quick, the earliest in maturity of its form and character. We highly recommend it for table purposes.

LANDRETHS' SOUTHERN SNOW-WHITE GLOBE.—Considered by those who have tried it as a most desirable sort for table or stock. 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 mellow 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 Baga. It is productive, hardy, and eclipses the Norfolk, the Stone, and the Pomeraneau.

NEW RED-CROWNED OLIVE.—An early half-long variety, with white flesh and red crown.

RED-CROWNED AMBER GLOBE.—Entirely new.

COW HORN (LARGE CROPPER).—To meet an ever-increasing demand, we have added this variety to our list of standards. This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a Carrot, and generally crooked—hence its name.

RED-CROWNED WHITE EGG.—A new variety of rapid growth; red crowned, egg shaped, and white, as its name indicates.

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDES. There are probably fifty so called forms or varieties of Purple-Top Ruta Baga, some quite similar, others widely differing. This which we offer is quite wonderful in its fine breeding.

BLOOMSDALE SWEDE.—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 crown; 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.

THE FORMS IN WHICH Landreths' Vegetable Seeds

ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.

5c. Flat Papers or Packets. 10c.



A Flat Paper or Packet.
All Vegetable Seeds are put up in this form. 5c. and 10c.

All varieties of Landreths' Vegetable Seeds offered on pages 28 to 34 of this list are put up in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers or Packets (excepting certain rare specialties noted on page 13).

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.

Landreths' Flower Seeds are put up in neatly colored illustrated papers, at the prices named on pages 35 to 43.

ORIGINAL SEALED PACKAGES.

These packages are of card-board, 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 Landreths' which we have never supplied.



A Third-Pint Package.
Peas, Beans, and Corn are put up in this form and in Pints.



A Pint Package.
Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in this form and in Third Pints.

One 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 priced list. Postage extra, if by mail, on 1 pints, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{3}$ pints, 3 cents.

Larger quantities should be ordered in bulk—see prices per $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel and bushel, pages 28 to 34.



A Quarter-Pound Package.
All small Seeds put up in this form and in Half Pounds.

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 priced list, pages 28 to 34. 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:

- Landreths' Extra Early Peas, in red bags, of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.
- Landreths' First in Market Beans, in bags, " " " "
- Landreths' Scarlet Beans, " bags, " " " "
- Landreths' Violet Beans, " bags, " " " "
- Landreths' Pink Eye Wax Beans, " bags, " " " "
- Saddleback Wax Beans, " bags, " " " "
- Bloomsdale Spinach, in bags, of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 pounds.

No charge for bags and sealing. See prices, pages 28 to 34.

LANDRETHS' VEGETABLE 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 on pages 28 to 34. See our "Remarks to Purchasers," second page of cover, and send in your orders early.

ADDRESS

D. Landreth & Sons,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Pedigree Stock. Introduced by us in 1823.



A Half-Pound Package.
All small Seeds put up in this form and in Quarter Pounds.

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.

WHEATLAND, IOWA—I have used Landreths' Seeds for fifty years, and have never been fooled in vitality or quality.

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

The varieties named in this list are all arranged in the order of their maturity.		IN QUANTITIES		The varieties named in this list are all arranged in the order of their maturity.		IN QUANTITIES		The varieties named in this list are all arranged in the order of their maturity.		IN QUANTITIES	
* Indicates Novelties, and Specialties illustrated on pages 7 to 26.		¼ lb. or over per lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.	* Indicates Novelties, and Specialties illustrated on pages 7 to 26.		¼ lb. or over per lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.	* Indicates Novelties, and Specialties illustrated on pages 7 to 26.		¼ lb. or over per lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.
BEET—CONTINUED.				CABBAGE—CONTINUED.				CARAWAY—German.			\$0 15
Silesian Sugar	\$0 40	\$0 10		seen only in perfection on strong, highly-manured land, deeply cultivated. It usually heads at Philadelphia latter end of June, and may be cut successively throughout July. THIS IS NOT OFFERED AS A FIRST EARLY SORT. In its proper place as a SECOND EARLY it will meet every expectation. PLANT IT. WONDERFULLY FINE.	\$3 00	\$0 30	CARDOON—Puviss.			40	
Imperial Sugar	40	10					CARROT.				
Red-Top Sugar	40	10					*Extra Early Forcing			\$1 25 15	
Mangold-Wuzel, Mammoth Long Red.	40	10					EARLY SCARLET-HORN BLUNT			90 10	
Mangold Wurz 1, Red Globe	40	10					Early Scarlet-Horn, Pointed			90 10	
Mangold-Wurzel, Yellow Globe	40	10					*NEW HALF-LONG (coreless).			90 10	
Mangold-Wurzel, Yellow Oval	40	10					*Nantes Half-Long			1 00 10	
Mangold-Wurzel, Golden Tankard.	45	10					Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet			1 00 10	
Norbiton Long Giant.	40	10					*ORANGE DANVERS HALF-LONG, fine			90 10	
Swiss Chard	1 00	10					LONG ORANGE.			90 10	
							Altringham			90 10	
BORAGE		15					Large White Belgian (for cattle)			70 10	
BROCCOLI—Large Early White		40					Large Yellow Belgian (for cattle)			70 10	
Purple Cape.		25					Giant Long White Green-Top			70 10	
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	2 50	25					CAULIFLOWER.				
CABBAGE (First Early).							*Landreth's First. . . . per paper 50 c.			6 00	
*LANDRETHS' EARLIEST.	3 50	35					*Early Snowball " 40 c.			3 50	
EARLY DIT		25					*Select Early Dwarf Erfurt " 40 c.			3 00	
EXPRESS		40					*Extra Early Paris " 10 c.			1 00	
SELECT Very Early Jersey Wakefield	2 75	30					Half Early Paris. . . . " 10 c.			70	
Early York, English	1 75	20					Half Early French " 10 c.			70	
*LANDRETHS' LARGE YORK	3 00	30					Algiers " 10 c.			90	
*REEDLAND EARLY DRUMHEAD	4 50	45					Early Asiatic. " 10 c.			60	
FRENCH OX-HEART.	1 75	20					Large Late Dutch " 10 c.			60	
Early Sugar Leaf	1 75	20					Lenormands. " 10 c.			80	
Louisville Early Drumhead	1 75	20					Ordinary Early Dwarf Erfurt " 10 c.			90	
							Imperial " 20 c.			1 50	
Bloomsdale Bullock-Heart—This is a FIRST AND BEST EARLY, ripening with the English Large York, and a few days in advance of Landreth's Large York. It is LARGE for a first early, UNIFORM and INVARIABLY PRODUCES MARKETABLE HEADS. Where the Winter is severe sow in hot-beds January or February, according to location, transplant under glass to secure sturdy plants preparatory to setting out. We invite the attention of Market-Gardeners to this variety, feeling assured it is destined to high popularity.	3 00	30					CELERY—LARGE WHITE			2 50 25	
Landreth's Early Summer Flat Head	1 75	20					Dwarf White			2 50 25	
New York All Seasons	3 00	30					Golden Dwarf.			2 50 25	
(Second Early.)							Golden Heart			2 50 25	
Winnigstadt	1 50	15					Crawford Half Dwarf.			2 50 25	
Early Cone, very fine	3 50	35					Boston Market.			2 75 25	
*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, ROBUST in habit, HARDY in constitution, THE SUN NEVER WILTS IT, and cold is comparatively disregarded. It is, however, a rank feeder, and is							*PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW per paper, 20 cts			55	
							Sandringham			2 50 25	
							Red or Pink.			2 50 25	
							Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted.			2 00 20	
							White Plume			3 75 40	
							Flavoring Celery (for soup).			25 10	
							New Rose.			2 50 25	
							CHERVIL—Curled			2 50 25	
							CHICORY.				
							Large Rooted.			80 10	
							Witloof			1 50 15	
							CHIVES—English				

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.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, MISS.—Our merchants here do not handle your seeds, but those which I consider an imposition upon the public, as the seeds are taken back to be reissued the next year,

The varieties named in this list are all arranged in the order of their maturity.		IN QUANTITIES		The varieties named in this list are all arranged in the order of their maturity.		IN QUANTITIES		The varieties named in this list are all arranged in the order of their maturity.									
* Indicates Novelties, and Specialties illustrated on pages 2 to 6.		1/2 lb. or over per lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.	* Indicates Novelties, and Specialties illustrated on pages 7 to 26.		1/2 bus. or over per bus.	Under 8 qts. per qt.	* Indicates Novelties, and Specialties illustrated on pages 7 to 26.									
		1/2 lb. or over per lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.			1/2 bus. or over per bus.	Under 8 qts. per qt.										
COLLARDS —Creole or Southern				CORN —Continued.				CUCUMBER —Continued.									
*White-Leaved—A common variety, the plant producing a large number of leaves generally perfectly white, though some times dashed with pink. Its quality is much more delicate than the ordinary Southern Collard, and is highly recommended both as a culinary and a garden vegetable of the first quality.				\$1 25	\$0 15	EVERGREEN (Stowell's) Sugar				\$1 00	\$0 20	Boston Pickling				\$1 00	\$0 10
*Landreth's Marrow—A plant of the cabbage family, producing a strong growth of broad leaves, becoming white with narrow like stalks or stems which, with the broad ways and ribs strip off at leaf-fall, afford a dish much resembling Cauliflower. This plant can be grown in any section and is a variety. *We recommend it to all as superior to any form of Collard.				2 75	30	LATE MAMMOTH				4 50	25	LONG GREEN TURKEY				90	10
						Egyptian				4 50	25	Common Long Green				75	10
CORN —Garden.				1/2 bus. or over per bus.	Under 8 qts. per qt.	CORN —Field.						Gherkin or Burr (for pickling only)				2 00	20
EXTRA EARLY ADAMS (60 days)—The earliest white Corn, ready for table sixty days after germination. Height of stalk three to four feet, not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Requires good culture and kind of high fertility. A variety in large demand among Market-Gardeners.				\$4 50	\$0 25	*Landreth's Extra Early Summer Yellow Flint—To meet a demand for a Field Corn to ripen ahead of our annual Summer drought we offer this as an Extra Early Yellow Flint. A sure cropper and one of exceeding productiveness. Especially valuable for replanting. We will here remark that the flint varieties are more hardy than the soft or dent sorts, which are often injured by early frosts. Continued rain after planting season also affects the seed of the dent varieties injuriously.				3 00	15	Telegraph—A leading English hot-house variety, quick in growth, weighing up to four pounds. White spined, handsome and prolific. Per paper 20 c.					
ADAMS EARLY				4 00	20	Large White Flint (best for Hominy)				2 75	15	Tender and True—A free-bearing, long-fruited greenhouse sort. Sometimes thirty inches in length, small neck, very showy in color and form. Thin skin and firm flesh. Per paper 20 c.					
*Early Landreth Market (First Early)—A hybrid between a Sugar Corn and Adams Early, and cultivated in large breadth by the Market-Gardeners of Burlington County, New Jersey. The ear, when in proper table condition, resembles a good variety of Sugar Corn—the dry grain resembles Adams Early, though more flinty. It is very early, productive and may be planted very close, as the stalks are small and compact.				5 00	25	Pennsylvania Long Yellow Flint				2 00	10	Rabley—Fruit not so long by one-half as the preceding; more productive than the others. Can be sold at half price, and therefore commanding more ready sale. Per paper 20 c.					
Dolly Dutton Sugar				4 00	20	Tuscarora				3 00	15	Blue Gown—A black-spined frame or hot-house Cucumber, oftentimes growing to thirty-five and thirty-six inches in length. Uniform in girth, of excellent flavor, productive and of a blue bloom. Per paper 20 c.					
Extra Early Narragansett Sugar				4 00	20	Pennsylvania Early Dent, Chester Co.				2 00	10	DANDELION—Cabbaging					80
Extra Early Minnesota				4 00	20	Leaming (early)				2 00	10	DILL—French					15
Golden				5 00	25	Golden Dent (showy)				2 00	10	EGG-PLANT—Large Round Purple				6 00	60
Early Marblehead				4 00	20	Maryland White Gourd Seed—Large grain and snowy white. Admirable for meal. Only offered for Southern culture				2 00	10	New York Improved				6 00	60
Corey				4 00	20	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.				3 00	15	*Large Round White.—Per paper 25 c.					
EARLY CROSBY				4 00	20	*Primitive—A curiosity, currently believed to be the original or native condition of Indian Corn before improved by selection. Each grain covered with a husk, per paper 25c. per ear 10c.						*Small Very Early Purple—Three weeks earlier than any other variety. Per paper 25 c.					
Darling's				4 00	20	POP CORN —Ordinary				\$0 06		*Tomato Formed—Bush erect—two feet, very thorny, fruit red, small, and closely resembling Tomato. Per paper 25 c.					
Early Concord				4 00	20	Rice Pop Corn				12		ENDIVE—Green Curled				1 75	20
Hickox				4 00	20	CORN SALAD —Broad-Leaved				75	\$0 10	Broad-Leaved				2 00	20
Asylum				4 00	20	CRESS —Curled Pepper Grass				50	10	White Curled				2 25	25
*LANDRETH, fine				3 50	25	Broad-Leaved				70	10	Moss Curled				2 00	20
Squantum				3 00	20	Water						FENNEL —Common, Sweet					15
Ballard's Early				4 00	20	Upland					1 00	GARLIC —Common Garden Sets				25	
Amber Cream				4 00	20	CUCUMBER.						GRASSES.					
Triumph				3 00	20	*LANDRETHS' FIRST, per paper 20 c.				60		We offer mixed Lawn Grass Seed in Sealed Packages of One Pound, Half Pound, and Quarter Pound. The mixture contains those varieties which long practical experience has proved to be the best adapted for soils in general. The seeds used are clean and full of vitality; and all persons using them will be certain, provided there be sufficient rain-fall, to secure a stand of grass, both of delicate texture and of durability. No extra charge for packages.					
Large Cob Perry's				4 00	20	*LANDRETHS' CHOICE " 20 c.				60		Landreth's Mixed Lawn Grass—Per bushel of 15 lbs. \$3.00; per lb. 30 c.					
EARLY MAMMOTH (fine)				1 50	25	EARLY FRAME				75	10	For Ready Mixed Pasture Grasses—See p. 44.					
Eight-Rowed				3 00	20	Early White Spine (Improved)				75	10	For a Full Line of Farm Grasses—See p. 44.					
Red Cob				4 00	20	Early Cluster				75	10						
Black Mexican				4 50	25	*Landreth's White Slicing				75	10						
						SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLE				90	10						
						Jersey Pickle				90	10						
						Medlum Green, Nichol's				90	10						

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.

NASSAU, W. INDIES—Your seed gives universal satisfaction. My customers are loud in their praise. Being myself a gardener, I can also give personal testimony.

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* Indicates Novelties, and Specialties illustrated on pages 7 to 26.

IN QUANTITIES
¼ lb. or over per lb.
Under 4 oz. per oz.

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HERB SEEDS.

Anise	15	\$0
Basil, Sweet	20	
Bene	20	
Borage	15	
Caraway	15	
Coriander	15	
Dill	15	
Fennel (Biennial)	15	
Lavender (Biennial)	20	
Marigold, Pot.	20	
Marjoram, Sweet	20	\$2 00
Marjoram, Sweet (American)	60	
Martynia	30	
Roquette	15	1 50
Rosemary (Biennial)	40	
Rue	15	
Sage (Biennial)	20	2 00
Savory, Summer	15	
Savory, Winter (Biennial)	20	
Thyme (Biennial)	35	

HORSE-RADISH ROOTS

— English — per doz. 15c., per 100 50c., per 1000 \$4.00.

KALE —Tall Curled Scotch	10	1 15
Dwarf Curled Scotch	10	1 15
Mosbach	10	1 15
Dwarf German Greens	10	90
Dwarf Curled Extra German Greens	10	1 15
Purple Dwarf German	15	1 25
Siberian	10	90
Norfolk	10	90

KOHL-RABI—White Vienna

Purple	20	2 00
Green or White	15	1 50

LAVENDER—Sweet

LEEK —Large London, or Flag	15	1 50
Musselburgh	25	2 25
Carentan	25	2 25

LETTUCE.

*Bloomsdale Reliable	25	2 25
*LANDRETHS' FORCING	35	3 50
Landreth's Earliest Cutting	20	1 75
Black-Seeded Simpson	15	1 50
EARLY CURLED SILESIAN	15	1 25
Curled Simpson, White Seed	15	1 25
GOLDEN CURLED—A golden variety with loose leaves much fluted on the edges; very showy, and a most admirable cutting sort	20	1 75

LETTUCE—CONTINUED.

New York—A large, late variety of peculiar green color, developing large oval heads of fair solidity; slow to shoot to seed	15	\$1 50
Hanson	15	1 50
*LARGEST OF ALL—A very large green cabbaging variety; heads well formed and showy; very bold, altogether desirable, both for family use and Market Garden. Truckers can adopt it with confidence, as it is sure to sell. See illustration, p. 14.	40	
Tennisball (Black Seeded)	15	1 50
" (White Seeded)	15	1 50
Early Cabbage	15	1 50
Speckled Dutch Butterhead	15	1 50
IMPERIAL CABBAGE LETTUCE	15	1 50
White Cabbage	15	1 50
*BLOOMSDALE EARLY SUMMER	20	2 00
Salamander	15	1 50
BRONZED CURLED—A half-cabbaging variety of bronze-edged leaves and superior to either Prize Head or American Gathering	20	1 75
American Gathering	15	1 50
Boston Market	15	1 50
Royal Cabbage	15	1 50
Prize Head, or Satisfaction	15	1 50
Curled India	15	1 50
Boston Curled	15	1 50
*LANDRETHS' HEAT-RESIST'G COS.	20	2 00
Green Cos	20	1 75
White Cos	20	1 75
*BLOOMSDALE BUTTER (Black Seed)	20	2 00
Brown Dutch	15	1 50
MARTYNIA—Louisianian	30	
WATER MELON —Extra Early	15	1 50
*LANDRETHS' BOSS	10	1 00
LIGHT GREEN RIND ICING	10	90
DARK GREEN RIND ICING	10	90
ICE CREAM, true	10	90
MOUNTAIN SWEET	10	80
*ARKANSAS TRAVELER, Per paper 20c.	60	
Cuban Queen	10	80
Green and Gold	15	1 25
Shippers' Favorite	10	80
Black Italian	10	80
*LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING—[Novelty.] Shape of Georgia. Rind light green in color. Selected from the Round Icing. A good cropper, heavy, attractive, and very desirable in quality. Now the favorite variety among the Jersey Market Gardeners. A grand sort	15	1 25
Excelsior	10	80

WATER MELON—CONTINUED

Gem (Kolb's)	10	\$0 80
Pride of Georgia	10	80
Peerless	10	80
*Orange (a curiosity)	15	1 50
Jackson	10	80
Gypsy	10	80
Rattlesnake	1	80
Georgia	10	80
Gray Monarch (Jordan's)	15	1 25
Iron Clad	15	1 25
Scaly Bark	10	80
Seminole	15	1 25
Citron Water (for preserving)	15	1 25
MUSK MELON. (Cantaloupe Family.) EXTRA EARLY CITRON (first in Market)—A decided acquisition among the Cantaloupes. Ten days earlier than any other, fair size and of fine flavor. A variety which for its early maturity will be found profitable by all Market Gardeners, and desirable also in the private garden until others come into condition. This variety has furnished marketable Melons at the rate of 3000 to the acre	15	1 25
*EXTRA EARLY JUNE, Per paper 20 c.	100	
Surprise	10	90
EMERALD GEM	25	2 50
Netted Nutmeg	10	90
Green Citron	10	90
*EXTRA EARLY CAPE MAY	25	2 50
Montreal	10	90
*Extra Early Hackensack	15	1 25
ACME, or Baltimore Citron	10	1 00
*ATLANTIC CITY, Per paper 20 c.	100	
JENNY LIND	10	90
Golden Jenny	10	90
PINE APPLE	10	90
*SALMON AND GREEN	25	2 50
CASABA, Persian	10	90
*DOCTOR HARRIS, Per paper 20 c.	100	
Hackensack, or Turk's Cap	10	90
*LARGE WHITE FRENCH, Paper 20 c.	100	
California Citron (yellow flesh)	10	90
Miller's Cream	15	1 25
*LARGE BLACK PARIS, Per paper 20c.	100	
*REEDLAND GIANT (fine)—A showy variety of mammoth size, often reaching twenty-five pounds, and as large as an average-sized Watermelon. Flesh green, melting, sugary. Highly recommended for market purposes, its fine appearance commanding ready sale. Suitable for heavy soil	10	1 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.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Landreth's First Cauliflower has turned out to be the finest ever seen in the St. Louis market.

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MUSK MELON—CONTINUED.				ONION—CONTINUED.							
Bay View	\$0 90	\$0 10	Large Red Wethersfield	\$2 25	\$0 25	PARSLEY—Plain or Single	\$0 65	\$0 10			
YELLOW BALL MANGO		50	EL PASO, White Mexican	6 00	60	Fino Curled or Doubo	80	10			
MUSHROOM SPAWN.				Italian Queen	2 75	30	Moss Curled	1 00	10		
Imported	12		*Bermuda Island White			Forn-Leaved	90	10			
MUSTARD—White				*Bermuda Island Red			PARSNIP.				
Black or Brown	30	10	Southport Red Globe, Choico	2 50	25	*Bloomsdale—The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised, and of exceeding productiveness. The Bloomsdale is a new form, 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					
Creole Curled	1 25	10	" Yellow Globe "	2 50	25	Sugar, or Cup	60	10			
*Bloomsdale Large-Leaved (Early)—S named by reason of producing leaves when fully developed as long and broad as the largest Flat-leaved. The leaves when small are very tender, and admirable as a salad	2 00	25	" White Globe "	3 50	35	Guernsey	60	10			
Giant Southern Curled	1 00	10	Onion Sets.				*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.	80	10		
NASTURTIUM—Tall Crimson				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 as to afford them room to produce full-sized bulbs. This will require 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. We grow every year the following varieties of Onion sets, and have them ready for shipment from August 15th.				PASTURE GRASS—Ready Mixed.			
Dwarf	1 50	15	*Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl Sets—The most remarkable Onion ever introduced. Earliest of all. Pearly white, translucent, and waxy, growing with the rapidity of a radish. Form flat; flavor so mild that it can be eaten like an apple; keeping qualities good. This wonderful variety, if planted on very rich bottom soil, will grow too large for market—five to six inches across. It should accordingly be planted in thin soil. Bloomsdale Pearl sets, to fully develop their merits, should be planted between September 15th and the 1st of October, as, if kept longer, they sprout and lose part of their vitality. We only grow them on contracts made before 15th of March each year for shipment 1st of September. We are ready to register orders for crop 1890, of one bushel or more at any time from the present until 15th of March, 1890. Contract price, \$6 per bushel, crates extra—cash before shipment. <i>Planted 1st October they can be pulled 1st March.</i>	1/2 bus. or over per bus.	Under 8 qts. per qt.	Mixture for Light Soils, 24 lbs. to acre	20				
OKRA—Dwarf	75	10	*Bloomsdale Silver Skin	4 00	20	Mixture for Heavy Soils, 24 lbs. to acre	20				
Tall	75	10	Yellow or Red	3 50	20	MANNER OF SEEDING.					
Prolific	75	10	Wethersfield Red	4 25	20	The preparation of the land for Permanent Pastures 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.					
*New South—A new dwarf variety, an acquisition. Pods long, very slim; cylindrical, green, smooth, very choice	1 00	10	*Extra Early Red	4 25	20	PEAS.					
*Landreth's Long Green Pod—Best of all. A new sort producing pods of unusual length, often ten inches long when mature, very slim, and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts are canned for Winter use in large quantities	1 00	10	Danvers Yellow,	4 25	20	*LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY	\$6 00	\$0 30			
ONION—(Seed for Sets).				Be-muda White			BLOOMSDALE— We offer a very limited quantity of this Pea, a hybridization of three of the best strains of Earliest White Pitted Peas. We believe it will be found to make pods for table use ahead of any other Pea, and we ask all Market Gardeners and Private Gardeners to try a package				
We call attention to the Onion Seeds which we offer, raised at Bloomsdale. It has for years been fully realized that Philadelphia-raised Onion Seed is the most reliable in this country, producing bulbs of fine keeping quality, free from the objectionable stiff-neck form. So thoroughly do our Market Gardeners realize the importance of Philadelphia seed, that they will not accept any other at any price. Of the Red type, the EXTRA EARLY RED is much to be preferred to the LARGE RED, or "Wethersfield," as it is commonly called.				Shallots			Alpha	5 00	25		
*EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL	5 00	50	Top Onions, 28 lbs. per bushel	4 50	20	Sitka, similar to Alaska	5 50	30			
*BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED Select Seed	3 50	25	Potato Onions	4 50	30	KENTISH INVICTA	4 00	20			
*BLOOMSDALE SILVER SKIN	4 50	45	<i>Crates and Barrels for Onion sets extra, viz.: Two-bushel crate, 25 cts.; One-bushel crate, 15 cts.; Half-bushel crate, 12 cts.; Barrel (three bushels), 25 cts. Postage on Onion sets, 15 cts. per quart extra.</i>				AMERICAN WONDER	8 00	40		
*Extra Early Yellow	3 50	25					Canada Extra Early	4 00	20		
*BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG, Select Seed	3 00	20					Morning Star	4 00	20		
*LANDRETHS' GOLDEN BALL, Select Seed	4 50	45					Early Kent	4 00	20		
*Cross and Blackwell's Silver Pickling Paris Silver Skin (for Pickling)	3 00	30					Philadelphia Extra Early	4 00	20		
Seed for Large Onions.								First Crop	4 00	20	
Silver Skin	3 50	25					Carac'acus	5 00	25		
White Portugal	3 50	25					Improved Daniel O'Rourke	4 00	20		
Yellow Globe Danvers	2 50	25					Abundance	5 50	30		
Flat Danvers Yellow	2 25	25									
Yellow Dutch	2 25	25									

Postage Extra. On Peas and Beans, 15 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.

LEWINSVILLE, VA.—I am an old man. I have always used your seed and when I was a small boy in the State of New York my father used it. You can always tell yours from others by their better quality.

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IN QUANTITIES
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PEAS—CONTINUED.		
McLean's Little Gem	\$5 50	\$0 30
PREMIUM GEM	5 50	30
*VERY DWARF EARLY FRAME—An Extra Early sort, dwarfer than Tom Thumb. Vine dark, compact and producing double blossoms succeeded by many pods, each containing five or six large Peas compressed upon the side; a valuable sort for forcing under glass; per paper roc.		1 00
Tom Thumb	7 00	35
BECK'S GEM—A promising Pea after the habit of Tom Thumb. Short straw, dark foliage, double blossoms, broad podded and productive		50
Blue Peter	6 50	35
Everbearing	5 50	30
McLean's Advancer	5 00	25
PRIDE OF THE MARKET	7 00	35
STRATAGEM	7 00	35
*French Canner, Specialty—This is the celebrated Pea used in France by canners. It is exceedingly prolific, and considered abroad as the only suitable sort. It has a long slim pod always well filled. In height the vine is about three feet and the pods ripen for picking in about sixty days.	6 00	30
Early Frame	4 00	20
Early May	4 00	20
Early Daniel O'Rourke	4 00	20
Yorkshire Hero	5 00	25
EUGENIE (best of wrinkled varieties)	7 00	35
Dwarf Blue Imperial	4 50	25
SUNRISE (very productive and showy)	5 50	30
Champion of England	4 50	25
FORTY-FOLD (Imp'v'nt on Champion)	5 00	25
*Short Straw Marrow—A new dwarf marrowfat of superior excellence, early and productive	5 50	30
TELEPHONE	7 00	35
Bishop's Early Long Pod	4 50	25
Royal Dwarf Marrow	4 50	25
IRISH LARGE WHITE MARROW	3 75	20
Peruvian or Black-Eyed Marrow	3 75	20
*EXTRA EARLY DWARF SUGAR White Blossom (Edible Pods)—A very early double-blossomed sugar Pea, producing vines of a growth about equal to Advancers. An acquisition of value to lovers of French Sugar Peas.		60
Dwarf Sugar, Purple Blossom		50
Tall Sugar		50
PEPPER.		
*RED UPRIGHT—Erect-fruited, a positive novelty, similar or superior to Large Sweet Spanish. Fruit larger, better colored, and having the peculiar habit of standing erect upon the stems, while the Spanish, Bell, and Bullnose hang down.	1/4 lb. or over per lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.
*Yellow Upright		1 00

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PEPPER—CONTINUED.		
Golden Bell	\$3 00	\$0 30
LARGE SWEET SPANISH	4 00	40
Ruby King	4 50	45
Tomato, or Squash-Shaped	3 50	35
Cayenne	3 50	35
*VERY SMALL CAYENNE—Exceedingly productive, bearing fruit all over the plant as plentiful as the foliage. Fruit less than quarter the size of ordinary Cayenne, very hot.	3 50	35
Red Cherry	3 50	35
Bullnose	4 00	40
Small Chili Red	4 00	40
*CELESTIAL—A Chinese variety. Very productive; some plants producing as many as 150 fruit, conical in shape, fruit from one to two inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden, and scarlet		50
POTATO.—For General List of Varieties, see p. 45.		
*Landreths' Garfield (New)—A seedling of Early Vermont hybridized with Excelsior. In form flattened, resembling the first, and in quality and color the second. Later than the Vermont, larger and more productive. Vines stocky, tubers produced closely about the root and uniformly large. Tubers, when raw, without excess of moisture, indicating freedom from a soggy character. Starchy qualities strongly developed. Tubers, when cooked, pure white, fine grained, mealy, and extraordinarily fine. As a market variety it is very showy, superior to either of its parents or the Snowflake. We have specimens from Idaho weighing from 1 1/2 to 2 lbs.		Per bbl. \$5.00; per bush. \$2.50.
*Landreths' 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 bbl. \$5.00; per bush. \$2.50.
Potato Seed (from the Bulb).		
The Potato, as ordinarily propagated, is not grown from the seed, but from the tuber, a cutting of which resembles a graft or bud from a tree, and perpetuates the good or bad qualities of the parent. The true seed, which is borne in a seed-pod following the blossom, is very seldom seen, is very difficult to gather, and consequently very expensive. In appearance it resembles a Tomato seed of about one-tenth development; the Potato belonging to the Tomato family. The seed germinates very easily, and the plants can be cultivated by any one; producing tubers the first year about the size of buckshot; these, planted the second year, double in bulk, and, after about three or four years, become of edible size. As entirely new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable.	1/4 lb. or over per lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.
*Hybridized Seed . . per packet, 30 cts.		
PUMPKIN—Yellow Cashaw	\$0 70	\$0 10
Cheese	70	10
Field	40	10
RADISH.		
*Short-Topped Earliest White Turnip	1 25	15
*Earliest Scarlet Erfurt Turnip	1 25	15
*White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip	70	10

The varieties named in this list are all arranged in the order of their maturity.

* Indicates Novelties, and Specialties illustrated on pages 7 to 26.

IN QUANTITIES
 1/4 lb. or over per lb. Under 4 oz. per oz.

RADISH—CONTINUED.		
*Early Scarlet Prussian Globe	\$1 25	\$0 15
EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP	70	10
Early Red Turnip-Rooted	70	10
*Early Garnet Turnip-Rooted (Extra Early)—This unites two marked qualities, first an earliness in maturity for table, surpassing any other sort; secondly, a rich 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 are very short and small.	1 25	15
NEW SCARLET EARLY SHORT-LEAVED OLIVE—This is earlier than the Deep Scarlet Olive and has less foliage	1 25	15
French Breakfast White Tip	70	10
Deep Scarlet Olive-Shaped	70	10
White Olive-Shaped	70	10
*LONG WHITE RED CROWN	1 75	20
Violet White-Tipped	1 00	10
*Landreths' White Lady Finger	1 50	15
Early White Turnip-Rooted	70	10
*Market-Gardeners' Early Long Scarlet	1 00	10
*Bloomsdale Strap-Leaved Long Scarlet	1 00	10
Philadelphia White Box	90	10
Long Scarlet Short-Top (American)	80	10
Long Scarlet Short-Top (Imported)	50	10
Half-Long Deep Scarlet	1 00	10
*Carmine Globe	1 25	15
Early Long White Vienna	1 25	15
*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	90	10
Chartier, or Long Rose	1 00	10
*GOLDEN GLOBE (fine for Summer)—Named and introduced by us. The best Summer Radish. Shape globular; color amber; flavor mild; keeping long in edible condition	80	10
SCARLET CHINA WINTER	1 00	10
Round White Stuttgart	1 00	10
China Rose	1 00	10
Russian Large White Winter	1 00	10
Long White Strasburg or Hospital	1 00	10
Long White Spanish (Fall or Winter)	1 00	10
Long Black Spanish (Fall or Winter)	1 00	10
*Round Black Spanish	1 00	10
RHUBARB, or Pie Plant	2 50	25
ROSEMARY—Common Garden		40
RUE—Common Garden		15
SAGE—Common Garden	2 00	20

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.

YADKINVILLE, N. C.—I have been an annual customer of Landreths' Seeds for fifteen years and my parents forty years earlier. My neighbors all depend on me to get your seeds for them.

The varieties named in this list are all arranged in the order of their maturity.		IN QUANTITIES		The varieties named in this list are all arranged in the order of their maturity.		IN QUANTITIES		The varieties named in this list are all arranged in the order of their maturity.	
* Indicates Novelties, and Specialties illustrated on pages 7 to 26.		1/4 lb. or over per lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.	* Indicates Novelties, and Specialties illustrated on pages 7 to 26.		1/4 lb. or over per lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.	* Indicates Novelties, and Specialties illustrated on pages 7 to 26.	
SALSIFY —French	\$2 00	\$0 20		SUMMER SAVORY —Common Garden		\$0 15		TURNIP —CONTINUED.	
*Sandy Hills—A variety superior to the French sort, possessing smooth, cr. large, and very thick stalks, foliage stronger and cut together a sort resembling the superior form	2 75	30		SWEET MARJORAM —Common Garden	\$2 00	20		varieties of Turnips for the table and for stock-feeding. Beet, Mangold-Wurzel, Carrot, Kohl-Rabi, Parsnips, 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.	
SCORZONERA —Black Salsify	4 00	30		SWEET BASIL —Large Green		20		(Early Varieties.)	
SCURVY GRASS —French	60	10		THYME —French		35		*Earliest Bloomsdale Red-Top	\$1 50 \$0 15
SEA KALE —Common Green	3 50	35		TOMATO.				Early Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved)	50 10
SHALLOTS.				*Early Jersey	3 50	35		Early Flat Red or Purple-Top Strap-Leaved	50 10
Pear-Shaped—per qt.				*Early Bermuda	3 50	35		*Large Early Red-Top Globe	50 10
Jersey—per qt.				Extra Early Richmond	2 50	25		*Early Snowball (Extra Early, New)	60 10
SORREL —Large-Leaved French	1 75	20		Excelsior (Hathaways)	2 25	25		*Jersey Lily	60 10
SPINACH —The Bloomsdale Spinach is a strain SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN THE MARKET, and is the original stock first raised and introduced by us. Put up in the usual bags, of 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 lbs., fastened with copper wire and lead-sealed with our "L" trade-mark, to distinguish them from imitation and inferior stock. No charge for bags and seals.				General Grant	2 25	25		*Red-Crowned White Egg. (Sold out)	
* BLOOMSDALE.	45	10		ACME (very fine)	2 50	25		*New Red-Crowned Olive	1 00 10
ROUND SAVOY—LEAVED (as sold by other houses for Bloomsdale)	40	10		*Beauty, now	2 75	30		Early White Egg	50 10
Long Standing	40	10		Trophy (Improved)	2 50	25		*Landreth's Southern Snow-White Globe	60 10
Common Round Dutch (Imported)	20	10		*Livingston's Favorito	2 50	25		(Intermediate Varieties.)	
Large-Leaved Flanders	40	10		*Dwarf Champlon		60		Pomeranean White Globe, Strap-Leaved	50 10
PRICKLY-SEEDED (very fine)	40	10		Cardinal	2 50	25		White Globe	50 10
Viroflay, Monstrous-Leaved	40	10		PARAGON (new, unsurpassed)	2 25	25		Large Norfolk	50 10
SQUASH.				New Golden Queen	2 50	25		White Stone	50 10
* EXTRA EARLY BUSH.	1 50	15		Livingston's Perfection (new)	2 50	25		* COW HORN (large cropper)	60 10
Early White Bush	75	10		Golden Trophy (large and smooth)	2 50	25		Golden Ball	60 10
Long Green Summer Crook-Neck	1 25	15		FEJEE IMPROVED, "Beefsteak"	2 50	25		Yellow Stone	60 10
GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK.	75	10		*Peach or Nectarine	5 00	50		*Amber Globe, Red-Crowned (New)	70 10
*Landreth White Turban	75	10		Pear-Shaped Yellow	3 00	30		Amber Globe, Green-Crowned	50 10
*Barbadoes Cluster	4 50	45		Pear-Shaped Red	3 00	30		Yellow Aberdeen, or Scotch Yellow	50 10
Perfect Gem	1 00	10		Grape, Cherry or Currant	3 00	30		Prussian	50 10
*Long Marrow	4 50	45		Ivory Ball, or Green Gage	3 50	35		Seven Top (for Greens or Salads)	50 10
Mammoth Chili	2 50	25		TURNIP.				(Late Varieties—Ruta Baga or Swedes.)	
Winter Crook-Neck	75	10		The new crop of Turnip Seed will be ready about July 10th, 1890. Before that date seed of crop 1889, reliable in every respect, can be furnished. Prices will range at about the figures given below, and we invite all gardeners and growers of Turnips and other roots for stock-feeding to forward us their orders early. For description of these varieties see RURAL REGISTER and SEED CATALOGUE, or our pamphlet on "THE VALUE AND CULTURE OF ROOTS FOR STOCK-FEEDING," now in its Sixth Edition, price 25 cents, but mailed FREE to all customers of Landreth's Seeds. Its pages, besides giving detailed descriptions and illustrations of the best				* BLOOMSDALE SWEDE or Improved Yellow Purple-Top Ruta Baga	60 10
Small fruited Boston Marrow	1 00	10						Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga or Swede	50 10
Large fruited Boston Marrow	75	10						Champion Swede or Yellow Ruta Baga Imported	50 10
Hubbard	85	10						White-Fleshed Purple-Top Ruta Baga	60 10
Marblehead	90	10							

Prices of Flat Papers of Specialties and More Costly Varieties.

	Per Paper.		Per Paper.		Per Paper.
Asparagus—Palmetto	15c.	Cauliflower —CONTINUED.		Egg-Plant —Large Round White	25c.
Cauliflower —Landreth's First	50	Ordinary Early Dwarf Erfurt	10c.	Small Very Early Purple	25
Early Snowball	40	Imperial	20	Tomato Formed	25
Select Early Dwarf Erfurt	40	Celery —Paris Golden Yellow	20	Water Melon —Arkansas Traveler	20
Extra Early Paris	10	Corn—Primitive	10	Cantaloupe Melon —Extra Early June	20
Half Early Paris	10	Cucumber —Landreth's First	20	Atlantic City	20
Half Early French	10	Landreth's Choice	20	Doctor Harris	20
Algiers	10	Telegraph	20	Large White French	20
Early White	10	Tender and True	20	Large Black Paris	20
Large Late Dutch	10	Rabley	20	Peas —Very Dwarf Early Frame	10
Lenormands	10	Blue Gown	20		

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.

Landreth's Flower Seeds.

Select from the following 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.

POSTAGE FREE. PRICES AS INDICATED.

✦ 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.

————— Notice Remarks on each Packet as to Depth of Covering. —————

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. Let the beds be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three or four times its diameter*. Thin out and transplant in damp weather to proper positions.

2d Class.—Sow *early* in Spring (when the Peach comes into bloom), or still better in the Autumn immediately after the heat of Summer. Let the bed be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three or four times its diameter*. Shelter during Winter with straw, or other light material.

3d Class.—Sow as *early* in the Spring as the earth will permit (usually when the Apple and Cherry are blooming). Let the bed be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three times its diameter*. Thin out and transplant in damp weather to proper positions.

4th Class.—Sow *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in a sheltered compartment of the garden. Let the bed be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three or four times its diameter*. Thin out and transplant in damp weather to proper positions.

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. Let the beds be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three or four times its diameter*.

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.

FORCING OR STARTING 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 open for 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 from the woods, 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 dust 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.

Open Air Culture.

Flower seeds being usually small and delicate, the land to receive them must necessarily be carefully prepared, otherwise the cost of purchase and labor of sowing will be expended in vain. 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 the beginner by concentrating the crop, or sowing all the varieties in one plot or bed, or a portion of ground, whatever its size may be, sufficiently large to hold all sorts placed in parallel rows at one foot apart, and this concentrated plantation can be carefully weeded, and otherwise attended to during the early stages of growth.

Afterwards, when one to two inches high, the young plants can be removed, on a rainy or cloudy, damp day, to permanent positions; here the earth must be carefully prepared for their reception, being especially enriched by a previous application of very short, well-rotted stable manure or compost.

In the after culture the most important matter is to keep the clumps 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 necessary to successful plant culture.

Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.
Abobra. —See Gourds.	Acrolinium. —See Everlastings.	Ageratum Mexicanum. —Imperial dwarf blue. Half-hardy annual. 6 inches 10	Agrostis. —See Ornamental Grasses.
Abronia. —See Trailing Plants.	Adumia. —See Vines and Climbers.	Ageratum Lasseauxii. —Rose-colored perennial. 1 foot 10	Alonsoa grandiflora. —Scarlet. Annual. 2 feet 10
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. 3 feet 25	Adonis autumnalis (Pheasant's Eye).—Blood red; flowers during August and September; foliage delicate and beautiful. Hardy annual. 1 foot 5	The Ageratums are all very pretty, especially when grown in clumps; easy growth, flower abundantly out-of-doors in Summer, or in greenhouse in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making.	Alonsoa warszewiczii. —Scarlet. Annual. 1½ feet 10
Acacia. —A numerous variety of greenhouse shrubs, ornamental foliage. Tender perennials, mostly yellow flowers. 8 feet 25	Adonis vernalis. —Large, yellow, cup-shaped flowers; bloom in May. Hardy perennial. 1½ feet 5	Agrostemma cœlirosea (Rose Campion).—Rose color. Easy culture. Flowers resemble single Pinks on slender branches. Plant in clumps to produce good effect. Annual. 1 foot 5	Tender plants, brilliant flowers, free flowering till frost.
Aconitum napellus (Monkshood).—Tuberous rooted; poisonous to eat. Hardy perennial; colors mostly brown and white. 2 feet 5	Agathæa cœlestis (Marguerite).—Blue, Cineraria-like flowers, free blooming. Hardy annual. 2 feet 5		Althea sinensis rosea (Hollyhock).—6 to 8 feet. Various colors 10
	Ageratum conspicuum. —White. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches 10		In separate colors 15
	Ageratum Mexicanum. —Blue. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches 5		The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow and all shades of double flowers, presenting a most beautiful combination when planted in groups. Perennial.

ISLAND LAKE, MINN.—Over twenty years ago I used your Seeds in British India and I want them now.



ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM.



ALYSSUM (SWEET) MARITIMUM.



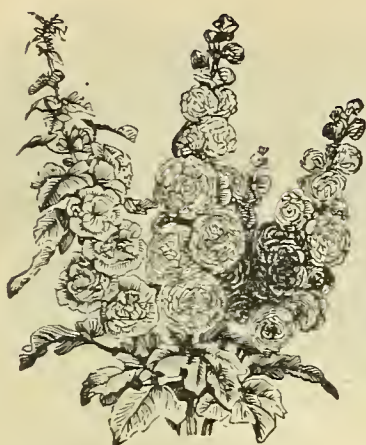
AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS.



ASTER (QUEEN MARGARET).

Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.
Alyssum (sweet) maritimum.—White 6 inches 5	Anemone sylvestris. — White. 6 inches 25	Aster pæony-flowered. — Mixed colors. 1 foot 15	Balsam Apple and Pear.—See Vines and Climbers.
Alyssum saxatile compactum.—Golden yellow. 1 foot 5	Anemone, or Wind Flower, are hardy perennial bulbous-rooted plants, among the most beautiful of florists' flowers.	Aster pæony-flowered.—Dark blood red. 1 foot 15	Balloon Vine.—See Cardiospermum, Vines and Climbers.
Alyssum wierzbeckii. — Yellow 1 foot 5	Antirrhinum majus.—Crimson and White. 1½ feet 5	Aster Victoria. — Sulphur yellow. 1 foot 20	Baptisia australis. — Blue. Hardy perennial, handsome border plant, producing blue flowers in terminal spiked racemes in June. 2 feet 5
The 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 Wierbeckii are perennials, well adapted for rock work and borders.	Antirrhinum nana (Tom Thumb).—Mixed colors. 6 inches 5	Aster Washington. — Light purple. 1½ feet 10	Bartonia aurea. — Golden yellow. Hardy annual, easy culture. 18 inches 5
Amaranthus atropurpurea nanus.—New dwarf, blood red, drooping. 1 foot 5	Antirrhinum picturatum. — Tinted varieties mixed. 1 foot 5	Aster German mixed.—1½ feet 5	Beans, Scarlet Runner.—See Vines and Climbers.
Amaranthus caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding).—Red, drooping. 2 feet 5	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.	The Asters are surpassingly beautiful annual plants. All shades and colors are represented in the above assortment. The seed should be sown under glass or in a seed bed, and transplanted into deeply-dug, highly-enriched soil, mulching, and irrigating with manure. Water during a drought is absolutely essential to a healthy vigorous growth.	Beans, Hyacinth. — See Vines and Climbers.
Amaranthus salicifolius (Fountain Plant).—Is of pyramidal drooping habit, brilliantly tipped with orange, carmine and brown. 4 feet 5	Aquilegia chrysantha (Columbine).—Golden. 3 feet 10	Asters.—Perennial. Star flowers, various colors. 1 foot 10	Begonia semperflorens.—Tuberous-rooted. Mixed colors. 1½ feet 25
Amaranthus tricolor (Joseph's Coat).—Red, yellow and green foliage. 2 feet 5	Aquilegia hybrida.—Mixed. 2 feet 5	Auricula.—See Primula auricula.	Begonia hybrida.—Tuberous-rooted. Mixed colors. 2 feet 25
The Amaranthus is a vigorous tribe of annual plants, very showy in shrubbery or in the centre of large groups. The Salicifolius and Tricolor are very showy plants in themselves; the latter has particularly brilliant colored leaves when grown in poor soil.	Aquilegia skinneri.—Scarlet and yellow. 1½ feet 10	Azalea.—Perennial. Mixed colors. 3 to 4 feet 25	Begonia rex hybrida. — Fibrous rooted, mixed colors, handsome foliage. 6 inches 25
Ammobium.—See Everlasting.	The Aquilegia, or Columbine, is amongst the most beautiful and curiously formed, of hardy perennial flowers. Bloom in the early Spring and Summer.	The varieties of this handsome genus of plants are numerous. The colors are white, yellow, orange, scarlet and pink with intermediate shades. Requires moist, peaty soil or black sandy loam and shady situation.	Beautiful hot-house or greenhouse plants, or during Summer in the garden. Require rich soil, and plenty of moisture. Propagated by seeds, cuttings, or division of tubers.
Ampelopsis.—See Vines and Climbers.	Aristolachia. — See Vines and Climbers.	Bachelor's Button.— See Everlasting.	Bellis (Perennis Daisy).—Mixed colors. 6 inches 20
Anagalis grandiflora (Pimpernel).—Mixed colors. Pretty, hardy annuals, very desirable for small beds, edgings, rockeries or baskets. 6 inches 5	Arundo.—See Ornamental Grasses.	Balsam (Impatiens balsamina, Atro-sanguinea, plenessima). — Blood red. 2 feet 20	Bellis (Longfellow, double rose Daisy).—6 inches 25
Anchusa angustifolia.—Blue. Hardy perennial, will bloom first season if sown early. Grows freely in the shade. Continues in bloom through the season. 2 feet 5	Asperula azurea setosa. — Blue. Hardy annual, bearing a profusion of sweet-scented blue flowers. 1 foot 5	Carnation.—Striped mixed. 2 feet 10	Bellis (Double white Daisy).—6 inches 15
Anemone coronaria.—Mixed colors. 2 feet 10	Aster (Queen Margaret). — Bouquet dwarf. Crimson, violet and white. 1 foot 10	Camelia. — White-blotched mixed. 2 feet 10	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.
Anemone fulgens.—Bright vermilion. 1 foot 20	Aster chrysanthemum. — Dwarf. 1 foot 15	Rose.—Mixed colors. 1 foot 10	Bidens atrosanguinea (Dahlia Zimpani).—Crimson. Hardy annual, showy flowers resembling single Dahlia. 2 feet 5
	Aster chrysanthemum.—Tall. 1½ feet 15	Solferino. — Striped and spotted. 2 feet 10	Bocconia Japonica. — Magnificent foliage plants. Perennial. 4 feet. 10
	Aster corcordea. — Double, bright colors. White centre. 1½ feet 10	The King.—Bright scarlet. 2 feet 10	Brachycome iberidifolia (Swan Daisy).—Blue and white. Beautiful hardy annual, in flower from July to September. 1 foot 5
	Aster Diamond. — Large flowered, various colors. 1½ feet 15	Douhle.—White, pure, for bouquets. 2 feet 20	Briza.—See Ornamental Grasses.
	Aster globe-flowered.—Various colored. 1½ feet 15	Double.—Mixed. 2 feet 5	Bromus.—See Ornamental Grasses.
	Aster meteor. — Bright crimson. 1 foot 10	The 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.	
	Aster mignon.—Pure white. 1 foot 10		

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



HOLLYHOCK (ALTHEA SINENSIS).



BALSAM.



CAMPANULA.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

	Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.
Browallia elata (Amethyst).—Mixed colors. A tender annual from Peru. Bears an abundance of blue and white flowers from July to September. Sow in hot-bed and transplant in June. 15 inches	5	Campanula pyramidalis (Pyramidal Bell Flower).—2 feet	5	leave one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade the head may be preserved during the Winter.		Cineraria maritima candidissima .—Silver foliage. 2 feet	10
Bryonopsis .—See Gourds.		Campanula calicanthema (Cup and Saucer).—Mixed colors. 2 feet . .	10	Centaurea Americana (Star Thistle).—Lilac. 2 feet	5	Cineraria maritima acanthifolia .—Silver foliage. 2 feet	10
Cacalia coccinea (Tassel Flower).—Scarlet. 18 inches	5	Campanula rotundiflora (Hare Bell).—White and blue. 2 feet	10	Centaurea candidissima .—Silver-leaved. 1 foot	20	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 Maritima varieties are half-hardy perennials, desirable for borders and ribbon bedding.	
Cacalia lutea (Tassel Flower).—Yellow. 18 inches	5	Campanula speculum (Venus Looking Glass).—Blue and white. 2 feet.	5	Centaurea clementei .—Silver-leaved 15 inches	15	Clarkia elegans .—Double mixed colors. 1½ feet	5
The <i>Cacalia</i> , or <i>Flora's Paint Brush</i> , is a very pretty annual, in flower from July to October.		The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The <i>Campanula medium</i> (Canterbury Bell) claims a situation in all gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil.		Centaurea gymnocarpa .—Silver-leaved. 15 inches	15	Clarkia pulchella .—Mixed colors. 1½ feet	5
Calandrinia .—Hardy half annual. Mixed colors. 1 foot	5	Candytuft .—See <i>Iberis</i> .		Centaurea cyanus (Blue Bottle).—Mixed colors. 1½ feet	5	Clematis .—See Vines and Climbers.	
Calceolaria hybrida .—Mixed colors. 15 inches	50	Canna aurantiaca .—Golden. 4 feet. 10		Centaurea moschata (Sweet Sultan).—Purple. 1 foot	5	Cleome grandiflora or <i>Arborea</i> .—Rose-colored shades. The <i>Cleome</i> requires rich soil. It is a half-hardy annual; blooms continuously through the Summer and is quite showy. 3 feet	5
Calceolaria tigrina .—Spotted. 15 inches	50	Canna coccinea .—Scarlet. 3 feet . .	20	The <i>Centaureas</i> are hardy annuals, of easy culture. The white-leaved varieties, <i>Candidissima</i> , <i>Clementei</i> and <i>Gymnocarpa</i> , are valuable for borders and ribbon bedding. The other varieties make beautiful additions to the flower bed.		Clinianthus dampierii .—Scarlet. The <i>Clinianthus</i> , or <i>Glory Pea</i> , is a tender perennial, bearing scarlet pea-shaped flowers; succeeds best in greenhouse. 3 feet	25
Beautiful greenhouse plants, with pocket-shaped flowers mottled and spotted.		Canna marechal vaillant .—Orange. 5 feet	10	Centranthus .—Red and white. Handsome border annuals. 1 foot.	5	Cobaea scandens .—See Vines and Climbers.	
Calempelis .—See Vines and Climbers.		Canna dwarf French .—Mixed colors. 3 feet	15	Cheiranthus cheri (Wall Flower).—Single mixed. 2 feet	5	Coccinea indica .—See Gourds.	
Calendula maritima .—Double yellow. 1 foot	5	Canna indica .—Mixed scrts. 4 feet .	5	Cheiranthus cheri .—Dwarf, brown, double. 1 foot	15	Coix lachryma .—See Ornamental Grasses.	
Calendula officinalis meteor .—Double striped orange. 1 foot . .	5	The <i>Cannas</i> 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.		Cheiranthus cheri .—Double yellow. 1½ feet	10	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. 2 feet	50
Calendula poncei .—Double white. 1 foot	5	Carnation .—See <i>Dianthus</i> .		The <i>Wall Flower</i> is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful, fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter.		Collinsia, var. —Mixed colors. Hardy annual adapted to clumps or masses; easy culture. 1 foot	5
Calendula (Prince of Orange).—Dark golden double. 1 foot	5	Cardiospermum .—See Vines and Climbers.		Chrysanthemum coronarium .—Mixed colors. 1 foot	5	Columbine .—See <i>Aquilegia</i> .	
Handsome hardy annuals, commonly called <i>Cape</i> or <i>Pot Marigold</i> . Bloom continuously all the season. Easy culture.		Castor Beans .—See <i>Ricinus</i> .		Chrysanthemum burridgeanum .—Crimson and white. 1 foot . . .	5		
Calliopsis atrosanguinea .—Blood red. 1 foot	5	Catchfly .—See <i>Silene</i> .		Chrysanthemum (Eclipse).—Golden yellow. 1 foot	5		
Calliopsis drummondii .—Golden with crimson centre. 1 foot	5	Celosia cristata, coccinea nana (Dwarf Cockscomb).—Scarlet. 2 feet	10	Chrysanthemum sulphurium .—Double yellow. 1½ feet	5		
Calliopsis marmorata .—Brown, yellow and crimson. 1½ feet	5	Celosia cristata plumosa (Feathered Cockscomb).—3 feet	10	These varieties of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> are hardy annuals, very pretty, especially when grown in masses. Easy culture, stand the heat, require rich soil.			
Calliopsis .—Mixed, all colors. 2 feet.	5	Celosia cristata aurantiaca (Orange Cockscomb).—3 feet	10	Cineraria hybrida .—Mixed colors. 2 feet	25		
Calliopsis hybrida .—New double mixed. 1 foot	25	Celosia cristata (President Thiers).—Bright crimson dwarf. 2 feet . . .	10	Cineraria hybrida .—Extra select dwarf. 1 foot	50		
<i>Calliopsis</i> or <i>Coreopsis</i> are hardy annual plants of easy culture, very beautiful, especially when grown in clusters.		Celosia cristata .—Mixed. 3 feet . .	5				
Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell).—Mixed colors, double and single. 2 feet	5	The <i>Cockscombs</i> are tender annuals, require rich soil; will attain rich color and large size by repeated shiftings; cut off side flowers and					

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.



FUCHSIA CRISTATA.



COREOPSIS.



DELPHINIUM (LARKSPUR).



DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS.

Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.
Commelina var.—Mixed colors. The Commelina is a perennial, tuberous-rooted Mexican plant. Colors are blue, white and variegated, easily raised from seed. 2 feet 5	Delphinium formosum.—Blue and white. 2 feet 5	Dictamnus fraxinella.—Red. 2 feet 5	Feverfew.—See Matricaria.
Convolvulus minor.—See Trailing Plants	Delphinium grandiflora celestinum.—Blue. 2 feet 5	The Dictamnus, or Gas Plant, is a hardy perennial flowering in June and July. The seeds should be soaked in hot water 12 hours before planting.	Flax.—See Linum.
Convolvulus major.—See Vines and Climbers.	Delphinium ranunculus flowered, var. 1 foot 10	Digitalis purpurea (Purple Fox Glove).—4 feet 5	Four O'clock.—See Mirabilis jalapa.
Convolvulus mauritanicus.—See Trailing Plants.	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.	Digitalis alba (White Fox Glove).—4 feet 5	Fox Glove.—See Digitalis.
Cowslip.—See Primula.	Dianthus caryophyllus (Carnation Pink var.).—2 feet 25	Digitalis monstrosa var. (Tall Fox Glove). 4 feet 5	Forget-me-not.—See Myosotis.
Coreopsis.—See Callopsis.	Dianthus Caryophyllus (Carnation Pink).—Double striped. Extra. 2 feet 25	Digitalis maculata (Spotted Fox Glove).—3 feet 10	Fuchsia (Lady's Eardrop).—Mixed colors. The Fuchsia is a well-known and favorite flower, of easy culture. Tender perennial, requiring shade and moisture. 2 feet 50
Cucumis.—See Gourds.	Dianthus Caryophyllus (Carnation Pink).—Dwarf red grenadin. 1½ feet 10	The Digitalis are hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care, and yielding tall spikes of showy ringent flowers.	Gaillardia alba marginata.—Crimson and white. 1½ feet 50
Cucurbita.—See Gourds	Dianthus chinensis (China Pink).—Double variety. 1 foot 5	Dolichos.—See Vines and Climbers.	Gaillardia picta lorenziana.—Bright colors. 2 feet 10
Cuphea platycentra tricolor.—Cuphea, or Cigar Plant, is a tender perennial; grows freely, can be propagated by cuttings. 1½ feet. 15	Dianthus heddewigii (Japan Pink).—Double variety. 1 foot 5	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	Gaillardia picta.—Mixed. 2 feet 5
Cyclamen persicum.—White and rose. Tender perennial, bulbous-rooted, beautiful fragrant flowers; protect during Winter, have soil well drained. 6 inches 15	Dianthus diadematus.—Dwarf double mixed. 1 foot 10	Erianthus.—See Ornamental Grasses.	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.
Cypress Vine.—See Vines and Climbers.	Dianthus imperialis (Imperial).—Double mixed. 1 foot 5	Eschscholtzia Californica (California Poppy).—Yellow. 1 foot 5	Gaura lindheimeri.—Red and white. Is a half-hardy annual. It flowers on numerous branches, continuing in bloom till frost; very desirable for bouquets. 3 feet 5
Dahlia.—Various colors, double. 5 feet 20	Dianthus laciniatus.—Fringed double mixed. 2 feet 5	Eschscholtzia alba.—White. 1 foot 5	Gentiana acaulis.—Blue. Hardy perennial, easy culture. 6 inches 10
Dahlia.—Various colors, single. 5 feet 20	Dianthus plumarius (Pheasants' Eye).—Single mixed. 2 feet 5	Eschscholtzia crocea.—Orange. 1 foot 5	Geranium pelargonium.—Various colors, mixed. The Geranium or Pelargoniums are half-hardy perennials, favorites in every household, producing brilliant flowers the entire season. Plants should be taken up in the Fall, potted and kept in a moderately cool cellar during Winter. Sow seeds in a 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. The leaves of some varieties are quite fragrant. 2 feet 25
Dahlia.—Various colors, dwarf double. 3 feet 30	Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William).—Double mixed. 1 foot 10	Eschscholtzia crocea striata.—Striped. 1 foot 5	Geranium pelargonium.—Various colors, mixed. The Geranium or Pelargoniums are half-hardy perennials, favorites in every household, producing brilliant flowers the entire season. Plants should be taken up in the Fall, potted and kept in a moderately cool cellar during Winter. Sow seeds in a 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. The leaves of some varieties are quite fragrant. 2 feet 25
The Dahlia is a well-known favorite. The colors and shades of colors are many; is a half-hardy perennial, tuberous-rooted. The Dahlia deserves a place in every garden. Blooms till frost. Keep the roots during Winter in a dry cellar, free from frost.	Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William).—Single mixed. 1 foot 5	Eschscholtzia.—Mixed, various colors. 1 foot 5	Gentiana acaulis.—Blue. Hardy perennial, easy culture. 6 inches 10
Daisy.—See Bell's Perennials	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.	Eschscholtzia crocea, fl. pl.—Double flowered. 1 foot 10	Geranium pelargonium.—Various colors, mixed. The Geranium or Pelargoniums are half-hardy perennials, favorites in every household, producing brilliant flowers the entire season. Plants should be taken up in the Fall, potted and kept in a moderately cool cellar during Winter. Sow seeds in a 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. The leaves of some varieties are quite fragrant. 2 feet 25
Datura fastuosa (17-18 Jet Flower).—Various colors. 3 feet 5		The 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.	Gillia capitata.—Blue. 1 foot 5
Delphinium (Tall Rocket Larkspur).—3 feet 5		Eucharidium breweri.—Purple and white. Hardy annual, showy when grown in masses. 1 foot 15	Gillia nivalis alba.—White. 1 foot 5
Delphinium (Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, var.).—1 foot 5		Eulalia.—See Ornamental Grasses.	Gillia tricolor.—Three colors 5
Delphinium consolida (Branching Larkspur, var.).—2 feet 5		Fenzlia dianthiflora.—Rose and white. Hardy annual, dwarf habit, very pretty for borders or ribbon bedding. Flowers all Summer; water freely. 6 inches 10	Gillia.—Mixed 5
Delphinium elatum (See Larkspur, var.).—2 feet 5			Neat, unpretending annuals, long in bloom, easy culture, fine for rockwork.

MARSHALL, VA.—I have planted your seeds for twenty-five years, and it is a pleasure to know that they never fail in vitality or quality, except it be the fault of the weather.



DIANTHUS CHINENSIS
(CHINA PINK).



DIANTHUS BARBATUS
(SWEET WILLIAM).



DIGITALIS PURPUREA
(FOX GLOVE).



GAILLARDIA.

	Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.
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. 1 foot	50	Hibiscus africanus. —Yellow and brown. 2 feet	5	Limnanthus douglasii. —Yellow and white. Hardy annual, bearing numerous fragrant flowers; deep yellow, with white petals. 1 foot	5	Mathiola annua coccinea. —Scarlet. 1 foot	5
Godetia rubicunda splendens. —Purple and red. Beautiful hardy annuals, of easy culture in good soil. Flower freely all the seasons. 2 feet	5	Hibiscus moscheutos. —White and rose. 2 feet Hibiscus is a very showy flower. Africanus is annual; the Moscheutos or Rose Mallow, is perennial.	5	Linaria. —See Trailing Plants.		Mathiola annua purpurea. —Purple. 1 foot	5
Golden Feather. —See Pyrethrum.		Hollyhock. —See Althea.		Linum grandiflorum rubrum (Scarlet Flax).—Half-hardy annual, free flowering, and quite handsome. 1 foot	5	Mathiola annua, var. —Mixed colors. 1 foot	5
Gomphrena. —See Everlastings.		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	Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Scarlet perennial. 3 feet	10	Mathiola annua. —Blood red. 1 foot	25
Gynerium. —See Ornamental Grasses.		Iberis amara (White Candytuft).—1 foot	5	Lobelia erinus, and others—See Trailing Plants.		Mathiola annua. —Canary yellow. 1 foot	10
Gypsophila elegans. —Purple and white. Hardy annuals, fine for bouquets; easy culture. 1 foot	5	Iberis coronaria (Rocket Candytuft).—White. 1 foot	5	Lophospermum. —See Vines and Climbers.		Mathiola annua. —Dwarf white. 1 foot	25
Hedysarium. —See Vines and Climbers.		Iberis carminea (Carmine Candytuft)—1 foot	5	Luffa. —See Gourds.		The 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.	
Helianthus argophyllus (Texas Silver Leaf).—Striped. 6 feet	5	Iberis odorata. —White. 1 foot	5	Lupinus, var. —Mixed colors, annuals. 3 feet	5	Mathiola simplicianlis, var. —The Brompton stock is a biennial or perennial, beautiful colors and shades of colors. Grows more branching than the ten-week stock. Sow in May and when about 2 inches high, pot singly to protect during Winter. 1 foot	10
Helianthus Californicus. —Golden. 6 feet	5	Iberis purpurea. —Purple. 1 foot	5	Lupinus, var. —Mixed colors, perennials. 3 feet The Lupinus are very pretty, showy plants, with pea-shaped blossoms. The annuals and perennials grow readily from seed. The latter may be perpetuated by dividing the roots.	5	Matricaria alba. —White. The "Feverfew" is a hardy annual of easy culture. 2 feet	10
Helianthus giganteus (Russian).—Golden. 8 feet	5	Iberis var. —Mixed colors. 1 foot The 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.	5	Lychnis alba. —White. 2 feet	5	Maurandia. —See Vines and Climbers.	
Helianthus nanus. —Dwarf double, orange. 3 feet	5	Ice Plant. —See Mesembryanthemum.		Lychnis chalconica. —Scarlet. 2 feet	5	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. 1 foot	5
Helianthus globosus. —Globe flowered, yellow. 3 feet	5	Ipomea. —See Vines and Climbers.		Lychnis haageana hybrida. —Mixed colors. 1 foot	10	Mignonette. —See Reseda.	
The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The above varieties are all annuals. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden.		Ipomopsis aurantiaca. —Golden. 2 feet	5	Lychnis, var. —Various colors. 2 feet The Lychnis are hardy perennials, showy border plants. Grow freely from seeds or cuttings.	5	Mimosa sensitiva. —Various colors. The sensitive plant from its mysterious irritability is very curious and interesting. Of easy culture. 1 foot	5
Helichrysum. —See Everlastings.		Ipomopsis elegans (Scarlet Cantua).—3 feet Ipomopsis are hardy biennials, natives of the South; very beautiful.	5	Malpe grandiflora. —Crimson. 2 feet	5	Mimulus cardinalis (Monkey Flower).—Scarlet. 1 foot	10
Heliophila araboides. —Blue. Half-hardy annuals, easy culture; sow in open border in early Spring. 10 inches	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	Malpe, var. —Mixed colors. 2 feet Hardy annuals of easy culture, showy hibiscus-like flowers.	5	Mimulus moschatus (Musk Plant).—Yellow. 8 inches	10
Helipterum. —See Everlastings.		Lathyrus odoratus. —See Vines and Climbers.		Malva, var. —White and purple. Hardy annuals, large showy flowers. 2 feet	5	Annuals, though classed in the greenhouse as perennials. Succeed best in moist soil, partly shaded.	
Heliotropium. —Shades of blue. The Heliotrope is a sweet-scented, tender perennial. Grows freely in the garden or greenhouse. Fine for bouquets. 2 feet	10	Lathyrus latifolius. —See Vines and Climbers.		Martinia fragrans. —Variegated. The fragrant Martynia is a beautiful annual, producing a profusion of large Gloxinia-like flowers, blotched and shaded. Sow seed in May. 2 feet	5	Mirabilis jalapa. —Various colors. 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	5
Hesperis matronalis. —Purple and white. Hesperis, Garden Rocket, or Dame's Violet, is a biennial, easily raised from seed, and may be perpetuated by division of roots or by cuttings. 2 feet	5	Lavatera. —Red and white. Hardy annual, easy culture, handsome appearance. In bloom from July to October. 2 feet	5	Marigold. —See Tagetes.			
		Leptosiphon hybrida. —Different colors. Hardy annuals; beautiful tube-shaped flowers. 1 foot	10	Mathiola annua alba. —White. 1 foot	5		



MIMOSA (SENSITIVE PLANT).



PETUNIA.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



PORTULACA.

Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.
Momordica.—See Vines and Climbers.	The first four varieties of Poppies are annuals. The others, Bracteatum, Croceum and Orientale, are perennials, and are raised by sowing 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.	Phaseolus.—See Vines and Creepers.	Primula auricula, var.—Half-hardy perennial, produces beautiful flowers of various colors and shades. Sow seed in box early in Spring or out-doors in Autumn; protect well during Winter. Rich soil. 6 inches 25
Myosotis palustris.—Blue. The "Forget-me-not" is a modest, pretty little flower, a favorite with every one. Half-hardy perennial. 6 inches 15	Passiflora.—See Vines and Climbers.	Phlox Drummondii.—Various colors. 1 foot 5	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
Myrsiphyllum.—See Vines and Climbers.	Penstemon, var.—Beautiful herbaceous hardy perennial plants. The flowers of all the species are bell-shaped. Colors scarlet-purple and lilac. 2 feet 10	Phlox Drummondii coccinea.—Scarlet. 1 foot 5	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
Nasturtium.—See Tropaeolum.	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 5	Phlox Drummondii alba.—White. 10	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 10
Nemophila, var.—The Nemophila or Grove Love is a hardy annual, of dwarf habit, producing cheerful, blue, violet and white flowers, suitable for edges of borders. 8 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 5	Phlox Drummondii atropurpurea striata.—Dark striped 10	Pyrethrum aureum (Golden Feather).—Orange. 1 foot 10
Nierembergia, var.—Half-hardy perennial, slender branching habit, with yellow-white and violet flowers. 1 foot 5	Peppermint.—See Vines and Climbers.	Phlox Drummondii delicata.—Rose, with white centre 10	Pyrethrum roseum.—Rose, 18 inches. Hardy perennials, easy culture. Pyrethrum roseum is the Insect Powder plant. 10
Nigella damascena.—Blue. The Nigella, Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush, is a hardy annual. Flowers of various shades of blue. Easy culture. 18 inches 5	Petunia hybrida.—Mixed colors. 2 feet 5	Phlox Drummondii oculata.—White-eyed 5	Reseda ameliorata (Pyramidal Mignonette).—Brown tinted. 10 inches 5
Nolana.—See Trailing Plants.	Petunia purpurea.—Purple. 2 feet. 5	Phlox Drummondii nana compacta.—Dwarf, mixed 10	Reseda aurea (Golden Queen).—10 inches 5
Oenothera odorata.—Yellow. Fragrant Evening Primrose is a showy annual. Easily raised from seed. 2 feet 5	Petunia (Belle Etoile).—New, white and purple. 2 feet 10	The 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 seeds may be sown in hot-bed in March, and the plants planted out in June, or, when ground becomes warm, may be sown where they are to stand.	Reseda eximea (Parson's White).—10 inches 5
Paeonia officinalis.—Red. Hardy perennial, with bunches of tuberous roots. Sow seed in seed bed in Spring, and plant out in the Fall, protecting with litter first season. After that, little care is required, except to keep ground clean and rich. 2 feet 5	Petunia grandiflora.—Large flowered. 2 feet 20	Phlox Drummondii decussata.—Mixed. Phlox superba, or Perennial Phlox, blooms from May to November, producing a great variety of beautiful flowers. Perfectly hardy, requiring little or no protection during Winter. Seeds sown in the Fall will produce fine plants the following year. 3 feet 10	Reseda grandiflora.—Orange and buff. 10 inches 5
Pansy.—See Viola.	Petunia marginata.—Green-edged. 2 feet 20	Pink.—See Dianthus.	Reseda machet Dwarf.—Large red. 6 inches 5
Papaver carnation.—Various colors. 15 inches 5	Petunia, fl. pl.—Double-flowering hybrid. Mixed. 2 feet 25	Polyanthus.—See Primula.	Reseda odorata.—Brown and buff. 10 inches 5
Papaver murrelii.—Various colors. 15 inches 5	The 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 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.	Poppy.—See Papaver.	
Papaver paeony-flowered.—Various colors. 15 inches 5		Portulaca alba.—White 5	
Papaver ranunculus-flowered.—White. 15 inches 5		Portulaca aurantiaca.—Orange 5	
Papaver bracteatum.—Scarlet. 2 feet 5		Portulaca aurea striata.—Gold striped 10	
Papaver croceum.—Orange. 2 feet. 10		Portulaca miniata.—Vermilion 20	
Papaver orientale.—Red. 2 feet. 10		Portulaca splendens.—Mixed colors 5	
		Portulaca sulphurea.—Sulphur 20	
		Portulaca Thellusonii.—Scarlet. 5	
		Portulaca fl. pl.—Double flowering, mixed colors 25	
		The 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.	

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.

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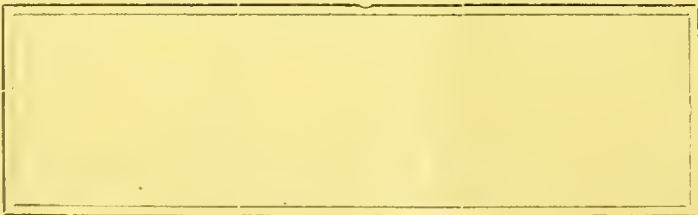
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REMARKS.

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 **PLEASE GIVE YOUR FULL NAME AND ADDRESS ON OTHER SIDE.**



RESEDA (MIGNONETTE).



RICINUS (CASTOR BEAN).



SALPIGLOSSIS.



SCABIOSA.

Price per Packet, Cts.
Reseda Upright.—White. 20 inches 5
 No annual flower 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, conservatory, in a box or pot on the window, in some narrow pent up alley, or in the open ground in Summer.
Rhodanthe.—See Everlastings.
Ricinus macrocarpus.—Dwarf green. 5 feet. 5
Ricinus sanguineus.—Red. 10 feet. 5
Ricinus Gibsoni.—Dark red. 5 feet. 5
Ricinus, var.—Mixed colors. 10 feet 5
 The Ricinus, or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a very showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups.
Salpiglossis hybrida, var.—Showy annuals. Classed amongst the Fall flowers. Require light rich soil. 1 foot. 5
Salvia argentia.—White. 3 feet . . 15
Salvia coccinea splendens (Scarlet Sage).—2 feet. 25
Salvia patens—Blue. 1 foot 25
 The Salvias are half-hardy perennials, very beautiful and showy. Sow seed in a hot-bed or box in the house, and plant out when ground is warm. Must be taken up in the Fall. May be perpetuated by cuttings.
Sanvitalia procumbens.—See Trailing plants.
Saponaria, var.—Hardy dwarf annuals, blooming through the Summer and Autumn. 1 foot 5
Scabiosa atropurpurea.—Purple. 2 feet. 5
Scabiosa candidissima.—White. 1½ feet. 5
Scabiosa coccinea.—Scarlet. 1½ feet. 5
Scabiosa stellata.—Starry. 2 feet . 5
Scabiosa, var.—Mixed. 2 feet . . . 5
 The Scabious, or Morning Bride, is a well-known annual. Easy culture, blooms all the season. Valuable for bouquets.

Price per Packet, Cts.
Schizanthus, var.—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. 5
Sensitive Plant.—See Mimosa.
Silene mixed.—Rose and white. It is a handsome annual border flower, easy culture. Sow in Autumn or early Spring. Called Catch-fly by reason of a glutinous moisture on the plant. 1 foot 5
Sphenogyne speciosa.—Yellow. A beautiful annual, handsome foliage, free bloomer from July to October. Easy culture. 1 foot 5
Stipa pennata.—See Ornamental Grasses.
Snap Dragon.—See Antirrhinum.
Solanum, var.—The Ornamental Egg Plant, white and scarlet, is an annual, presenting a very pleasing effect. 20 inches 5
Stocks.—See Matthiola.
Sunflower.—See Helianthus.
Sweet Peas.—See Lathyrus, Vines and Climbers.
Sweet Sultan.—See Centaurea.
Stevia serrata.—White. Greenhouse perennials, much used for bouquets. 2 feet 5
Tagetas erecta (African Marigold).—Yellow and orange. 2½ feet 5
Tagetas dwarf.—Striped. 1 foot . . 10
Tagetas Eldorado.—Yellow and orange. 2 feet 10
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
 The 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;

Price per Packet, Cts.
 the flowers, yellow and orange, cover the entire outer surface of the plant. Foliage as fine as Cypress vine.
Thunbergia.—See Vines and Climbers.
Tropæolum.—Dwarf. See Trailing Plants.
Tropæolum.—Tall. See Vines and Climbers.
Verbena.—See Trailing Plants.
Veronica hybrida.—Blue and white. 2 feet. 5
Veronica spicata.—Blue. Tender perennials. Very pretty border plants. 1 foot. 5
Vinca.—See Trailing Plants.
Viola tricolor alba.—White 20
Viola tricolor cœrulea.—Blue . . . 20
Viola tricolor.—Large yellow . . . 25
Viola tricolor imperialis.—Blotched. 20
Viola tricolor, var.—Mixed. 10
Viola tricolor, var.—Mixed. First-class. 25
Viola tricolor odorata (Sweet Violet). 10
Viola Faust (King of the Blacks) . . 25
 Viola tricolor, popularly known by the names Pansy, Heart's-ease and Johnny Jump-up, is a half-hardy perennial, a favorite with every one. Flowers of every conceivable combination of beautiful colors and also separate and distinctly marked. 6 inches. Sow out of doors in the Fall; under glass during Winter or very early in the Spring. Transplant to the richest soil.
Viscaria, var.—Hardy annual. 6 inches 5
Whitlavia gloxinoides.—White and blue. 1 foot 5
Whitlavia grandiflora.—Blue. 1 foot. 5
 Annuals from California. Bell-shaped flowers, from June to October. Requires light, sandy loam.
Wigandia caracasana.—4 feet . . . 20

Price per Packet, Cts.
Wigandia vigieri.—4 feet. 20
 Half-hardy perennials; beautiful foliage.
Xeranthemum.—See Everlastings.
Zinnia elegans.—Double, white, scarlet, purple and orange—separate colors. 2 feet. 5
Zinnia Mixed.—All colors. 2 feet. . 5
Zinnia Dwarf Double.—Mixed. 1½ feet. 10
 Zinnia elegans is an annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October. Its beautiful Dahlia-like flowers adapt it to any situation in any garden, large or small. As a display flower it is unsurpassed.

Vines and Climbers.

Adlumia cirrhosa (Alleghany Vine).—Rose lilac. Biennial. 12 feet. . 10
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. . . . 10
Aristolochia siphon (Dutchman's Pipe).—Yellow and purple. Hardy perennial, rapid grower, large leaves. Requires plenty of water. 20 feet 15
Calampelis scabra (Eccremocarpus Vine).—Tender annual. Beautiful climber, with orange flowers. 10 feet 10
Cardiospermum halicacabum (Balloon Vine).—White. Is an annual of rapid growth from seed sown in Spring. 10 feet. 5
Clematis coccinea.—Scarlet. 12 feet 25
Clematis flamula (Virgin's Bower).—White. 12 feet. 10

LULING, TEX.—This makes thirty-two years I have been planting your seeds, and I have always found them No. 1.
 FRANKFORD, MO.—I have been using and selling your seeds over thirty-five years, and want no others.



TRIFOLIUM MAJUS
(TALL NASTURTIUM)



CARMOSPERMUM (BALLOON VINE).



MOMORDICA BALSAMINA
(BALSAM APPLE).



CONVOLVULUS MAJOR
(TALL MORNING GLORY).

Price per Packet, Cts.

Clematis Jackmanni.—Blue and white. 12 feet. 25
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.

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

Dolichos lablab alba.—White. 12 feet. 5

Dolichos lablab purpurea.—Purple. 12 feet. 5
The Dolichos, or Hyacinth Beans, are handsome annuals, producing purple and white flowers on stems or spikes like the Hyacinths.

Hedysarium coronarium (French Honeysuckle).—Red and white. Perennial. 2 feet. 5

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. 10

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

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

Ipomea umbellata.—Yellow. 10 feet 10
The Ipomeas are amongst the most beautiful of annual running vines. Easy culture, free growth.

Price per Packet, Cts.

Lathyrus latifolius (Everlasting Peas) —Pink and white. 10 feet. 5

Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Peas).—Various colors. 3 feet. 5
The Latifolius is a hardy perennial, a very beautiful vine. The Odoratus is a very pretty sweet-scented annual. The seed should be planted very early in Spring, and from four to six inches deep. A rich sandy loam is best.

Lophospermum scandens.—Blue. Tender perennial, bearing bell-shaped flowers. 10 feet. 10

Maurandia barclayana.—Purple. 10 feet. 10

Maurandia, var.—Tender perennial, flowering profusely in the Fall. Succeeds best in the greenhouse. 10 feet. 10

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

Momordica charantea (Balsam Pear) —Yellow. 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.

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. 25

Passiflora, var.—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. 15

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

Thunbergia alata.—Buff. 5 feet. . . 5

Thunbergia alba.—White. 5 feet. . . 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

Thunbergia aurantiaca.—Orange. 5 feet. 5

Thunbergia, var.—Mixed. 5 feet. . . 5
Handsome climbing greenhouse perennials, but will succeed in open ground as annuals if planted in a warm sunny border, peat and loam soil. Start seed in pots.

Tropæolum peregrinum canariense (Canary Bird Flower).—Yellow. 5 feet. 5

Tropæolum majus Schillingii.—Spotted. 6 feet. 5

Tropæolum majus atrosanguineum.—Crimson. 6 feet. 5

Tropæolum majus, var.—Mixed. 6 feet. 5

Tropæolum majus lobbianum.—Mixed, perennial. 6 feet. 5
The above varieties of Flowering Nasturtiums are all annuals except Lobbianum, which is a tender perennial. Plant seeds as soon as ground is warm. Heavy rich soil suits best.

Price per Packet, Cts.

Linaria cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy). —Lilac. 5

Lobelia alba.—White. 10

Lobelia erinus speciosa.—Blue. . . 10

Lobelia gracilis.—Light blue. . . . 10
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. 5

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

Tropæolum (Tom Thumb).—Mixed. Beautiful dwarf annual Nasturtium. 5

Verbena, auricula-flowered.—White eye. 20

Verbena candidissima.—White. . . 20

Verbena cœrulea.—Blue. 20

Verbena coccinea oculata.—Scarlet eye. 15

Verbena striata.—Italian striped. . 20

Verbena hybrida.—Extra selected. Mixed. 20

Verbena hybrida.—Mixed. 5

The Verbenas are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without the 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.

Vinca alba (Periwinkle).—White. . . 10

Vinca rosea (Periwinkle).—Rose. . . 10
The Periwinkles are perennial, evergreen, trailing plants. Used for vases, covering graves in cemeteries, or bare shady places where grass will not grow. Bear pretty white and rosy flowers. Sow seed in hot-bed or greenhouse early in Spring; plant out when ground is warm.

Trailing Plants

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

Abronia arena ria.—Yellow. 1 foot. 5

Abronia umbellata.—Rose. 1 foot. 5
Beautiful hardy annuals, with long trailing stems. Sow seed early in Spring.

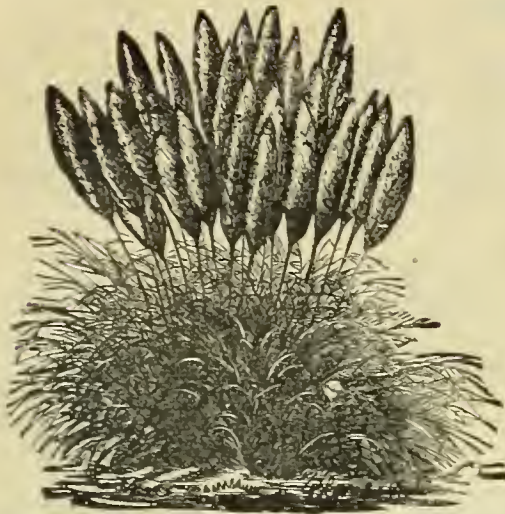
Clintonia, var.—White and purple. 6 inches. 10

Convolvulus Mauritanicus.—Tricolored. 2 feet. 10

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. 5

HALLETSVILLE, TEX.—I have been planting your seeds in this county for thirty-eight years; I want no others. I have not been seduced by fine pictures and flaming circulars,

MARSHALL, ILL.—I have grown Landreth's seeds for twenty years, as my father before me had for forty, and I am amply satisfied that they are the best in the world.



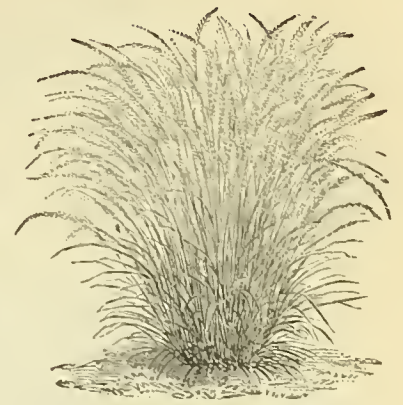
GYNERIUM ARGENTUM (PAMPAS GRASS).



GOURDS.



HELICHRYSUM.



STIPA PENNATA (FEATHER GRASS).

Price per Packet, Cts.
Ornamental Grasses.

- Agrostis nebulosa.—2 feet 5
- Agrostis pulchella.—2 feet 5
Hardy annuals, graceful foliage.
- Arundo donax (Reed Grass).—10 feet 5
Single plants present a very striking appearance. Perennials.
- Briza (Quaking Grass).—Sow early in Spring; give plants plenty of room. 1 foot 5
- Bromus brizæformis. — Perennial, quite attractive, easily grown, start early. 10 inches 5
- Coix lachryma (Job's Tears).—Half-hardy annual. 2 feet 5
- Erianthus Ravennæ.—Hardy perennial; sometimes called Hardy Pampas or Plume Grass. 8 feet 5
- Eulalia Japonica.—Hardy perennial, beautiful foliage. 6 feet 10
- Gynerium argenteum (Pampas Grass). — Perennial. Considerable trade is done with Pampas plumes sent from California and sold for decorative purposes. It is a noble plant and can be grown in this latitude. Requires rich ground and plenty of moisture. Sow seed in a hot-bed, and plant out when ground is warm. The bulb root must be taken up and kept in cellar in Winter, or carefully protected. 8 feet 5
- Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass).—Hardy perennial. Used for Winter bouquets. Sow seed early in Spring. 2 feet 5

Price per Packet, Cts.
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 perennis (Cucumber Vine). —6 feet 5
Rapid growing annuals, very pretty.
- Gourds.—
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
" " large 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

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.

Price per Packet, Cts.

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.

- Helichrysum album.—Pure White. 20 inches. 5
- Helichrysum compositum aurea.—Large golden 5
- Helichrysum nanum. — Double mixed 5
- Helichrysum, var.—Single mixed 5

The Helichrysums are annuals, and the most showy and attractive of all the Everlastings. Scarcely excelled as a garden ornament or a Winter decoration. Require rich soil.

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. 18 inches. 5
- 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

- Helipterum Sandfordii. — Golden. Annual. Produces flowers in clusters. Used for Winter bouquets. 1 foot 5
- Rhodanthe atrosanguinea.—Purple and violet. 1 foot 5
- Rhodanthe Manglesii.—Rose. 1 foot 5
- Rhodanthe, var.—Mixed. 1 foot 5
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.
- Xeranthemum album. — White. 1 foot 5
- Xeranthemum purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot 5
- Xeranthemum superbissimum. — Rose. Hardy annual, bearing flowers in profusion. Much prized for Winter bouquets 2 feet 5

LANDRETHS'
"Jewel Case" of Flower Seeds.

Very Attractive Little Case of Inlaid Wood.
CONTAINING 20 PAPERS SELECT FLOWER SEEDS.
Each Paper with Colored Illustration of Flower.

Price One Dollar Each.

FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK by the Pound or Ounce at Low Prices.

BULBS OF ALL SORTS.

WE PUBLISH IN SEPTEMBER

A CATALOGUE AND PRICED LIST
OF

Bulbs for Autumn and Spring Planting

This List comprises all the usual varieties, with such Novelties of Merit as we think would be acceptable to our Customers.

BRAINARD, MINN.—I planted Landreth's seeds in competition with some sold in this State, and they were so superior that my neighbors all wanted to know where they came from. I used your seeds forty years when living in New Jersey.

SUCCESSIVE PRICES FOR Field and Agricultural Seeds.

If you do not see what you want, ask your merchant to write to us about it, or drop us a line.

THESE PRICES ARE CONSTANTLY SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS, AND, THEREFORE, MERELY SUCCESSIVE.
LATEST QUOTATIONS PROMPTLY GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

BARLEY—Two rowed	per bush	\$1.50
BIRD SEED, &c.		
Bird Gravel —Red or White	per pkge.	05
Bird Millet	per bush	\$1.30; per pt. 05
Bird Tonic	per bottle.	25
Canary Bird Seed Mixed	per bush	\$1.00; per pt. 10
We have occasional sealed packages of mixed bird seed at the same price. Package extra, if sent by mail.		
The packages of a mixture of Canary, Hemp, Millet and Rape Seed. The same mixture of these substances will be found to be in correct proportion to the necessities of every variety of Cage Bird. In some of these packages have proved to be acceptable to owners of valuable Cans, many of them are used by the feeding of fowl, fermented or dusty seeds.		
Canary Seed Unmixed	per bush.	\$3.00; per pt. 10
German Summer Rape	per bush.	\$4.50; per pt. 10
Hemp Seed	per bush.	\$2.00; per pt. 08
Mocking-Bird Food , screw-top bottle.	per bottle	30
BROOM CORN—Evergreen	per bush.	\$1.75; per qt. 15
BUCKWHEAT—Silver Hull, Pure	per bush.	\$1.25; per qt. 10
Common	per bush.	\$1.25; per qt. 10
Japanese	per bush.	\$2.00; per qt. 10
CASTOR BEANS—Ornamental	per lb.	75

CLOVERS—Alsike Clover (*TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM*)—Possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, persistent, extremely valuable both for pasturage or soiling; Clover-suck and will produce fine crops of Alsike. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford the best pasturage for bees. Sow 12 lbs. per acre per lb. 23



ALSIKE CLOVER. LUCERNE OR ALFALFA. RED CLOVER. SCARLET CLOVER.

Giant Salu Foli (*OSIRYCHUS SATIVA*)—This, 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 for birds. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre per lb. 15

Japan Clover (*LESPEDEZA STRIATA*)—A perennial grass of creeping habit, proved to be valued in the South, and doing well on thin soil . . . per lb. 35

Lucerne or Alfalfa (*MEDICAGO SATIVA*)—One of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten or fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and, when every inch of ground is for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in the Spring. It does not succeed on compact clay nor on land with impermeable subsoil. If from an exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre per lb. 20

Red Clover (*TRIFOLIUM REPANSE*)—This is the most widely cultivated of all the pasture plants. Drawing 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 highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothering noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does best in stiff lands. Its habit of growth is rapid, and though usually a perennial, may, by close pasturage, be made to last for several years. Sow, in Autumn, south of the Potomac or Ohio; and in Spring in Northern State. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre per bush. (60 lbs.) \$6.00; per qt. 30

Red Clover, Mammoth per bush. (60 lbs.) \$6.50; per qt. 30

Scarlet Clover (*TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM*)—The most beautiful of the 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. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre per lb. 15

White Dutch Clover (*TRIFOLIUM REPANSE*)—Not a



WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

CLOVERS—CONTINUED.
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. \$0.25

COTTON—Extra Early Carolina per bush. \$4.25; per lb. 35
Sea Island per bush. \$4.50; per lb. 20
Upland per bush. \$4.00; per lb. 30

FLAX SEED per bush. \$2.75; per qt. 15

GRASS SEED.
Bermuda Grass per lb. 15

Herds or Red Top Grass (*AGROSTIS VULGARIS*)—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. If kept fed down close it is a good forage plant, but allowed to become rank it is wiry and unnutritious. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre per sack (50 lbs.) \$3.75; per bush. (of 10 lbs.) 80

Hungarian Grass (*PANICUM HUNGARIENSIS*)—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 soils, 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. \$1.10; per qt. 10

Italian Rye Grass (*LOLIUM ITALICUM*)—This is an improvement on the Perennial Rye Grass, being earlier and more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and more of it. 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. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per bush. (18 lbs.) 15

Johnson Grass per lb. 15

Kentucky Blue Grass (*POA PRATENSIS*)—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into 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 2 bush. to the acre per bush. (14 lbs.) \$1.75; per lb. 25



HERDS OR RED TOP GRASS. ITALIAN RYE GRASS. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. MEADOW FOXTAIL GRASS.

LANDRETHS' MIXED LAWN GRASS.—We offer mixed Lawn Grass Seed in Sealed Packages of One Pound, Half Pound and Quarter Pound. The mixture contains those varieties which long practical experience has proved to be the best adapted for soils in general. The seeds used are clean and full of vitality; and all persons using them will be certain, provided there be sufficient rain-fall, to secure a stand of grass both of delicate texture and of durability. No extra charge for packages . . . per bush. (of 15 lbs.) \$3.00; per lb. 30

Meadow Fescue Grass.—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. 15

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 the acre per lb. 30

Meadow Oat Grass per lb. 20

Millet, Common per bush. (50 lbs.) \$1.30; per qt. 10

Millet, Cat-tail or Pearl per bush. 25

Millet, French per lb. 06

MARION, ALA.—Your seeds are excellent. My father used them and so did my grandfather over fifty years ago, when they lived in Virginia.

GRASS SEED—CONTINUED.

Millet, German (PANICUM GERMANICUM).—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are training. 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 1 bush. to the acre. per bush. \$1.25; per qt. \$0 10

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. 1 30



ORCHARD GRASS, OR ROUGH COCKSFOOT.

Pasture Grass (READY MIXED).—The preparation of the land for Permanent Pastures 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. 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.

Mixture for Light Soils, 24 lbs. to acre. per lb. 20
Mixture for Heavy Soils, 24 lbs. to acre. per lb. 20

Perennial Rye Grass (LOLIUM PERENNE).—Long a stand-by among the best farmers of England, but now superseded by the Italian. Leaves long, narrow and fine. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard or Italian Grass. It requires a moist climate, and, in such, stands for six or seven years. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. per bush. (24 lbs.) 1 75

Rescue Grass per lb. 35
Sheep's Fescue Grass per lb. 15

Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Annual.—A cheap imitation of Perennial and of no value. per lb. 15

Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Perennial (ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM).—One of the earliest 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. 75



SWEET SCENTED VERNAL GRASS.

TIMOTHY

Teosinte per oz. 15c.; per lb. 1 25
Texas Blue Grass.—This is reported as doing well in Texas, though of course best in rich land. Once established in a favorite situation it becomes permanent. per lb. 5 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 full development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on moist, loamy soils, and is not suited to light lands. 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 acre, if sown alone, 10 lbs. per bush. (45 lbs.) 2 50

INSECTICIDES.—See also Soaps.

- Carbolic Powder** per lb. 10
- Hellebore, White Powdered** per lb. 25
- London Purple Insect Powder** per lb. 20
- Paris Green Insect Powder**, in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lb. cans. per lb. 30
- Paris Purple Powder**, in 1 lb. can, 16c.; 2 lb. can, 30c., and 5 lb. can 60
- Persian Insect Powder** per bottle, 20c.; per lb. 75
- Slug Shot** per 100 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lb. package 25
- Thymo-Cresol, or Sheep Dip** per gal. \$1.44; per 1/2 gal. 88 cts.; per qt. 55 cts.; per doz. 8 oz. bottles \$4.25; per doz. 4 oz. bottles 25
- Tobacco Dnst** per lb. 05
- “ **Stems** per lb. 03

LUPIN.

- White** per bush. 8 00
- Yellow** per bush. 7 00

MOSS.—Sphagnum, or Jersey per bbl. 2 00

MUSHROOM SPAWN per lb. 12

NEST EGGS.—Wainwright's Medicated. doz. 40c.; each 05
Porcelain Nest Eggs doz. 40c.; each 05
Woodward's Medicated doz. 40c.; each 05

FORT PENDLETON, MD.—Our family have dealt with your firm for *sixty years*, but last year I was drawn off by cheap seeds, and the result is, I have lost my entire garden. The man who will sell cheap seeds should be prosecuted, as they don't come up, and when they do it is just as bad as if they don't.

OATS.

Probsteier.—One of the best of White Oats. Yields well and stands up well; grain full, long, with thin hull. per bush. \$1 00

Russian White.—One of the best among the late introductions. A strong grower and good cropper, highly recommended as showy and profitable. per bush. 1 10

Surprise per bush. 1 00

Virginia Winter.—Hardy as far North as the Potomac or Ohio; remarkably strong in growth; weight, forty pounds to the bushel, and yielding as many bushels to the acre as other varieties more extolled. This, though a hardy Winter variety, can be sown in the Spring, and will produce as profitable crops as any. We have grown it as a Spring-sown crop with great satisfaction in Bucks Co., Pa. per bush. 1 25

Welcome.—A new White Oat, introduced three 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. 1 25

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. 1 25

Wide-Awake Oats.—106 bushels raised from 100 pounds of seed as an ordinary Field Crop. This variety of Oats is of recent introduction. Average height—four to six feet; straw sufficiently strong and firm to prevent “lodging.” Average yield—65 to 100 bushels per acre, according to the nature and condition of the soil. Grain—heavy and plump, having large meat and thin husk. The hardness 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 superior to them all, both in point of quality and quantity. per bush. 1 25

ONION SETS.—See descriptions, page 32.

- Bermuda White**
- “ **Red**
- Bloomsdale Pearl** . . . (on contract only.) per bush. \$7.00; per qt. 35
- “ **Silver Skin** per bush. \$4.00; per qt. 20
- “ **Extra Early Red** . . . per bush. \$4.25; per qt. 20
- Yellow or Red** per bush. \$3.50; per qt. 20
- Danvers Yellow** per bush. \$4.25; per qt. 20
- Red Wethersfield** per bush. \$4.25; per qt. 20
- Garlic Sets** (Market price.)
- Potato Onions** per bush. \$4.50; per qt. 30
- Shallots** per qt. 25
- Top Onions, Red** per bush. (28 lbs.) \$4.50; per qt. 20

OSAGE ORANGE per lb. 30c.; per bush. 5 50

PEAS.—Field Varieties.

Sown for plowing in as Green Manures. Very valuable fertilizers.

- Cow Peas or Southern Black Eye** per bush. 2 50
- Southern Clay Peas** per bush. 2 50
- PEAT.**—Jersey per bbl. 1 50

PLANTS AND ROOTS.—In Season. Fixed prices given on application and full remittance required. Shipment at Purchaser's risk, upon three days' notice. We will not ship plants C. O. D.

Cabbage Plants, Celery, Egg-Plant, Pepper, Tomato, Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Currant, Gooseberry, Grape Vine.

- ROOTS.**—In Season. **Artichoke, Jerusalem** per bush. 2 00
- Asparagus—Conover's Colossal** . . . per 100 75c.; per 1000 5 00
- Asparagus—Palmetto** per 100 \$1.00; per 1000 6 00
- Horse Radish Sets** per doz. 15c.; per 100 50c.; per 1000 4 00
- Rhubarb Roots** each 10c.; per doz. 75c.; per 100 5 00

POP CORN.—See page 30.

POTATOES.—For descriptions, see page 33.

- Burbank's Seedling** per bbl. \$3.25; per bush. 1 50
- Charles Downing** per bbl. \$5.00; per bush. 2 50
- Early Rose** per bbl. \$3.50; per bush. 1 75
- Extra Early Vermont** per bbl. \$3.50; per bush. 1 75
- Landreth's Garfield** per bbl. \$5.00; per bush. 2 50
- “ **State of Maine** per bbl. \$5.00; per bush. 2 50
- Mammoth Pearl** per bbl. \$3.00; per bush. 1 50
- Peerless** per bbl. \$3.50; per bush. 1 75
- Potato Seed—Hybridized** per paper 30
- Prince Edward Island Rose** per bbl. \$4.00; per bush. 2 00
- Snowflake** per bbl. \$3.50; per bush. 1 75
- Sweet Potatoes—Yellow** per bbl. \$3.00; per bush. 1 75

RAPE SEED.—English (imported) per bush. \$5.00; per pint 10
German Summer (imported) per bush. \$4.50; per pint 10

RICE.—Unhulled. per bush. 3 00

Wild Rice.—Grows well on the borders of the Northern lakes, and affords a valuable food for wild fowl. It germinates readily, and adapts itself to freshwater situations in the climate of the Middle States, and has been found very valuable sown on the water-flats of shooting-grounds, and is becoming in large demand. per pound 30

RHUBARB ROOTS.—See *Rubus*

RYE.—White per bush \$1.15

SOAPS.—See also *Household*

Carbolle Soap per doz cakes \$1.00; 1 lb. cake, each .10

Carbolle Acid and Whale Oil Soap per cake .60

Hellebore, Tobacco, Whale Oil, &c. mixed, per can .15

Whale Oil Soap 1 lb. can 15c; 5 lb. box, per lb. .05

SORCHUM.—Common or Chinese per lb. 12

Early Amber. This variety is early of maturing, and is, therefore, the best for the late season, which ripens so late as to afford time for the passing between the periods of maturity and frost. Very remarkable for its early production of fruit per lb. 12

Early Orange. Like the Amber, thicker in stem, more foliage. Said to be a valuable variety per lb. 15

SUNFLOWER. Common for feeding per bush \$1.00, per qt. 12

Russian per bush \$4.00, per lb. 25

TOBACCO.—*American Wrapping Varieties*

Landreth.—Early large, thin stalk, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the tobacco dealers of Pennsylvania per oz. 65c; per lb. 10.50

Connecticut per oz. 45c; per lb. 7.00

Connecticut Mammoth per oz. 50c; per lb. 7.50

Glessner per oz. 65c; per lb. 10.50

Havana, American Acclimated per oz. 1.00

Island Broad Leaf per oz. 65c; per lb. 10.50

Pennsylvania, Lancaster Co. per oz. 50c; per lb. 7.50

American Shipping Varieties.

Big Frederick per oz. 40c; per lb. 6.00

Gold Leaf per oz. 40c; per lb. 6.00

Kentucky per oz. 40c; per lb. 6.00

Maryland per oz. 40c; per lb. 6.00

Maryland Broad Leaf per oz. 40c; per lb. 6.00

Virginia per oz. 40c; per lb. 6.00

White Burleigh per oz. 40c; per lb. 6.00

TOBACCO—Continued.

White Stem per oz. 40c.; per lb. \$4.00

Yellow Orinoco per oz. 40c.; per lb. 4.00

Yellow Pryor per oz. 40c.; per lb. 4.00

Imported Dutch Seed from Sumatra for Wrappers.

Sumatra, Rano de Sumatra per paper 25c.; per oz. 3.00

Sumatra, Deli de Sumatra per paper 25c.; per oz. 3.00

Imported Cuban Seed for Wrappers.

Havana Vuelto Abago per oz. 45c.; per lb. 4.50

Partidas per oz. 70c.; per lb. 7.00

Remedios per oz. 70c.; per lb. 7.00

WHEAT.—Amber per bush. 2.00

Fultz per bush. 1.50

Landreth, Hard Winter.—(*First Early*.) We have every reason to be more than satisfied with the results obtained all over the Union with the culture of this Wheat. It has now a well-established reputation as being one of the hardest, the most productive, and making the whitest flour of any known sort of Amber Winter Wheat.

The past seasons have proved the LANDRETH to be very superior in all the requisites that go to make a first-class Wheat. Long straw, standing up well during all the storms; large heads, with plump grains; little or no rust. Farmers say it is the best wheat they ever grew; Millers, that it is the best they ever ground; and the Housewives, that it makes the best flour. Price, \$2.00 per single bushel; two-bushel sack, \$3.80; one-quarter bushel, 60 cents. Single quart, post-paid, 35 cents. No charge for bags. Supply limited.

Mediterranean Red (also known as Lancaster Co.)—Bearded, per bush 1.50

PACKAGE CHARGES.

When bags are required for packing Seeds, the following rates will be charged:

2 Bushel	20
1 "	12
1/2 "	9
1/4 "	7
1/8 "	4

Boxes and Barrels (except for Onion Sets) free of charge.

FAMILY KITCHEN GARDEN.

How should a Truck Patch be laid out?

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 head-lands, 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 limited 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.

COMPETITION.

Do it ever occur to our customers why every traveling salesman of our competitors makes it a point to attack our prices and our reputation, saying, "Our Seeds are as good as Landreth's, and we will discount Landreth's prices?" Is not this proof that our Seeds are the

AMERICAN STANDARD

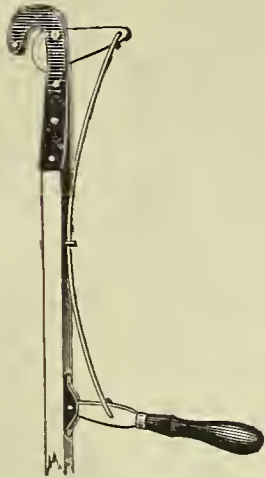
first quality, and an acknowledgment of the inferiority of their own? Such an admission places them in an unenviable position, and one from which it is difficult for the owners of their own goods should preserve them.

Others, however, hesitate to purchase for our customers such varieties of seeds as are specialties with other Seedsmen; for as certainly as we buy one pound of sugar at 10 or one hundred and then their salesmen cry with unceasing voice, "Why, we sell to Landreth!" Is not this a humiliating effort on their part, an effort to climb up higher by belittling their own seed?

Another favorite argument of our competitors is, that "Landreth's charge their customers an increased price for their reputation as reliable Seedsmen," thus admitting that they have no reputation as reliable Seedmen to charge for. Reputation is only secured when deserved, and only attained by selling the best goods. When they have secured a reputation for good seed, if they ever do, then their prices will be the same as ours, and they in turn will be accused of charging for their reputation by those who have it yet to make. If the character of Seeds carried their value upon their face, as cotton, sugar and other staple goods, the charge would amount to nothing, but unfortunately the character of Garden Seeds cannot be determined by inspection, or otherwise, until it is too late to be of any use. It sometimes happens that we are shut out for a season, but we are able to hear from customers with words to the effect: "My Garden was a perfect failure last year, as my local merchant was induced to lay in a stock of cheap seed. If I cannot get your seeds at home I will order them from you by mail. The BEST is certainly the CHEAPEST."

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.
GORDONSVILLE, VA. This is the forty fifth year I have planted Landreth's Seeds.

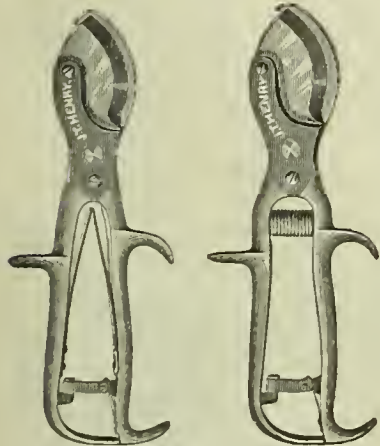
Waters' Improved Tree Pruner.



The thin blade of this pruner passes through the limb so easily that the grain is uninjured and the bark left smooth. It is supported on both sides by the steel hook, which guides and prevents it from turning from the straight line of the cut, or doubling over small twigs. The lever at the lower end is connected by a steel rod, with the blade, in such a way as to give great power. On poles 4 to 12 feet long.

Price from \$1.75 to \$2.40 each.

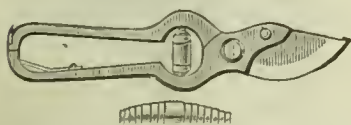
Henry's Hand Pruning, or Sheeps Toe Shears.



All of the many styles of hand pruning shears are very useful in the garden, farm or nursery. They are easily carried and available at all times and for all kinds of pruning. The Henry Shears are made with refined malleable iron handles, and cast-steel blades. Each blade is separately tempered. Several styles are made, some with spiral springs and some with straight brass springs.

Price, spiral spring, 75cts.; straight, 50cts.

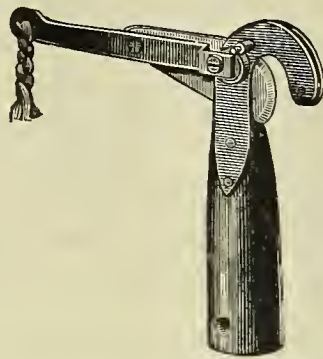
Hand Pruning Shears, Telescope Springs.



These are hand-forged solid steel. Cut with ease. Several sizes are made. One is nickel-plated, weighs only three ounces, and small enough to carry in the vest pocket. Very convenient for ladies' use.

Price \$1.25

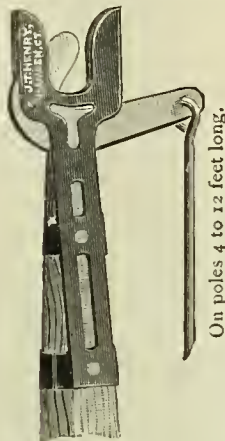
Lee's "Telegraph" Tree Pruner.



Is a modified form of the Waters' Pruner. There is a steel coiled spring throwing out the blade. The socket has a thread on the inside to screw on to a pole or handle.

Price \$2.00

Henry's New Tree Pruner.

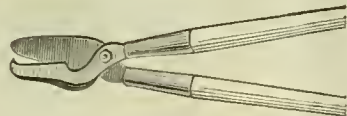


On poles 4 to 12 feet long.

This pruner commences the cut on the upper side of the limb, instead of the under. It can be pushed to the limb with ease and makes a powerful cut. Poles from 4 to 12 feet long.

Price from \$1.75 to \$2.40 each.

Branch or Lopping Shears and Hedge Trimmer, Mellhenny Pattern.



These shears are strongly made, and the peculiar shape of the blades adapt them equally to cutting large branches or small twigs. Handles 30 inches long.

Price \$1.50

Grass Shears.



In shape like sheep shears, with 7/8-inch blades. Very convenient for trimming and cutting grass on small places. Made with or without spring. We have also the ordinary sheep shears of the best quality.

Price, with springs, \$1.40; without springs, \$1.15.

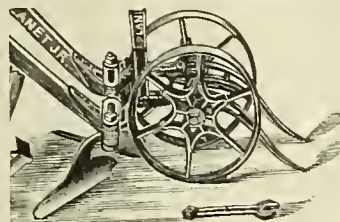


Branch or Lopping Shears, Sylvan Pattern.

The extended finger is curved at nearly a right angle to the cutting blade, making a guard and rest to protect the shears in low pruning and for hooking out canes and brush after being cut. Made of the best cutlery steel, well tempered and warranted. Weighs 2 1/2 pounds.

Price \$1.40

Planet, Jr., Wheel Hoe.



Made with single or double wheel. A number of attachments are used to adapt them to different purposes.

Price, single \$5.50
" double 7.00

Shaw's Hedge Trimmer.



This is a machine having knives on a bar in shape and motion like a field mower, except that there are two sets of knives vibrating against each other. Operated by two handles.

Price \$4.00

Ladies' Pruning Shears.



Neatly finished handles with brass ferrules; blade 6 inches long. Used for light trimming.

Price \$1.25

The Philadelphia Hand Pruning Shears.



Constructed with a powerful draw-cut blade; spiral lever springs, adjustable to any desired power. Easy action, strong cutting power.

Price \$1.75

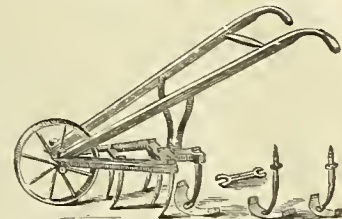
Hand Pruning Shears, Seatate Pattern.



All steel; very strong and durable.

Price \$2.00

Lee's Wheel Hoe.



This we consider one of the best, if not the very best, hand cultivator made. With it a boy 12 years of age can do the work of four men. In the truck garden, when the rows are close, it is invaluable. Like the Horse Hoe, it shaves and leaves the weeds on the surface to die, thus avoiding a repetition of the work.

Price \$5.00

Lee's Horse Hoe.



This implement is a thorough eradicator of weeds. The teeth in front loosen the soil, whilst the hoes follow and shave off the weeds, leaving them on the surface to die.

Price \$10.00

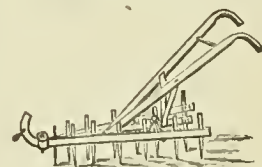
Gem of the Garden Cultivator.



The cut represents the Single Wheel Cultivator. There is also a Double Wheel Gem. They are light and handy.

Price, single \$4.25
" double 5.00

Diamond Tooth Garden Harrow and Cultivator.



The frame is of iron. The teeth are diamond-shaped, with a small steel cultivator tooth forged on one end. The teeth are movable, and, by changing their position, can be made to answer a variety of purposes.

Price \$4.00

New Ogee Shears.



These shears are made with double hawk-bill blades, operating one against the other. Four sizes.

Price \$1.15 to \$1.40

