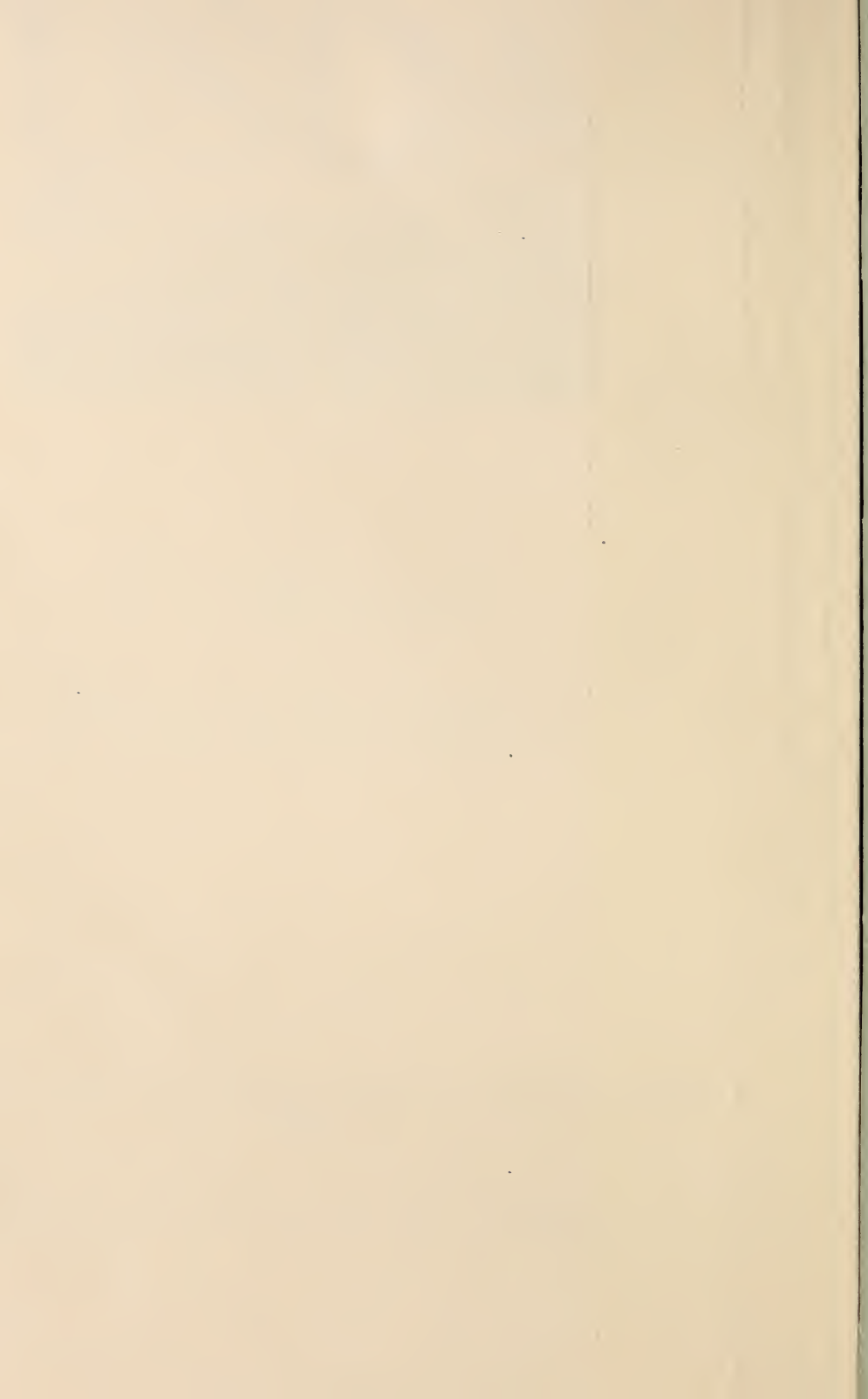


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6261  
1879

HARRIS'

MORETON FARM SEEDS.

—♦♦♦—  
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH HARRIS,

MORETON FARM,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

E. R. ANDREWS, PRINTER, ROCHESTER.

# TALKS ON MANURES,

By JOSEPH HARRIS, M. S.,

MORETON FARM, - ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Price \$1.50. Prepaid by Mail to any Address.

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

"Talks on Manures," is the title of a new book, a copy of which we have just received from the publishers, the Orange Judd Co., of New York. The high standing and popularity of the author, Joseph Harris, of Moreton farm, Rochester, N. Y., as an agricultural writer, and the great and growing importance of the subject discussed make this work one of peculiar interest to American farmers. The author of "Walks and Talks," it is safe to assume, has something to say when he writes. There is probably no man in the United States better qualified than Mr. Harris to write a treatise on manures. He has worked a large farm, improved it, raised improved stock and done much practically, as well as with his pen, toward the agricultural progress of the country. *Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.*

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

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

# THE PIG.

REARING, BREEDING, MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT.

By JOSEPH HARRIS,

MORETON FARM, - ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Price, Prepaid by Mail, \$1.50.

"Harris on the Pig," is a new and valuable book. It is written by one intimately acquainted with the subject, and knows well how to treat it. Mr. Harris takes all the different approved breeds into his category and treats them with discrimination, fairness and excellent judgment. *Hon. Lewis F. Allen in American Agriculturist.*

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

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

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

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE  
CATALOGUE  
OF  
MORETON FARM SEEDS,  
FOR 1879.

A Select List of Choice Varieties of Fresh Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds, Potatoes, &c.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH HARRIS, - Moreton Farm, - ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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IT is sixteen years since I commenced to grow seeds. But this is the first year that I have issued a catalogue. I fear it will be a poor one, but I shall try and comfort myself with the reflection that no one will be asked to pay anything for it. I propose to send it free of all charge, prepaid by mail to any and all of my friends who desire it.

I hope my seeds will prove to be fresher and better than my catalogue.

I have been an agricultural writer for twenty-nine years. My first article was written on this farm and appeared in the *Genesee Farmer* for October, 1850. My friend, James Vick, was then the publisher of the paper—and never was there a better friend or a better editor. In 1851 he run up the circulation of the paper to 50,000 copies, and the following year he put my name in the paper as one of the editors. I have been writing ever since. I have been connected editorially with the *Genesee Farmer*, the *Rural New Yorker*, *Albany Cultivator* and *Country Gentleman*, and *Hearth and Home* and the *American Agriculturist*. I have also written a book which the publishers, somewhat to my annoyance, called “Harris on the Pig,” and last year I wrote another book called “Talks on Manures.”

I feel, therefore, that I am not altogether unknown to the farmers of the United States. But I come before them now, not as a writer, but as a Seed Grower, and a Seed Seller. I want my friends and correspondents to try my seeds. And I should also esteem it a particular favor if those of my friends who receive this catalogue would aid me in distributing it among their neighbors and acquaintances.

I propose to sell good fresh seeds at reasonable prices.

It may be thought strange that in a catalogue of Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds, I should include Cotswold Sheep and Essex Pigs. But I am a farmer as well as a seed grower.

Seed growing can be profitable only on land that is clean and rich. I have spent much time and labor in underdraining and killing weeds, and my sheep and pigs have helped to make the land rich. I have fed them well and they have afforded me fair profits and rich manure. I think I can make manure cheaper than I can buy it. In point of fact, however, the seed grower will find that after he has made all the manure possible he can still use artificial fertilizers to great advantage.



Seed growing requires not only much care and patient waiting, but a large amount of labor per acre. This is very costly, and can only be afforded on the best and richest land. In raising ordinary farm crops, it will be readily perceived that those crops which require the greatest amount of labor per acre are the crops which we can least afford to raise on poor land. The more labor a crop requires, the more important it is to make the land rich enough and clean enough to produce a large yield per acre.

I hope, therefore, to be excused for saying a good word for my sheep and swine. They have enabled me to make large piles of manure and these in their turn have enabled me to raise seeds which I hope will prove eminently satisfactory to my customers.

I do not make any extravagant claims for my seeds. I do not guarantee the seeds. If I send a farmer a few bushels of Six-rowed Barley I will not warrant that there may not be a few kernels of two rowed barley in it, or even an occasional oat. But I will send a sample to any one wishing to examine it, and will *guarantee that* the barley sent shall be as good as the sample.

I guarantee my seeds to this extent. If they are not what I represent them to be I will *refund the money paid for them*.

I guarantee my seeds to be fresh, pure and good. But we all know that even good, pure seeds sometimes fail to give a satisfactory crop. For instance, here is a letter just received:

CURWINSVILLE, Clearfield Co., Pa., January 21, 1879.

JOSEPH HARRIS :

*My Dear Sir:*—In the spring of 1875, I bought 4 lbs. of your Mangel Wurzel seed. But I did not succeed in raising a single root.

It was late when I ordered the seed, and my ground was not in the best order, but I think the main cause of my trouble was the dry weather. It set in dry a few days before planting and continued dry so long that the seed failed to germinate. However, I waited till near the end of June, when I plowed the patch and sowed it with oats, which grew splendidly and I fed it off the last of September with milch cows.

I was very sorry for this failure, as I have always been a great reader of agricultural papers, but not so my neighbors, and my Mangel experiment was closely watched and my failure set down as one of my agricultural humbugs. But I want you to send me some more seed in the spring, as I want to try it again, and I would like you to give me some definite information concerning them.

I also want a barrel of Thornburn's Late Rose potatoes and a bushel of some *early kind* that you can recommend. You will please quote prices on potatoes and Wurzel seed.

I take the liberty thus to address you, as I look upon you as one of my old teachers. I commenced taking the American Agriculturist in 1863, and I have taken it ever since. I look upon its editors as men from whom I could receive safe counsel. I have read *every one* of your "Walks and Talks on the Farm," some of them several times over, and I often wish that I had them in book form so that I could keep them as a book of reference.

Yours with much Respect,

MILES WALL.

This is a very sensible letter and I take the liberty to publish it as illustrating the risks a seed grower must of necessity encounter. The Mangel seeds failed, and Mr. Wall's neighbors thought, doubtless, that I was a "humbug." But Mr. Wall, like a sensible man, proposes to give my seeds another trial. I think that anyone can see that my reputation, not only as a seed grower but as an agricultural writer is at stake, and that I must be something less than a man if I am willing to lose both by knowingly sending out seeds that are not what I represent them to be. The fact is that the seed I sent Mr. Wall in 1875 *was* good, fresh seed. I grew it myself from carefully selected plants, and I sowed on sixteen acres that year precisely similar seed to that sent to my customers. Some of the seed on three or four acres, failed to grow, but on the remainder of the field I had a splendid crop.

Possibly, if I had bought the seed I might have blamed the seed grower, as it was, I came to the conclusion that it was owing in part to drouth and to too deep planting.

All I can say is, that I know what a disappointment and loss it is to prepare and manure and plant a field, and then have the crop fail from poor seed, and that I will try hard to send out *only* good, fresh, reliable seed—just such seed as I sow or plant myself.

### CHEAP FREIGHT—CHANGE OF SEED.

A *change of seed* is often very advantageous. A farmer in Minnesota may have as good barley as we have here in Western New York, and yet it may pay him to send here for his seed, and it might pay me to send to Minnesota for my seed barley—and in fact I sometimes do so. Our potato growers also find it very important to get a frequent change of seed.

The remarkably low rates for freight render a change of seed from one section to another far less costly than formerly.

Express rates are also much reduced. But when heavy farm seeds, such as Barley, Beans, Potatoes, &c., are ordered by the two bushel bag or barrel, it is entirely safe to send them as freight, and far cheaper. I will endeavor to secure as low rates as possible, and send them by some of the fast freight lines.

### SEEDS SENT PREPAID BY MAIL.

I expect to do nine-tenths of my business through the mail. The postage law allows a package of seeds, not over 4 lbs., to go by mail at one cent per oz., or 16 cents per lb. I will send seeds at the prices named in catalogue, prepaid by mail to any address.

### THE SAFE DELIVERY OF THE SEEDS GUARANTEED.

The Post Office Department is not responsible for the safe delivery of mail matter. The Express Companies are responsible, but whether sent by mail or express, *I guarantee the safe delivery of the seeds* in good condition. Should the seeds fail to arrive after a reasonable time has elapsed after sending the order, I hope my customers will notify me of the fact, and I will duplicate the order free of all charge. Or should any of the packages be broken open I will replace the lost seed without charge. I am very anxious not only to furnish my friends and customers good, fresh seeds, but to deliver them in good order and with as little trouble and risk to them as possible.

### HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Money by draft or Post Office order may be sent at my risk. Or any sum not exceeding ten dollars, may be sent by *registered letter* at my risk.

Money not exceeding one dollar, may be sent in an ordinary letter at my risk.

### SENDING SEEDS BY EXPRESS C. O. D.

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

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

GARDEN SEEDS IN CONNECTION WITH FIELD SEEDS, SENT  
AS FREIGHT.

The postage on seeds is 16 cents a pound. This I prepay. But if any of my friends wish the seeds to come by freight or express at their charge, they can deduct 16 cents a pound from the price. If a barrel of potatoes is ordered, or a bag of barley, I can put into the barrel or bag any seeds that may be wanted, and the whole will go as freight at very low rates. From the price of the seeds given in the catalogue deduct 16 cents a pound, or if the matter is left to me I will add seeds fully equal to the sum I should otherwise have to pay in postage. For instance, James Andrews orders

10 lbs. Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel seed, .....	\$ 7 00
1 lb. Early Blood Turnip Beet, .....	70
3 lbs. Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip Beet, .....	2 10
1 lb. Wethersfield Red Onion Seed, .....	75
2 lbs. or 1 quart Wax or Butter Bean, .....	70
1 lb. or 1 pint Early Valentine Bean, .....	30
1 lb. or 1 pint Large Lima Bean, .....	35
1 lb. or 1 pint Scarlet Runner Bean, .....	30
4 oz. Early York Cabbage, .....	60
4 oz. Winingstadt Cabbage, .....	1 00
4 oz. Stone Mason Cabbage, .....	1 00
4 oz. Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage, .....	60
1 oz. Early Paris Cauliflower, .....	1 25
1 oz. Lenormand Cauliflower, .....	1 00
1 lb. Early French Short Horn Carrot, .....	1 00
1 lb. Long Orange Carrot, .....	1 00
1 lb. Large White Belgian Carrot, .....	75
2 oz. Incomparable White Celery, .....	40
1 lb. or 1 pint Early Minnesota Sweet Corn, .....	25
4 lbs. or 2 quarts Stowell's Evergreen, Corn, .....	1 00
1 lb or 1 pint Charley's Pop Corn, .....	25
1 oz. Cress, .....	10
1 oz. Early Russian Cucumber, .....	15
1 oz. White Spine Cucumber, .....	8
4 oz. Kohl Rabi, .....	60
4 oz. Deacon Cabbage Lettuce, .....	25
1 oz. Early Christina Nutmeg Melon, .....	12
2 oz. Prolific Nutmeg Melon, .....	24
4 oz. Black Spanish Water Melon, .....	25
1 paper Green Citron, for preserves, .....	5
1 paper Parsley, .....	5
1 lb. Parsnip, .....	75
4 lbs Early Kent Peas, .....	1 00
4 lbs. Waite's Caractacus Peas, .....	1 20
8 lbs. Champion of England Peas, .....	2 00
3 lbs. Extra Early Vermont Potatoes, .....	1 00
3 lbs. Snowflake Potatoes, .....	1 00
3 lbs. Brownell's Beauty Potatoes, .....	1 00
3 lbs. Compton's Surprise Potatoes, .....	1 00
3 lbs. Jones No. 4 Potatoes, .....	1 00
3 lbs. Perfection Potatoes, .....	1 00



3 lbs. Genesee County King Potatoes, .....	\$1 25
1 paper Round Red Turnip Radish, .....	5
1 " " White Turnip Radish, .....	5
1 " New French Breakfast Radish, .....	5
1 " Long Scarlet Radish, .....	5
2 oz. Early Bush Scollop Squash, .....	20
2 oz. Summer Golden Crook Necked Squash, .....	20
4 oz. Hubbard Squash, .....	60
8 oz. Marblehead Squash, .....	1 20
1 oz. Hubbard's Curled Leaf Tomato, .....	20
1 oz. Hathaway's Excelsior Tomato, .....	40
1 oz. Gen. Grant Tomato, .....	30
1 lb. Strap-Leaved Red Top Turnip, .....	75
1 lb. Imperial Purple Top Swede Turnip, .....	75
73 lbs. Prepaid by Mail, .....	\$41 19
Less Postage on 73 lbs. at 16 cents per lb., .....	11 68
By Express or Freight, .....	\$29 51

It will be seen that if Mr. Andrews' order was sent by mail it would come to \$41.19, on which I should have to pay \$11.68 postage. If sent by freight or express, at Mr. Andrews expense, all that he need send me is \$29.51.

I wish this matter clearly understood. I am anxious to please my customers and will do anything I can to accommodate them. Those who are sending for a barrel of potatoes or a bag of barley, can have seeds sent in the barrel or in the bag at a saving to them of 16 cents per lb.

Take another case:

William Atkinson orders:

1 oz. Conover's Colossal Asparagus, .....	\$0 10
4 oz. Early Valentine Beans, .....	10
4 oz. Wax or Butter Beans, .....	12
4 oz. Large Lima Beans, .....	15
1 oz. Extra Early Bassano Beet, .....	8
4 oz. Dewing's Blood Turnip Beet, .....	25
4 oz. Long Smooth Blood Red Beet, .....	25
1 oz. Early York Cabbage, .....	15
1 oz. Fottler's Improved Brunswick Cabbage, .....	40
4 oz. Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage, .....	60
1 paper Early Paris Cauliflower, .....	15
1 paper Large Lenorman's Cauliflower, .....	15
½ oz. Walcheren Cauliflower, .....	50
1 oz. Early Short Horn Carrot, .....	10
1 oz. Long Orange Carrot, .....	10
1 paper Incomparable White Celery, .....	5
1 paper Minnesota Sweet Corn, .....	10
1 paper Stowell's Evergreen Corn, .....	10
1 paper Charley's Pop Corn, .....	10
1 paper Cress, .....	5
1 paper Extra Early Russian Cucumbers, .....	8
1 paper Early Green Cluster Cucumbers, .....	5
1 paper White Spine Cucumbers, .....	5
1 paper Improved Long Green, for pickles, .....	5

1 paper Purple Egg Plant, .....	\$ 5
1 paper Kohl Rabi, .....	5
1 paper Paris White Cos Lettuce, .....	5
1 paper " Deacon " Cabbage Lettuce, .....	5
1 paper Early Christina Musk Melon, .....	5
1 paper Prolific Nutmeg Musk Melon, .....	5
1 paper Green Citron Musk Melon, .....	5
1 paper Mountain Sweet Water Melon, .....	5
1 paper Black Spanish Water Melon, .....	5
1 paper Green Citron, for preserves, .....	5
1 paper White Mustard, .....	5
1 paper Wethersfield Red Onions, .....	5
1 paper Danvers Yellow Onions, .....	5
1 paper Extra Double Curled Parsley, .....	5
1 paper Parsnip, .....	5
1 paper Large Bell Pepper, .....	5
1 pint Early Kent Peas, .....	25
1 pint Waite's Caractacus, .....	30
1 pint Champion of England, .....	25
1 paper Red Turnip Radish, .....	5
1 paper White Turnip Radish, .....	5
1 paper New French Breakfast Radish, .....	5
1 paper Long Scarlet Radish, .....	5
1 paper Summer Spinach, .....	5
1 paper Early Bush Scollop Squash, .....	5
1 paper Summer Golden Crooked Neck Squash, .....	5
1 paper Hubbard (Winter) Squash, .....	10
1 paper Marblehead Squash, .....	10
1 paper Hubbard Curl-Leaved Tomato, .....	5
1 paper Hathaway's Excelsior Tomato, .....	5
1 paper Gen. Grant Tomatoe, .....	5
1 paper Strap-Leaved Turnip, .....	5
1 paper Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga Turnip, .....	5
57 Papers and Packages, .....	\$6 23

The 57 papers of seed ordered by Mr. Atkinson will weigh about 10 lbs., and the postage will be \$1.60. But it so happens that Mr. Atkinson lives near an office of the American Express Company, and I can send this box of seeds to him prepaid for 75 cents. Instead of sending them by mail, therefore, I shall put in *one dollar's worth more seeds* and send them *prepaid* by express to his address.

This can often be done, and I hope all my customers will give their nearest Express office and what company is doing the business. It is much better to send by express than by mail unless the distance is very great, or the person ordering them lives at a place remote from the express office.

I have for years sent pure bred Essex pigs and Cotswold sheep by Express to nearly every State in the Union, and am assured by the Express Company, that they will carry my seeds at their very lowest rates.

In ordering seeds, therefore, please give, 1st—The *Post Office* address, County and State. 2nd—The nearest Express office, and whether it is the American Express Co., or the United States Express Co., or whatever Company it may be.

I will *prepay the Express charges*, and guarantee the safe delivery of the seeds.

## GETTING UP A CLUB.

LAST year, some of my friends in ordering seeds for themselves, spoke to their neighbors and got up a club. The plan is an excellent one, and I should be very glad if my friends would do the same thing this year. I will do everything I can to facilitate the work, so that the person getting up the club shall have little trouble. If it is thought best, the seeds for the different members of the club can be put up in separate packages, with the name written on the outside; then, all these packages can be put into a box and sent by Express to the person getting up the club. When it arrives, he will open it and find the packages all done up separately and ready to hand out to the different members of the club.

On Potatoes, Barley, Beans, Corn &c., by the bushel or barrel, I can make no discount from the published rates; but on Garden Seeds, and on Mangel Wurzel, Beets &c., by the ounce or pound, I will allow the following discount to those getting up a club:

When the order (not including Potatoes, Barley &c., by the bushel or barrel) amounts to \$5.00, a discount of 5 per cent. When the order (not including Potatoes &c., by the bushel or barrel) amounts to \$10.00, 10 per cent. discount.

When the order amounts to \$20.00, as above, a discount of 15 per cent.

When the order amounts to \$30.00, as above, a discount of 20 per cent.

When the order amounts to \$50.00, or over, a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

To illustrate, Mr. Comar gets up a club for Moreton' Farm Seeds. He speaks to his neighbors and ten of them conclude to take, on the average, \$5.00 worth of seeds each, or \$50 in all. The seeds are put up in separate packages, addressed to the different members of the club, and on receipt of (\$50, less 25 per cent.) \$37.50, the box of seeds will be sent *prepaid by Express* to the person getting up the club, who will hand them over to the respective members.

*No seeds will be sent on commission.* Sending seeds on commission, to be returned if not sold, is the ruin of the seed business. Let farmers and gardeners ask themselves what becomes of these old seeds? I propose to send my customers good, fresh, reliable seeds, and in such quantities as they may need for this season's use. I will do everything in my power to accommodate them. I sell seeds for cash, and sell them cheap. The money must accompany the order, in whole or in part.

If a person getting up a club does not wish to pay for the seeds till they arrive, he may do this: Send on one-quarter of the money with the order, and the seeds will be sent by Express and the balance of the money can be paid to the Express Company. If the order amounts to \$20, or more, I will pay the cost of collection. In other words, if one of my friends gets up a club, for, say thirty dollars worth of seeds, and sends *five dollars* with the order, the seeds will be sent prepaid by Express, marked, "C. O. D. \$19," and I will pay the return charges for collection.

This may need a little explanation. When a person gets up a club for seeds amounting to \$30, I allow a discount of 20 per cent. This amounts to \$6.00. In other words I send thirty dollars worth of seed for twenty-four dollars. Five dollars are sent with the order, leaving nineteen dollars due. And so we send the seeds prepaid by express, marked C. O. D., \$19., and I pay the return charges on the money.

### ORDER EARLY.

I should esteem it a favor, if my friends would send in their orders as early as possible. I hope to be able to send seeds the same day the order is received, but the earlier the orders are received the less likelihood is there of delay.



## CATALOGUES FREE.

I should also esteem it a favor if my friends who propose to get up a club would notify me of the fact. If they wish additional catalogues, they will be cheerfully sent, together with any information that may be desired.

I have tried to be as explicit as possible. I am very anxious to have my friends try my seeds. I am selling them very cheap, and my only hope of profit is to get my friends to help me introduce my seeds into their neighborhood. I make two requests: 1st.—Try my seeds yourself. 2nd.—If you can get up a club, however small, I shall esteem it a favor, and will do all I can to merit your confidence. Orders will be filled promptly and to your satisfaction. If you wish more catalogues, they will be cheerfully sent free of all charges.

Orders for members of a club need not all be sent at once.

The appropriate discount will be allowed on all additional orders.

## ORDERING SEEDS NOT IN THE CATALOGUE.

I grow no other seeds than those mentioned in the Catalogue. But if any other varieties are desired, I shall take pleasure in doing all I can to fill the order.

## FARM SEEDS, POTATOES, &amp;c.

My prices on farm seeds and potatoes are as low as they can be afforded. Some of the large seedsmen, who have in past years bought my seed potatoes, would take my whole crop and pay me nearly as much as I am charging for them by the barrel. The varieties are true to name. There is not one on the list that I did not get from "head-quarters."

## CHEAP COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

I offer a few of the *very best* kinds and varieties of Annual Flowers. I desire to call special attention to them. The list is not large; it includes nothing that is not deserving of a place in every garden.

I feel sure that the seeds will be found satisfactory. They are fresh and good, and very cheap.

It will be seen that I offer collections of flower seeds at greatly reduced rates.

Collection No. 1 contains papers of eight of the choicest varieties of Annual Flowers, the catalogue price of which is 85 cents. It will be sent, prepaid by mail, to any address, on receipt of 50 cents.

Collection No. 2 contains eleven kinds and eighteen varieties of the choicest and best Annual Flowers grown. Catalogue price, \$1.80. The whole of this splendid collection of Flower Seeds will be sent, prepaid by mail, to any address, on receipt of \$1.00.



# SELECT LIST

OF

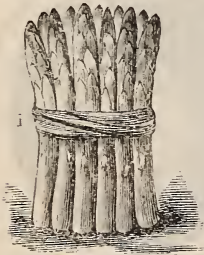
# MORETON FARM

## *Vegetable Seeds.*

THE following List of Vegetable Seeds will be found to contain everything that will ordinarily be wanted in a good garden, and there is in it nothing that is undesirable. If you are in doubt what to select, order a packet of *everything* on the List.

### ASPARAGUS.

Every farmer might easily have a grand Asparagus bed. Sow the seed this Spring in rows, fifteen inches apart, in rich, mellow soil. Keep the bed free from weeds by the frequent use of the hoe. Next Spring set out the plants in a deep, well-enriched soil, in rows three feet apart, and two feet apart in the rows. It took me several years to learn how to raise good Asparagus. The



mistake I made was in setting out old plants and in setting them *too thick*. If I was going to set out a large bed for marketing I would mark out the land with a corn marker, three and a half feet each

way, and set out the plants where the rows cross. The ground should be rich and mellow, and a little well rotted manure raked into each hill before setting out the Asparagus roots will be of great benefit. Keep the land entirely free from weeds by the frequent use of the cultivator and hoe. The more manure you use and the cleaner you keep the land, the larger and better will be the Asparagus. An annual dressing of salt, say two lbs. to the square rod, will be found beneficial.

Asparagus, Conover's Colossal, the largest and best. Per oz., 10 cents; per paper, ----- 5

### BEANS.

Beans will do well in any kind of soil, if it is well drained, mellow and rich. My own plan is to select a warm, sandy soil, in a sheltered situation, for the early Bush Beans and for the Large Lima Pole Beans. Plant half the seed early, or as soon as the soil is dry and warm. You may lose the crop by frost, but it is worth while running a little risk. Plant the other half of the seed a week or ten days later.

The Bush Beans will do well in hills fifteen inches apart each way, and four or five beans in each hill, and they are easily kept clean by the hoe. If a horse hoe is used mark the rows one way two feet or two and a half feet apart, and drop one seed to each two inches in the row, or in hills a foot apart and four or five beans in each hill. Cover two inches deep, with fine, mellow soil.

Plant the Large Lima Bean in hills four feet apart each way. Make a large hole two feet in diameter and eighteen inches deep and put into it a good shovelful of rich manure and work it into the soil till the soil and manure are level with the surface. Then put in the poles, which should be six feet long, and set five or six beans in a circle, five or six inches from the pole and cover with two or three inches of warm, fine, mellow soil. Some good gardeners are particular to plant Lima beans with the eyes down.

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

**Wax, or Butter**, the best and most popular variety; pods solid, stringless, tender and almost transparent; it cannot be too highly recommended. Per pint, 35 cents; per paper, ..... 12

**White Kidney or Royal Dwarf**, one of the best beans for succotash or for shelling green or dry; also unsurpassed for baking. Hardy, medium early and very productive. Pint, 30 cents; per paper, ..... 10

**POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.**

**Speckled Cranberry, or London Horticultural**, a very useful and popular variety; excellent for snaps in the green state and also for shelling. Per pint, 40 cts.; per paper, ..... 12

**Large Lima**, the most delicious bean in the world. Per pint, 40 cents; per paper, ..... 15

**Scarlet Runner**, useful and ornamental; very popular in England; grows from eight to ten feet high and produces a constant succession of scarlet flowers and delicious string beans; often used to form a quick growing and ornamental screen. Per pint, 35 cents; per paper, ..... 12

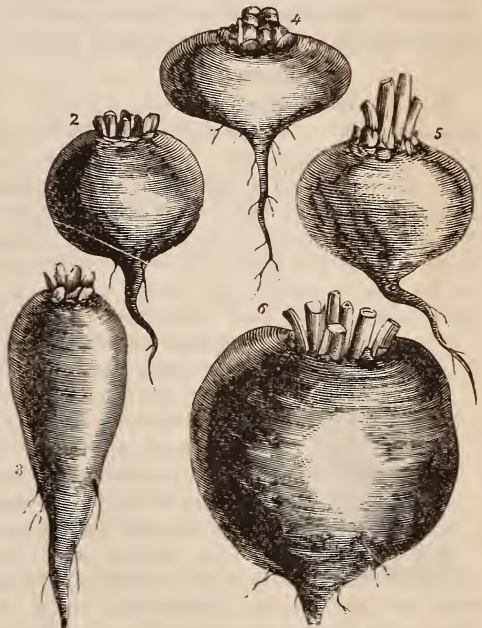
**BEETS.**

In the garden, drill in beets in rows fifteen inches apart. In the field, or where the horse hoe is used, drill in rows two and a half feet apart. The soil can hardly be made too rich or too mellow for beets. Sow as early as the soil can be got into good condition. Sow the seed thick in the rows, say one seed to each inch, and thin out the plants as soon as the leaves are two inches high and use them for "greens." In a week or ten days later, begin to thin out the beets that are large enough for the table. If this is done judiciously, a small plot of beets will furnish a great supply. The beets, however, will be larger and of better quality if thinned at the start to six or eight inches apart, and the land frequently hoed and kept free from weeds. Two pounds of superphosphate to the square rod, sown broadcast before drilling in the seed, or afterwards, will be found excellent for beets.

**Beet, Egyptian Blood Turnip**, early and delicious when young; later in the season no better than Bassano, and sometimes not as good. I find it very difficult to raise the seed of this variety. Per lb., \$1.00; per ¼ lb., 30 cents; per oz., 10 cents; per paper, ..... 5

**Extra Early Bassano**, (Fig. 4), the standard variety for home use; early, tender and delicious. Per lb., 70 cents; per ¼ lb., 20 cents; per paper, ..... 5

**Early Blood Turnip**, (Fig. 2), the most popular early variety for market; handsome, tender and of excellent quality; it



does well in all sections and is more extensively grown throughout the United States and Canada than any other beet; it grows rapidly and is soon fit for the table; and when sown late it keeps well and is valuable for Winter use. Farmers and milkmen should grow it largely. See Agricultural Seeds. Per lb., 70 cents; per ¼ lb., 20 cents; per paper, ..... 5

**Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip**. (Fig. 5). This excellent variety is earlier than Blood Turnip, but not so dark colored; grows more out of the ground; excellent for the table, for home use and a

profitable variety to grow for market or for feeding to milch cows in summer, autumn and early winter. See Agricultural Seeds. Per lb., 70 cents; per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cents; per paper,..... 5



**Long, Smooth, Blood Red**, (Fig. 7), this is the best and most popular of the long beets, either for market or for home use. Per lb., 70 cents; per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cents; per paper, ..... 5

**Imperial Sugar**, (Fig. 3). I have grown this variety more or less for 17 years; it is the sweetest of sugar beets, easily raised, and, considering the amount of sugar it contains, quite productive. Per lb., 70 cents; per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cents; per paper,..... 5

**MANGEL WURZEL, OR STOCK BEETS.**

These immensely productive beets are grown almost exclusively for stock. Their true place is in the field, where they can be kept clean by the use of the horse hoe. But they may, nevertheless, be profitably grown in the garden. Make the land very rich. Drill in the seed in rows fifteen inches apart, as early as the soil can be properly worked, but not earlier. As soon as the plants appear, clean out the weeds between the rows with a hoe, and a few days later, hoe again, and at the same time thin out the plants in the row, leaving only one plant in a place and not nearer than eight inches apart. After the plants get fairly started there is no further trouble. If the land is rich enough it is an easy matter to grow, when sown as thick as here stated, 100 bushels on 10 square rods, or say, a piece of land 5 rods long and 2 rods wide. A milch cow will be very grateful for these mangels in the Spring, and show her gratitude in the pail and in the churn. Drill in not less than one pound of seed on 20 square rods, or at the rate of 8 pounds per acre.

Taking into consideration early maturity, nutriment, keeping qualities, the smallness of the leaves, the handsome shape of the bulbs and the ease with which they can be harvested, I can confidently recommend the variety of Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel which I have been raising for many years. I know of nothing that is equal to it and should be glad if all my friends would give it a trial.

**Harris' Improved Yellow Globe Mangel**, raised exclusively for my own use for many years; it is thoroughly acclimated and has the smallest leaves and roots of any mangel. I improved it by selecting from my crop of many thousand bushels each year, a few of the very best bulbs and setting them out for seed. For the sake of introducing this excellent variety I reduce the price this year to 70 cents per pound; sent prepaid by mail to any address in the United States or Canada. Per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40 cents; per  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25 cents; per oz. 8 cents; per paper,..... 5

**Long Red**, the best and most productive of all the long varieties of mangels; requires deep, rich soil. Per lb., 70 cts.; per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40 cents; per  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25 cents; per oz., 8 cents; per paper,..... 5

**Carter's Orange Globe Mangel**, (Fig. 5). One of the best English Mangels. I would like my friends to try this Mangel in comparison with Harris' Yellow Globe Mangel. I have grown them side by side. I think Carter's Orange Globe grows more vigorously, and the bulbs are a little larger. But Harris' Yellow Globe Mangels are smoother, with less roots and top. They *keep better* and are, I think, more nutritious. At any rate, they are more juicy, crisp and firmer in April, May and June, than Carter's Yellow Globe or Lanes' Imperial Sugar, and the sheep and lambs eat them with a greater relish. There can be no doubt on this latter point. Still, Carter's Orange Globe is an excellent variety, and well worthy of more extensive cultivation. Per lb., 70 cts.; per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cts.; per paper,..... 5



### CABBAGE.

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

Drill in the Cabbage seed in rows fifteen inches apart. The land should be rich and mellow, and if dressed with superphosphate at the rate of two pounds to the square rod. It will push forward the young plants rapidly and thus lessen the risk of injury from the "fly" or beetle. Keep the ground *well hoed*.

In my own garden I use the horse hoe as much as possible and I drill in the Cabbage seed in rows two feet or two feet and a half apart, and keep the land clean and mellow by the frequent use of the horse hoe.

When the plants are large enough to set out and your land is ready, select, if possible, a rainy day, and run the cultivator *very deep* between the rows of young Cabbage plants. Let the teeth of the cultivator go as deep as the roots of the plants, and, if necessary, go through the rows two or three times, and let a boy get on the cultivator and press it down deep enough to get below all the roots and make the soil very soft and mellow. We then get a stone-boat and drive along the outside row and the men take up the plants, with as much earth as possible adhering to the roots, and place them in an upright position on the stone-boat and as thick and compact as possible. When the load is full, drive it to the pump and pour on water enough to completely saturate the soil. Then drive to the field and set out the plants. If you have good men and are with them yourself, you will find that setting out twenty or thirty thousand Cabbage plants is not so much work as might be expected.

An ounce of seed will produce from 1500 to 2000 plants.

Seed is cheap, and it is little trouble to drill it in. Last year, if I had drilled in another pound of Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage seed, costing only \$2.00, I should have had 30,000 more Cabbage plants to have set out and it would have been several hundred dollars net profit to me.

One of our most successful market gardeners, sows his Cabbage seed with his Onions and Carrots. He did this at first simply to show where the rows were, so that he could use the hoe before the Onions and Carrots were out of the ground. But he found, that not only did it accomplish this object, but he got splendid Cabbage plants, and this without any injury to the crop of Onions and Carrots. He sows early Cabbage with the Onions, because Onions are usually sown earlier than the Carrots. The late varieties of Cabbage or Cauliflowers he sows with the Carrots.

He sows his Onions and Carrots in rows fifteen inches apart, with a seed drill set so as to cover the seed about an inch deep. After the Onions and Carrots are sown, he goes over the land again with the drill set to drop the Cabbage seed on the surface in the marks left by the drill. The roller presses the seed into the drill marks and that is all that is necessary. The Cabbage seed is sown *thin*, using the smallest hole in the drill that will allow the seed to pass.

The Cabbage seed comes up in a few days, or from ten days to two weeks ahead of the Onions. As soon as the Cabbage show where the rows are, he goes through with a hoe or hand cultivator. The Cabbage plants are allowed to grow till they are five or six inches high, when they are pulled and transplanted where they are intended to remain.

The Onions and Carrots are sown thick, and the pulling of the Cabbage plants thins out a few of them and does good rather than harm.

In regard to varieties, much depends on circumstances: If you are raising early Cabbage for market, and sow the seed in the Fall and set out the plants in the Spring, the Early Jersey Wakefield is the most profitable variety. But, if you sow the seed in the



Spring and wish the Cabbage for your own use, there is nothing better in my judgment than *Early York*.

There is no advantage in raising *Early Wakefield* unless you get them very early. As soon as the larger varieties come into market, no one wants the *Early Wakefield*.

For a second early Cabbage, there is nothing better than *Harris' Shortstem Drumhead*, or *Fottler's Drumhead*; but both these varieties require rich land. If your land is not rich and you want the Cabbage for your own use, the *Winningstadt* will give better satisfaction.

For a general crop, either for market or for feeding out on the farm, I would sow an ounce or two of *Stone-Mason* and a pound of *Premium Flat Dutch*.

ivation; good for Summer, Autumn and Winter use. Per oz., 25 cents; per paper, 10

**Fottler's Drumhead, or Improved Brunswick**, a large, handsome, second early variety; excellent for home use or for market; can be grown also as a Winter variety. Per oz., 40 cents; per paper, 10

**Harris' Shortstem Drumhead**, second early; large heads; very white, crisp and solid. I grow it both as a Summer and Winter variety. It is a very profitable market kind to follow the *Jersey Wakefield*. I have only a small quantity of seed, raised from a few of the best selected heads. Per oz., 50 cts.; per paper, 10

**Stone-Mason**, (Fig. 7), a very hardy Winter variety; sure to head; good quality; it sometimes rots at the stem, but out



On rich, strong land, the *Stone Mason* does as well as the *Flat Dutch*, and is of better quality; but on light land or a sandy loam, the *Premium Flat Dutch* will usually prove the most profitable and productive variety.

**Cabbage, Early York**, the earliest and best Cabbage for home use, but too small and too good for market. Per oz., 15 cents; per paper, 5

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

**Winningstadt**, conical; second early, coming immediately after *Early York* and *Early Wakefield*; much larger and sure to head; excellent quality; one of the very best Cabbage for general cul-

ture of 25,000 I raised this season there was not more than a dozen so affected; it is a profitable market variety. Per oz., 25 cents; per paper, 5

**Premium Flat Dutch**, (Fig. 6), excellent quality; good size; one of the very best late Cabbages; sure to head, and the head very firm and tender. It is the most profitable of all Cabbages for market late in the Autumn. I think the seed I offer will be found unusually good. Try it. Per lb., \$2.00; per ¼ lb., 60 cents; per oz., 20 cents; large paper, 5

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

**Red Pickling**, very fine. Per oz., 40 cents; per paper, 10

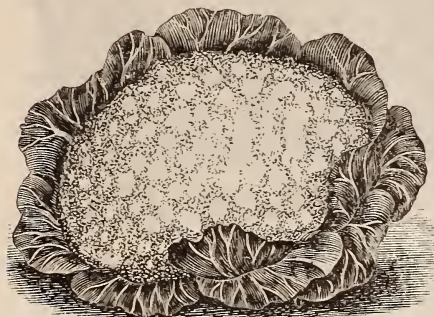
## CAULIFLOWERS.

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

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

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

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



the cold frame should not be too rich. Then set them out on *very rich* land. It is almost impossible to make the land too rich for early Cabbage or early Cauliflower. The manure should be well rotted and thoroughly worked into the soil. A ton of manure to two square rods is none too much, and if a teaspoonful of superphosphate is applied to each plant and mixed thoroughly into the soil immediately in contact with the roots, you may expect a great crop.

For the main crop of Cauliflowers, sow the seed in the open ground about the time you plant corn, or from ten days to two weeks earlier. Select good, warm, rich soil and spade it deep, and rake it till very fine

and mellow. Scatter on it broadcast, two or three pounds of superphosphate to the square rod and sow the seed in rows fifteen inches apart, and run a hand roller over the bed or make it smooth and firm by tapping it with the back of the spade. Sow three or four seeds to the inch, so that the black beetle can eat half the plants and still leave them thick enough.

Hoe frequently and suffer not a weed to grow. Thin out the plants to three inches apart and set them out before they begin to crowd. You want good, strong, stocky plants, with short stems and a good bunch of fine roots. Set in rows two and a half or three feet apart, and two feet in the rows.

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

**Cauliflower, Early Paris**, I have grown this variety for over a quarter of a century. When good seed can be obtained we need nothing better. It is very early and very good; and, if sown late, it is a useful variety, for the late or main crop, being more likely to head in an unfavorable season than the larger and later kinds. Per oz., \$1.25; per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 70 cts.; per paper, .....

15

**Erfurt Earliest Dwarf**, the earliest and most popular new variety; short stem; large, white head; tender and delicious. Per oz., \$1.75; per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 90 cents; per paper, .....

20

**Large Lenormand**, the largest and best for the late or main crop. I raised 3,000 head of this variety the past season and with better results than any other kind I have ever grown. Try it. Per oz., \$1.50; per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 80 cents; per paper, .....

20

**Walcheren**, very popular, very hardy and very good. Per oz., \$1.00; per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 60 cents; per paper, .....

15



### CARROTS.

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

Last year I sowed a large patch of Early Shorthorn Carrots, in rows fifteen inches apart. They were sown with a drill and came up very thick—and the weeds came up thick also. The harvest came on unusually early. Work was very pressing. It was impossible to find time to weed the carrots. We hoed them once or twice, and abandoned them. After harvest, we hoed them once more and pulled out a few of the biggest weeds. The land was very rich, the Carrots thick in the rows, and when we came to gather them I found, much to my surprise, a *great crop of Carrots*.

I do not advocate this kind of negligent cultivation, but it has taught me one lesson. Let the land for Carrots be made as rich as possible; sow the seed thick, and keep the weeds well hoed out between the rows, and the Carrots will do a good share of their own weeding. In other words, a thick crop of Early Shorthorn Carrots, sown in rows on rich land will smother the weeds in the rows, provided the weeds between the rows are kept down by the free use of the hoe.

We used to think it was absolutely necessary to hoe corn—now we do nearly all the work with a cultivator. If the land is rich and the cultivator is used frequently, and is run close to the rows of corn, so that not a weed is suffered to grow between the rows, the corn will grow so rapidly that it will smother the weeds in the hill or row of corn.

I have always thought it necessary to weed Carrots, but it may be that we shall find that rich land and good cultivation between the rows will enable us to dispense with much of the back-breaking labor of weeding.

Sow thick, say one pound of seed to 2500 feet of row, or 50 rows 50 feet long.

A skillful man can run the hoe so close to the rows of Carrots that he can thin out the Carrots where they are much too thick and kill the weeds with little or no finger work.

For early table use, sow the Early French Shorthorn as soon as the land can be got into

good condition in the Spring. But the main crop need not be sown so early. Wait till the land can be got into the best possible condition and you have got rid of the first crop of weeds. Sow about the time you plant corn, or a week earlier. If the land is not very rich, sow Peruvian Guano or superphosphate at the rate of two or three pounds to the square rod.

I harvested my crop of Carrots last year by allowing them to remain in the land till we had frost enough to crust over the surface soil. Then go along the rows and strip off the leaves by the handful, rapidly. An energetic man can strip off four fifths of the leaves nearly as fast as a slow man would walk.

We then pulled out the Carrots with potato hooks and pitched them into bushel baskets, one man to a basket, and piled them in heaps in the field, just as we do potatoes.

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

The work can be done in one-tenth of the time required to twist the leaves off each Carrot separately. Certainly this is the case when you have a thick crop of Shorthorn Carrots. With the Large White Belgium Carrot there would not be so much gained by this plan. My crop of Carrots will remain in the pits till wanted for the horses or milch cows, when a cart load or two will be taken into the root cellar.

**Carrot, Early French Short Horn.**  
For table use no other Carrot can compare with this. Short; nearly as thick at the bottom as at the top; very tender, delicate and delicious, and so nutritious as to be well worth raising for stock. Per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents; per paper, ----- 5

**Long Orange,** good for market, for stock and for the table, for the field and for the garden. Per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents; per paper, ----- 5

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

## CELERY.

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

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

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



CELERY—BOSTON MARKET.

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

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

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

The great point is to keep in the moisture. The plants in the bed should be taken up with care, so as to retain as much moist earth about the roots as possible. Trim the leaves a little and set out the plants in the row or trench six or seven inches apart and press the earth very firm about the roots.



The best way to keep celery **INCOMPARABLE DWARF** is to dig a narrow trench, on dry land, like an underdrain. You want a sharp bright spade, so as to cut a clean trench. Then put in the celery, as shown in the accompanying illustration, standing up as it grew. Place the celery plants two or three side by side, or enough to fill the trench. Press the roots firm together, and if any soil remains on the roots, so much the better. The soil will help to keep the celery fresh and sweet and prevent decomposition during warm weather in winter.



When the celery plants are all in, cover the trench with boards, running lengthwise of the trench. We usually put on the top and sides of the boards, some bundles of corn stalks, and cover the whole with leaves, straw, or any



other material that will keep out frost. I usually plow several furrows on each side of the trench. Loose, mellow soil is a good non-conductor of heat. In this way I find no trouble in keeping celery.

**Celery, Turner's Incomparable Dwarf**

**White.** For my own use I grow this variety exclusively; I know of nothing better. It is of dwarf habit and is sure to blanch; it is white, crisp, solid, handsome and delicious. Per oz. 20 cents; per paper, -----

**Boston Market,** a favorite with market gardeners. Per oz. 25 cents; per paper, -----

**Sealey's Leviathan,** very large, white, solid and excellent flavor. Per oz. 20 cents; per paper, -----



**Turnip Rooted Celery.** I either do not know how to raise celeriac or turnip rooted celery, or it is not worthy of much attention; it is useful, perhaps, for flavoring soup, &c. Per oz. 20 cts.; per paper, -----

**CORN, SWEET.**

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

than the soil six or eight inches deep, and it is a mistake to turn up this cold soil for early corn.

A little superphosphate in the hill or row will give the corn a start and favor early maturity. My own plan is to plant early corn in rows 3½ feet apart, and three or four kernels of corn in hills, 15 or 18 inches apart in the row. Plant half your Early Minnesota seed just as soon as the land is in good condition, and a week later plant the other half. And at the same time plant some Russell's Prolific.

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

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

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

**Moore's Early Concord.** (Fig. 3). A little later than Russell's Prolific, but thicker and larger; a very popular variety in New England, and well worthy of more extensive cultivation. Per pint, 30 cts.; per paper, -----

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

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

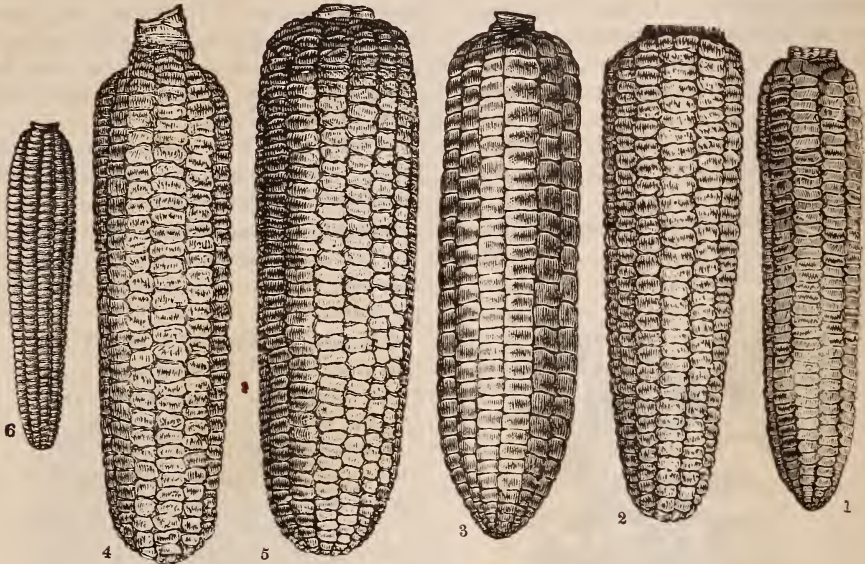
For price by the peck or bushel, see Agricultural Seeds.

**PARCHING OR POP CORN.**

**Charley's Pop Corn.** (Fig. 6). I have paid very little attention to this kind of corn. "Charley," however, has a variety that he raises for his own use, and he claims that there is nothing better. It certainly pops well and is very white and handsome. I gave him a sandy knoll on the farm and he planted the whole to pop

corn and had a capital crop. He gives me the stalks, which are fine and of excellent quality, and he kindly offers to sell me all the corn my customers may want. Send for a paper and let the boys try it. Per quart, 50 cents; per pint, 30 cents; per paper, ----- 10

**Water Cress.** Shown at the right hand of the illustration, is a delicious salad. It can be grown in a moist soil, but it flourishes best in a ditch or stream where there is shallow, running water at least a part of the year. Per oz., 50 cents;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 30 cents; paper, ----- 10



**CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS.**

**CUCUMBERS.**

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

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



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

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

I find superphosphate an excellent manure for cucumbers. Put a tablespoonful in each hill and mix thoroughly with the soil at the time of planting. Keep the land free from weeds. The sooner you cut the cucumbers



the less will the vines be exhausted. If you allow even one cucumber to go to seed it will greatly reduce the productiveness of the vines.

**Cucumber, Early Russian.** This is the earliest cucumber; grows from three to four inches long; hardy and productive. Per oz. 15 cents; per paper,----- 8

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

**Early White Spine.** (Fig. 3). Good size, straight, handsome; good flavor and very productive. It is a very popular market variety as the cucumbers keep fresh and green and do not turn yellow. There is no better variety for both market and family use. Per oz. 8 cents; per paper, 5



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

**EGG PLANT.**

There is no difficulty in raising this delicious vegetable in the open air, after you have got the plants. But the plants must be raised in a hot bed or in boxes in the house. Sow the seed in this latitude the first or second week in April; set out the plants in the garden the first or second week of June, in a loose, warm soil, in rows three feet apart and two feet in the rows. Select a warm, sheltered situation, and keep the ground mellow and free from weeds. Hill up a little as the plants grow and keep off the potato bugs.



**Egg Plant, New York Improved,** very large, early and hardy; best for the northern States. Is much larger and of a deeper color than the old variety, and far superior in

every respect. Try it. Per oz. 60 cents; per paper, ----- 10

**KOHL RABI.**

This is classed among the "root crops," such as beets, mangels, turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c. In point of fact, however, it has many of the properties of the cabbage as well as of the turnip. Its root or "bulb" is entirely out of the ground. It has all the qualities of the Swede turnip or ruta бага, and possesses several decided advantages in addition. It is grown precisely like the turnip, but it will stand our dry climate far better. It is very nutritious; cows and sheep are very fond of it and, unlike turnips, it does not impart any unpleasant flavor to the milk or butter.

Its cultivation is similar to that of the turnip, with this exception: It should be sown earlier—say about the same time we sow beets or mangels. It has one advantage



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

I am not myself in the habit of transplanting Kohl Rabi, preferring to sow it in rows where it is intended to remain and then thin out the plants 12 inches apart as we do turnips and mangels. But it may be well to state that the plants can be transplanted as safely as cabbage. We give an illustration of the plants on the preceding page.

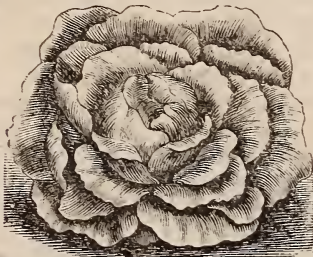
#### Kohl Rabi, Large Green or White.

Per lb. \$1.75; per oz. 15 cents; per paper, 5

### LETTUCE.

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

In our dry, hot climate, the cabbage varieties for ordinary cultivation are deservedly preferred. Living near me, is an industrious German woman, who some years ago was



LETTUCE—CABBAGE.

left a widow with several young children. The relatives of the husband tried to get the small farm away from her, but with the advice and assistance of my friend and neighbor "the Deacon," the widow was enabled to hold the farm, and since then she has been a very successful and prosperous market

gardener. She is especially noted for her large, fine lettuce, for which, no matter how overstocked the market may be, she always manages to find customers willing to pay her a good price. She is very careful to save her own seed from the best plants, and has done so for years, till she has now undoubtedly got a very superior lettuce. Out of gratitude to the Deacon, she has from year to year given him a little of the seed, and the Deacon has always beaten me in lettuce. I never quite liked to acknowledge this. I was obliged to admit that he had larger and handsomer heads of lettuce than any to be found in my garden, but then, as to quality, as tastes differ, there was a chance for argument! And so the matter has stood. Finally the widow was kind enough to give me a little of her selected seed also, and I am obliged to admit that I have never raised any lettuce that gave so much satisfaction. On this farm it goes by the name of the



LETTUCE—COS.

"Deacon's Lettuce." I do not know that it has any other name. If it is an old kind, as it may be, it has been undoubtedly greatly "improved" by the careful cultivation and persistent selection of the widow.

I have raised a little of the seed from the best plants, and now offer it to my friends and customers for trial. I think it will not disappoint them.

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

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



**Cabbage Lettuce—"The Deacon."**

A large, hardy, vigorous, handsome lettuce, sure to head, and tender, buttery and good flavor. Per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00; per oz. 30 cents; per paper, .....

**Early Curled Silesia.** This is valuable for its earliness. It does not head, but affords crisp, good flavored leaves for salad in a very short time after sowing. D deservedly popular. Per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75 cents; per oz. 20 cents; per paper, ..

**Malta Drumhead, or Ice Cabbage.**

Very large and every way excellent; one of the earliest and best of the cabbage varieties that is sure to head. Fine flavor, crisp and tender. Per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75 cents; per oz. 20 cents; per paper, .....

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

I have raised fine Melons in this way, but it is more work than farmers are willing to bestow. The glass has to be shaded when the sun is very high and hot, and ventilation



**Cos Lettuce—Paris White,** best and most popular of the Cos lettuce; to bleach it, tie up the heads. Per oz. 25 cents; per paper .....

**MANGEL WURZEL.**

See Beets, and also Agricultural Seeds.

**MELONS.**

Much time and skill can be spent in growing Melons, or they can be grown with little more labor than is required to put the seed into the ground and afterwards keep the land free from weeds.

must not be neglected. Still, it pays well for the labor, when the labor is a pleasure and a recreation.

But, ordinarily on a farm, where the land is abundant, the better plan is to put in a large patch of Melons and trust to a favorable season for a good crop. Select a warm, light, mellow soil, in the sunniest and most sheltered part of the garden or field. Make the hills four feet apart. Put in a little well rotted manure and work it thoroughly into the soil. Then put in a dozen or more seeds, and when they are well started, thin them

out, leaving not more than four plants in a hill. Keep down the weeds and draw up a little soil around the plants, making a good flat hill. A tablespoonful of superphosphate in each hill, well mixed with the soil, will be found of great benefit.

**MUSK MELONS.**

**Nutmeg**, (Fig. 1.)—One of the oldest and best melons, medium size; flesh green and of fine flavor. Per oz., 15 cents; per paper, .....

**Musk Melon, Early Christina**, the best early Melon; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, and good flavor. Per oz., 12 cts., per paper, .....

**Prolific Nutmeg**, (Fig. 4), this is our favorite Musk Melon; when well grown it is unsurpassed in sweetness and flavor; fruit medium size; netted; flesh firm, green and thick. I have some very choice seed which I can confidently recommend. Try it. Per ¼ lb., 40 cents; per oz., 12 cents; per paper, .....

**Green Citron**, a very popular market Musk Melon; fruit nearly round but flattened at the ends; deeply ribbed; skin green and thickly netted; flesh green, thick, very juicy, and of the richest and sweetest flavor; an abundant bearer and very hardy. Per oz., 12 cts., per paper, .....

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

**Cassaba**, (Fig. 3.)—A very large, oblong and delicious melon; one of the very best. A little later than the Prolific Nutmeg, and far larger. It is the largest musk melon grown, but with me sometimes deficient in flavor. Per oz., 15 cents; per paper, .....

**WATER MELONS.**

**Water Melon, Mountain Sweet**, (Fig. 6,) one of the earliest and best Water Melons; a long, oval variety; large, productive and hardy; rind very thin; flesh scarlet and solid to the center; a very popular market variety. Per ¼ lb., 25 cents; per oz., 10 cents; per paper, .....

**Black Spanish**, (Fig. 5,) this is one of the most satisfactory varieties; fruit large, roundish; skin dark and ribbed; flesh deep red, firm, fine grained, sweet and delicious flavor. I know of nothing better. It is hardy, very productive, and, if it has half a chance, is sure to mature its fruit. Per ¼ lb., 25 cents; per oz., 10 cents; per paper..... 5

**CITRON—For Preserves.**

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

**Green Citron—For Preserves**, (Fig. 7,) round, smooth, striped and marbled with light green; very handsome, hardy and productive. Per ¼ lb., 40 cents; per oz., 12 cents; per paper, .....

**MUSTARD.**

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

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



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

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



**ONIONS.**

Those who grow Onions for market, understand the business and it is not necessary for me to say anything about it, and those who have had no experience should content themselves the first year with a comparatively small patch, manured and cultivated to the best of their ability.

Onions are a very profitable crop, provided you have, 1st, well-drained, clean land; 2nd, a little experience and a good deal of common sense, and, 3rd, be sure of the necessary labor to hoe and weed the crop.

I have raised good Onions on a "blowing sand," on a moist, black, mucky soil, on the heaviest clay, and on soils ranging all the way between. On the clay there are comparatively few weeds, but the best of preparation is needed to get the Onions in early and give them a good start before the dry, hot weather sets in. If I was obliged to raise Onions on a clay soil, I would under-drain it; lime it at the rate of one bushel to the square rod; plow it as often as possible when dry, and never when wet. Roll, harrow and cultivate, and then plow again, the more the better. Put on fifty tons of manure per acre in the Fall, and spread it on the land and let it lie exposed all Winter, or, better still, work it into the surface soil with a harrow and cultivator. Do this work while the land is dry, and the next Spring cultivate and harrow the land and drill in the seed without plowing.

But it is better, all things considered, to select a lighter soil. You will have more weeds, but if you keep the land clean, the crop will be more satisfactory. On the sandy soil, I should at first plow in the manure, the more, the richer, and the more thoroughly decomposed the better. And then to give the plants an early start, I would apply a liberal dressing of artificial manures.

The earlier Onion seed can be sown in the Spring, the better. We drill in the seed at the rate of five or six pounds per acre, in rows fifteen inches apart. I like to sow thick, because a thin, gappy Onion crop is an aggravation. If the plants are thick, it is less trouble to weed, and it is rare that the crop is so thick that much thinning out is required. If the land is rich enough, the Onions will

grow and bottom in clusters and push each other sidewise, one Onion will ride on top of two others, with its roots running down between them to the soil underneath. The practice of thinning Onions is now nearly obsolete.

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

**Onions, Wethersfield Red,** for market, taking into consideration hardiness and vigorous growth, keeping qualities and the yield per acre, the Wethersfield Red is the most profitable variety; at any rate, it is the variety I would recommend to those who have had little experience in growing Onions for market. Per lb., 75 cents; per ¼ lb., 20 cents; per oz., 8 cents; per paper, ..... 5

**Danvers Yellow.** This has been my standard variety for the past sixteen years; it yields well, keeps well and sells well; it is a round, handsome, yellow Onion; mild, firm and of excellent flavor. My crop of seed this year is light and I am obliged to charge \$1.75 per lb. for it; per ¼ lb., 50 cents; per oz., 15 cents; per paper, ..... 8

**White Globe.** A large white Onion, about the size of Danvers Yellow; mild and very sweet; grown largely at the South and does equally as well at the North. Per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents; per paper, ..... 10

**PARSLEY.**

In private gardens Parsley is sown on a warm border, where it can remain for two years, or till the new crop sown the next Spring is large enough to use. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart, and five or six seeds to the inch. The seed is remarkably slow in germinating and should be sown as early in the Spring as possible. A good plan is to sow half the seed dry, and take the other half and soak it in hot water, say 120°,



for forty-eight hours. Then sow as above.

One or the other sowing will probably grow. The ground should be made as rich and mellow as possible. If you have no old Parsley in the garden for use this Spring, sow a little seed in the hot-bed or in a window box in the house. Transplant when the ground is warm.



Parsley, Extra Double Curled, the handsomest and best. Per oz., 10 cents; per paper,----- 5

**PARSNIP.**

Of all root crops the Parsnip is the most delicious. It is very nutritious, more easily raised than the Carrot and can remain in the ground all Winter without injury. Sow as early in the Spring as the land can be got into perfect condition, but not earlier. A good crop can be obtained if not sown till June, but it is better if sown earlier. The Parsnip will do well either on clayey or sandy land, provided it is well drained, deep and rich. It can hardly be made too rich. I have raised enormous crops on land which received the water from a sheep yard. The Parsnips were very large, smooth and of excellent quality. I mention the fact, not to commend the practice of letting any of the manure be carried off by our heavy rains, but to show that Parsnips do not object to rich land.

Sow in rows fifteen inches apart. Sow thick, say three seeds to an inch. The seeds are slow to germinate and you must hoe the moment the rows can be traced. Hoe once

or twice before you weed or thin out. A skillful man can do most of the weeding and thinning out with a small hoe. Thin out to about four inches apart.

**Parsnip, Long Hollow Crown.** I have raised this for many years, both for stock and for the table. It is large, sweet, tender and very productive; there is nothing better. Per lb., 75 cents; per ¼ lb., 20 cents; per oz., 8 cents; per paper,----- 5

**Long Dutch.** A well known and popular variety. Large, long, smooth, of good quality for the table, and very productive. Per lb., 70 cents; per ¼ lb., 20 cents; per oz., 8 cents; per paper,----- 5

**PEPPERS.**

It is desirable to start pepper plants in a hot bed and transplant as soon as the ground is warm and all danger of frost is over. Peppers, however, may be successfully raised by sowing the seed in the open ground at the same time cucumbers and melons are planted. Sow in rows 15 or 20 inches apart, and thin out the plants to 12 or 15 inches apart. Select the dryest and warmest soil and a well sheltered southern exposure.



**Large Bell Pepper, or Bull-Nose.** Per ¼ oz. say 1000 seeds, 10 cents; per paper,----- 5

**Cayenne Pepper,** very pungent; the Cayenne pepper of commerce. Per ¼ oz. 10 cents; per paper,----- 5

**PEAS.**

The peas I offer are not of my own growing, but I feel sure they are pure and excellent. We cannot grow seed peas in this section owing to the ravages of the "Pea bug" or beetle. I confess to a weakness for green peas. I want them every day from the middle of June till sweet corn puts in an

appearance—and I have them! I will tell you why. A seed grower does not like to pay retail prices for his seeds, and so, in order to get wholesale rates, instead of ordering “a pint of peas” I order a peck. I have tried varieties without number, but the variety which gives the most satisfaction is the one that is sown by the peck and not by the pint! If a farmer will sow a peck of Early Kent or Waite’s Caractacus, and a peck, or if he is blessed with a good sized

soil enough thawed out to cover the peas, say three or four inches. Mark out the rows three and a-half to four feet apart. Make the rows four or five inches wide, and three or four or five or six inches deep, and scatter in it some good superphosphate or other artificial manure, say a tablespoonful to each foot, but two or three times the quantity will do no harm. Mix this with the soil with the hoe and rake, and then sow the seed. Sow the early peas *very thick*. The old rule is “not to let any two peas touch each other,” but they may come pretty near it, say from a quarter to half an inch apart in a row four inches wide.

If the land is in good working condition, sow the Champion of England at the same time—at any rate, sow part of them at this time, and the remainder a week or so later. It is a great mistake to sow late peas late. If you want to sow peas late, sow some early variety. Late peas sown late are almost sure to mildew in this climate.

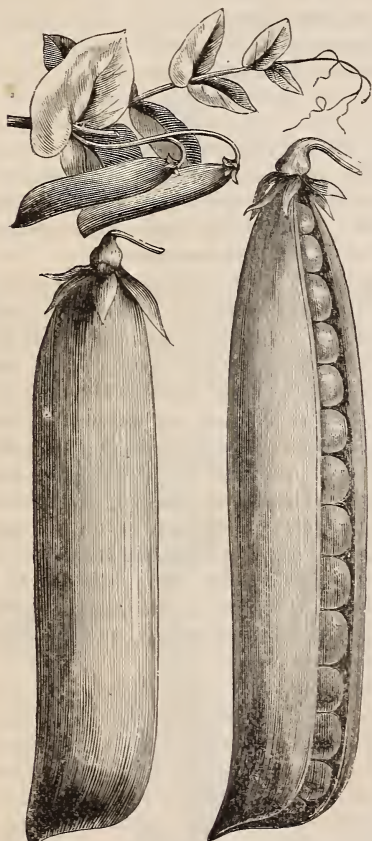
Of the Dwarf Peas, *McLeans Little Gem*, is unquestionably the best variety. It is a decided acquisition. It is a wrinkled, sweet, fine flavored, delicious Pea. Does not need poling.

**Peas, Extra Early Kent**, the standard early variety for market; popular; earliest and every way excellent; grows about 2½ feet high; if sown in double rows does not need poling. Per quart, 50 cents; paper, ----- 10

**Waite’s Caractacus**. I have tried this variety side by side with many of the earliest and most popular sorts, and found it as early as any other, and of better quality; the pods are large and well filled. I know of no better sort for home use. It is productive and of excellent quality. Per quart, 60 cents; paper, ----- 10

**McLean’s Little Gem**. A dwarf variety that does not need poling; very early; keeps green for some time; sweet; wrinkled, with a fine marrowfat flavor. Per quart, 60 cents; paper, ----- 10

**Extra Early Premium Gem**. A dwarf variety; dark colored; luxurious foliage; a wonderfully productive and excellent Pea. It is a “dwarf Champion of



family, a half bushel of Champion of England, he need not trouble himself about varieties except for the pleasure of testing them.

Early peas especially, require rich land. It is better to manure the land the fall previous. I generally plant on land that has been heavily manured the year previous for celery. Then sow as soon as there is



England." I cannot recommend it too highly. Per quart, 70 cents; paper, --- 15

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

### POTATOES.

For early potatoes in the garden, select warm, dry soil, and make it rich. Then plant in rows two feet apart and put the sets one foot apart in the row. I know of no earlier or better variety than Early Vermont. With me, it is a few days earlier than the Early Rose. The plants are more vigorous and the potatoes larger, drier and of better quality. We have not for years missed having new potatoes for dinner on the 4th of July, and sometimes a few days earlier.

The best second early potato for the garden is the Snowflake. It is of splendid quality, remarkably handsome, yields well and keeps well. It will stand rich land and heavy manuring.

For early potatoes, I plant small or medium sized potatoes *whole*. I keep all my seed potatoes in *pits* during the winter. Early potatoes kept in the cellar are almost certain to throw out sprouts in February or March. This weakens them. Those in pits retain all their vitality and when taken out and kept in a warm, sunny room for sometime before planting, they will start and grow several days earlier than those which have been in the cellar all winter. "Greening" seed potatoes by exposure to the sun is a desirable practice. It makes them start earlier and stronger.

**Extra Early Vermont.** Per lb., prepaid by mail, 40 cents; 3 lbs., prepaid by mail, \$1.00; by Express or freight, peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$1.75; 1½ bushel, \$2.50; one barrel, \$3.50.

No charge for bags or barrels. I quote 1½ bushels, for the reason that we can use an ordinary two bushel grain bag.

**Snowflake.** Medium early, and also an excellent winter potato. Good size, productive, very white and handsome; of the very highest quality. Same price as above.

**Brownell's Beauty.** Exceedingly large; a little later than the Snowflake; a good and very productive variety for sandy land, but last year rotted somewhat on the clay; is a very promising medium or late potato, to take the place of the peachblow. Same price as above.

**Compton's Surprise,** a medium early potato; skin reddish purple, flesh white; has a spreading habit of growth like the Peachblow; yields well and the tubers are of the very highest quality in the spring and late into summer. Same price as above.

**Genuine Thorburn's Late Rose.** I have grown this variety largely for some years; I found them a very productive and profitable potato till last year; except on very rich land, planted early, and the best of cultivation, they were, last year (1878), almost a total failure. Another year they may do as well as ever. Same price as above.

**Jones' No. 4.** One of my men while digging this variety last fall, said "some years ago we had a potato that was called *A Thousand in a Hill*, and this reminds me of that variety." *It produced a heavier crop than any other kind in the field*, and was entirely free from scab or disease of any kind. The potatoes are a rich looking white color, very smooth and handsome; the only objection to them is that unless the land is very rich they produce so many in a hill that the tubers are a little below average size. The quality is excellent. They are certainly well worthy of general trial, especially on rich land. Same price as above.

**Perfection.** I got this variety last year from Mr. John W. Lounsbury, of Conn., the originator. He has raised a great many seedlings and he pronounces this one decidedly the best. I paid him \$18 per barrel for the seed. It is a large, handsome potato, ripening about the same time as the Snowflake. It is a vigorous grower, of good quality, and *very productive*. It is well worthy of trial. Per lb., prepaid by mail, 40 cents; 3 lbs., prepaid by mail, \$1.00; by express or freight, peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$2.50; 1½ bushel, in two bushel bag, \$3.75; barrel, \$6.00.

**Genesee Co. King.** Of all the varieties of potatoes I have grown, this is my favorite. I think it will take the place of the Peach-



blow. It is a remarkably vigorous grower and *almost* bids defiance to the bugs, especially if you use Paris Green seasonably and judiciously. The potato nearly resembles the White Peachblow. It is of a light pink color, nearly round, with rather deep-set eyes. It is two weeks earlier than the Peachblow and will yield more than double the number of bushels of marketable potatoes per acre.

Per lb., prepaid by mail, 50 cents; 3 lbs., prepaid by mail, \$1.25; by Express or freight, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00; 1½ bushels, \$6.00; barrel, \$8.00.

**RADISH.**

New land, or a soil containing more or less vegetable mould, is best for radishes. To have them in perfection they must grow rapidly. The soil should be light, warm and mellow. For an early crop, select a well-sheltered spot in the garden with a south-eastern exposure. Prepare the soil the fall previous by careful spading, working in a liberal dressing of well decomposed manure. Do not spade the land in the spring,

that the black beetle or "turnip fly" will do them comparatively little damage.

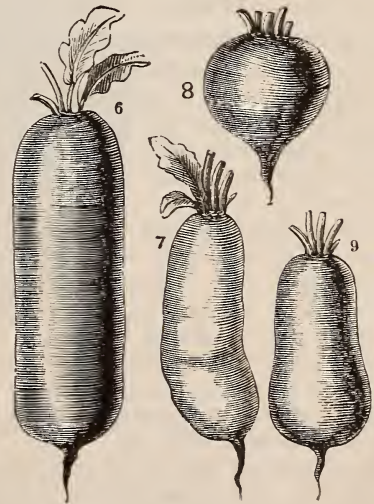
It is a good plan to sow a little Radish seed on the Asparagus bed. The land is rich, and the Radish will not hurt the Asparagus.

**Round Red Turnip Radish.** An excellent variety; round, good size; quick grower, crisp, tender White flesh and good flavor. Per lb. \$1.00; oz. 10 cents; per paper, ..... 5

**Round White Turnip Radish.** (Fig. 1). Similar to the above, except that the skin is white and not so pungent. It is an excellent radish. Per lb. \$1.00; oz. 10 cents; per paper, ..... 5

**Rose Olive-Shaped Radish.** (Fig. 2). Oval; about one and a-half inches in length, very crisp, tender and mild flavor. Excellent. Per lb. \$1.00; oz. 10 cents; per paper, ..... 5

**New French Breakfast.** (Fig. 3). Scarlet with white tip; a delicious and beautiful radish. Per lb. \$1.00; oz. 10 cents; per paper, ..... 5



but work it mellow with a hoe and rake and drill in the seed in rows wide enough apart to admit the use of the hoe. Two or three lbs. of superphosphate to the square rod worked into the land before sowing the seed will be found exceedingly beneficial. It will push the young radish plants forward so rapidly

**Long Scarlet Short-Top.** (Fig. 5). Six inches long; a favorite with the market gardeners. Per lb., 75 cents; oz., 10; per paper, ..... 5

**Long White Naples.** (Fig. 4). An excellent variety for growing late in the season. Per oz., 10 cents; per paper, ..

**WINTER RADISH.**

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

Sow in July or August, in rows 15 inches apart. The land should be rich, fine, moist and mellow. Keep the radishes well hoed and free from weeds. The quality of the radish depends much on rapid growth. Preserve them for winter use in pits in the garden. Cover with straw and earth as you would turnips and carrots. In this way they will keep fresh and crisp. Soak them in water a few hours before eating.

**Chinese Rose.** (Fig. 9). One of the best sorts. Per paper, ..... 10

**Chinese White Winter.** (Fig. 7). A little larger than the Chinese Rose. White and crisp. Per paper, ..... 10

**Black Spanish Turnip Radish.** (Fig. 8). One of the best known winter varieties. Per paper, ..... 5

**California Mammoth White Winter.** (Fig. 6). Grown largely by the Chinese in California. Per paper, ..... 15

**SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.**

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

I like to manure the land in the Fall, and plow it in. Let the work be well done. If the soil is sandy, it is not necessary to plow again in the Spring. If of a somewhat compact character plow it again in the Spring, and harrow and roll till it is fine and mellow. If you have some good superphosphate, or guano, sow broadcast 2 pounds to the square rod, and harrow or rake it in.

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

As soon as the rows can be distinguished, go through them with a hoe or cultivator. Continue to hoe till every weed between the rows is destroyed. Then *thin out the plants,*

just as you do Turnips. I use a small hoe and leave the plants about six inches apart. Leave only one plant in a place. Hoe frequently, not only between the rows, but between the plants.

The effect of this thorough cultivation and thinning out the plants is wonderful. Try it.

**Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.** Per lb., \$2.50; oz., 25 cents; paper, ..... 10

**SPINACH.**

For Summer use, sow as early as possible in the Spring, in rows 15 inches apart. For early Spring use, Spinach must be sown early in the Autumn. Select a sheltered location. Make the



soil very rich — the richer the better. Drill in the seed in rows fifteen inches apart. Sow plenty of seed and thin out the plants from four to six inches apart in the rows. These young plants that you thin out are excellent for use. When Winter sets in cover the bed with some litter or straw. If the land is rich and the work properly done you will have a splendid crop.

**Spinach, Prickly, or Winter,** the hardiest and most popular variety for sowing either very early in Spring or in the Autumn. Per lb., 75 cts.; per ¼ lb., 20 cts.; per oz., 10 cts., per paper, ..... 5

**SUMMER SQUASHES.**

Squashes need a rich, mellow soil. Do not plant before the soil is warm, or the seed may rot in the ground. We plant summer squash about the same time as melons and cucumbers, or a few days later. The summer Bush squashes, are usually planted in hills 3½ feet apart, and a dozen or more



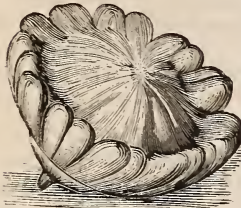
seeds in a hill. Thin out as soon as the plants begin to crowd each other, leaving three or four of the strongest plants in a hill. My own plan is to sow the summer squashes in rows 4 feet apart, and the plants



about one foot apart in the row. This allows the use of the horse hoe.

**Summer Squash, Early Bush Crook-neck.** (Fig. 4). The earliest, most productive and sweetest. Per oz., 10 cents; per paper, ..... 5

**Early Bush Scallop.** A delicious squash, nearly or quite as early as the Crookneck. It has a more compact habit of growth, and does not occupy so much land. It may be planted in



hills 3 feet apart, or in rows 3 feet apart, and the plants 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Per oz., 10 cents; per paper, 5

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

**Winter Squash, Hubbard.** (Fig. 1). The sweetest and best of all the winter squashes. Per oz. 15 cents; per paper, 5

**Marblehead.** (Fig. 2). A very profitable variety to grow, as it produces largely, is of good quality; nearly if not quite equal to the Hubbard. Per oz., 15 cents; per paper, ..... 5

**TOMATOES.**

I have known an earlier and better crop of

Tomatoes obtained from seed sown in the open ground than from plants raised in a hot bed, but *if the plants are properly managed* there is much to be gained by sowing the seed in a hot bed in March, or in a box in the window of the kitchen. As soon as the plants are two inches high, transplant and give them more room. This is very important. You want strong, hardy, stocky plants. During warm days, for a week or more before the plants are set out in the open ground, the sash may be taken off the hot-bed so as to harden

the plants. The best crop of Tomatoes I ever raised was treated in the following manner: Seed sown in hot-bed in March, in rows three inches apart, and four or five seeds to the inch. When two inches high the plants were removed to another hot-bed and set out in rows five inches apart, and the plants three inches apart in the rows. As soon as the plants began to crowd each other they were transplanted into pots and placed in the hot-bed, the pots being plunged into the soil level with the surface. This last point should not be overlooked. It



**WINTER SQUASHES.**

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

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



gives the roots of the plants the needed "bottom heat," and the heat is much more uniform than if the pots are simply placed on the top of the soil in the hot-bed. The plants were allowed plenty of air and soon were hardened off. The last week in May, the plants were set out in the open ground, in rows three and a half feet apart each way. The land was mellow and moderately rich. We made good sized holes with a spade where the plants were to be set out and then with a rake or hoe filled these holes with fine, warm surface soil and put a table-spoonful of superphosphate in each hole, and worked it thoroughly into the soil with a

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

**General Grant,** (Fig. 4.) An excellent, rather large, very smooth, round, deep red Tomato, of superior quality; medium early and ripens thoroughly. The best and most profitable Tomato for canning. Per oz., 25 cents; per paper,----- 5

**Hathaway's Excelsior,** (Fig. 3), one of the very best and handsomest varieties



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

**Tomato, Hubbard Curled Leaved,** (Fig. 6), the earliest of all varieties; medium to large in size; plant dwarf in habit; the leaves curl as though the plants were drying up, hence the remarkable early maturity of this variety. Per oz., 20 cts.; per paper,----- 5

I have ever grown. Last year my main crop consisted entirely of this kind. Large, smooth, of splendid quality; hardy and a good bearer. Per oz., 35 cents; ½ oz., 20 cents; per paper,----- 5

**Trophy,** very large, smooth, firm and solid; good color. Later than the preceding, but a good bearer and very desirable. Per oz., 40 cts.; ½ oz., 25 cents; per paper,----- 5

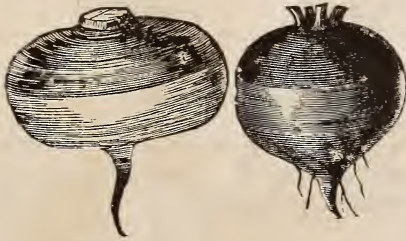
**Early Smooth Red.** (Fig. 5.) This was formerly my favorite tomato. It is early, smooth, solid and very productive, medium in size and of fine flavor. Per oz. 30 cents: per paper,----- 5

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

**TURNIPS.**

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

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



For Summer use, select a piece of rich mellow, well drained, but moist soil. Sow on it two pounds of superphosphate to the square rod and drill in the seed in rows fifteen inches apart and four or five seeds to the inch. It is necessary to sow very thick on account of the ravages of the black beetle or "Turnip fly." Thick sowing and the use of superphosphate are the best remedies for this pest.

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

For the main Autumn crop of common Turnip it is not necessary to sow till July, and we have had a good crop sown as late as the first of September. In the garden, sow any land that has just been cleared of a crop, with Turnips. But let it be plowed deep, thoroughly worked till it is moist and mellow. I am aware that it is easier to say this than to do it, but it can be done. Then *drill*

in the seed in rows fifteen inches apart, or if a horse hoe can be used, in rows two and a half feet apart. It cannot be too often repeated that superphosphate is the best of all manures for common Turnips.

The Winter Turnips or *Ruta Bagas*, must be sown earlier than the common or Autumn Turnip, and the land should be richer and the plants allowed more room. There is nothing better than well rotted manure, supplemented with superphosphate of lime. Sow the last week of May till the first of July. I have had a good crop of *Ruta Bagas* sown on the 4th of July, but it is rather too late as a rule. Drill in the seed at the rate of two or three pounds per acre,



in rows two and a half feet apart, and thin out to single plants a foot apart in the rows, or if you wish larger bulbs, thin out to fifteen or eighteen inches in the rows. Cultivate and hoe and keep entirely free from weeds.

**Turnip, Early White Flat Dutch**, the earliest of all the Turnips; size medium; grows rapidly and matures early; fine flavor, not stringy, and excellent for table use. Per lb., 70 cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cents; per paper,----- 5

**Purple Top Strap-Leaf**, (Fig 1). The best of all the Turnips for late sowing. I have had a good crop sown as late as the first of September. Excellent for the table and for market. Per lb., 70 cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cents; per paper,----- 5

**RUTA BAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIP.**

**White Sweet, or French Turnip**, large; white; solid; a good keeper, sweet and productive; excellent for the table



or for stock. Per lb., 70 cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cents; per paper, -----

**Imperial Purple Top Swede**, (Fig. 4). This is my favorite variety; I know of nothing better for the table and for stock; hardy, productive and a good

keeper. Per lb., 70 cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cts.; per paper, ----- 5

**AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS.**

Sow on a warm, mellow soil, early in the Spring, in shallow drills, wide enough apart



to admit of the use of the hoe. Hoe lightly and keep clean. Thin out or transplant to the proper distance. The following herbs should be grown in every good garden:

**Summer Savory**, (Fig. 3), per paper, 5

**Sweet Marjoram**, per paper, ----- 5  
**Sage**, " ----- 5  
**Thyme**, (Fig. 2), " ----- 5  
**Borage**, (Fig. 1), " ----- 5  
**Rosemary**, (Fig. 4), " ----- 5

**COTSWOLD SHEEP.**

*“Mapleshade Flock.”*

This justly celebrated flock of high-bred Cotswold Sheep was brought to Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y., in 1869. It was imported from the best breeders in England.

A careful record has been kept, and a complete history and pedigree of every sheep in the flock can be given. It is believed that there is no Cotswold flock of sheep in the world that is better bred, and certainly no Cotswold sheep whose pedigree is more complete, or more thoroughly established. Every sheep in the flock has a pedigree, tracing back on the side of both sire and dam, to the best and most distinguished and reliable breeders in England. Large prices were paid and great pains taken to select the very best and purest bred Cotswold Sheep that could be found in England.

Considering the high character, perfect pedigree and great value of the sheep, my prices are extremely low—ranging from \$35 to \$50 for lambs, and from \$40 to \$75 for choice yearlings and two year olds. A Catalogue and Price List will be issued in July, and sent free to all who desire it.

**JOSEPH HARRIS,**  
 Moreton Farm,  
 ROCHESTER, N. Y.



## AGRICULTURAL OR FARM SEEDS.

### WINTER WHEAT.

I do not raise any *Spring* Wheat. I have tried many varieties of *Spring* Wheat on this farm, but none of them have proved profitable. Either I do not understand its proper cultivation or this climate is not adapted to *Spring* Wheat. I may say that comparatively few farmers in this section raise *Spring* Wheat. Barley pays better. But we raise *Winter* Wheat largely. It is our main farm crop—and perhaps, on the whole, taking one year with another, the most profitable crop we raise on ordinary farm land. Last year, I raised nothing but the *Clawson* Wheat, and sold twelve hundred bushels of it for seed, at \$1.50 per bushel. The quality of our Wheat last year was not as good as usual. Owing to wet weather just as the Wheat was ripening, more or less of the grain sprouted in the head as it stood in the field. My own Wheat was affected in this way, but I made two tests by planting fifty kernels in a flower pot and placing fifty kernels in moist flannel. In the former case, forty-eight kernels grew, and in the latter *every* kernel grew. I thought I was safe in sowing this Wheat myself and in selling it to others.

I hope it has proved satisfactory.

This year, I have two varieties of Wheat now growing, the *Clawson* and the *Gold Medal*.

I shall offer these two varieties for seed after harvest, at reasonable rates. But I cannot now fix the price. Next July, I will issue a Price List which will be sent free to all applicants.

### BARLEY.

Winter Barley is not now raised in this section. *Spring* Barley is largely grown, and on good land, with proper cultivation and manuring, it is usually a very profitable crop. There are two leading kinds: The late, or two-rowed Barley, and the early, or

six-rowed Barley. The latter always commands from five to fifteen cents a bushel more than the former, and I have given up entirely the growing of two-rowed Barley.

I have over one thousand bushels of six-rowed Barley, crop of 1878, that I offer for sale. I will send a sample, prepaid by mail to any one who wishes to purchase.

The cultivation of Barley is a very simple matter, but a very important one. The land should be dry, mellow and rich. The seed should be got in as early as the land can be properly prepared. If plowed in the Fall, I have had excellent crops by drilling in the seed without plowing in the Spring—merely harrowing or cultivating the land before the drill and rolling afterwards, say when the Barley is an inch or two inches high. I drill in the Barley at the rate of two and a half bushels per acre, but once by mistake I sowed only one and a quarter bushels, or just half what I intended, and never had a better crop—fifty-five and a half bushels per acre. The reason was, the land was in good condition; the Barley was sown just at the right time and the weather was unusually favorable for its early and rapid growth. As a rule, however, I think farmers sow too little seed. If everything is favorable thin seeding will give a good crop, but then it is rare that everything is favorable.

**Six-rowed Barley**, not absolutely pure, but as pure as it is ordinarily found, and much more so. I will put the Barley in strong, new, two bushel bags, and ship to any address immediately on receipt of order. Price, \$1.50 per bushel; bags 25 cents extra.  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel, including bag, \$1.00 Peck, including bag, 60 cents; per lb., prepaid, by mail, 30 cents; 4 lbs., prepaid, by mail, \$1.00.

Any one sending for Barley can have Garden Seeds sent in the bag with the Barley at a deduction of 16 cents per pound from Catalogue rates.

**Two Rowed Barley.** This is a few days later than the six-rowed. It is a heavier barley than the six-rowed, and usually produces a larger crop per acre. It would be a more profitable crop than the six-rowed if the barley brought the same price in market. But as I said before, the six-rowed, if of good quality, usually brings from 10 to 15 cents per bushel more than the two-rowed. Still, even at this reduced price, many of our best farmers contend that the two-rowed is the more profitable variety. It produces more straw and a heavier grain, and as it is a little later than the six-rowed, we can finish cutting winter wheat before the two-rowed barley is ready for the reaper.

I have some very fine two-rowed barley grown by a reliable neighbor. This I shall be happy to send to any who wish to try it. Price per bushel, \$1.40. Two bushel bags, 25 cents extra. Half-bushel, including bag, \$1.00. Peck, including bag, 60 cents. One pound, prepaid by mail, 30 cents. Four pounds, prepaid by mail, \$1.00.

#### INDIAN CORN.

In regard to Indian Corn, I hesitate about offering the kind that I grow for the reason that I do not know what it is or where it came from. All that I know is that it is called "Eight-rowed Yellow." It is good Corn and if it has a fair chance affords a good yield of sound Corn and good fodder. If any of my customers want to try a change of seed, I shall be happy to let them have what they want. My neighbor, the Deacon, is very enthusiastic over a variety of "eight-rowed White Corn," that he says yields better than the yellow and gives sounder Corn and handsomer ears. If any desire to try it, the Deacon will select the best ears or just such as he would plant himself. And I will do the same thing with my eight-rowed Yellow Corn. We will send Corn from the very best ears, and as a change of seed is desirable, we have no doubt that this Corn will prove satisfactory.

**Eight-rowed Yellow Corn.** Price per bushel of sixty pounds of shelled Corn, from selected ears, \$1.50; new two bushel bags 25 cents extra; half bushel, including bag, \$1.00; peck, 60 cents; one quart, *prepaid by mail*, 50 cents; 4 oz. packet, 10 cents.

**The Deacon's Eight-rowed White Corn.** same price as the Eight-rowed Yellow.

**Charley's Pop Corn.** See page 17.

**Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn.** Farmers in this section are growing Stowell's Evergreen Corn quite extensively for canning establishments. There is no better variety for this purpose.

It is also a favorite variety for sowing for Fodder Corn, either to be fed in the green state to milch cows or for curing for Winter use. Last year I raised fifteen acres of Corn fodder, and am now feeding it out this Winter to cows, horses and sheep.

In the green state, hogs are also very fond of Sweet Corn fodder. We drill in our Corn at the rate of three bushels per acre in rows, three feet apart. Cultivate as long as we can get through with a horse. Hoeing is not needed. A good crop will soon smother the weeds. There is no crop which leaves the land so clean. We cut the crop with a self-raking reaper. Bind into sheaves and stand it up in small shocks till well cured. Then put it into large shocks in the field and let it stay there till it is wanted in the Winter.

Many farmers find it profitable to sow Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn, thickly in rows, say from a peck to half a bushel per acre. Gather such ears as can be sold green in market, and then cut up the crop for fodder. I have a fine lot of Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn that I can confidently recommend.

I will send it by express or freight, not prepaid, at the following rates: Per peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$2.75; two bushels, \$5.00. No charge for bags.

#### FIELD PEAS.

I have for many years grown large crops of Oats and Peas sown together, say two bushels of Peas and a bushel of Oats per acre, drilled in together. The land should be very rich and in good order, and the crop sown as early as possible. The Oats and Peas can be cut with a reaper. If cut early and well cured, you not only get a good yield of Oats and Peas, but the straw is nearly as good for sheep as clover hay.

In this section, the "Pea bug," or beetle, is very troublesome, and I do not raise my



own seed Peas. I get them from Canada. Shall do so this Spring, and if any of my customers want a few bushels I shall be happy to furnish them.

Price per bushel of sixty pounds, \$2.00; two bushel bags 25 cents extra; half bushel, including bag, \$1.25; peck, 75 cents. Cheaper in large quantities.

### MANGEL WURZEL, OR FIELD BEETS.

Mangel Wurzel, or beets, can be raised year after year on the same land, and many of our farmers adopt this plan. In my own case, I raise from 10 to 15 acres of Mangel Wurzel every year as an ordinary farm crop, in rotation with other crops. I generally sow the Mangels on land that was occupied the year previous with corn or potatoes, and follow the Mangels with barley and the barley with winter wheat, seeded down with clover.

The real point in raising Mangel Wurzel is to get the land clean, mellow and rich. I have tried many plans, but on the whole think the following is the best on my land.

Take potato land or corn stubble; plow it in the fall, deep and well. If plowed twice all the better. During the winter draw out the manure, and if it is well rotted, spread it on the land. In my own case, I make it in large, square piles, when it will ferment, and spread the manure broadcast on the land in the spring. After the manure is spread, harrow the land, and if the harrows pull the manure into bunches, spread them again, and keep harrowing till you have pulled the manure all to pieces and worked it well in with the soil.

Then plow, and if the land is in fine tilth I would not plow again; but if it is hard and cloddy plow and work the land till it is in good mellow condition. Much depends on this. One extra plowing may make all the difference between a good and poor crop.

Harrow and roll and roll and harrow and cultivate till the surface is as mellow as a garden. Then mark off the piece into rows, 2½ feet apart, and drill in the seed.

I sow my mangels with a wheat-drill, using about 8 lbs. of seed per acre. If a garden drill is used, set it so that it will sow

as deep as possible, say an inch deep. If it does not cover all the seed, follow with a rake, and draw a little fine soil on top and then roll. I roll mine with a heavy two-horse roller.

This is all there is to be done till the plants appear. As soon as the rows can be distinguished, run through with a light horse hoe, and follow with the hoes to single out the plants. Leave *only one plant* in a place, say from eight to eighteen inches apart. From twelve to fifteen inches is the proper distance, but it often happens that there are gaps of, say, eighteen inches, where there are no plants. In this case, leave the two outside plants, even though to do it the plants next to them are not over eight inches apart. If you cut up this plant you would have a gap of 26 inches. You should be with the men the day Mangels are hoed for the first time and keep a close watch of them. The usual difficulty is to get them to thin out enough. They want to leave too many plants. But when they once get over this feeling, the tendency is in the other direction. They soon find that the wider apart they leave the plants the more speedily they can do the work. Use the cultivator or horse-hoe freely, and whatever else you neglect do not let the weeds get the start of you.

Mangel Wurzel is the most profitable root crop that can be grown in this country. It will stand our dry climate better than any other. It is a rank grower, and if we select a good variety it will afford a large yield of valuable food per acre. There is nothing equal to it in this respect. Dr. J. B. Lawes writes me that in his new series of experiments on Potatoes, he "has grown by the use of nitrate of soda, superphosphate and potash, 8 tons (equal to 9 of our tons, nearly, or say 300 bushels) of potatoes per acre, on the same piece of land, three years in succession." "This," he adds, "appears to be about the maximum produce. The same manures grow about 22 to 25 tons of Mangel Wurzel." In other words, the same land and manure that will produce 300 bushels of potatoes per acre will produce 900 bushels of Mangel Wurzel per acre.

Dr. Lawes adds, "There is a great difference in the quality of Mangel Wurzel. A



great prize-taking variety here, called —— is little more than saline matter and water." I do hope the American farmers will not fall into the error of selecting varieties with mere reference to their size. We want varieties that furnish healthy, nutritious, easily digested food—varieties that will keep till late in spring—varieties that are adapted to our climate, that will give a large amount of really nutritious food per acre, and not varieties that are mere puff-balls of "saline matter and water."

I have been asked how we preserve our Mangels during the winter. We keep the bulk of the crop *in pits* in the field where they grow. We plow out a wide, deep dead furrow, and then clear out the bottom with a spade, till you have a pit a foot or eighteen inches deep, and three to four feet wide. The Mangels are put in this pit till they stand about four feet above the surface of the soil. Then cover with straw, the more the better, but at least five inches thick. Then throw on enough soil to cover up all the straw. Let the pits stay with this slight covering till December. Then put on another coat of straw and cover with three or four inches of soil. These two coats of soil with a layer of straw between will keep out the severest frost.

In my experience, Mangels will keep better in pits in this climate than Swede turnips. The latter are very liable to heat. Mangels are far less likely to suffer from heating or fermentation. In fact, I have never lost any Mangels from this cause.

We let our Mangels stay in the pits till February or March, when they are drawn into the cellar for use. We do not commence feeding Mangels till February. They are essentially a winter root. They ripen up like an apple. They are in the best condition to feed, and are of greatest value, from the first of February till the first of June. This is especially so, if the Mangels are kept in pits or in a *cold* cellar. If kept in a *warm* cellar they will ripen up earlier.

But those farmers who want roots to feed to milch cows during the fall or winter should raise some of the earlier varieties of Beets, such as Early Blood Turnip, or Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip beet.

Beets are better for milch cows than turnips, not merely because they do not taint the milk, but also because they are more nutritious, and can be grown in our dry climate to better advantage. They are not troubled, to any serious extent, with any insects or diseases, and I think farmers and milk-men who want a good supply of milk in winter, of good quality and flavor, will find great advantage in growing the Beets named above. If sown early on rich land and thinned out to a foot or fifteen inches apart, these beets will grow nearly as large as Mangels. Last year a Blood Turnip beet, the seed of which was drawn out in the manure for onions, grew so large that it was weighed. It pulled down the scales at 22 pounds.

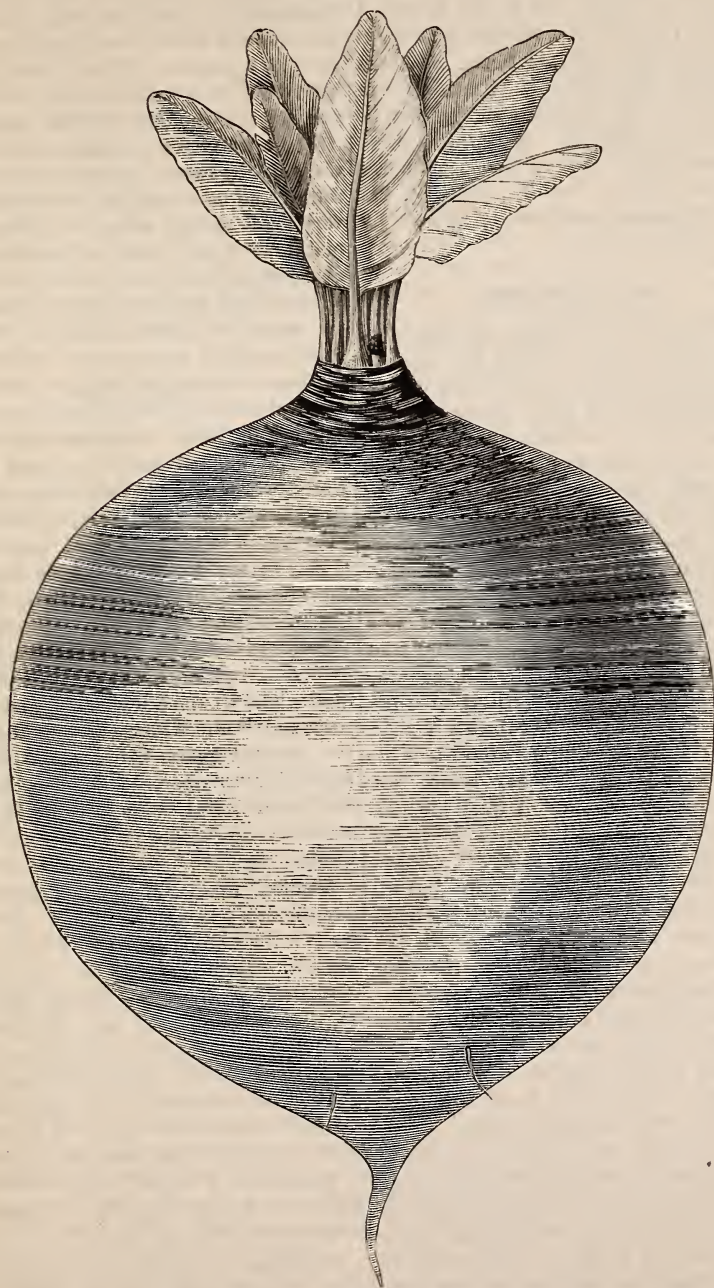
**Harris' Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.** I have grown my own Mangel seed for many years, selecting from many thousand bushels each year the handsomest and best formed roots for seed. I believe it to be the best Mangel for our climate. It is nutritious, easily harvested and will keep crisp and sweet and fresh till June. I have never known a variety that equaled it in these respects. It has a remarkably *small top*, and only a very slender tap root. Price, prepaid by mail, 70 cts. per lb.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 40 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts. Ten lbs. or over sent by express, 50 cts. per lb.

**Long Red Mangel Wurzel.** On deep, rich soils this variety may give a larger produce per acre than the Yellow Globe. Try both and report the result. Price same as above.

**Carter's Orange Globe Mangel.** One of the best English mangels. (See page 37). I should be glad to have it tried in connection with Harris' Yellow Globe Mangel. Price, per lb., prepaid by mail, 70 cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cents; 10 lbs., by express, 50 cents per lb.

**Early Blood Turnip Beet.** Farmers cannot raise too many Blood Turnip Beets. Sell them in market when the price suits, and if you have a surplus use them as food for milch cows, sheep or pigs. Per lb. 70 cts., prepaid by mail,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs. or over by express, 50 cts. per lb.

**Dewing's Early Blood Turnip.** Same price as above.



HARRIS' YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.



**Imperial Sugar Beet.** I have raised this variety more or less for 17 years. On my own farm for sheep, late in the spring, I prefer the Yellow Globe Mangel, as it keeps better and yields more per acre. Still it is an excellent and profitable farm crop, and for feeding in winter or early spring, may be better than the Mangels. It is the sweetest of all beets, yields well on rich land and is well worth trying. Per lb., 70 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cts., prepaid by mail; 10 lbs. or over, by express, 50 cts. per lb.

### FIELD BEANS.

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

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

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

three rows at a time and makes the rows 28 inches apart. Instead of depositing four or five beans in a hill, the beans are dropped continuously in the row, about one bean to each two inches. A little more seed is required and it is a little more work to hand-hoe, but it is thought the yield is larger.

Those who have no machine, can prepare the land by careful plowing and repeated rolling and harrowing till the surface soil is very loose, mellow and moist. Then take a marker with the teeth 28 inches apart and mark off the piece into rows. Then put in another tooth between each of the others and go across the piece crossways. This will make marks 14 inches apart. Plant four or five beans in each hill and cover with a hoe. Cultivate between the 28 inch rows and hoe between the hills. When two or three acres only are planted this is a good method. Farmers aim to get in their beans as early as possible *after they are through planting corn.*

In regard to the amount of seed per acre, it may be well to say that much depends on the character of the land, on the mode of sowing and on the variety. On good land, planted in hills, 10 quarts of *Pea-beans* per acre are sufficient. Of Medium Beans, 16 quarts will be none too much, and of Marrows and White Kidneys, I should plant not less than 24 quarts per acre. If drilled in rows 28 inches apart, I should aim to sow of Pea beans from 16 to 20 quarts per acre; of mediums, 24 to 28 quarts; of marrows or white kidneys, from 32 to 40 quarts per acre.

**Medium Bean.** This is the leading, most popular and productive variety. Per bushel \$2.50. Two bushel bags 25 cts. extra; half bushel, including bag, \$1.50; peck, 80 cts.

**Boston Marrow, or White Mountain.** This is a larger bean, and takes more seed per acre and generally produces less than the Medium. It is later and requires better land and better cultivation and a more favorable season to mature the crop. It is the favorite bean for the West India trade and usually commands a higher price. Per bushel, \$3. Two bushel bags, 25 cts. extra; half bushel, including bag, \$1.75.

**Pea Bean.** A popular and productive variety. A little later than the Medium, and on this account not so desirable where it is



intended to follow the crop with winter wheat. Per bushel, \$2.75. Two bushel bags, 25 cts. extra; half bushel, including bag, \$1.60; peck, 85 cts.

**White Kidney.** With only ordinary cultivation this is not so productive as the preceding varieties, but it commands a higher price. On extra, good land and in a favorable season I have had a larger yield of this variety than any other. Per bushel, \$3.25. Two bushel bags, 25 cts. extra; half bushel, including bag, \$1.85; peck, \$1. This variety is often raised as a garden bean. It is one of the very best for shelling, either green or dry.

### POTATOES.

This is one of our most profitable farm crops. Every few years the price is very high and then farmers who raise good crops get full pay for their extra care and expense in preparing and enriching the land.

Since the advent of the "bug," or Colorado beetle, it is even more important than formerly that we should make the land rich and take special pains in preparing the soil and in cultivating the crop. A little extra care and manure will often *double the crop*. And doubling a crop of potatoes means more money than doubling a crop of wheat.

If we have a crop of wheat of 15 bushels per acre; and better seed and better culture and manuring will double the crop, we get 15 bushels extra, or say \$15 per acre. But if we get a crop of 75 bushels of potatoes per acre, and better seed, better manuring and better cultivation will double the crop—as it will—we get 75 bushels extra per acre, worth this year from \$60 to \$75. And recollect, we are at the same expense for rent of land, for plowing, harrowing and cultivating, hoeing, digging, planting and "fighting the bugs," and for seed, in the one case as the other.

We must use more manure for potatoes. I find that neither well rotted manure nor artificial fertilizers increase the rot; but on the contrary, their application, in a season like that of 1878, may make a difference of \$75 to \$100 an acre in the profits of the crop

I had Late Rose Potatoes last year on well prepared and moderately manured land, planted in good season, that were worth at

market price over \$100 an acre more than a crop of Late Rose Potatoes planted in an adjoining field that had no manure and nothing more than ordinary cultivation. The Deacon and some other neighbors had equally poor luck, and they say "the Late Rose is running out." Perhaps it is, but I think better culture and liberal manuring will yet give us good crops.

**Planting Large and Small Seed.** If the tubers are not *too* small, and if you have a change of seed, and plant moderately early on nice, mellow, well worked and well enriched land, I would just as soon plant small potatoes as large ones. In fact, if I was *buying* the seed of a new variety at a high price I would *prefer* the small tubers, because a barrel would plant twice as much land.

On the other hand, I presume it is not a good plan when the same variety of potatoes is planted year after year on the same farm to always select small potatoes for seed. Last year there were many missing hills—sometimes one half—in all our potato fields, and this whether large or small potatoes were used for seed. The season, the character of the land, and the cultivation, have more to do with the success or failure of the potato crop than the size of the seed.

**Early Vermont**—decidedly the best and earliest potato I have yet tested. It is a few days earlier than the Early Rose, with me a more vigorous grower, more productive and of better quality. Per peck, 75 cts.; 1 bushel \$1.75; 1½ bushels, in a 2 bushel bag, \$2.50; per barrel, \$3.50. No charge for bags or barrels.

**Snowflake.** This variety is a week or ten days later than the Early Vermont. It produces a larger crop per acre. It is remarkably white, smooth and handsome, and of excellent quality. It will stand very high manuring. The vines are not large, and the crop needs to be dressed once or twice with Paris green to keep off the bugs. On rich land, with good cultivation, if the bugs are kept off, the yield is highly satisfactory. Per peck, 75 cents; per bushel, \$1.75; 1½ bushels in two bushel bag, \$2.50; per barrel, \$3.50.

**Brownell's Beauty.** One of the largest potatoes I have ever grown. A week later

than the Snowflake. In a good season it is remarkably productive and of good quality. Vines vigorous and not materially injured by the bugs. Last year it rotted somewhat with me on clay land. On sandy land, especially if well manured, the crop was large and fine. Per peck, 75 cents; one bushel, \$1.75; 1½ bushels in two bushel bag, \$2.50; per barrel, \$3.50.

**Compton's Surprise.** Very productive, and of the highest quality. It rotted a little last year on clay land. Of all varieties I grow, this is the one preferred for our own use, especially in the spring. It is not a handsome looking variety, and this may retard its popularity as a market potato. Per peck, 75 cents; one bushel, \$1.75; 1½ bushels in two bushel bag, \$2.50; per barrel, \$3.50.

**Genuine Thorburn's Late Rose.** Until last year this has been with me the most profitable market variety. Last year it did well on one field that was well manured and planted early. On another field, planted later and somewhat neglected, it was almost an entire failure. Another year it may do as well as ever. Same price as above.

**Jones' No. 4.** Excellent quality and very productive, but rather small. It is well worth trying. It produced a greater weight of Potatoes per acre last year, with me, than any other variety in the field. I am in hopes that on rich land it may attain size enough to make it a profitable market variety. It lacks nothing but size to make it one of the very best Potatoes yet introduced. I hope my friends will plant it on good land and give it a fair chance, when I think it will not disappoint them. Per peck, 75 cents; 1 bushel, \$1.75; 1½ bushel, in 2 bushel bag, \$2.50; per barrel, \$3.50.

**Perfection.** I am in hopes this will prove a valuable market Potato. I have grown it only one season, but it proved highly satisfactory. It is a vigorous grower; ripens about the same time as the Snowflake, but more productive. Potato large, smooth and handsome. Quality excellent. Per peck, \$1.00; 1 bushel, \$2.50; 1½ bushel in 2 bushel bag, \$3.75; per barrel, \$6.00.

**Genesee Co. King.** This is my favorite Potato. I have very great hopes that it will

prove a satisfactory substitute for the Peach-blow. My stock is all derived from one tuber sent me by Mr. Jones, the originator of the variety. I cannot recommend it too highly. Per peck, \$1.25; 1 bushel, \$4; 1½ bushel, in 2 bushel bag, \$6; 1 barrel, \$8.

### PUMPKIN.

The pumpkin is usually grown among corn. My own plan is to plant a few by themselves, as I wish to cultivate the corn sometimes as late as the first of August, and the pumpkin vines interfere. A few hills planted by themselves give us all the pumpkins we need for the house.

**Connecticut Field,** a well known and excellent variety. Per ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cents; 3 lbs., prepaid by mail, \$1.00.

### TURNIPS.

I doubt whether turnips will ever be as popular a field crop in America as in England. The Mangel Wurzel or some other variety of beet, will be our principal root crop for stock.

It is true that the use of superphosphate of lime will enable us to produce good crops of turnips with far greater ease and at much less expense than formerly. And there is this to be said in favor of the turnip crop,—it can be sold in market for table use or used on the farm for stock; and Rutabagas are relished much more by horses than Mangel Wurzel.

Another point in favor of the turnip is, that it can be sown later than Mangels or other beets. Turnips for the farm may be classed under three heads:

1st. The *White Fleshed*, early summer and autumn kinds. These varieties, of which the common Strap-leaf turnip is an excellent sort, can be sown after wheat harvest, and give a good crop of fine shaped, handsome roots, excellent for the table. They contain from 92 to 94 per cent. of water.

2nd. The *Yellow Fleshed* tankard and other kinds, of which the *Yellow Aberdeen* is a characteristic sort. They should be sown earlier than the white fleshed sorts. They grow larger and keep better.

3rd. The *Ruta Baga*, or *Swede* turnip. This is the great Winter variety. It should



be sown early on very rich, well prepared land. It will keep till spring, and is then a capital food for ewes and lambs. It is not so good for milch cows as Mangel Wurzel, owing to the unpleasant flavor it imparts to the milk.

The Strap-leaf and similar varieties are often sown broadcast as a kind of catch crop after potatoes and other early crops. But it is far better to drill them in in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart and cultivate and hoe them. Thin out to eight or ten inches apart. Two or three hundred pounds of superphosphate per acre is a capital manure for this crop.

If sown broadcast, and not hoed, half a pound of seed per acre is sufficient, and it should be sown with great care so that it will come up evenly, and not in bunches.

The Yellow Aberdeen and similar sorts should be sown two or three weeks earlier than the Strap-leaf. Drill them in and cultivate and hoe. Thin out to ten or twelve inches apart.

The Ruta Baga, or Swede turnip, is a very important crop, and will well pay for extra care and attention. The land must be rich and mellow. It is folly to sow this crop

broadcast. Drill in the seed in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart and thin out to single plants in the row 12 to 15 inches apart. Sow from the middle of May to the middle or last week of June. One pound of seed per acre is sufficient, but I usually drill in two pounds, in hopes of heading off the fly and beetle.

**Purple-top Strap-leaf**, the best variety of white-fleshed autumn turnip for stock and for the table. Grows rapidly, matures early and of excellent quality. Per lb., prepaid by mail, 70 cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cents.

**Yellow Aberdeen**, an excellent intermediate sort of great value for stock. Per lb., prepaid by mail, 75 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25 cts.

**Imperial Purple-top Swede Turnip, or Ruta Baga**, an excellent Winter variety either for table or for stock. Per lb., prepaid by mail, 75 cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25 cts.

**White Sweet or French Turnip**. This closely resembles the ordinary ruta бага in every way except color. It is a white fleshed variety, and is a great favorite with many for table use. It is also good for stock. Per lb., prepaid by mail, 70 cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cents.



At the prices given in the Catalogue we prepay postage or express charges on Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Barley, Corn, Field Peas and Beans, and Potatoes, when ordered by the bushel or barrel, will be sent as fast freight, the charges to be paid by the customer.

When Potatoes, Barley, Corn, Peas, Beans, &c., are ordered by the single peck or half bushel, it will be better to have them sent by express.

In either case, if desired, we will put any garden seeds that may be ordered in the bag or barrel and 16 cents per lb. may be deducted from the prices quoted in the catalogue.

### DO NOT FORGET THE FLOWERS!

We have a select list of very choice flower seeds. (See next page.)

85 cents for 50 cents. \$1.80 for \$1.00.

(See page 46.)



## FLOWER SEEDS.

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

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

The following list of Annual Flowers, contain only the best and most beautiful sorts; nearly all of them are easily raised and are free growers and profuse bloomers. You should sow every one of them, and raise them in the greatest profusion. This is the secret of having an attractive flower garden.

Of all Annual Flowers, nothing exceeds the Phlox Drummondii in brilliancy and beauty. A large bed of them is a charming sight. We sow Phlox in the hot-bed, and when the weather becomes settled and the soil is warm, prepare a large bed by spading in some well rotted manure and mixing it thoroughly with the soil; or, if you have no manure, sow on the bed after it is spaded, four or five pounds of superphosphate or guano to the square rod, and hoe and rake it in. Make the soil as mellow as possible. Then take a marker, with the teeth from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and mark off the bed both ways. Then take up the plants in the hot-bed. It should have been thoroughly watered a few hours previous, and

watered so that the earth is saturated. Then take up the plants, leaving as much earth as possible on the roots. Then set out the plants in the bed at the intersection of the marks. Press the soil firm around the roots. If the sun is hot, place a piece of paper over each plant. In this way you will save nearly every plant, but if any die, fill up the vacancies. This is all there is to be done, except to hoe frequently and keep out the weeds. When the plants begin to flower, cut the flowers and stop them from going to seed. This will add vigor to the plants and they will soon cover the bed and afford great satisfaction and delight.

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

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

Sweet Alyssum is usually sown in a shallow drill where it is intended to remain. It is often used for edging. Thin out the plants four or five inches apart. The other Annuals, if you do not wish to transplant them, may be sown in hills, just as we plant corn. Mark the rows both ways fifteen inches apart, and sow half a dozen seeds in the hill, and stick a label or small piece of wood in the hill, so that before the plants appear you can hoe out the rows and keep down the weeds. I call them "hills," but in fact there should be no hill. Keep the ground level. Let it be made as fine and mellow as possible. Cover the seeds not more than half an inch deep with the lightest of earth and press it down firm to enable it to retain moisture. Recollect that you cannot have good flowers unless you keep down the weeds.



ASTERS.—PLANT AND FLOWER.



BALSAMS—PLANTS AND FLOWERS.





**ALYSSUM.**

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

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

**ASTER.**

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

**Aster, Truffaut's Pæony-flowered,** Perfection, mixed colors. Paper,----- 15  
**New Rose,** mixed colors. Paper,--- 15

**BALSAM.**

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

plant trained to one branch. Fig. 4, a plant pruned to three branches; also a plant trained to five branches. Fig. 5 shows the flowers on the branch, about half the natural size.

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

**CANDYTUFT.**

The Candytuft is an old favorite, very hardy and very pretty. It can be transplanted, but without some care.

Better sow the seed in shallow drills where the plants are intended to remain, or sow them in hills, as previously described. The seed may be sown in Spring or Autumn.



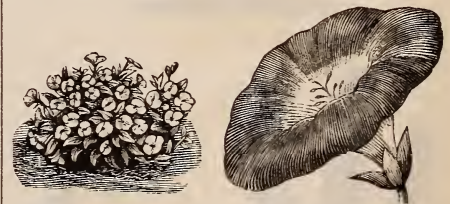
**Candytuft,** Sweet Scented, pure white. Per paper,-- 5

**Mixed Colors;** very fine. Per paper,-- 5



**CONVOLVULUS.**

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



*Convolvulus minor*, is simply a dwarf Morning Glory, growing from a foot to eighteen inches high. Sow the seed in the open ground early in the Spring, in hills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, as previously



described. Hoe repeatedly and keep free from weeds till the plants cover the ground. A bed of dwarf Morning Glories is very showy in the sunshine. We give an illustration of the dwarf plant and of the flower. The flowers close in the evening.

**Convolvulus Major**, mixed. Paper, . 5  
**Convolvulus Minor**, mixed. Paper, . 5

**MIGNONETTE.**

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



duce large blooms till cut down by frost in the Autumn.

**Mignonette, Sweet.** Paper, . . . . . 5

**PANSY.**

Cultivate as recommended for Phlox. The



ground can hardly be made too rich. The

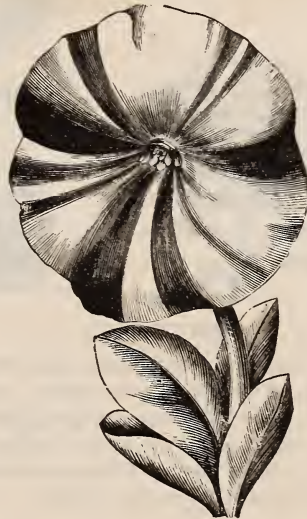


more vigorous the plants the larger will be the flowers.

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

**PETUNIA.**

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



Thin out to one plant in a hill. The Petunias will soon cover the ground, and you will have a dense mass of showy, brilliant flowers.

**Petunia, Fine Mixed Sorts.** Paper, 10

**PHLOX DRUMMONDII.**

(SEE CUT NEXT PAGE.)

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

**Phlox Drummondii, Brilliant Scarlet.** Large paper, . . . . . 10  
**Flore Albo**, pure white. Large paper, 10  
**Mixture of many choice and beautiful varieties.** Large paper, . . . . . 10



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



PORTULACA.



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

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

Mixture of several choice varieties. Per paper, ..... 5

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Eighty-Five Cents for Half a Dollar.

For Fifty Cents I will send, prepaid by mail, one paper of the best variety of each of the following kinds of choice flowers: Sweet Alyssum, Aster, Candytuft, Convolvulus, Mignonette, Petunia, Phlox and Portulaca.

\$1.80 For ONE DOLLAR.

For One Dollar I will send one paper of *all the varieties* of each kind of Flowers given in the Catalogue; eleven kinds and eighteen varieties. Let no one say they cannot afford to raise flowers.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

THE LARGEST FLOCK IN THE STATE.

Pedigree perfect. Catalogue and Price List for 1879, will be issued in July, and sent to all who desire it.

PURE BRED ESSEX PIGS.

The largest herd of pure bred Essex in the world. Price List on application.

# FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS.

The following seeds will be sent by mail or express, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of price:

	3 lbs.	1 lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb.	1 oz.	½ oz.	Paper.
Asparagus, Conover's Colossal, .....					10c.		5c.
Beans, Early Valentine, .....		30c.					10c.
Wax or Butter Bean, .....		35c.					12c.
White Kidney or Royal Dwarf, .....		30c.					10c.
Speckl'd Cranb'ry or London Horticult'l, .....		40c.					12c.
Large Lima, .....		40c.					15c.
Scarlet Runner, .....		35c.					12c.
Beets, Egyptian Blood Turnip, .....	\$2.00	70c.		20c.			5c.
Extra Early Bassano, .....	2.00	70c.		20c.			5c.
Early Blood Turnip, .....	2.00	70c.		20c.			5c.
Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip, .....	2.00	70c.		20c.			5c.
Long Smooth Blood Red, .....	2.00	70c.		20c.			5c.
Imperial Sugar, .....	2.00	70c.		20c.			5c.
Harris' Improved Yellow Globe Mangel, .....	2.00	70c.	40c.	25c.	8c.		5c.
Long Red Mangel, .....	2.00	70c.	40c.	25c.	8c.		5c.
Carter's Orange Globe, .....	2.00	70c.		20c.			5c.
Cabbage, Early York, .....					15c.		5c.
Early Jersey Wakefield, .....					40c.		10c.
Winnigstadt (conical), .....					25c.		10c.
Fottler's Drumhead or Impr'd Brunsw'k, .....					40c.		10c.
Harris' Short Stem Drumhead, .....					50c.		10c.
Stone Mason, .....					25c.		5c.
Premium Flat Dutch, .....		\$2.00		60c.	20c.		5c.
Drumhead Savoy, .....					20c.		5c.
Red Pickling, .....					40c.		10c.
Cauliflower, Early Paris, .....					\$1.25	70c.	15c.
Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, .....					1.75	90c.	20c.
Walcheren, .....					1.00	60c.	15c.
Carrots, Early French Short Horn, .....		1.00			10c.		5c.
Long Orange, .....		1.00			10c.		5c.
Large White Belgium, .....		75c.			8c.		5c.
Celery, Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White, .....					20c.		5c.
Boston Market, .....					25c.		8c.
Seeley's Leviathan, .....					20c.		5c.
Turnip Rooted, .....					20c.		5c.
Corn, Early Minnesota, .....		30c.					10c.
Russell's Prolific, .....		30c.					10c.
Moore's Early Concord, .....		30c.					10c.
Crosby's Early Eight-rowed Sugar, .....		30c.					10c.
Stowell's Evergreen, .....		25c.					10c.
Charley's Pop Corn, .....		30c.					10c.
Cress, Extra Fine Curled, .....					10c.		5c.
Water, .....					50c.	30c.	10c.
Cucumbers, Early Russian, .....					15c.		8c.
Early Green Cluster, .....					10c.		5c.
White Spine, .....					8c.		5c.
Improved Long Green, .....					15c.		5c.



	1 lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb.	1 oz.	½ oz.	Paper
Egg Plant, New York Improved,.....				60c.		10c.
Kohl Rabi, Large Green or White,.....	1.75			15c.		5c.
Lettuce, Cabbage, Deacon,.....				\$1.00		30c.
Early Curled Silesia,.....				75c.		20c.
Malta Drumhead or Ice Cabbage,.....				75c.		20c.
Lettuce, Cos, Paris White,.....				25c.		5c.
Musk Melon, Nutmeg,.....				15c.		5c.
Early Christina,.....				12c.		5c.
Prolific Nutmeg,.....			40c.	12c.		5c.
Green Citron,.....				12c.		5c.
White Japanese,.....				12c.		5c.
Casaba,.....				15c.		5c.
Water Melon, Mountain Sweet,.....			25c.	10c.		5c.
Black Spanish,.....			25c.	10c.		5c.
Green Citron, for Preserves,.....			40c.	12c.		5c.
Mustard, White,.....	50c.			10c.		5c.
Onion, Wethersfield Red,.....	75c.		20c.	8c.		5c.
Danver's Yellow,.....	1.75		50c.	15c.		8c.
White Globe,.....	2.50			25c.		10c.
Parsley, Extra Double Curled,.....				10c.		5c.
Parsnip, Long Hollow Crown,.....	75c.		20c.	8c.		5c.
Long Dutch,.....	70c.		20c.	8c.		5c.
Pepper, Large Bell or Bullnose,.....				¼ oz.,	10c.	5c.
Cayenne,.....				"	10c.	5c.
Peas, Extra Early Kent,..... quart, 50c.						10c.
Waite's Caractacus,..... " 60c.						10c.
McLean's Little Gem,..... " 60c.						10c.
Extra Early Premium Gem,..... " 70c.						15c.
Champion of England,..... " 60c.						10c.
Potatoes, Extra Early Vermont,..... 3 lbs., 1.00	40c.					
Snow Flake,..... " 1.00	40c.					
Brownell's Beauty,..... " 1.00	40c.					
Compton's Surprise,..... " 1.00	40c.					
Genuine Thorborn's Late Rose,..... " 1.00	40c.					
Jones No. 4,..... " 1.00	40c.					
Perfection,..... " 1.00	40c.					
Genesee County King,..... " 1.25	50c.					
Radish, Round Red Turnip,.....	1.00			10c.		5c.
Round White Turnip,.....	1.00			10c.		5c.
Rose (Olive shaped),.....	1.00			10c.		5c.
New French Breakfast,.....	1.00			10c.		5c.
Long Scarlet Short Top,.....	75c.			10c.		5c.
Winter Chinese Rose,.....						10c.
Winter Chinese White,.....						10c.
Black Spanish Turnip Winter,.....						5c.
California White Winter,.....						15c.
Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster,.....	2.50			25c.		10c.
Spinach, Prickly or Winter,.....	75c.		20c.	10c.		5c.
Summer Squash, Early Bush Crookneck,.....				10c.		5c.
Early Bush Scollop,.....				10c.		5c.
Winter Squash, Hubbard,.....				15c.		5c.
Marblehead,.....				15c.		5c.
Tomato, Hubbard Curled Leaf,.....				20c.		5c.
Persian Yellow,.....						5c.
General Grant,.....				25c.		5c.
Hathaway's Excelsior,.....				35c.	20c.	5c.
Trophy,.....				40c.	25c.	5c.
Early Smooth Red,.....				30c.		5c.
Red Cherry,.....				35c.	20c.	5c.
Turnip, Early White Flat Dutch,.....	70c.		20c.			5c.
Purple Top Strap Leaf,.....	70c.		20c.			5c.
Ruta Baga, White Sweet or French,.....	70c.		20c.			5c.
Imperial Purple Top, Swede,.....	70c.		20c.			5c.
Barley, Six Rowed,..... 4 lbs., \$1.00		30c.				
Two Rowed,..... 4 lbs., 1.00		30c.				
Indian Corn, Eight Rowed Yellow,..... quart, 50c.				10c.		
Deacon's Eight Rowed White,..... quart, 50c.				10c.		
Pumpkin, Connecticut Field,..... 3 lbs., \$1.00	50c.		20c.			

## FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS.

The following seeds will be sent by Fast Freight or Express, charges to be paid by the purchaser:

	Peck.	¼ bu.	Bush.	2 bu.	Bbl.
Barley, Six Rowed, .....	60c.	\$1.00	\$1.50*	---	---
Two Rowed, .....	60c.	1.00	1.40*	---	---
Indian Corn, Eight Rowed Yellow, .....	60c.	1.00	1.50*	---	---
Deacon's Eight Rowed White, .....	60c.	1.00	1.50*	---	---
Sweet Corn, Stowell's Evergreen, .....	\$1.00	---	2.75	5.00	---
Field Pea, .....	75c.	1.25	2.00*	---	---
Beans, Medium, .....	80c.	1.50	2.50*	---	---
Boston Marrow or White Mountain, .....	90c.	1.75	3.00*	---	---
Pea, .....	85c.	1.60	2.75*	---	---
White Kidney, .....	1.00	1.85	3.25*	---	---
Potatoes, Early Vermont, .....	75c.	---	1.75	2.50	3.50
Snowflake, .....	75c.	---	1.75	2.50	3.50
Brownell's Beauty, .....	75c.	---	1.75	2.50	3.50
Compton's Surprise, .....	75c.	---	1.75	2.50	3.50
Genuine Thorburn's Late Rose, .....	75c.	---	1.75	2.50	3.50
Jones No. 4, .....	75c.	---	1.75	2.50	3.50
Perfection, .....	1.00	---	2.50	3.75	6.00
Genesee Co. King, .....	1.25	---	4.00	6.00	8.00
Mangel Wurzel, Harris' Yellow Globe, 20 lbs., 40 cents per lb.					
Long Red, .....	"	"	"		
Carter's Orange Globe, .....	"	"	"		
Beet, Early Blood Turnip, .....	"	"	"		
Dewing's Early Blood Turnip, .....	"	"	"		
Imperial Sugar, .....	"	"	"		

\* 2 bushel bags 25 cents extra.

## SELECT LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

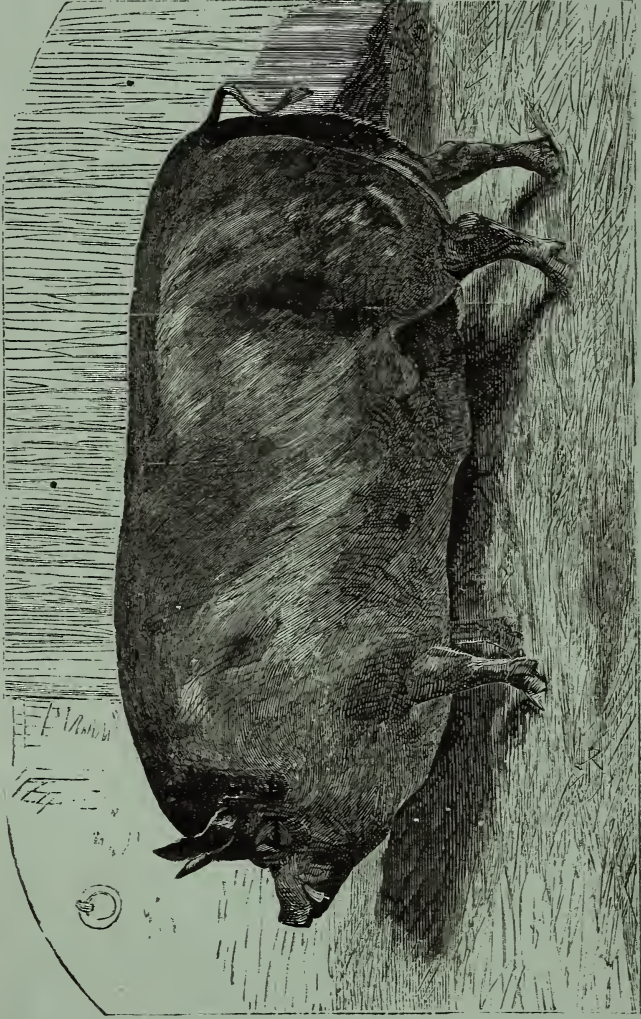
The following choice flower seeds will be sent prepaid by mail to any address:

	Pr. Paper.		Pr. Paper.
Alyssum, Sweet, .....	5	Convolvulus, Minor (mixed), .....	5
Aster, Truffaut's Pœnia flowered Perfection, .....	15	Mignonette, Sweet, .....	5
New Rose, .....	15	Pansy, mixed, .....	15
Balsam, Camellia flowered, .....	15	Petunia, Fine mixed sorts, .....	10
Rose flowered, .....	15	Phlox Drummondii, Brilliant Scarlet, ..	10
Fine double mixed, .....	10	Flore albo, .....	10
Candytuft, Sweet Scented, .....	5	Mixture of many choice varieties, ..	10
Mixed colors, .....	5	Portulaca, Double Rose Flowered, .....	20
Convolvulus, Major (mixed) .....	5	Mixture of many choice varieties, ..	5
		All the above, .....	\$ 1.00

## AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS.

	Pr. Paper.		Pr. Paper.
Sweet Marjoram, .....	5	Borage, .....	5
Sage, .....	5	Rosemary, .....	5
Thyme, .....	5	All the above, prepaid by mail, .....	20

**MORETON FARM ESSEX PIGS.**



**THE LARGEST HERD IN THE WORLD!**

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

Price List for 1879, sent on application to all interested. Address

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