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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
Landreth's Intermediate Cabbage

See Specialty List.
THE D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, marketability, or any other matter of any Seeds they send out and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

LANDRETHS’ SEEDS

No City Seedsmen possess the room at our command at BLOOMSDALE FARM. Come see it—it is just immense

HINTS TO MAIL ORDER PURCHASERS

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

REMITTANCE may be made in cash, by Express or Registered Mail, by Draft on New York or Philadelphia, or by Postal Money Order. See Postal orders below. Sums of fifty cents or less, in cash or Stamps, may be sent by ordinary Mail at our risk. Postage Stamps for any sum will be accepted where facilities for transmitting money by the above modes do not exist, but letters containing same should be registered.

BY MAIL.—POSTAGE PAID BY US.—The prices for small seeds (Peas, Beans and Corn excepted) quoted in this catalogue include postage, paid by us. We do not pay postage on Peas, Beans and Corn because of their weight. If wanted by mail postage should be added to price quoted, at the rate of 1c. per quart on Peas and Beans, and 2c. per quart on Corn.

BY EXPRESS.—Moderate orders, too heavy or expensive for the Mails, or where quick time is desirable, can be sent by Express to your nearest Express office. This applies particularly to orders for Peas, Beans and Corn. Charges in such cases are payable by the recipient. By special arrangement with all the Express lines in the United States and Canada, seeds and plants are now carried at a reduced rate of 20 per cent. less than the merchandise rates when guaranteed by us. No goods sent C. O. D. without an advance sufficient to cover charges both ways. Onion Sets, Potatoes, Roots and other perishable goods will not be sent C. O. D., but will be sent only on receipt of full remittance and at risk of purchaser.

BY FREIGHT, R. R. or STEAMER.—Orders for heavy seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., can be shipped at lower rates of Freight by railroad or steamer where practicable. All Freight and Express goods are delivered by us to the Freight or Express office in Bristol, Pa., charges payable at destination, no charge for bags, boxes or packing.

ORDER EARLY.—It is better to have the seeds on hand a week or two rather than wait one day when you need them.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee all shipments of seeds to reach the purchaser safely and in good condition.

PACKAGE CHARGES.—When crates or barrels are required for packing Onion Sets, the following rates will be charged: Crates, 2 bush., $2.50; 1 bush., $1.50; 1/2 bush., $1.25. Barrels, holding 3 bushels, $3.60. These package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.

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

Orders with full address of customer should be written on a distinct sheet, apart from any necessary inquiries, which latter should be written on a separate sheet, to insure speed in filling orders in our packing department.

INQUIRIES as to methods of culture from correspondents who are not customers will receive attention only upon enclosure of 25c. in Stamps accompanying same, which sum may be deducted when remitting us a subsequent cash order for Seeds amounting to One Dollar or more.

The practice of writing us from several post-offices is to be avoided. Change of residence should be communicated to us at once, to secure delivery of our current publications. If you want a Catalogue sent to your neighbors or friends, send us their addresses and we will put them on our Mailing List.

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

The United States Mail brings Landreths’ Seeds to every man’s Post Office (see page 33). First see if your Merchant sells Landreths’ Seeds.

D. Landreth Seed Company
BLOOMSDALE SEED FARM, BRISTOL, PENNA.

If you wish a copy of this Catalogue mailed to your neighbor or friend, send us their address on a postal card.
The true value of Seeds is measured by the product obtained

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

Some Novelties
Some Specialties
Some Older Indispensables

All of which should be in every garden

None of These Sixty Under Ten Cents a Packet

Only a portion of these sixty varieties are offered for the first time as Novelties, the others being sorts which have stood critical tests, a far better reliance for the making of a satisfactory garden than trusting to kinds yet to be proven.

Many Novelties are catalogued once only, few appear twice, very few become Standards in the seed catalogues.

The following sixty sorts, with some additional selections here and there from the body of this Catalogue, will at once advance any garden in which the sorts are cultivated to the front rank as respects the selection of varieties and the quality of its crops.

All other sorts in our Catalogue are good, as we do not offer any worthless varieties. Seed purchasers will find our prices for Standard varieties as low as the prices of other Seed Merchants.

Our Specialties, however, are in a different class and not in competition with prices of sorts from which they differ.

Complimentary Seeds will be presented to the extent of a value of 25 cents on each purchase of a full Dollar; provided the dollar's value is made up of Seeds priced at not over Twenty-five cents per pound or ounce. The purchaser can name the additional sorts desired.

D. Landreth Seed Company,
Bloomsdale Farms, Bristol, Pennsylvania.
Beets

Landreths’ Best
45 Days

Larger than Edmands’ and ten days earlier than Detroit, following immediately after the Landreths’ Tennis Ball. In appearance very impressive, superior to Tennis Ball, being double the size and as early within a couple of days. Foliage bronze. Root varying from half flat to round. Flesh solid, deep blood-red, of excellent quality and sugary. Skin smooth and free from side fibres.

In the Landreths’ Best we have what has long been looked for—a large, early turnip-shaped root of intensely red color, both flesh and foliage. These qualities have long been demanded by those looking for novelties. Last year we offered this sort for the first time.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per ½ lb.</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landreths’ Early Deep Scarlet Tennis Ball
40 Days

Early as Eclipse and its superior. Roots round, growing to the size of a tennis ball. Should be used for table when about two inches in diameter. Color of flesh deep scarlet. Foliage a dark bronze. Every Gardener should have this variety of Beet, as it is most desirable, the flesh being exceedingly sweet and tender.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ¼ lb.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Landreths’ Wax—32 Days

A cross between Mohawk and Crimson Flageolet. The dry seeds of this new variety are very much larger than any other kidney-shaped Bean in any catalogue. The vine produces an average of twenty-five to thirty half-round stringless pods, four to six inches long, slightly curved and containing an average of four seeds to the pod. Color of pods a lemon-yellow slightly dashed with rose. The pods are lemon-wax, very tender and stringless when young. When older they are desirable for shelling as a flageolet, the seeds being MONSTERS and of excellent quality. The date of maturity for table of this Bean is about thirty-two days, or two to three days earlier than any other wax-podded Bean in cultivation. The dry seeds at once indicate it to be something unusual, as they are distinct in appearance from any table Bean offered. The photograph of vine indicates the exceedingly prolific manner in which the Beans are produced, and the picture of pod shows the size and form. The young pods are stringless.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Half Peck . . $3.50
Per Qt. . . . 1.00
Per ½ Pt. . . 25

Better than Wardwell’s Wax
Bush Beans

Landreths' First in Market
29 DAYS

This is quite properly named, as it is the earliest Bean listed, ripening for table in twenty-nine to thirty days, and therefore very profitable to the Market Gardener and desirable as well to the Private Gardener. The pods are long, broad, green and showy. The pods should be picked when very young, not allowing them to get over two inches long, they then being tender, subsequently they become tough. The habit of the vine is productive. The variety may be used in three ways:

1st. As green pods when young and tender.
2d. Shelled as green flageolets when older.
3d. The hard, dry, white beans as haricot blanc.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bushel</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peck</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Peck</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Qt.</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 1/2 Pt.</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Round Potted Kidney Wax

An improvement on Wardwell's Flat Pod; quite as early and as productive, while more showy and decidedly more luscious because more meaty. The pods are entirely stringless and very brittle; the color lemon yellow; the seeds are large and white when dry.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per Half Peck</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Qt.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 1/2 Pt.</td>
<td>25c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Packet</td>
<td>20c</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Flageolet Mammoth

A Bush Bean producing productively immense green pods six inches in length, and contain mammoth seeds suitable for shelling, same as the Lima. The illustration shows natural size of pod and Bean in their green state.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per Qt.</td>
<td>50c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 1/2 Pt.</td>
<td>15c</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
BUSH BEANS

Landreths' Scarlet

35 DAYS

Seed in color deep scarlet-large, kidney-formed, the pods a golden wax. The vine strong, foliage large, broad, hardy. This valuable scarlet seeded yellow-podded Bush Bean in some particulars may be compared to the Golden Wax, but its pods are fully half as long again, broader and more meaty. It is earlier than the Golden Wax, maturing for table in thirty-five days from germination. It is more productive than either Golden Wax, Wardwell's or Davis Wax, the Landreth generally producing 35 to 40 pods to the vine, often 60 pods. Landreths' Scarlet Beans are superior to Wardwell's, more showy, larger, and more productive by one-fifth. Slower to pass out of marketable condition.

PRICES BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS, NOT PREPAID

Bushel .... $8.00
Peck .... 2.50
Half Peck .... 1.40
Per Qt. .... 40
Per ½ Pt. .... 10

Landreths' Double-Barreled Wax

35 DAYS

Stringless and broad-backed, like a double-barreled gun. A sort consequently very meaty and very desirable. Golden in color, vine waxy and stringless. In appearance this Bean is very showy and good as it is showy. Its name well expresses its shape. Seeds black.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Bushel .... $8.00
Peck .... 3.00
Half Peck .... 1.60
Per Qt. .... 50
Per ½ Pt. .... 15

For Express charges paid by customer, or small Seeds Postage paid by us, see page 2 of cover.
Pole Beans

Landreths' Pole

A strong climber. Pods 5 to 7 inches long, and broad. Meaty, nearly round, stringless, green in early stages, then turning to a lemon wax. Pole Beans do best when trained to strong cord, which they clasp tightly, whereas on thick poles or stakes they frequently fail to run satisfactorily. This Bean, by reason of its good quality and productiveness, is a valuable addition to the Pole sorts. Only offered in packets.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid
Per ½ Pt. . . . . . . . . . . . 20c.

Early Prolific Pole Lima

Superior to Large White Lima, Ford's Lima, or King of the Garden Lima. In all particulars it is more productive from first to last, and earlier than any of the above-named sorts to produce pods suitable for picking, the pods borne in clusters and maturing over a long season and producing larger Seeds than do the pods of other Pole Limas. Considering all things, undoubtedly the best of the Lima varieties. The foliage is small and light colored.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Per Bushel</th>
<th>Per Peck</th>
<th>Per Half Peck</th>
<th>Per Quart</th>
<th>Per Packet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
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</table>

Golden Cluster Wax

A Pole or running sort, resisting sunburn, and a good climber; very productive of mammoth light lemon or bone-colored wax pods. Ripening early and continuing longer in bearing, and all things considered, better than Indian Chief or any other well-known Golden Wax Pod.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Per Quart</th>
<th>Per Third Pint</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>25c.</td>
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</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small Seeds Postage paid by us, see inside cover.
Landreths' Flat Intermediate

88 Days

The best and most satisfactory flathead Cabbage we have ever seen. An early and certain ripener. It is really earlier than any Intermediate, but two weeks later than the Wakefield.

No Cabbage is its superior; its merits, in addition to earliness, being its choice quality, uniformity of head and attractive appearance. The leaves are small-ribbed and well folded over, making a tight, close, flat, hard head light green in color. Its stem is extraordinarily short, the head seeming to rest directly on the ground. The sort is to a marked degree superior to any other Cabbage offered by any one, no sort excepted. The Seed to an appreciative man is worth $20 per pound, because the stock is so reliable and the strain or quality so perfect and satisfactory.

We stake our reputation on what we claim for this Cabbage, which, it is true, may not be extolled by us as highly as some other sorts by some other Seedsmen, but that certainly is not to its disadvantage.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</th>
<th>Per ¼ lb.</th>
<th>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</th>
<th>Per packet</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$2.75</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>25c.</td>
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</table>
Cabbage

Landreths' Flat Standard
110 Days

There are numerous strains of Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage and Large Late Drumhead, all differing in some respects as to depth of green, size of leaf, hardness of head, period of maturity and keeping qualities.

The Landreth Flat Standard comprehends the best of all the good qualities, all fixed by a continuous selection covering years of study and labor.

Landreths’ Long Green Pod
30 Days

A dwarf plant, growing on the soil of Bloomsdale about 30 inches high, producing pods six and seven inches in length, slim and dark green. Its name, Long Green Pod, referring entirely to the length of pods.

It is the best of all Okras, no other sort for a moment being comparable with it. It comes into bloom when six inches high and produces edible pods when less than one foot high.

Okra
Landreths' 100-Day Cabbage

Photographed in March, after passing the winter when the thermometer marked five degrees below zero. Not one killed. Notice the full development of all heads. On page 41, see same plants after shooting to seed.

Landreths' 100-Day Cabbage

First heads maturing four weeks after Jersey Wakefield; weight, 8 to 10 pounds; form flat, slightly rounded; stem short; foliage dark blue, thick, leathery, fitting it to flourish through long droughts. Very hardy wintered plants resisting the most intense cold; early spring plants in open ground passing through late spring frosts without any apparent check to their growth. A sort adapted for use in fluctuating climates destructive to a less hardy variety.

The photograph of Cabbage field is of the 100-Day sort, and shows large and perfect heads to every plant; it also proves how they carried through the winter, as these Cabbages were laid up in the open field in November and photographed in March, exactly where they had rested all winter after passing through several cold spells, each below zero.

The same plants after shooting to seed are shown in photograph, page 41.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Under 4 oz.</th>
<th>Per packet</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>Per packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ½ lb.</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td>25c.</td>
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</table>
Cabbage

Volga Cabbage

A new type. Short stem. Very early maturing for a large sort. Two weeks earlier than Late Flat Dutch. Heads uniformly large, deep, solid and without a hard core. Leaves broad and round ended, thick and leathery. Color silvery-green or glaucous. Shape midway between a Flat Dutch and Danish Ball Head. No other sort resists so entirely the effects of the cold of winter. Do not fail to try this hardy sort. Introduced from the cold climate of Central Russia and therefore recommended for Autumn growth, as it flourishes best in a cool atmosphere.

The Volga Cabbage has an appearance quite distinct from others.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</th>
<th>Per packet</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>25c.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CABBAGE SEEDS

While no thoughtful man can have the slightest reason to think Landreths' Cabbage Seed should be of a grade inferior to the best, we take this opportunity to assure all readers that no Cabbage Seeds are superior and many far from equal, as respects purity to name and vitality. We know this to be a fact, as we are Home Growers and conduct most exacting competitive tests on our Trial Grounds, samples of similar names from all sources being planted side by side for comparison.

This establishment is too long in the seed business, has too solid a reputation, and is too jealous of its record to allow other seed houses to sell better seeds of Cabbage or anything else.
Landreths’ Reliable

90 DAYS

This Cauliflower under ordinarily favorable conditions develops well-formed heads fit for table in 90 to 100 days.

It is not on all soils nor in all sections or climates that Cauliflower of any variety succeeds, and we do not claim that the Landreth will do so everywhere, but it affords a far better chance of success than any other variety of which we have knowledge, and it is well named "Reliable," as it succeeds where even the Snowball often fails. The Reliable is very hardy. The foliage is stiff and strong and little affected by insects.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</th>
<th>Per ½ lb.</th>
<th>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</th>
<th>Per packet</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>20c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LANDRETHS’ SPECIALTIES

Xtra Corn

Landreths’ Earliest Table

This produces the largest ear of any variety of an equal earliness in maturing for table use. It is a half Sugar variety of the height of Crosby or of about five feet. It can be grown in three-foot rows and cut out to eight inches. The ears are produced about eighteen inches from the ground and two to the stalk, the grain covering the entire cob clear to the point. On quick soil it should be ready for table eight weeks after germination, earlier than the earliest Corey, while producing an ear twice as large. Not being a Sugar Corn variety it does not possess the sweetness of the Sugar sorts, but is very acceptable before the others are ready. To the market Gardener it is very profitable.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bushel</th>
<th>Peck</th>
<th>Half Peck</th>
<th>Per Qt.</th>
<th>Per 1/2 Pt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xtra Corn</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>35c.</td>
<td>15c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landreths’ Sugar

Many other Sugar varieties are earlier than this, but we believe it is the best all-round Corn and the most desirable as a main crop in the family garden. Planters will find it remarkably satisfactory and astonishingly productive, two ears on every stalk, often three and sometimes four. Stalks two feet shorter than the Evergreen and very close-jointed and sturdy, never blowing over. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and deep, somewhat similar in shape to Evergreen, but smaller. The ear remains long in edible condition; which is a very great advantage.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bushel</th>
<th>Peck</th>
<th>Half Peck</th>
<th>Per Qt.</th>
<th>Per 1/2 Pt.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
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<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>45c.</td>
<td>15c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small Seeds Postage paid by us, see page 2 of cover.
Cucumber

Landreths’ Extraordinary White Spine

45 DAYS

So very superior in every particular to the ordinary stock of White Spine, as not to be classed with it either in quality or price. Vine a strong grower, foliage broad-leaved, deep green, close-jointed, does not sunburn.

Blooms early at every joint and sets fruit at every bloom. Consequently very prolific.

Fruit of three inches long for Gherkins can be gathered in 45 days. Large fruit for slicing can be pulled off in eight weeks.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Per ¼ lb.</th>
<th>Under 4 ozs., per oz</th>
<th>Per packet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 1 ½ lb., per lb.</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>80c.</td>
<td>35c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80c.</td>
<td>35c.</td>
<td>15c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landreths’ Long Green Gherkin

(See next page)
Cucumber

Landreths' Long Green Gherkins
60 DAYS

Not surpassed by any field sort in beauty, length and slimness of fruit. It is the earliest long green, slim field Cucumber in cultivation, derived from an English hothouse variety. Maturing for small pickling size in seven weeks, and for slicing in 70 days from germination. The fruit is particularly dark green and consequently attractive. The foliage is small.

Prices Including Postage
Over ¼ lb., per lb. . . . . $2.50
Per ¼ lb. . . . . 80
Under 4 ozs., per oz. . . . 35
Per packet . . . . 15

Landreths' Choice
50 DAYS

A variety from Japan, from whence everything is novel. The most distinctive sort we have ever offered, the foliage being different from that of any other Cucumber, soft and velvety, and in shape resembling the leaf of a Cantaloupe. It is a vigorous grower and productive of fruit of medium length, even diameter throughout the entire length, slightly warted and black-spined. The Landreth at 50 days after germination is a very desirable variety, when small, either for salting or pickling, or for slicing when of larger development. The vine is recognized at once as a distinct creation.

Prices Including Postage
Over ¼ lb., per lb. $3.00
Per ¼ lb. $1.00
Under 4 ozs., per oz. 40c.
Per packet 15c.
Landreths' Thornless Large Round Purple

Thornless, and therefore a sort more valuable to anyone than the spiny sorts so often sold, which by reason of thorns on leaf and stem offers serious impediments to quick gathering. The Landreth is decidedly the best selection of Egg Plant, being productive and vigorous, the fruit often reaching a weight of twelve pounds.

The fruit may be described as chunky, broad at bottom and flattened, diameter often nearly equal to the length. Color, when grown on soil of proper quality, a deep purple, often appearing almost black. Soil has much to do with depth of color.

Single plants of this variety on good soil often reach a diameter of three feet and produce eight to ten large fruits.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>55c.</td>
<td>15c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LANDRETHS’ FORCING—PARTICULARLY CHOICE**

**Lettuce**

**Landreths’ Forcing**

**35 DAYS**

So named because of its adaptability for forcing under glass, forming small, crisp, compact heads of three inches in diameter before any other sort commences to head.

Having very few outside leaves, it can be planted at less than half distance, more than twice as many to the space as of larger sorts.

A valuable sort for the forcing house Gardener or to the Cottager using hotbeds or cold frame, because so many plants can be set on a limited space. The plants should be cut underground and sent to table in entire form on the root-stem, the bottom roots being trimmed and a few of the outside leaves removed, as shown in the illustration.

**Prices Including Postage**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</td>
<td>$2.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ¼ lb.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Landreths’ Virginia Solid Header**

**40 DAYS**

Six weeks from the sowing of the Seed to the formation of a close head of unexcelled attractiveness and quality, making this variety superior to nine out of ten sorts. It is equally adapted for culture either in the open garden or under glass, as it is exceedingly compact and a certain header. It is largely used by the most discriminating Market Gardeners, both in the greenhouse, in the cold frame and in the open ground.

**Prices Including Postage**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</td>
<td>$4.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ¼ lb.</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Landreths’ Largest of All**

**55 DAYS**

A fine exhibition sort, no round-headed variety approaching it in size and effect.

A good header, of most excellent quality as respects color and texture of leaf. Shoots to seed very late, and a very shy seeder; an advantage to the Gardener but an unprofitable habit to the seed grower.

**Prices Including Postage**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ¼ lb.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lettuce

Landreths’ Unsurpassed Cabbage Lettuce

Habit very uniform, deep green, slightly crumpled, leaves round-ended, forming a well-closed and compact head, more nearly resembling Big Boston than any other sort, but by critical Gardeners considered superior to it, both for culture under glass or in the open garden. It is a sort which can be sown at all seasons of the year.

Prices Including Postage
Over ¼ lb., per lb. . . . . $2.00
Per ¼ lb. . . . . 75c.
Under 4 ozs., per oz. . . . 30c.
Per packet . . . . 15c.

Landreths’ White Cos

This variety, maturing for table in seven weeks from germination, should be found in every vegetable garden, as it is a thoroughly reliable Lettuce. A strong grower and very productive, with long shell-shaped leaves of most excellent quality. It is a self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown it is best tied up with a soft string or a wisp of grass, that the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white, in which condition they are more crisp and decidedly more palatable than varieties of a Cabbage-heading habit.

It is really so superior to the Cabbage-head form of Lettuce, that it is a mystery why it does not displace them, especially as a given amount of ground will produce more than twice the amount of edible leaves that can possibly be obtained from any round-head variety.

The Landreth White Cos is a choice selection from the Cos family, variations of which are used in Europe to a far greater extent than those of any other Lettuce. This sort may be eaten out of hand with salt, the same as celery.

Prices Including Postage
Over ¼ lb., per lb. . . . . $2.35
Per ¼ lb. . . . . 75c.
Under 4 ozs., per oz. . . . 30c.
Per packet . . . . 20c.
Mustard

Bloomsdale Large-Leaved

35 DAYS

So named by reason of producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long and broad as the largest tobacco. These same leaves, when size of a man’s hand, are very tender and admirable as a salad. The leaves, when twice that size, we recommend for boiling as Spinach. This plant should have a place in every Southern garden. An immense amount of edible material can be raised on a very limited space.

Prices Including Postage

Over ½ lb., per lb. $1.40
Per lb. 45c.
Under 4 oz., per oz. 15c.
Per packet 10c.

Watermelon

Landreths’ Arkansas Traveler (75 DAYS)

A medium-long and for its size a very weighty Melon, averaging 20 pounds. Round, dark green, with wavy stripes of black. Interior of fruit always solid, the edible portion extending to within half an inch of the skin. The flesh a brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether at once impressing one as a superior variety. It is intermediate in ripening. Has a very hard rind and therefore is a good shipper. As is the case with all good Melons, it is not a giant, few monsters being first-class.

We cannot say too much in praise of the beauty and quality of the Arkansas Traveler.

Prices Including Postage

Over ½ lb., per lb. $1.70
Per ½ lb. 55c.
Under 4 oz., per oz. 15c.
Per packet 10c.
Landreths' Extra Early

65 DAYS

This, so far as we can observe, is the first Cantaloupe to ripen, being even earlier than the Jenny Lind, while twice its size. The form is half flat, fairly ribbed, green fleshed. Its merit consists in its early ripening habit. The quality is not the best—not very sugary—but that can be waived, so long as it is decidedly earlier than any other sort. A customer writes: "I was once poor, now I am rich. Have fine house and a family of seven boys, all from profits made in growing and marketing your Extra Early Cantaloupe."

Prices Including Postage

| Over ½ lb., per lb. | $1.40 |
| Per ½ lb. | 65 |
| Under 4 ozs., per oz. | 15 |
| Per packet | 10 |

Landreths' Early Burlington

70 DAYS

This is of Asiatic origin, having in its original form been obtained from Teheran, Persia, a city famous for its Cantaloupes. The Early Burlington is the equal of any Melon on the market. It is deeply ribbed, green fleshed, heavily webbed, half round, very showy and early.

Prices Including Postage

| Over ½ lb., per lb. | $2.00 |
| Per ½ lb. | 60 |
| Under 4 ozs., per oz. | 25 |
| Per packet | 10 |

Landreths' Early Bristol

70 DAYS

A choice sort from Damascus, Syria, in which country Melons are grown in vast quantities and to great perfection. This selection was made by us out of over one hundred sorts obtained from Asia. It is thoroughly acclimatized, and is very prolific. An unsurpassed sort. Very showy. Completely covered with netting. Golden between the ribs. Flesh green. General appearance similar to a small Acme, but more oval. A good seller in market.

Prices Including Postage

| Over ½ lb., per lb. | $2.00 |
| Per ½ lb. | 60 |
| Under 4 ozs., per oz. | 25 |
| Per packet | 10 |
**Onion**

**Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl**

In many respects the most remarkable Onion under cultivation, being the earliest of all, growing with the rapidity of a summer Radish. Nine weeks from sowing to maturity, the bulbs pearly white, waxy, translucent, form flat and broad. Flavor very mild, all astringent qualities being eliminated. Indeed, it can be eaten raw almost with the freedom of an apple. The keeping qualities of the matured Onion are very good, but the Sets sprout very early and should be planted in October. We can furnish Sets in September. Those who have tried it always want it again because of its distinctive qualities. On a very rich soil it will grow sometimes five and six inches across the top.

**Prices Including Postage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over ½ lb., per lb.</td>
<td>$3.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ¼ lb.</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gibraltar Yellow Globe Onion**

Here is a mammoth Onion of the general style of the Spanish Yellow Prize Taker, but distinct in many desirable features, the light grass-green leaves appearing very different from those of any other Onion. This sort does not produce stags or thick-necks, but bulbs very uniformly. The bulbs are suitable for home cooking throughout their entire growing season. They are nearly round, slightly ovoid at the top or crown, the skin is thin, the flesh tender. It is a sort especially recommended for Southern latitudes. It is the most showy of the class of imported Spanish Onions so often seen of remarkable size, hard, smooth skin and general effectiveness as exhibition Onions displayed on fruit stands. It sometimes grows to a size big as a Coconut.

**Prices Including Postage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per pound</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per quarter pound</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ounce</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE PROFIT OF THIS ONION IS ITS EXTRAORDINARY EARLINESS. IT RIPENS BEFORE OTHER BULBS START.

BERMUDA ONION

Bermuda Island Seed (True Stock.)

The Bermuda White Onion is so astonishingly early in development as to be almost miraculous. Seed sown same time in the spring as White Portugal, Yellow Danvers, or any other sort, will produce Onions 2½ to 3 inches in diameter before the others are one inch in diameter. The mature bulbs are white, waxy, flat and so mild as to be unusually palatable. Any party growing Bermuda Onions can have them three weeks ahead of White Portugal, seven weeks ahead of Danvers, and a market gardener will find them to sell like hot cakes.

We recommend the Bermuda White and Red in all Onion districts as sorts which will succeed and be found most profitable. In Texas one hundred thousand bushels are grown for Northern markets, the seed being planted in October, the plants carried over the winter and maturing for market in May.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Per pound</th>
<th>Per quarter pound</th>
<th>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</th>
<th>Per packet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda White</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>40c.</td>
<td>15c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Market Gardeners will realize Big Profits by sowing Seed of the Bermuda Onion, the bulbs of which develop almost with the rapidity of Radishes. Nothing in this or any other Catalogue will give greater satisfaction or bring a larger Cash return.

WE OFFER BOTH RED AND WHITE SEED

This Onion, though known as Bermuda, is grown on the Canary Islands.
**Peas**

**Landreths' Extra Early**

White Oak trees may be White Oak trees, but woodsmen know that there yet remains much choice among them, and just so with Extra Early Peas.

A critical Gardener wants the best strain as respects earliness, size of pod, flavor, uniformity of ripening, vigor and uniformity in habit of the plant.

All these desirable qualities can be obtained in the strain sold as Landreths' Extra Early. This type will produce Peas fit for table in 44 or 50 days, according to soil and climatic conditions of the season of their growth.

This Pea was introduced and named by the Landreths in 1823, and is the only Pea then used which has stood the test of time. Just as popular to-day as it ever was.

**Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bushel</th>
<th>Peck</th>
<th>Half Peck</th>
<th>Per Qt.</th>
<th>Per ½ Pt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Landreths' Extra Early</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLOOMSDALE Peas</strong></td>
<td>60 DAYS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A second early and steady picker, enormously productive, pods large, containing nine and ten Peas in a pod. Flavor only equaled by the Landreths' Extra Early. Truckers handling this Pea have realized as much as $500 per acre from the quantity sold off. It is a continuous bearer, affording many pickings.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bushel</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peck</td>
<td>1.35</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Half Peck</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Qt.</td>
<td>40c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ½ Pt.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small Seeds Postage paid by us, see inside page of cover.
Peas
Thomas Laxton
70 DAYS

Similar to and by some believed to be an improvement on the Gradus, so celebrated for earliness, size and flavor. The Thomas Laxton is a Pea in some features, as claimed by growers, superior to the Gradus, but Gardeners differ as to the real merits of the two, some preferring one, others the contrary. For our part we do not see much difference, except in the price.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bushel</th>
<th>Peck</th>
<th>Half Peck</th>
<th>Per Qt.</th>
<th>Per ½ Pt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td>20c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small Seeds Postage paid by us, see inside page of cover.

Landreths' Mammoth Pod
80 DAYS

Vine strong as a White Marrowfat, and very productive of giant pods measuring 6 to 7 inches in length, pods larger than produced by any other Pea in cultivation. A grand exhibition Pea, certain to secure the greatest admiration.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bushel</th>
<th>Peck</th>
<th>Half Peck</th>
<th>Per Qt.</th>
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<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td>20c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small Seeds Postage paid by us, see inside page of cover.
Peas

Rivenhall Wonder Peas
Of the Gem class; vines sturdy, short-jointed, deep green foliage, and growing to a height of ten inches. Foliage thick, pods dark green, six to eight to a vine, each pod filled with seven to eight large deep green seeds of sweet and delicate flavor, the habit fitting it for very close culture.

Flat Packet, postage paid, 25 cents

Carter’s Buttercup Peas
Vines about twenty inches high, foliage light yellow, very productive; in product very long and longer than Gradus. Pods generally produce on an average eight to ten large deep green seeds. Good main crop Pea of a short, sturdy and robust habit; a variety said to be of unusual adaptability to resist weather conditions destructive to other Peas.

Flat Packet, postage paid, 25 cents

Privet for Sale
Two hundred thousand (200,000) plants, all sizes, grown on Bloomsdale, and of 3 and 4 years old. All cut back, and now forked with three or four stems. Suitable for quickly making a thick hedge. We offer in four sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 feet high. Prices cut in half. F. O. B. Bristol, Pa. Terms, 30 days from date of shipment. Do you want any—what size and how many? Orders now booked for shipment during March or April. Prices from $16.00 to $75.00 per 1000 according to size.
Radish

Landreths' Excelsior
16 DAYS

Under usual conditions will develop to the size of a copper cent in 16 days, and by 18 days to the diameter of a nickel.

The shape is an ovoid globe, with a small mouse-tail root. Color bright scarlet, flesh brittle as ice, general qualities unsurpassed. The best Scarlet Globe we have ever offered. We cannot say more, nor can anyone else say more in favor of any other sort.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</th>
<th>Per ¼ lb.</th>
<th>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</th>
<th>Per packet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>40c.</td>
<td>20c.</td>
<td>15c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landreths' White Ladyfinger
23 DAYS

Twenty-three days to mature. A long, white, crisp and brittle-fleshed variety, half as long as Long Scarlet and similar in shape. The best long White Radish ever introduced. Flavor most excellent, and altogether a very satisfactory sort as a succession to the earlier Turnip-rooted sorts.

Prices Including Postage

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<thead>
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<th>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</th>
<th>Per packet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>40c.</td>
<td>20c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Radish

Wonderful Half-Long Red

So rapid in growth as to develop perfectly in 20 days. Grows about 2½ inches long, contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point, very symmetrical and uniform in shape, color a bright scarlet and altogether a gem. Similar to the preceding, only a pure white, the other being scarlet.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>40c.</td>
<td>20c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landreths' Improved White Box

Foliage short, fitting it for close cultivation in hot or cold frames or boxes, hence its name. Root white and turnip-formed. Not getting pithy till quite old, a quality possessed by this variety to a very remarkable degree and one which makes the sort most desirable.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</th>
<th>Per ¼ lb.</th>
<th>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</th>
<th>Per packet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75c.</td>
<td>25c.</td>
<td>15c.</td>
<td>10c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landreths' All Seasons

Edible at 26 Days and continuously for Months

A variety suitable for sowing at all seasons of the year and at all stages of development fit for the table. A Cherry-red Globe, edible when of a half-inch diameter, and continuously edible till four times as large, never getting pithy, being in this respect very distinctive from all summer Radishes. It more nearly resembles China Rose, but is superior to it, differing from the China in being red all over, while the true China is white at the bottom. When grown as an autumn sort it develops to a diameter of two to three inches, and will keep in perfect condition for months like a Potato.

We have a large field of All Seasons which was drilled 12th of August, and this day, 7th of September, twenty-six days after sowing the roots, are suitable for table use, and will so continue throughout the entire winter and far into spring.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</th>
<th>Per ¼ lb.</th>
<th>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</th>
<th>Per packet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>40c.</td>
<td>20c.</td>
<td>15c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Landreths introduced and named this variety in 1828, since when it has become a standard and now appears in nearly all catalogues. As an Autumn sort it is superior to all others, but in the Spring it is inclined to shoot early. The leaves are twisted and bloated, giving them when ready for shipment an elasticity adapting them for transportation to long distances, and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities. As a consequence, far more barrels of Bloomsdale Spinach are cut to the acre than any other variety, often as much as 150 barrels. The illustrations partly indicate the twisted and bloated character of the leaves.

**Prices Including Postage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over ¾ lb., per lb.</td>
<td>40c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ½ lb.</td>
<td>20c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</td>
<td>15c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>10c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Landreths' Earliest Tomato (See back cover.)  

15, without doubt, a type which ripens earlier than any other known sort of large fruit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices Including Postage</th>
<th>Over ½ lb., per lb.</th>
<th>Per ½ lb.</th>
<th>Per oz.</th>
<th>Per packet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>90c.</td>
<td>25c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heretofore the earliest sort was the **Sparks' Earliana** which has been so popular as to have been sold in quantities, shortly after its first introduction, at as high a price as Twenty [20] Dollars per pound, and Ten Dollars per pound subsequently on large orders.

The following comparison between the two varieties indicate their relative differences.

**COMPARATIVE QUALITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Earliana Tomato</th>
<th>Landreths' Earliest Tomato</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HABIT</strong></td>
<td><strong>HABIT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OF VINE</td>
<td>OF VINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HABIT OF FRUITING</td>
<td>HABIT OF FRUITING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD OF RIPENING</td>
<td>PERIOD OF RIPENING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STYLE OF FRUIT</td>
<td>STYLE OF FRUIT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Earliana Tomato**

- Vine rather compact.
- Short-jointed and small stems.
- Foliage thin, small and a light green.
- Close to root.
- Three or four very compact clusters.
- Six, ten or twelve fruits to each bunch. Quite distinct in this habit.
- In about eighty-five [85] days from germination.
- Deep red, slightly flattened, under size.

**Landreths' Earliest Tomato**

- Strong growing, like Beauty, Stone or Paragon.
- More than twice as vigorous as Earliana.
- Foliage larger and darker green.
- Fruit all over the plant.
- Clusters of fruit not more than four or five in a bunch.
- On the whole the plant produces three times as much fruit as the Earliana.
- Eighty days from germination.
- Five to six days earlier than Earliana.
- Deep red, slightly flattened.
- Large as Beauty or Paragon.
- One quarter larger than the Earliana.

To sum up, the Landreths' Earliest is five days earlier than Earliana, larger in fruit and more than three times as productive.
Tomato—“Always Large”

Landreths’ Ever Large

100 DAYS

So named because the fruit keeps its size from the first to the last ripening. The seed we offer was saved from a field which gave 14 tons to the acre. It is a reliable cropper, solid flesh, color red. Some of the fruit is a little rough, but it is so exceedingly productive and so thoroughly maintains its large size to the end of the season, that the few rough fruit met with can be overlooked. We know of $4.00 an ounce as having been paid for the seed of this variety by a number of Jersey Market Gardeners.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</th>
<th>Per ¼ lb.</th>
<th>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</th>
<th>Per packet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$3.25</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>40c.</td>
<td>15c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landreths’ T. T. T. or Ten Ton Tomato

100 DAYS

So called because when first introduced by us 10 tons were produced to the acre, but since then 15 and 16 tons have been gathered from the acre. On Bloomsdale we have grown 600 bushels of fruit to the acre. The fruit in form is large, slightly flattened at both stem and blossom ends. The skin smooth as an apple. Color blood-red. The meat solid, free from air spaces or hard cores. It is a profitable variety to the Canner and the Farmer.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over ¼ lb., per lb.</th>
<th>$2 50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per ¼ lb.</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 4 ozs., per oz.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Tomatoes**

**Matchless Tomato**

Bright red fruit, large, smooth and solid. Not so early as some others, but of admirable quality and productive vines very vigorous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices Including Postage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New Globe Tomato**

Vines strong in growth and productive in fruit, which is generally round, something like a plum in shape, though a small proportion will be found flattish. Color bright rose and purple, but at stem end slightly lemon; flesh solid. Last year the introducer of this new Tomato sold the seed at 20c. per packet of 40 seeds, or at the rate of $700 per pound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices Including Postage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chalk’s Early Jewel**

Ten days later than Landreths’ Earliest, producing large, globular fruit, smooth skin, flesh bright red, scarlet and solid. The fruit very free from cracks or any convolutions upon the surface. Vines strong in growth, dark green and very hardy. A good market garden sort. We offer Bloomsdale grown as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices Including Postage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dwarf Stone**

General habit of growth like Dwarf Champion, but more inclined to branch. Foliage smaller and not so deep a green; fruit bright scarlet, larger than Dwarf Champion, largest of any of the “tree” varieties, produced in clusters, quality very fine being quite free from cracks, ripening three weeks later than Champion and desirable as a succession. Plants may be set 18 x 24 inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices Including Postage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Late Additions to the List of INDISPENSABLES—not Inferior, but really very SUPERIOR, otherwise they would not be Inserted

**CORN**

White Evergreen Sugar

Slimmer and shorter stalks than the Stowell's Evergreen; broad, vigorous, deep green foliage without any red color; earlier by several days to produce ears suitable for table. Ears set low on the stalk, fully as large and grains a purer white than Stowell's. Very sugary; ears filled with tightly-set grains from hutt to tip. Ears remaining long in edible condition—a true evergreen. Certainly a most desirable variety to add to the list of Standards.

By Freight or Express

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per bushel</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per peck</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 1/2 peck</td>
<td>70c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LETTUCE**

Brittle Ice

Peculiar in appearance—a veritable ice head—smooth leaves fluted on the edge and closely formed, making a blanched or crystal interior. These blanched leaves are very brittle and attractive; the ribs thick and marrow-like; size of head large, and altogether attractive and valuable.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per pound</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 1/2 pound</td>
<td>75c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ounce</td>
<td>25c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>10c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RADISH**

Icicle

A half-long, of from five to six inches, broad-shouldered, crown greenish, body of the root pure waxy white, somewhat similar in character to the Vienna, but shorter and thicker.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per pound</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 1/2 pound</td>
<td>50c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ounce</td>
<td>20c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>10c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CABBAGE**

Landreths' Very Early Flat

A close jointed half-dwarf, a uniform and certain header. The leaves are broadly feathered clear up to the stalk, the spread of outside leaves is about twenty inches, thus admitting of close planting. The diameter of head is six to eight inches, ripening solid as an apple ten days earlier than the best Jersey Wakefield, and far ahead of Early Flat Parisian or Early Spring. The stem is so short that the plants appear to set immediately on the surface of the ground. The outside leaves are all round ended and of a dark blue color, while the color of the head is a yellowish-green. The heads are quite flat on top and bottom. This sort, while of a satisfactory size, either for private use or Market Gardeners' sales, is earlier, so far as we can perceive, than any other Cabbage offered in any other catalogue. It is a hardy sort, resisting both frost and drought.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per 1/2 pound</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ounce</td>
<td>75c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>25c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CABBAGE**

Landreths' Earliest Savoy

Nothing like it among the Savoy Cabbage, it being weeks earlier than any of its Savoy class. Outside leaves light yellow and much bloated. Heads conical, yellowish-green, and very narrow-like. The flavor is like that of the Cauliflower, and we recommend it as a substitute where Cauliflower heads cannot be grown. Every plant makes a head, and it will be found a profitable sort under all circumstances.

Prices Including Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per 1/2 pound</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per ounce</td>
<td>50c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per packet</td>
<td>25c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MARKET GARDEN AND FARM NOTES.
By BURNET LANDRETH.
Price, 50 cents, postage paid.

This volume is a valuable book of 213 pages recommended to all students of Horticulture, especially parties engaged in the growing of Vegetables for sale.

We strongly advocate the study of Landreth's new book titled

HOME GARDENING FOR BEGINNERS; or, KITCHEN GARDEN HINTS for the Inexperienced and some POINTS for EXPERTS.
By BURNET LANDRETH.

This volume of nearly two hundred pages contains about twenty-four chapters on many important subjects.

Price, $1.00, POSTAGE PAID.

This book is worth ten [10] times its cost, being written in such an easy, descriptive style that any reader may quickly comprehend its entire contents—the whys, wherefores and results—directions which can be followed by the most inexperienced in gardening management. Always practicable to a marked degree, sometimes of a scientific turn, yet so expressed that the presentation of subjects so often incomprehensible are made as clear as noonday. This book is worthy of the closest attention both of the amateur and practical gardener, or of the student of horticulture, however much he may be advanced in the art.

Extract from Chapter 6th.

The observant gardener, wanting a guide as to the best time to sow seeds, both in hotbeds and in the open garden, can best look to the conditions of the soil under the influences of the approaching spring and summer, as is indicated by the seasonal awakening and growth of outdoor overwintered bulbs, and by the unfolding of the buds and leaves of grass, shrubs and trees, as for example:

1. By the swelling of the buds of the Red and White Maple Trees.
2. The appearance of the scrofuls of the Daffodil, Crocus and Lily.
3. By the flowering of the Dogwood, by the pink color of the Peach Tree twigs, and later on by the rose-colored and red buds.
4. The blooming of the Peach and Cherry.

With these natural guides, indicative of the warming up of the soil, we have drawn the following table of the proper successive periods for seed sowing, for be it observed some seeds will sprout in cold . . . . . . .

SOW IN HOTBEDS

The following sorts, all very susceptible to frost.

Cabbage
Brussels Sprouts
Cauliflower
Broccoli

Prepare the hotbeds when the buds of the Red and White Maple Trees begin to swell, or when the new leaves . . . . .

Three weeks after the Seed is sown the plants should be transplanted about thirty . . . . . .

OUTDOOR SOWINGS.

1. HARDY SORTS, OR THOSE OF THE GREATEST RESISTANCE TO SLIGHT FROST.

SOW IN THE OPEN GARDEN

Lawn Grass
White Clover
Sweet Peas
Table Peas
Lettuce
Radish

Asparagus Seed
Onion Seed
" Sets
Leek
Spinach

Sow these seeds in the open garden when the sprouts of the Daffodil, Lily and Crocus are peeping through the ground, and when the buds of the Red and White Maple Trees . . . . . .

2. HARDY.

SOW IN THE OPEN GARDEN

Sorts which sprout best in a warmer soil and which will not resist frost.

Celery
Carrots
Kale
Turnip
Endive
Mustard
Artichoke

Rhubarb
Parsley
Parsnip
Corn Salad
Chicory
Cress
Dandelion

Brussels Sprouts, removed to open garden from hotbed.
Cabbage, removed to open garden from hotbed.
Kohlrabi, do do

SOW IN THE OPEN GARDEN

Sorts which sprout best in still dryer and warmer soil, and when the Cherry Tree blossoms are ready to burst and before the blooming of the Apple, then all these seeds may be sown in the open garden and hotbed plants may be set out in the open garden.

3. HARDY.

Sow these Seeds in the open ground when the Apple blossoms have burst, or when . . . . . .

Beet
Okra
Nasturtium, both table and ornament
Swiss Chard
Pepper and Egg Plant transplant in the open ground from hotbeds also.

4. HARDY OR MOST TENDER OF OUTDOOR PLANTS.

SOW IN THE OPEN GARDEN

Beans—Bush
" Pole
Corn—Field
" Sugar
Pumpkin

Cucumber
Squash
Watermelon
Cantaloupe

Sorts sprouting only in a really hot, dry soil; sorts which will not sprout but not under conditions of continued cold or dampness.

SWEDISH CABBAGE

SOW IN THE OPEN GARDEN

Pepper, sow additional seed in outdoor bed.

Sorts of vegetables which will not sprout but not under conditions of continued cold or dampness.

SOW IN THE OPEN GARDEN

Cucumber
Squash
Watermelon
Cantaloupe

Sorts sprouting only in a really hot, dry soil; sorts which will not sprout but not under conditions of continued cold or dampness.

SOW THESE SEEDS IN THE OPEN GROUND WHEN THE APPLE BLOSSOMS HAVE BURST, OR WHEN . . . . . .
Does Your Merchant Handle Landreths' Seeds?

If not, he should, and you should influence him to do so. At any event he can get them especially for you. But if he won't, then write to Bloomsdale, as the United States Mail brings Landreths' Seeds to every man's Post Office.

The above is an illustration of how the Rural Delivery wagons carry Landreths' Seeds to the farmhouse door.

United States Money Orders can be obtained at almost every Post Office. They cost

For Orders for sums not exceeding $2.50 ........................................... 3 cents
If over $2.50 and not exceeding 5.00 ........................................... 5 cents
" 5.00 and not exceeding 10.00 ........................................... 8 cents
" 10.00 and not exceeding 20.00 ........................................... 10 cents

It is not only the United States Mail which carries Landreths' Seeds, but under the arrangements of the International Postal Union, these Seeds are carried in foreign mails to customers in all countries of the world, distances being inconsiderable and planting always somewhere in season.

A very large proportion of Landreths' Seeds are grown on Bloomsdale Farms, where the cost of their production is very much greater than farmer growers' prices, at which the Seed could be contracted for.

The attention given Landreths' Seed crops in selection for purity makes the Seed worth more than asked.

If you wish a copy of this Catalogue mailed to your neighbor or friend, send us their address on a postal card.
An Unparalleled Record.

Only thirty [30] families in the United States have continued in the same line of commercial business as founded by their great-great-grandfathers over one hundred [100] years ago. The Landreth family is one of this limited number, four generations having been engaged in growing and selling Seeds over a period of one hundred and twenty-one [121] years.

To indicate the degree of commercial confidence existing between the Landreths and their oldest customers, we print some testimonials, all of date since July, 1905. It will be noticed that three of these have been buyers from the Landreths for over thirty (30) years, and all over forty [40] years. To publish testimonials from those other Firms dealing with us for a shorter period would require a distinct pamphlet.

This list of old customers cannot be paralleled in the United States by any other commercial establishment.

E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, Alexandria, Va.

113 When we write this note we cannot but think how long business relations have existed between our Houses. Our business was commenced in 1792, and during this entire period our Seed Department has been supplied with Landreths' Seeds, and from present indications we see no reason why it should continue, as we think Landreths' Seeds are the best.

S. W. Heintz, Lancaster, Pa.

110 Over one hundred and ten [110] years ago my grandfather was a buyer of Landreths' Garden Seeds, which we still sell, and which still maintain their reputation as unequaled.

Steinman Hardware Company, Lancaster, Pa.

100 Our Firm, founded in 1760, has continuously been a purchaser of Landreths' Seeds for quite one hundred [100] years.


87 For eighty-seven [87] years this printing establishment and all its successors, MacCalla & Co., MacCalla & Stavely, Stavely & MacCalla, has been printing the Landreth Seed Catalogue and other printing for the Landreths. During this time our relations have been most pleasant.

J. E. Younglove, Bowling Green, Ky.

61 For over sixty-one [61] years my Firm have been purchasers and sellers of Landreths' Seeds, and throughout that long period have had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with them as respects their purity and vitality.

G. F. Wittick, Circleville, Ohio.

55 Fifty-five [55] years ago I made the first purchase of Landreths' Garden Seeds, which Seeds still maintain their superiority.

R. B. Templeman, Navasota, Texas.

53 We have sold Landreths' Seeds since 1852, a period of fifty-three [53] years, and they have given our customers general satisfaction. Our relations with the Landreths have always been pleasant.

R. N. Ellis, Greensville, Ga.

53 Landreths' Seeds have been sold over my counter and that of my father, to which business mine is successor, for fifty-three [53] years, or since 1852. They have been uniformly satisfactory to the purchasers.

W. H. Hill, Tennasha, Texas.

52 My family have been buying Landreths' Seeds since 1853. I find none better.

The Will's Drug Co., Charlottesville, Va.

52 Since 1854, except during the war period, we have been selling and using Landreths' Seeds, with uniform satisfaction to ourselves and our customers, and hope to continue handling them as long as we remain in the Seed business.

L. H. Ott, Harrisonburg, Va.

52 I have been in business since 1854 and have sold Landreths' Seeds since that date, now fifty-one [51] years ago, and we expect to sell them as long as we remain in business.

An extended list is being prepared to include the names of the several hundred wholesale customers who for over twenty-five [25] years have been continuously selling Landreths' Seeds. A few of these customers are requested to send in their names.

D. Landreth Seed Company, Bristol, Pa.

Seed Establishment Founded 1784

Joseph Milner & Son, Florence, Ala.

50 This business was established in 1854 and our sale of Landreths' Seeds dates back to that time, over fifty (50) years. We have found Landreths' Seeds. They have commanded universal confidence, our customers saying 'trials with other brands were not so satisfactory'.

J. A. Shreve, Fort Gibson, Miss.

50 My father commenced purchasing Landreths' Seeds over fifty [50] years ago. I now only handle Landreths which I consider the best.


50 Having bought Landreths' Garden Seeds for over fifty [50] years, we are requested to testify to their high grade. The good name of Landreths has made the handling of their Seeds a valuable and satisfactory part of our business.

Lee Richardson & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.

45 Our House started in business in 1860, forty-five (45) years ago, and up to the present, when we have ceased to sell Seeds, we had always handled Landreths', which were considered the best of our foundation stones.

I. J. Blackwell, Titusville, N. J.

41 I have been selling Landreths' Seeds since 1864, forty-one (41) years, but my father used them fifty years ago.

J. B. Cooper, Smyrna, Del.

41 For the last forty-one (41) years, or since 1864, have not missed a season when we have not sold Landreths' Garden Seeds, never in all that time having had a single unfavorable report of them.

Dawson & Jenkins, Easton, Md.

40 We have been selling Landreths' Seeds for over forty (40) years with great satisfaction, and we have used Landreths' Seeds exclusively.

B. Schmitt, Woodstock, Va.

40 Unless the goods were satisfactory and the treatment courteous, I would not have been selling Landreths' Seeds for over forty (40) years.

G. M. Eldridge, Americus, Ga.

40 Doctor E. J. Eldridge started here in business in 1865, or forty (40) years ago, since when we have been continuously buying Landreths' Seeds.

Albert Allen, Green Castle, Ind.

40 For over forty (40) years I have sold Landreths' Seeds and our business intercourse has been of the most pleasant character.

Diemer & Carter, Fayetteville, Tenn.

40 This House has handled Landreths' Seeds for over forty (40) years without a single complaint in all that time, and we attribute our success to the superiority of Landreths' goods.

Ritchey & Smart, McMinville, Tenn.

40 This House has been selling Landreths' Seeds for forty (40) years, none giving the satisfaction of Landreths', which name is sufficient for our customers. There is nothing too good to say for Landreths' Seeds.

Mark W. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.

40 For forty (40) years I have been handling Landreths' Seeds and reports from our customers always come in 'all satisfactory.' Your caution in introducing startling novelties is highly commendable. You prefer giving results rather than extravagant pictures.

D. Landreth Seed Company, Bristol, Pa.
Pedigree Seeds Compared with Cheap Seeds.

Possibly many Planters of Seed do not clearly understand what is implied by cheap Seeds, and Seeds sold cheaply are generally hybrid, cross-bred or mongrel stock; consequently, to make clear the difference, we will very briefly enumerate some of the conditions necessary to be observed to produce pedigree stock, such as are Landreths'. Neglected crops make cheap Seeds.

Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Radishes, Onions, all growing partly under ground, to an extent hide their defects, if any; therefore they must be pulled up and examined before being permitted to produce Seed. The roots of bad shape, bad color or other bad habits thrown away, if it be intended to preserve a fixed character. This costs time and money, and such Seeds cannot be sold cheaply.

Peas and Beans, which always show a strong disposition to vary, can only be kept in place by pulling out vines which are runners or inclined to run, a tendency observable in all neglected stocks; also by pulling out all pods of shapes and colors not desired—mixed, distinct in habit or growth—all being thrown out. This takes much time and expense and reduces the volume of the crop, and such Seeds cannot be sold cheaply.

The vine crops, as Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash and Pumpkin, always exhibit a strong disposition to "sport," that is to say, to produce shape and colors of fruits not wanted, and these must be smashed in the field before harvesting, or else Seed from them will be sowed, the resultant crops still further cross-bred and disposed to vary. This greatly diminishes the product of Seed per acre, consequently Seeds saved after such a process of culling cannot be sold cheaply.

Cabbage, even in the case of the best stock, must be severely culled to make a field perfectly uniform. Sometimes out of the 15,000 on an acre 1000 plants will be cut out. This establishment has frequently cut more, preferring to have a limited stock of Seed of true type, rather than a large stock of Seed not absolutely true. Such Seeds cannot be sold cheaply.

Tomatoes, a fruit always exhibiting a good deal of variation, can only be kept in place by selecting Seed for the following year by going over the crop and picking out one by one those vines which produce fruit of true character, and from these vines picking two or three fruits which are perfect. Tomato Seed raised after such a system, over a period of years, truly becomes pedigree Seeds, and is far superior to the ordinary run of Seeds taken out of any chance crop. Any intelligent reader will perceive that Seed, secured as we have described, cannot be sold in competition with "wild cat" stuff, as it costs money and takes experience to save pedigree Seed. Such cannot be sold cheaply.

The above enumeration of a very few of the systems of Seed saving demonstrates to the uninitiated that there is a difference between Seed the same as there is a difference between dogs or horses, and that it is entirely unfair and unbusiness-like to compare Seeds according to their prices. For the more one has of poor stock, the worse he is off. Better have 100 good Cabbages than 1000 mongrels.

This partially indicates that the Seed Grower must possess a full knowledge of the proper characteristics of the crops from which he saves Seed. These selections take much labor, for they cannot always be done at one time, generally over a period of some weeks, as plants develop objectionable characteristics from day to day. It costs lots of money to do such work, both in wages and still more in a serious reduction of the crop product.

Many Seed Growers save themselves the labor of purifying the crop and insure themselves in a larger harvest than if a twentieth or one-tenth are pulled out and destroyed. Frequently one-half or more should be pulled out and destroyed. Many Seed Growers allow the bad plants to remain, and the Seed from such is harvested with the good. These are the men who grow cheap Seeds to sell. To the Planter they are dear Seeds.

With a conscientious Merchant quality should be the first thought, and still more so should it be with the Planter of Seeds either for profit or pleasure.

The cheapening of prices of Seeds has resulted in a lowering of quality, as is clearly apparent to every observing man. As, for example, last winter this Seed Company obtained samples of some Seeds as were offered to the public at low prices in competition with Landreths' prices; indeed, less than the cost of production of reliable Seeds. These Seeds were planted last spring in the Bloomdale Trial Grounds. The Peas averaged 40 per cent. admixtures and runners, and often impossible of recognition as of any particular sort.

The Beans were worse, many of them ranging from 30 to 50 and even 60 per cent. runners and admixtures of round and flat pods and green and golden pods.

The purchase of cheap Seeds by Merchants is having the effect of driving all Market Gardeners and other critical customers away from their local stores and directly to the old-established Seed houses, and as a consequence the increasing of the mail order trade, as is clearly apparent by the increasing number of letters received from Market Gardeners in various sections to the effect that they are afraid to purchase from local Merchants, many of whom, they know from bitter experience, look only after cheap prices, without any regard to quality. A cheap price for any Seeds at once brands it as common and unclean.

At last the effort to purchase cheap Seeds seems, in one case at least, to have ceased, for the Government Purchasing Agent of one Western State sent in to us many separate orders for the various institutions of that State having kitchen or ornamental gardens, saying, "Fill the orders with the best Seeds and at fair prices. We are tired of the quality, or rather the want of quality, of Seeds obtained by us in the past under the system of competitive prices. We are done getting Seeds under that plan."

RELIABLE Seeds are worth their PRICE.
Trial Ground Investigations.

The illustration, taken from a photograph of the Bloomsdale Trial Grounds, shows how plants of the same family, as, for instance, all Radishes or all Lettuces, are examined in close competition, one sampled with another, as, for example: though Philadelphia White Box Radish is a well-known sort, nearly every stock of it, like every other stock of every other Garden Vegetable, slightly differs, according to the humor or whim of the Seed Grower who produces the Seed, some people paying attention to size and ignoring, to a great extent, other qualities; other Growers paying most attention to color, other Growers paying most attention to shape — other Growers to earliness in maturity. Consequently the productions of these various Growers or Seed Merchants differ one from another as respects any good article of the whole list, though sold under the same label as to name.

It is to see which Merchant has the best, as respects all desirable qualities, that these competitive tests are carried on at Bloomsdale, and the Landreths have been doing it for one hundred (100) years, and have preserved their records of past tests in the form of written descriptions, outline drawings, longitudinal and cross sections.

Landreths' Seeds now, since 1784, for one hundred and twenty-one (121) years, have for all that time been the standard of excellence of American Seeds, below which all others have taken their relative position, and some very far down in the scale. No matter what claim is put forth, none are better and few as good; though like the boy who whistles to keep up his courage, much loud talking is done and many questionable statements made. The scale of relative excellence is fast being extended downward toward the zero mark, for the cheapening of prices is still going on in a merry race, and the purchasers are getting the worth of their money.

In the cultivation of the Landreths' crops, the adoption and improvement of types, their purification or roguing, their proper feeding or fertilizing, their harvesting and curing, there has been brought to bear the highest ability as respects a knowledge of the sciences of outdoors; for the Landreths for four generations have been graduates of the open fields, experience not acquired in the Seed shop or at the desk.

The Farmer's garden is a test by which to indicate a progressive man. If he has a good garden, sufficient for all requirements of his home, he is a thorough farmer; but if he has no garden, watch him, and note with certainty that in the end, if he does not make a failure of farming, he certainly never makes his home attractive, for he is a selfish man. On a farm, everything that is wanted upon the table should be grown, except condiments and tea. Lay out a garden today and have it ready for the next planting season, whether it be spring or autumn, whichever comes next. The preparatory work cannot be put off until the day of seeding.

The gratification of growing in one's own garden a succession of fresh Kitchen Vegetables is, of course, in the first instance, gastronomic; but in thoughtful minds, brought to dwell upon plant variation, there is a gradual development of higher aspirations, that of doing something toward the improvement of species; so that the second thought finally becomes the primary one, an impulse so disposing the original idea of food production, that the intelligent Gardener becomes a student of vegetable physiology, a biological investigator into all matters of plant life—he enters upon a new stage, one of mental gratification, one affording a hundred times the pleasure of a mere animal-like eating of the food products of the garden.
Seed Growing at Bloomsdale.

AN EXTRACT.

Except during winter, crops of choice vegetables in their various stages of growth can be seen any day on Bloomsdale Farms, where the quality and texture of soil and climatic conditions are most favorable to produce perfect development as respects shape, texture, color and flavor.

I will not dwell on the well-worn subject of qualities of Garden Vegetables, nor on the respective merits of sub-types, but record more general observations concerning Bloomsdale Seed Farms, the output in money's worth from which has not been approached by any other Seed farm, home or abroad—a farm since early Colonial days always in the front in the agricultural art, consequently a farm which will, in its description, be more interesting as respects its agricultural history than its crops; but the writer will, in passing, here remark that the Landreth family began the business of raising Garden Seeds shortly after the Revolution, or possibly to better mark the antiquity of the establishment, will say when Washington became President.

These farms, for there are several united, are situate in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in the Valley of the Delaware, with a river front of a mile and a half along the blue waters of this noble stream, a volume of water nearly a mile in width ceaselessly flowing onward to the Atlantic.

Bloomsdale Farm dates from 1683, when its original thousand (1000) acres were cut out of the wilds of a White Pine forest by parties acting under the Commission of William Penn.

Within a mile are situated what were once the Manor lands of William Penn, the first Proprietary Governor of the Colony, the tract of eight thousand (8000) acres lying between the "King's Path" and the river, a district now famous for its abundant crops of Potatoes, Tobacco and Asparagus. Here William Penn, at that time head of the Quakers, took up his residence in 1682. At the time of the Revolution the Manor lands were confiscated by the State, the descendants of Governor Penn being Royalists and having fled the country.

Only a few miles above Bloomsdale Farms is Washington's Crossing, where the Revolutionary army crossed the Delaware on Christmas Eve, before the battle of Trenton.

Bloomsdale during the Revolutionary War furnished two officers to the Revolutionary army. In December, 1776, three thousand Continental soldiers under General Putnam and General Cadwalader, crossed the Delaware at Bloomsdale Ferry to the opposite Jersey shore, using Bloomsdale House as their headquarters during the operation. Three years later the Mansion house was bombarded, possibly in retaliation, by a British flotilla returning from the destruction of Bordentown, a few miles above.

The location of the farms is on both sides of the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty miles above Philadelphia and sixty miles southwest of New York City, which brings them under the notice of the ten million people who annually pass over this four-track division of the greatest railroad in the world.

The Delaware Valley runs from Philadelphia up to and above the Water Gap. At its lowest end it is of interest, being a rich agricultural district, and as having from earliest dates been the chosen residence of many men of note of Colonial, Revolutionary and later times. The lower end of the Valley, as far back as two hundred and fifty years ago, was a much-traveled route, the Colonial armies and the British and the French and American forces of Revolutionary days passing frequently backward and forward.

At the upper end of the Valley is the awe-inspiring and health-renewing Water Gap, where a range of the Blue Mountains ages ago was evidently burst asunder by an irresistible accumulation of water breaking through and forming an exquisite Gap, a piece of scenery not excelled in Pennsylvania.

Before the introduction of railway systems of travel, the Philadelphia and New York Stage Lines all passed through Bristol and along the river bank, in front of Bloomsdale Farm. Bristol, just below, was consequently well known to every one who traveled between New York and Philadelphia, and because of its elevated river bank became the residence of men of society and wealth, foreign Ministers and Consuls, and all sorts of distinguished people. It was for years the summer overflow resort of Philadelphia society.

It was at Bloomsdale that the first Lombardy Poplars were imported from Italy and planted, in 1805; and at Bloomsdale, also, was seen the first flock of Merino Sheep in the United States.

About this same date the Farm was celebrated for a series of annual prize contests between expert plowmen, drawn from the several adjoining counties; in those days more attention being paid to plowing than at present, when an expert plowman can hardly be found.

Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, who fled to America after the downfall of his brother, Napoleon Bonaparte, tried repeatedly to purchase Bloomsdale Farm before purchasing on the opposite banks of the Delaware, a few miles above. If he had, the Pennsylvanians, instead of the Jerseymen along the river banks, might have received the appellation of "Spaniards," a title which the river-bank Jerseymen bear to this day.

In 1822 there was established at Bloomsdale one of the first and largest cocoenories in the country, and nearly the whole Farm was planted in Morus Multiculmis, a variety of paper Mulberry found at that time to be the best silk-worm food; but the silk-producing craze died out, principally due to the high cost of wages and the quick variations of temperature affecting the health of the worms and arresting their continuous work. Millions of worms also died consequent upon the electrical disturbances from the frequent midsummer thunder storms so prevalent in the Delaware Valley.

In 1866, and during the following two years, very thorough experiments were made at Bloomsdale with Sugar Beets with the idea of gaining information whether or not the soil and climatic conditions were so favorable as to warrant the establishment of a sugar factory. Many lots of Seeds of the then most approved types were imported from France and Germany, the crops grown under varying conditions as to time and methods of seeding and processes of culture, the crops fed with all forms of simple and compounded fertilizers, the roots tested weekly from August to October by a Beet Sugar expert to determine the sugar and other contents.

After two years of close application and observation, the climatic conditions were determined to be unfavorable, the best laboratory tests showing not over 10 per cent. saccharum. while from the same Seed, roots grown in France and Germany polarized to 14 to 15 per cent., a clear indication that the difference was caused by unfavorable climatic conditions.

No doubt much better results could be obtained now, as the sugar-producing properties of types of Sugar Beets now used have been almost doubled since nearly forty years ago. The conclusions arrived at then as to climatic conditions in
Eastern Pennsylvania have since many times been expensively confirmed by enthusiasts in this and adjoining States, who rushed into cash outlays before experimenting.

The development of the processes of Steam Plowing, Steam Chopping and Steam Digging have been much advanced by experiments on Bloomsdale Farms.

In the hope that it may prove of interest to those engaged at Bloomsdale the first Ramie crop in the United States, the roots and stems being exhibited at the Centennial. Ten years later a determined effort was made on Bloomsdale to grow Ramie commercially, from 1886 to 1889, several acres being planted each year in roots and extensive experiments made in processes of decorticating, many steam-driven machines being developed and patented: but the chemical processes of degumming were not as far advanced as the agricultural and mechanical systems, and the attempt to introduce American-made Ramie fibre was abandoned.

But all this is past history, as it is with the present that the writer has to deal, and that especially with operations connected with the culture of Garden Vegetables; but before taking up that subject must refer to the thirty (30) acre arborutum, planted sixty (60) years ago, of rare and now full-grown specimens of the choicest evergreen and deciduous trees, exotic and domestic, as specimens of Douglasia, Cephalonica pine, Lawsoniana, Nordmanniana nobilis of 50 and 60 feet high, Retinaubora and Larix Kempferi of 40 feet high, Rhododendrons of 12 feet and Taxus bacata, adpressa and aurea of 150 feet in circumference, remnants of a long list of trees from all parts of the world, such as have continued to resist the hot suns of summer or the zero temperature of winter.

The range of various Garden Vegetables cultivated at different periods during the space of one hundred and twenty-one (121) years, since when the Landreths have been Seed Farmers, has been like the fashions in everything else, very changeable, new favorites ousting out old ones, the list of present favorites being one hundred times longer, but the advantage in real merit has not kept pace with the annual avalanche of so-called "Novelties."

On no other Seed Farm is there grown such an extended list of varieties of Vegetables for Seed as at Bloomsdale, this being entirely practicable by reason of the Farm being a parallelogram of a mile and a half in length, thus permitting of a thorough isolation of sorts.

Bloomdale may be said to be the "Home of Vegetables," because of their cultivation for so many years back, as also for the high degree attained in the development of those which go to make up ninety-five points in a possible one hundred. The various types are not only to be seen in the admirably arranged Testing Grounds, but in practical cultivation of blocks of from three to twenty acres of a sort, all extending over a length of cultivated ground of one and a half miles, yet every one isolated by intersecting crops of other families to guard against any mixture, the whole area of cultivated land as clean as a parlor floor.

The field culture and all processes are interesting and instructive to the private Gardener as well as the Seed Grower, and afford occupation so agreeable—one that can be made so technical and scientific—as to be worth the application of the most intelligent mind.

The Trial Grounds may be likened to the laboratory of the chemist or the atelier of an artist, a workshop where like sorts are assembled, and where thoughts are hatched out as to the development by selection, or possibilities of hybridization and cross-breeding, which might not occur were not the comparisons so exacting as they are when plants of the same family, both similar and dissimilar, are grown side by side, and plants also of distinct families; and in this connection it may be of interest to state that at Bloomsdale some important hybridizations, crosses and graftings have been effected, as the Cucumber hybridized with the Cantaloupe, the Egg Plant grafted on the Geranium, the Potato on the Tomato root, and other things once considered as utterly impossible from a physiological standpoint. The many field operations previous to harvesting a crop of Seeds are so thorough as to be most intense, as, for example, the close attention paid to the processes of mechanical preparation of the soil, tillage, that is the working of the soil, or its preparation before seeding, thoroughness in this particular being considered almost equal to a coat of manure.

Again, as to the dressing of the land previous to seeding with those natural or artificial plant foods required at time of germination of Seeds and early vegetation, applications of which plant foods must be made considerably in advance of the sowing, so that the stimulating constituents may be in assimilable form when wanted by the young seedling at early stages of growth, effective and prompt nourishment then being worth five times as much as at a later period; indeed, it is considered on Bloomsdale that well-nourished seedlings, because well-rooted and altogether sturdy, become subsequently almost independent of applied fertilizers.

Furthermore, as to the proper application of reinforcing fertilizers to supplement early manuring, these being mainly nitrates of a special value in making vegetable tissue, as, for example, the fleshy roots of Beets and Carrots or the leaves of Cabbage.

Much consideration is given before seed time to have in the soil, ready for assimilation by the plants, a sufficiency of potash and phosphoric acid, to properly assist in the building up of woody fibre for Seed stalks and full growth and complete ripening of Seeds well nourished and fully filled out.

One of the leading scientific processes in agriculture is now a system of inoculating the soil with organisms or microbes forming root nodules or tuberules, having the capacity of seizing upon and storing up the free nitrogen of the air—storing it for the benefit of the growing crop, and more particularly for crops of the following year. Experiments in this direction were made at Bloomsdale in 1898, there being used at that time a liquid preparation as imported from Professor Nobbe, of Thurnfeld. The process with the liquid did not prove effective, the dry cultures now distributed by the Department of Agriculture being much more effective, a method no doubt after further experiment destined to revolutionize agricultural practices.

Bloomsdale is not a mere Seed Farm, taken in the ordinary sense of Seed Farms, as here scientific observations and methods are added to the most practical system of work, all with one idea of producing Seeds of unsurpassed excellence as to heredity, type and vitality; consequently no Seed Farm in the world has such a wide reputation for the excellence of its productions. The under roof floor area for handling the dry Seeds exceeds 100,000 square feet.

The lessons derived from observation and experience of operations as intense as Seed growing, as practiced at Bloomsdale, are of incalculable value, looked at in all phases, as relates to studies in Vegetable physiology, plant nutrition, and relative merits. Certainly one familiar with the varieties of crops passed upon at Bloomsdale, and their variations under climatic changes and experiments made, is well fitted to advise as to causes and effects, as, for instance, in the use of fertilizers, as to methods of culture, and as to respective merits of all Garden Vegetables.

The operations on Bloomsdale are instructive because intelligent and intense. Come, see for yourself.
Highly Ornamental Flowers

OF VERY EASY CULTIVATION.

NASTURTIUM.

These exceedingly showy flowering plants are as easily grown as Corn or Peas, no ornamental flower requiring less care in planting or subsequent culture; in fact, they do not need any culture—just take care of themselves—yet not one in fifty ornamental flowers gives the satisfaction as does the Nasturtium, because—1. Its blooms are more numerous than the blooms of any other ornamental annual garden plant, and more brilliant, more varied in colors and markings, its foliage metallic green and borne on such long stems that the leaves dance in every stir of the wind, its fluttering aspen-like leaves making a warm day appear cool; and, 2. Its blooming continues over the extraordinary long season of four, five or six months, according to latitude. In the climate of Philadelphia it blooms for four months, or from the 1st of June until the 1st of October, and were it not for the frost, would last a second year, as it does in the tropics. Cutting the flowers makes it bloom the more, and it is certainly a plant which one may cut and come again.

It can be grown in solid beds or in long rows, in urns, in window boxes or on house tops. It may well be considered the leading ornamental and mainstay of the garden, be it a cottage garden or a grand park, or be it a simple homely box which it graces and makes a thing of beauty.

A well-selected mixture should contain quite twenty-five (25) distinct tints, running from a pale lemon to a deep purple, and these again divided into quite twenty-five (25) different forms of penicillings and fancy markings. Unfortunately for the Gardener, many of the so-called mixtures sold in the stores are not one-half, some not one-quarter, as varied in colors as described above, or as what should constitute a good mixture.

Nasturtiums, differing from Sweet Peas, are not injuriously affected by hot or dry weather, under which influences the Nasturtium vines continue to grow, the flowers as large and possibly more brilliant, showing all the qualities of tropical plants.

Any cultivator of them has presented to him or her the possible chance, but not the probable realization, of discovering among the plants an accidental "sport" of a white or a blue form. The finding and perpetuating of such a prize would not so much result in any money-making as in a world-wide reputation, the discoverer's name being tacked on to it for all time to come.

Tall sorts, which grow from two to five feet high, should be used against fences, screens or trellises, or in corners for the purpose of hiding unsightly objects; the Dwarf sort, growing but from ten to fifteen inches high, should be used on borders, in flower beds near the house, or in boxes.

The attention of table epicures is called to Nasturtium Sandwiches, the effect being most novel and to the palate most delicious, both green leaves and flowers being used.

1. They are luxurious trailers on the ground or pendent from window boxes or flower baskets.
2. They are of a rich habit of growth, clearly indicating their semi-tropical origin. Foliage varied and quite ornamental.
3. Their flowers are exquisite in all varied colors and fanciful marking and give out an agreeable aromatic color.
4. Sown early in the spring they come into bloom in about five weeks and continue flowering till cut down by autumn frost, covering a period of blooming four times longer than Sweet Peas.

A mixture of all colors of Tall sorts ........................................... $1.50 per pound.
A mixture of all colors of Dwarf sorts ......................................... 2.00

For further information see page 68.

SWEET PEAS.

Each distinct sort or color ...................................................... 60c. per pound.
All colors, mixed ........................................................................ 60c.

For further information see page 67.

PANSIES.

Exquisitely beautiful as have been these flowers for many years, the late introductions are still further charming as respects the blending of colors and forms of petals. Some of the orchard-flowered varieties present all the appearance of the most delicate Scevra China, and others as the following, being radically distinct from those of former years.

For further information see page 69.

SCARLET SAGE.

This can either be set close so as to produce a hedge-like effect, or wide apart, that after planting they may reach a dimension of two or three feet. In either case the effect of the almost innumerable brilliant scarlet flowers is most dazzling, if the planting be in masses, so much so as to make it indispensable for the autumn garden or the lawn. We offer Seed in packets at 10 cents each, or by the ounce at $1.00. See Salvia, page 76.

COSMIOS.

During the last weeks of autumn more pleasure can be derived from this tall spring-growing and prolific blooming plant than from any other at that late season, as it can be cut in large bunches for house decoration. It grows freely as a weed, and takes care of itself. Packets, 10 and 15 cents. See page 73.
STANDARD SORTS.

SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED.

It is now 122 (one hundred and twenty-two) years since Landreths' Seeds were introduced, and throughout this long period they have held without a question the highest place in the estimation of the Agricultural public of the United States. This entirely a consequence of an unwavering determination on the part of the Landreths’ to sell only the best, to give their customers the fullest worth for their money, and to advise practically.

We will be delighted to add your name to our list of customers. Many families we have supplied for 100 (one hundred) years, one for 110 (one hundred and ten) years; that is a good record, therefore we ask you to order from us some...

SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED.

We ask the readers of this Catalogue of Garden Vegetables to compare its clear-cut arrangement, practical descriptions of varieties and most valuable notes, with other catalogues where such information is looked for in vain.

We do not stake our reputation on the effectiveness of an outside cover, nor on exaggerated illustrations or on utterly unreliable and padded descriptions, but upon solid facts which may be relied upon as just the information the Gardener should have, whether he be inexperienced or a master of his trade.

While discriminating purchasers of Vegetable Seeds give full praise to our efforts to grow on our own lands the choicest strains of vegetables as respects form, color, texture and periods of maturity, the average purchaser of seeds, on the other hand, nearly always wants something cheap, seeming to ignore the fact that the best cannot be given at the cheapest prices. This accounts for the many abnormal or misshaped vegetables seen in the markets, and consequent loss to the grower who is often the sufferer. An extra dollar or so spent for seed, per acre, often turns the scale of future failure or success.

Sorts marked with a pointer throughout the body of the Catalogue and all the varieties included in pages 2 to 31 are especially commended, and to them the reader's attention is pointedly directed.

We want your confidence, and then your custom. A dozen well-pleased customers send more to us than hundreds of dollars' worth of advertising. We are in business to stay; misrepresentations would ruin our business; we cannot afford to take chances.

It took hard work, energy and enthusiasm and square dealing to build up the Landreth reputation. We will not risk that enviable record.

If you are not already a customer, we want to add your name to our card list. We want to do business with you. Write to us to-day. If your Merchant does not sell them and if he don't keep Landreths' Seeds he should do so.

1784

The Landreth Nursery and Seed business was established in Philadelphia in 1784. Its founder was David Landreth, born 1732, near Berwick-on-Tweed, son of a Northumberland farmer who had, in England, applied himself to the business of tree growing. He emigrated to Canada in 1781, shortly after removing to Philadelphia. About 1786 he associated his brother Cuthbert in the business of seed and tree culture. The first place of business was on High Street, the exact position now being covered by the buildings 1210 and 1212 Market Street, then a location well out in the country. Contiguous land was rented for Nursery and Seed Growing purposes, the largest section being a tract at the intersection of Twelfth and Filbert Streets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Various Seed Farms</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arch Street, Philadelphia</td>
<td>1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garrie Hall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Meadows</td>
<td>1819</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fifth Street</td>
<td>1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray's Ferry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reedland, New Jersey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monaskon, Virginia</td>
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<td>David Landreth and D. Landreth Munns, 1843</td>
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<td>David Landreth, 1845</td>
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<td>David Landreth &amp; Son, 1860</td>
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<td>David Landreth &amp; Sons, 1875</td>
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<td>Sixth Street,</td>
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<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
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<td>Market Street,</td>
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<td>Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.</td>
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BURNET LANDRETH, PRESIDENT
BURNET LANDRETH, JR., TREASURER
S. PHILLIPS LANDRETH, SECRETARY

BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA
Asparagus.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Pounds to the Acre.

This plant succeeds best on sandy soil, though reclaimed marsh land, when freed from water, is admirably adapted to its culture; the lighter the soil the earlier the plants shoot in the Spring. Of whatever character the ground may be, it should be well cleared of trash or other incumbrances, and in a good state of cultivation. The land is prepared by opening deep trenches, six or eight feet apart, by passing a two-horse plow twice to each furrow, throwing a furrow slice to the right and left, and finally cleaning and deepening the furrow by a third passage of the plow. The roots are planted in the bottom of the furrow, at eighteen inches apart, and covered by an inch of soil.

Stable manure may be applied in the furrow before the roots are placed, or on top of the roots after they are covered.

North of the latitude of Washington, Spring planting, when the Apple is in bloom, is considered to give the best results; but south of Washington, Fall planting has proven the best. We can ship Asparagus roots from October to March to any point within 1,000 miles, but they must be planted as soon as received, as if exposed to the air are soon injured in vigor.

If the rows be six feet apart, about 6,000 plants are required to plant an acre; if at eight feet apart, 4,000 plants are required to the acre.

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

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

From 800 to 1,500 two-pound bunches of Asparagus can be cut to the acre, and a good field hand can cut 150 bunches in a day. In the Philadelphia market Asparagus bunches are always made to weigh two pounds, and vary from ten to fifty stalks to the bunch, according to condition of culture. A skillful workman can trim, wash, pack and tie about 300 bunches in a day.

At the New York market green-pointed "grass" is demanded; the Philadelphia market calls for white-pointed. Both colors are found in the same field. The price obtained in the Philadelphia market by truckers from commission men is on an average ten cents per bunch, never lower than eight cents, though sometimes the price paid by commission men is forty to fifty cents.

One pound of Asparagus seed will produce 2,500 plants. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom or among the earliest operations in the Spring, and is usually drilled in rows of ten inches.

SEED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>1/2 Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PALMETTO</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
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<td>COLOSSAL</td>
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ROOTS.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PALMETTO</td>
<td>$4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOSSAL</td>
<td>$4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside cover.
Beets for Table. (See also page 2.)

Ready for Table 40 to 75 Days from Sowing. Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Under a system of horse cultivation drill in rows at 2½ feet apart and thin to 2 inches. The rows may be drawn 18 inches apart. The seed may be drilled in the Spring, when the Apple is in bloom. Yield 200 to 500 bushels.

If the culture is by hand the rows may be drawn 15 inches apart. The seed may be drilled in the Spring, when the Apple is in bloom. Yield about 300 bushels. Per bushel, $2.00.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE, 40 DAYS. — This variety is to a great extent superseding the Egyptian. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. The flesh is longer and more vigorous than the Egyptian.  50 20 10 5

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN TURNIP, 40 DAYS. — Maturing in an incredibly short time for a Beet, roots for table use developing in forty days from germination. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very skin, slim smooth, leaves red and green. flesh quite dark.  75 25 10 5

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN. — A choice form of the Egyptian and consequently very desirable. Thicker in body than the Egyptian, small necked and dark fleshed. Fine for early market 90 30 10 5

LANDRETH'S VERY EARLY TURNIP, 48 DAYS. — We do not know of any better Beet than this. It is nearly as early as the Egyptian and hardier. Not so dark in flesh, but more firm when boiled or pickled; the leaf-tops are remarkably short and compact, fitting the variety for forcing under glass or close planting on the border. A remarkably fine sort and distinct from others. We recommend it most highly.  100 50 10 5

LENTZ TURNIP, 50 DAYS. — Very early and desirable. Short leaved, suitable for culture under glass.  70 20 10 5

BASSANO OR EXTRA EARLY TURNIP, 45 DAYS. — This is, with the exception of the Egyptian and Eclipse, the earliest sort. It is the first in market of the large-rooted sorts; it is globular, sugary and tender, and by the best judges is considered unequalled in flavor and delicacy by any variety.  65 20 10 5

PHILADELPHIA EARLY TURNIP, 50 DAYS. — This variety, which we so named and introduced, follows very closely after the Bassano; it is neither red nor white, but has alternate rings of lighter or darker pink.  75 25 10 5

LANDRETH'S BRONZED, 50 DAYS. — Distributed by us last year as a very desirable Early Round Beet of good form and style, being of deep red flesh and entirely different from anything else. A decided novelty and additionally one of value.  200 75 25 10

COLUMBIA (Turnip-shaped). — Flesh deep red. Fine quality, smooth skin—a handsome sort.  95 30 10 5

ARLINGTON, First Early. — Globular, blood red, choice, free from rootlets.  90 30 10 5

EARLY BLOOD-RED TURNIP. — Root broad and flat like a Turnip, early in maturity and of unexcelled quality. We recommend it to all gardeners.  65 20 10 5

RED TURNIP (Dewig's), 50 DAYS. — The New England form of an Early Red Turnip Beet, alternate dark and lighter rings.  60 20 10 5

DETROIT. — Oval in form, flesh dark blood, skin smooth, leaves small and erect. A most excellent sort. Fine for canning.  60 20 10 5

EDMANS' IMPROVED BLOOD-RED TURNIP. — A deep blood variety, slightly oval in form.  60 20 10 5

HALF-LONG BLOOD-RED, 60 DAYS. — Small leaves, half green and red. Very desirable. One of the best. A handsome, wedge-shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark blood-red skin smooth, habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood and only half its length. Recommended highly to market gardeners as a successor to the Round-shaped Blood.  75 25 10 5

LONG BLOOD-RED (very rich), 62 DAYS. — Resists drought better than any other variety of Beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during Winter.  50 15 10 5

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.—Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had, and often is tough and stringy. The Silver Beet, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring to Autumn frost, and is infinitely superior as a table vegetable to Spinach.  50 20 10 5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
## Sugar Beets for Cattle Food.

KLEIN-WANZLEBEN, 60 DAYS.—This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar-making in the factories, as much as 18 tons of sugar having been made from 100 tons of root of this variety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>$0 35</th>
<th>$0 15</th>
<th>$0 10</th>
<th>$0 05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED, 62 DAYS.—A leading sugar-making sort, doing well on a wide range of soils and exceptionally rich in sugar.

| Oz. | 35 | 15 | 10 | 5 |

Mangold=Wurzels for Cattle Feeding.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A family of Beets bred to a large size for cattle feeding. The roots are easily injured by Autumn frosts, and therefore must be taken up in good time and properly protected. When first harvested they are aerol and scour cattle, but after a few months become palatable and safe. The approved types produce massive roots which, well elevated above the surface, are harvested with the greatest ease and produce double the weight of Turnips to the acre, to which advantage may be added the high nutritive value, the saccharine often being equal to 6 or 7 per cent. of the gross weight. The Mangold is a high feeder—phosphorus and nitrogen are needed to force the plant into vigorous growth; stable manure will do it or manure mixed with dried meat or fish. Drill when the Cherry is in bloom.

| Lb. | $0 30 | $0 15 | $0 10 | $0 05 |

GOLDEN TANKARD, 100 DAYS.—A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. This form of cattle-feeding Beet, by reason of its small root and top, can be cultivated in close rows and an enormous weight produced to the acre.

The root has broad shoulders, smooth, rich, golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden footstalk.

| Pkt. | 30 | 15 | 10 | 5 |

MAMMOTH LONG RED, 120 DAYS.—In England 80 tons have been grown to the acre.

### Broccoli.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

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

| Bush. | $1.60 | $1.00 | $0.30 | $0.10 |

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

| Lb. | $4 60 | $1 25 | $0 45 | $0 10 |

PURPLE CAPE.—Head purple in color. Superseded by superior varieties.

| Pkt. | 4 75 | 1 30 | 50 | 10 |

### POSTAGE NOT PAID ON BEANS.

Pole or Running Beans.

One Quart to 200 Poles or Three Pints of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Quarts to the Acre. Maturating for Table 45 to 90 Days from Germination.

Plant when the Apple is in bloom; set poles 4 by 4 feet; tie up the tendrils as often as necessary. To prevent Bean poles from blowing down unite them by strong cords, or, better, dispense with poles and use wire netting.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—Matures in 60 days from germination. Bearing till frost. Pods borne in clusters.

| Lb. | $5 50 | $1 60 | $1 00 | $0 30 | $0 10 |

MONSTROUS-PODDED SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—A large-podded variety of the Southern Prolific; much earlier, not so continuous in bearing, quite desirable.

| Lb. | 7 50 | 2 00 | 1 10 | 40 | 10 |

RED-SPECKLED, OVAL-SEEDED, CUT-SHORT CORNFIELD.—This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used in the South for planting to Corn, and hence known in some localities as a Cornfield Bean.

| Lb. | 6 55 | 2 00 | 1 10 | 40 | 10 |

LAZY WIFE.—Pods 6 to 7 inches long, and borne in clusters. It is so named because of the ease of picking and productiveness of the vine. A rich, juicy variety.

| Lb. | 6 00 | 1 75 | 1 00 | 40 | 10 |

WHITE DUTCH OR CASE-KNIFE.—Used either as a snap-short when very young, shelled as the Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry.

| Lb. | 6 50 | 1 90 | 1 00 | 30 | 10 |

CAROLINA OR SEWEE, 70 DAYS.—A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod.

| Lb. | 6 50 | 2 25 | 1 25 | 35 | 10 |

TALL GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.—A good snap-short. Pods flat, waxy, maturin in 75 days from germination.

| Lb. | 6 95 | 2 15 | 1 20 | 35 | 10 |

EXTRA EARLY LARGE JERSEY LIMA.—Matures 90 days from germination. Under favorable conditions four or five days earlier than the large Lima.

| Lb. | 7 65 | 2 40 | 1 30 | 40 | 10 |

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine, nor so large in pod. Otherwise excellent in quality.

| Lb. | 6 00 | 1 70 | 90 | 30 | 10 |

CHALLENGER LIMA.—A productive pole variety, producing thick pods containing distended seeds of excellent quality for table use.

| Lb. | 7 00 | 2 00 | 1 10 | 40 | 10 |

CREASEBACK, 45 DAYS.—Earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, exceedingly productive and of fine quality.

| Lb. | 6 00 | 1 75 | 1 20 | 35 | 10 |

KENTUCKY WONDER.—A large, green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless, when very young.

| Lb. | 7 25 | 2 00 | 1 10 | 40 | 10 |

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
Bush Beans.

THE SEED CROPS OF BEANS HAVE BEEN SHORT—MORE ESPECIALLY OF THE WAX SORTS.

These Mature for Table 27 to 50 Days from Germination. According to Variety. Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. One and Two Bushels to the Acre.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary until within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at two and a half feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivation is done by hand, the rows may be 15 inches. The seeds should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean vine to every four inches. If closer than this their production will be impaired. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 75 to 80 bushels.

Florida and Mobile Beans reach Philadelphia about the first of July, and command from $5 to $7 per crate. Round-podded varieties are most in demand. Beans generally sell well, but by the first of April decline to $3 to $5 per crate, and subsequently fall lower by reason of injury in transportation and near-by competition.

GREEN-POD VARIETIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stringless Green Pod</th>
<th>Mammoth Stringless Green Pod</th>
<th>Extra Early Red Valentine</th>
<th>Mohawk</th>
<th>Long Early Yellow Six Weeks, 40 Days</th>
<th>Longfellow</th>
<th>Extra Early Refugee, 30 Days</th>
<th>Horticultural Dwarf</th>
<th>Refugee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This new Bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine, that is say in 30 to 31 days from germination, which extraordinary maturity for table at once advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among Table Beans. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless—absolutely so—this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among Table Beans.</td>
<td>A mammoth-podded selection from the original Stringless, not quite so early but more showy, and possessing the good qualities of the parent.</td>
<td>Pods develop to an edible condition in 32 days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semi-transparent. Form of pods, round and slightly curved.</td>
<td>Producing green colored edible pods thirty-four days after germination</td>
<td>Long, straight, green pods</td>
<td>Very desirable sort. Vine productive of most excellent long, straight, round green pods.</td>
<td>More compact than the old form of Refugee, and as good a Bean as the Red Valentine and as early.</td>
<td>A Bush Bean named after the resemblance of the pod in form and color to the pole variety of the same name.</td>
<td>This Bean in some sections is known as the &quot;1000 to 1,&quot; by reason of its prolific character. It matures green pods for table use in 40 days from germination. Pods round, light green, waxy, tender and of fine flavor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bush</th>
<th>Peck</th>
<th>1/2 Peck</th>
<th>Qt.</th>
<th>1/2 Pt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$6.50</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 00</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>1 10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 90</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 50</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 75</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 00</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>1 10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 00</td>
<td>1 35</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 00</td>
<td>1 75</td>
<td>1 20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 00</td>
<td>1 55</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WAX-POD VARIETIES.

Golden Wax—Maturing for the table in about 35 days from germination. A flat-podded sort, but probably the best known of the yellow wax-pod varieties.

Dwarf German Wax, Black Seed (Perfection Wax).—One of the oldest forms of the yellow wax or golden-podded varieties. Pods round, meaty, curved and borne in branches, ready for the table in about 40 days from germination. Vine erect and dwarf.

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax.—Seed smaller than Landreth's Scarlet, kidney-formed, color white with dashes of light purple about a white eye. A valuable golden wax-podded variety.

Curries' Rust-Proof.—A productive sort. Pods golden, long, broad, flat and of fair quality, and partially resisting rust.

Crystal Wax.—Color of pods very light green and semi-transparent, round, curved, succulent, prolific, continuing long in edible condition: 45 days.

Davis Golden Wax, 35 Days.—Very productive, pods showy, long, nearly straight, half flat.

Refugee Wax, 40 Days.—Pods round, curved, meaty, bone white, exceedingly productive.

Dwarf Lima Varieties.

True Dwarf Lima, Burpee's.—This is a full-sized Lima borne in full-sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit—an acquisition. Pods of the usual size and form of the Pole Lima. Vine not over 20 inches high. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 7 feet apart.

Dreer's Bush Lima.—A dwarf variety of the Dreer's Improved Lima which has been fixed in its character of a Bush Bean; it is very prolific, single plants often producing from 150 to 200 pods.

Dwarf Lima, Henderson's.—This Bean, in three distinct colors, was introduced by us in 1885 before it was given the above name. We called it Dwarf Carolina. It is very productive.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

D. LANDRETH SEED CO., BRISTOL, PA.

(See also pages 4 and 5.)
Cabbage. (See also pages 8, 9 and 10.)

No selections of Cabbage are better than offered by us.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A few simple rules for planting and growing may help many to success where failure has heretofore been the result. Don't have the soil in the seed-bed as rich as the field to which the Cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplantation.

Don't plant too thickly, or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems. Support young plants by stakes and mending the ends.

Don't sow the seed for a whole crop at one time, for plants of different age are differently affected by adverse circumstances, and by division a planter will have a better chance to profit, at least from a part of his crop.

**FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>heads</th>
<th>DAYS.</th>
<th>price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Wakefield</td>
<td>large, round</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>$2.00 0.60 0.80 2.00 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Drumhead</td>
<td>flat, solid</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2.75 0.80 2.55 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRST EARLY MEDIUM</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3.70 1.15 4.00 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REEDLAND EARLY DRUMHEAD</td>
<td>flat, large</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3.40 1.00 3.55 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>heads</th>
<th>DAYS.</th>
<th>price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jersey</td>
<td>round, solid</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2.00 0.60 2.00 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOOMSDALE EARLY DRUMHEAD</td>
<td>flat, large</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3.40 1.00 3.55 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL-HEAD</td>
<td>large, flat</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3.50 0.80 2.55 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG ISLAND MEDIUM FLAT DUTCH</td>
<td>large, round</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1.55 0.60 2.00 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOOMSDALE EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH</td>
<td>large, flat</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3.40 1.00 3.55 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARLY BRUNSWICK</td>
<td>large, flat</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1.80 0.55 2.00 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL SEASONS</td>
<td>flat, flat</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2.00 0.60 2.00 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
CABBAGE—LATE VARIETIES.

MARKET GARDENERS’ LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late-ripening Cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top, though the variety is what is termed a flathead. The leaves extend well over the centre line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plants is to develop thick, short, stocky stems, but this quality is affected by the size and system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, resulting in long, slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. It is grown upon our own farms, under our own personal daily oversight.

MARKET GARDENERS’ LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (very choice).—Late, large, hardy, certain to head, and being of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. Very popular in Northwestern States. Shipments of this Cabbage are annually sent to the United States from Holland and Denmark.

GREEN GLAZED.—A glossy, pea-green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States, resisting the attack of fleas, bugs and caterpillars better than others. A valuable sort, having been heretofore confined to a few selected localities. It is a shy producer of seed, and consequently never plentiful.

GREEN CURLY SAVOY.—This is undoubtedly the FINEST TYPE of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it boils like marble, and is unsurpassed even by the Cauliflower in its best condition. The strain is not to be confounded with low-priced imported seeds. It is a shy producer of seed, and consequently never plentiful.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Carrot. Sixty to Seventy Days from Germination to Maturity for Table.

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

EXTRA EARLY FRENCH FORCING, 40 DAYS.—We recommend this first early variety to market gardeners as admirably adapted for forcing under glass or in the open ground. It is stumpy-rooted, orange in color, grows about 2 inches in length

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EARLY SCARLET HORN DUTCH</td>
<td>Blunt-rooted—Next in maturity after the Forcing.</td>
<td>4 to 5 inches</td>
<td>$2.50 $0.75 $0.25 $0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARLY SCARLET HORN ENGLISH POINTE, 45 DAYS</td>
<td>Sometimes called &quot;Half-Long,&quot; being a Long Orange in miniature; quite desirable, growth rapid.</td>
<td>75 25 10 5</td>
<td>$0.80 $0.30 $0.10 $0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW HALF-LONG WITHOUT CORE</td>
<td>Orange, smooth in skin, rich in color and without a core.</td>
<td>100 30 15 5</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OX-HEART</td>
<td>Densely packed; a pint measure not so long, top-shaped. Color orange-red; tender, flavor excellent.</td>
<td>70 25 10 5</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG-RED CORELESS, 50 DAYS</td>
<td>Similar in form to the new Half-Long Coreless, but ruffled; a very tender and valuable sort for table purposes.</td>
<td>100 40 15 5</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
Cauliflower. (See also page 11.)

One-half Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row

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

SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Head Shape</th>
<th>Additional Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Snowball</td>
<td>Compact</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Head full and compact</td>
<td>Generally reliable and productive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Copenhagen</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Head large and compact</td>
<td>One of the earliest varieties in cultivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select Early Dwarf Erfurt</td>
<td>Half-globular</td>
<td>Pure white</td>
<td>Head half-globular</td>
<td>One of the choicest varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Paris</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Head large and compact</td>
<td>Highly recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Pure white</td>
<td>Head large and compact</td>
<td>Highly recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenormands</td>
<td>Half-globular</td>
<td>Pure white</td>
<td>Head half-globular</td>
<td>Recommended for gardeners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vechtr's Autumn Giant</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Pure white</td>
<td>Head large and compact</td>
<td>One of the most desirable cultivars.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
Celery.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Maturing in 110 to 150 Days, According to Season and Location.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>1/4 Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITE PLUME, 100 DAYS.—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequently among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort.</td>
<td>$1.90</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOLDEN DWARF.—A showy sort of excellent qualities. Solid, of fine flavor, and a good keeper; and, as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellowish or golden tint.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON MARKET.—A short, white variety, much esteemed in the New England States. Unquestionably one of the best.</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHED, OR PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW, 110 DAYS.—A large, solid golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently early.</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PINK PLUME, NEW, 110 DAYS.—The same quality as White Plume, the stalk beautifully tinged pink. Very ornamental. Don't fail to get it.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIANT PASCAL, 120 DAYS.—A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitableness.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHUMACHER, 120 DAYS.—Of large size, solid and crisp; firm, golden yellow heart; a fine keeper.</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARTWELL PERFECTION.—A desirable form of white, solid habit.</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED.—A variety forming a large, solid root, of edible character.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Collards.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>1/4 Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PINK HEART.—Never yet offered by any one but Landreth. Lower leaves green, veins bone-white, inside leaves ivory-white, heart leaves pink and purple. Absolutely unique. Worthy of culture in the best garden by reason of its peculiar markings, and also by reason of its delicious quality, being the most tender of all Collards, almost equal to Cauliflower.</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN.—Cabbage greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family, and it is, therefore, at some seasons in the Southern States the only available form of Cabbage.</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUNCOMBE.—A strain used largely in Georgia and the Carolinas, because considered best adapted to those soils and climates and the fancy of those localities.</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
WE DO NOT PAY POSTAGE ON CORN.

Table Corn cannot be planted successfully at an earlier date than the ordinary field varieties; indeed it is more likely to decay under unfavorable soil conditions than the harder field varieties. As a rule, Sugar Corn is not as vital as the field sorts, and therefore it is wise to plant almost a double number of grains in the hill as compared with Field Corn. Table Corn is a valuable food for infants; and for the intermediate varieties, 3 by 4 feet; and for the tall varieties, 4 by 4 feet apart. In all cases allowing 3 stalks to stand to the hill.

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

### POSTAGE NOT PAID ON CORN.

#### Sweet Garden Corn. (See also pages 12 and 31.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not True Sugar</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready for table 62 days after germination. Height of stalk 3 to 4 feet, ears set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but very superior in quality. Requires good cultural practices. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>$3.25</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant in rows at 24 inches apart. <strong>Peck.</strong></td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY LANDRETH MARKET, 60 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not a true Sugar Corn, but a hybrid or mixture between a Sugar Corn and the Adams Early. Cultivated on large areas and almost exclusively by market gardeners of Burlington County. A variety grown in the market garden. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In rows at 4 feet and thin to 2 feet. <strong>Peck.</strong></td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sugar Corn. (See also page 12.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXTRA EARLY SORTS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXTRA EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns, coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Corey. Ears well made out. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>$4.75</td>
<td>$1.30</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXTRA EARLY CROSBY SUGAR.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This variety will produce edible ears in 70 days from germination. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAMMOTH WHITE COREY, 70 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A large development of the White Core type. Very early for its size. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMPROVED TRIUMPH.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very superior to the old Triumph. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, 75 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A short-stalked, productive sort, and very deep after form of shoe peg. This variety is a very popular variety for the market. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERRY'S HYBRID, 75 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An early variety and productive, producing a large ear set with large grains. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY MAMMOTH.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The earliest large ear among the very desirable sorts. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZIGZAG EVERGREEN, 75 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An early variety bearing exceedingly long ears. Stalk short and slender. Early in maturity. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EVERGREEN SUGAR (Stowell's).</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A favorite variety among the late Sugar Corns. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LATE SORTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EGYPTIAN SUGAR, 90 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet and large in ear, vigorous in stalk, habit late. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The strongest growing of all Sugar Corns. It requires about 85 days to reach maturity for the table. <strong>Bush.</strong></td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
**Corn Salad.**

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>1/4 Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BROAD-LEAVED (Large Seeded).—Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in Winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible even when deep snow prevails.</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURLED.—Used for flavoring and as a Salad.</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER.—A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of Greens.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cress.**

(See also pages 13 and 14.)

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. **Three Pounds to the Acre.** Period of Maturity 40 to 60 Days from Sowing, According to Variety and Season of the Year.

For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom, and for a succession sow in drills at 5 feet, when the Apple is in bloom. For pickles plant middle of Summer.

A Cucumber from Florida and other Southern States, a fair average production per acre of Slicing Cucumbers is 200 crates, 8 x 14 x 20 inches. Some growers claim average crops of 400 and 500—even 800 crates have been recorded, but these large yields are only occasionally heard of.

Fresh Southern Cucumbers appear in Philadelphia the last of November and command $1.00 to $2.00 per dozen. Toward Christmas the price rises to $2.50 per dozen, after which the price declines to $1.00 or $1.50 per box of 85 to 90 fruit. By last of May the price goes down to $1.00 per dozen, after which shipments are unprofitable. As a rule the early Cucumbers from New Orleans bring better prices than those from Florida, being better sorted and better packed. A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered of pickling size, produces from 100 to 175 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 200 cukes. Some cultivators have claimed to produce over 100,000 pickles to the acre. The pickles should be shipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The pickle houses generally pay the farmers 40 to 50 cents per bushel; they in turn sell them at from 20 to 30 cents per hundred.

Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of salting pickles as pursued in New Jersey is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons' capacity, take 4 quarts of salt and mix in 2 gallons of water. Place the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each 2 bushels of pickles put into the cask add 4 quarts of salt, and continue until cask is full. Place the head of the cask, with edges trimmed off, to permit of a rise and fall, on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of 20 or 25 pounds. If there should be any leakage of the liquor, replace it by a solution of 4 quarts of salt to 2 gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged. Salt should not be stained. Pickle packers make three sizes before pickling—large, medium and small.

**SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLE.**—A variety of the "Frame type," but smaller and producing fruit suitable for pickling in 50 days from planting. An abundant bearer, highly demanded for pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Vines very short, admitting of planting in rows as close as 2½ feet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>1/4 Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE, 60 DAYS.—The leading sort grown by packers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing.</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—An improvement on the White Spine as ordinarily sold, being longer.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERALD.—Decidedly an acquisition because of its deep green color, which it retains unchanged for a week after picking, thus fitting it for shipping long distances. It is larger and slimmer than White Spine. The fruit is cylindrical, smooth, free from wart, and bears brown spines. A profuse bloomer, foliage small and proof against sunburn.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARLY FRAME.—Short vine.</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JERSEY PICKLE, 60 DAYS TO MAKE PICKLES.—It is productive, and is said to &quot;green&quot; better than any other variety, and to &quot;hold color.&quot; Early Spring sowings will develop fruit of pickling size, 2 to 3 inches long, in 60 days; early Summer sowings in 30 days.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURKEY LONG GREEN, 80 DAYS TO REACH EDEIBLE SIZE.—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit long and slim; only surpassed in quality by Landreth's First. This is not the New England Long Green, but a much superior sort, being longer.</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHERKIN.—Burr, or Round Prickly Cucumber, used for pickles only.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
Dandelion.

CABBAGING, 50 DAYS.—An improved type of an old-fashioned plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie up the same as Cos Lettuce, or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering. The Dandelion is a preventive of malarial infection and is recommended for domestic use in localities where chills and fever prevail.

FRENCH GARDEN, 45 DAYS.—A good sort, but not so strong in growth as the Cabbage. not so erect, leaves broader, less curly, and not so vivid a green.

Egg-Plant. (See also page 15.)

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Matures for Table in 120 Days from Sowing. This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field 2 or 3 weeks after Corn-planting season. The plants are set in rows of 5 feet and at 3 feet in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted stable manure or similar preparation is best; strong or hot, rank manure is unsuitable. Sow in hotbeds or other protected place early in the Spring; when up 2 or 3 inches transplant into small pots (which plentiful in earth) so as to get stocky, well-rooted plants, and late in the Spring, or not till the commencement of Summer, unless the weather be warm, transplant into thoroughly worked, rich and recently well-manured ground. A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it nearly with manure; restore the earth and plant therein, placing the plants 3 feet apart each way. The seed does not vegetate freely; repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. It is almost useless to attempt the culture of Egg-Plant unless the proper attention is given. In growing the Egg-Plant in the Summer and Autumn months in Florida, great trouble is sometimes experienced in getting a stand of plants owing to the excessive heat and beating rains. This difficulty can be largely overcome by shading the ground where the seed is sown. If sown in beds the shading may be accomplished by means of frames covered with seabed cloth, or by blinds of slats or common boards properly supported over the beds to cut off the direct rays of the sun. In Florida, if the seed is sown where the plants are to remain (a bad practice), the shading may be done by using Palmetto fans and leaves, and placing them one each on the north and south sides of the hill, the tops meeting over the seed. This plan is used by some of the most successful growers in the Gulf States. About 3000 seeds are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of 3 to 4 fruits, weighing 2 to 3 pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing 8 to 10 pounds each; we have had them of 13 pounds in weight. Commission Merchants in Philadelphia pay the market gardener about, on an average, 1½ cents per fruit. The highest prices are 8 and 10 cents per fruit. Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November and commands $6.00 to $8.00 per barrel crate. Earlier in the Autumn the market is supplied with fruit from Jersey. Toward Christmas the price of Florida Egg-Plant rises to $10.00 per barrel crate and then declines by April to $6.00 to $8.00, and by May to $5.00, after which they are likely to arrive in a damaged condition and be worthless. Egg-Plant fruit can be grated and canned for Winter use.

Endive.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre. Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat to within sixty days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows of 2 feet and thin the plants to 8 inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pots to blanch for Salad. Valuable for Salads and highly decorative as a garnish to table vegetables.

Gourds.

See our List of Flower Seeds, page 74.

Grass Seed.

See List of Varieties named in this Catalogue, pages 78 and 79.

Horse-Radish.

This plant, seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market garden culture nearly always planted as a succession to a Spring crop, which by time of removal leaves the Horse-radish well established. The sets are planted in rows of about 2 feet by 18 inches frequently. Spring Calabrian sets are made with a long planting-stick, into which are dropped the Horse-radish sets to a depth that the crown will be 3 inches under the surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the Radish root being thus directed straight downwards. Yield about 150 bushels to the acre. By Mail, postage paid, 20 cents per dozen. By Express, 100 for 50 cents; 1000 for $3.00.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
Herbs.

These impart a strong, spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with an * are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seeds very carefully in seedbeds about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seed of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>1/2 Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANISE.—Cultivated for flower and perfume</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARAWAY.—Seeds used for flavoring bread and cheese</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHERVIL.—Young shoots are eaten. Leaves are used in salad, and as flavoring</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORIANDER.—Seeds used for flavoring liqueurs</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DILL.—The seeds used in flavoring preserves, also for pickling</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*LAVENDER.—Leaves used for seasoning, and the flowers for perfume</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAGE.—Leaves used for seasoning</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAVORY, SUMMER.—Young shoots used for seasoning</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARJORAM, SWEET.—Shoots used for seasoning</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASIL, SWEET.—Very aromatic. Used for seasoning</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*THYME, FRENCH.—Used for seasoning</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THYME, ENGLISH.—Leaves much larger than the French. Used for seasoning</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kale.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Fifty Days to Produce a Crop Suitable for Cutting.

Hardy greens for cutting. Curly, loose-leaved plants of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil. Sow in early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf and again in early Autumn. Drill in rows of 2½ feet and thin to 3 to 10 inches, according to vigor of variety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>1/4 Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DWARF EXTRA CURLED GERMAN GREENS.—A variety of lighter green than the Dwarf German Greens, and much curled</td>
<td>$0.95</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D W A R F  C U R L E D  S C O T C H.—A favorite sort. Foliage yellowish-green and similar to but more dwarf than the Tall Scotch Kale</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIBERIAN.—Similar to German. Leaves curled on edges; hardy—withstanding the most rigorous winters</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILADELPHIA DWARF GERMAN GREENS, 60 DAYS.—Sow in Autumn for “sproute” or “greens.” Height 4 to 6 inches. Sow in permanent position</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TALL CURLED SCOTCH.—Manage as Winter Cabbage. Desirable for Winter use. Height 2 to 4 feet. Sow in beds and transplant</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWARF CURLED SLOW SEEDER.—A sort slow to shoot, and for that reason very profitable both to the market and private gardener. Very productive in leaves, blue-green and curled on edges. In some catalogues this is known as Imperial</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURPLE DWARF GERMAN.—Colored like a Red Dutch Cabbage. Height 4 to 6 inches. Sow in permanent position</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kohl-Rabi.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to the leaf. The enlarged stalks, taking the globular form of Turnips, are more hardy and nutritious than Turnips. Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage, in seedbeds for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in 3-foot rows. Sow the seed for table use at any period when Cabbage may be sown. Drill in rows at 2 feet and thin to 6 inches. For cattle feeding drill the seed in Midsummer for Autumn development. Yield 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lb.</th>
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<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITE VIENNA, 60 DAYS.—Very choice stock. Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture, and symmetrical in form</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURPLE.—The bulb of this variety is purple. In maturity after the White Vienna</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leek.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Ninety Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and again in Midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of 2 feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at 2 feet 6 inches. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>1/4 Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARENTAN.—Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved</td>
<td>$1.15</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROUES.—Thick, short stem with numerous fan-shaped leaves</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSSELBURGH.—A remarkably large and showy variety. Very popular</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARGE LONDON.—Scotch or Broad Flag—an old standard variety</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.


**LOOSE-LEAVED OR CUTTING VARIETIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON</td>
<td>A cutting variety of unusual merit; not so golden as Silesian, but by some preferred.</td>
<td>$1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARLY CURL ED SILESIAN</td>
<td>A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves. It does not head.</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOLDEN CURL ED</td>
<td>A golden-leaved sort, producing a half head of rare excellence; leaves much fluted on the edges; very showy and a most admirable cutting sort.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRONZED CURL ED</td>
<td>A half Cabbage variety of bronzed-edged leaves and superior to either Prize Head or American Gathering.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND RAPIDS</td>
<td>A loose-leaved vigorous grower, resembling Landreths' Golden Curled.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIZE HEAD OR SATISFACTION</td>
<td>A cutting variety of early leaves.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEADING VARIETIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLACK-SEEDED TENNIS BALL</td>
<td>An early reliable header, compact in growth, the leaves close set and slightly blotted or savoyed. Color a whitish green.</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILVER BALL</td>
<td>A large-sized sort of light white-yellowish leaf. An excellent heading sort, and growing in demand as meeting the public taste.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIG BOSTON</td>
<td>Very popular as a reliable and uniform header. Leaves short and round ended, slightly blotted, uniformly green with bronzed edges, all forming a compact head; making it a very desirable sort for forcing. A variety in demand beyond the supply.</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANSON</td>
<td>Very much like India. Heads folding as to blanch the interior to a perfect white.</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER</td>
<td>A good Summer sort of reliable heading quality. Color yellowish-green, slightly marked with brown specks. This is a variety growing in favor.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECKLED DUTCH BUTTERHEAD, 50 DAYS</td>
<td>A long-standing white Cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANDRETH'S EARLY SUMMER, 50 DAYS</td>
<td>None better, it being a certain and good header, early and attractive. Shape of head inclined to be slightly sugar-loafed. Color a yellowish-green.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOOMSDALE RELIABLE, 50 DAYS</td>
<td>A week later than Landreths' Early Summer, darker in color, larger in head, more round in leaf. A favorite sort with market gardeners.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFECTED SALAMANDER</td>
<td>Very similar to Bloomdale Reliable, a little larger, a little later and a darker shade of green—a variety slow to shoot to seed.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAMMOTH BUTTER (Black Seed)</td>
<td>A selected strain, with large, solid yellow heads. The favorite with market gardeners.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOOMSDALE BUTTER (Black Seed)</td>
<td>Late in development and consequently valuable as a succession to the earlier sorts. Foliage dark green, large and showy. A hardy Cabbage variety.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLD FRAME WHITE CABBAGE</td>
<td>A large Cabbage form of late habit, leaves plain, broad and requiring considerable space, but forming a fine showy head of rich green color, a hardy sort and very slow to shoot.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK LETTUCE</td>
<td>A large, late variety of peculiar green color. A strong hearty sort.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILADELPHIA LATE WHITE BUTTER</td>
<td>Fine for the open garden in Midsummer. A strong hardy sort.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG ISLAND WINTER, 60 DAYS</td>
<td>Used by market gardeners for growing in cold frames during Autumn, Winter and early Spring. Very valuable. Color a light green, very hardy, size over the average, leaves round on ends, broad, slightly blotted.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMAINE COS</td>
<td>This is a general name given to several types of Cos Lettuce—some white, others green, others red—all of the same erect growth, sugar-loaf shaped, and of the same prolific quality. The White Leaved is the best, as it is very rapid in development, often reaching a weight of five pounds in 50 to 60 days. It will do well in all climates. It can be eaten with salt like Celery.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANDRETH'S HEAT-RESISTING GREEN COS</td>
<td>Vigorous, always heading, crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkably fine. It should be in every garden. We recommend it for forcing and quickest development as it resists heat and grows green and being tied for blanching, remains free from sand.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREEN COS</td>
<td>Color green, self-folding. Growth erect.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE COS</td>
<td>A highly esteemed variety. Habit of growth upright. The leaves require tying up to insure blanching.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOIDA FAVORITE</td>
<td>A most desirable sort. Flourishes on hot dry sand. Produces long, narrow, erect leaves, which require tying up to blanch; prevents the entry of sand into the head.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
Watermelon.

These prices include postage.

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

EXTRA EARLY (65 Days from Germination).—Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Every one should have it. Form oblong. Weight from 15 to 16 pounds. Quality fair.

$1.50  $0.50  $0.15  $0.05

LIGHT GREEN RIND ICING, 75 DAYS.—One of the best of all Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unexcelled in all good qualities.

65   20   10   5

DARK GREEN RIND ICING.—Shape, size and flavor same as Light Icing, but dark skinned.

65   20   10   5

LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING, 80 DAYS.—A good cropper, heavy, attractive and very desirable in quality.

1.00  0.30  0.10  5

PEERLESS.—Good, but not equal to the Ice Cream. Rind thin; light green; flesh solid, bright in color, sugary.

60   20   10   5

GRAY MONARCH (Jordan's).—Long, large, heavy, flesh solid, deep red and good flavor.

80   25   10   5

SEMINOLE.—This Melon resembles the Landreth's Long Light Icing. Very sweet and melting.

80   25   10   5

JACKSON, GYPSY, RATTLESNAKE.—A famous Melon in the Southern States.

80   25   10   5

GEORGIA.—Popular with shippers, resisting injury during transportation.

65   20   10   5

GEM (Kolb).—An excellent shipper, consequently profitable to the market gardener.

60   20   10   5

BLUE KOLB GEM.—Similar to the old Gem, but of a blue skin.

70   20   10   5

LONG DIXIE, 85 DAYS.—We have selected a long form which will supersede the Kolb Gem, compared with which it is infinitely better, vine vigorous, equally early, quite as productive, weighs as much, darker in rind, in form long to half-long, flesh deep red without core or cavity, more melting and of superior flavor. For shipment to long distances it will be found equal to the Kolb Gem, its rind fully as strong, and in appearance more showy, placing it in first rank as a market Melon.

75   25   10   5

BRADFORD, 85 DAYS.—Similar to the famous Joe Johnson in shape and markings; long, color dark, with darker wavy bands, flesh melting and of excellent flavor, seed white, a very superior sort.

1.00  0.30  0.10  5

DUKE JONES.—Larger than Old Jones, Lord Bacon or Kolb's Gem, and of better flavor; rind dark green with irregular lighter colored stripes; very productive; and of fine appearance.

65   20   10   5

LANDRETHS' BOSS, 80 TO 90 DAYS.—We still adhere to our claim that no Melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and perfect Melon. Success with the Boss, however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of 9 x 9 or 9 x 10 feet to the hill. Under good conditions Melons weigh from 30 to 40 pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of 60 and 70 pounds to the Melon. True stock can only be had direct from us.

1.40  0.50  0.15  5

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A popular Melon in the South. Oblong, green with dark stripes.

75   20   10   5

INDIANA SWEETHEART, 90 DAYS.—Resembling a Large Round Icing, but heavier and paler in color, good bearer and a reliable shipper, standing any amount of rough handling.

90   30   10   5

BLACK BOULDER.—Nearly round, very large and heavy. Skin a dark black-green. Rind very thick. A good shipper.

90   30   10   5

PRESERVING MELON.—Only for Winter use. A round, light and dark-striped Melon, meat greenish-white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. This should be more generally used.

90   30   10   5

BLOOMSDALE.

The land, level as a Western prairie, presents everywhere clear-cut methods and intensity in the execution of the same to a most complete finish, the whole illustrating a style of culture the like of which is only elsewhere seen in Europe. These remarks apply to the three Landreth farms, on all of which is produced a grade of Seed more perfect, as respects shape, color and general development, than produced by other growers not so severely critical in ferreting out and removing every plant showing signs of departing from the true types.

The D. Landreth Seed Company does not profess to grow all the Seeds they sell, as that would require an immense acreage, but they do grow their choicest grades, all of which, now and hereafter, will be indicated as Landreth's Cabbage, Landreths' Beets, and which, consequent upon the critical attention and labor given them, are priced at a value higher than less carefully selected stock.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us see inside of cover.
**Cantaloupe or Musk Melon.** (See also page 19.)

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

Cantaloupes or Citron Melons, as they are termed in Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grass aerating or keeping loose the soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth.

The seed is planted, at about Corn-seeding time, or when the Apple is in bloom, in hills about 1½ feet in each direction, two shovelfuls of well-rotted manure being turned into each hill and the earth raised to a hill and a half. Those, like the Reedland Giant and Casaba, are generally sold by the hundred; Melons of the ordinary form and size are sold by the quarter-hill. Each hill has a square bushel capacity. Twenty-six hundred hills to the acre should produce 15,000 to 20,000 fruits.

Cantaloupes and Cucumbers are often destroyed by mice on the various varieties of melons, and a decided effort should be made to spray the leaves with oil and water. Melon vines are often thinned by heavy early morning fogs, the leaves appearing withered as if a flame of fire had passed over the field.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay as a highest price $1.50 to $2.00 per bushel; as an average price 40c. to 50c. per bushel. Cantaloupes Melons are frequently a drug in the market.

**EXTRA EARLY CAPE MAY, 65 DAYS.**—A very early and large round Cantaloupe or Musk Melon of Nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very fresh green. A profit against all the others; a most prolific sort for the market gardener as 30 will often fill a barrel.

**$1.70 $0.55 $0.15 $0.05**

**EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.**—A week or ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage; Profitable for market.

**1 10 15 5**

**JENNY LIND, 65 DAYS.**—Fruity early variety, flattened at the poles, melon-shaped, of perfect quality, recommended for family garden, rather small for market. The only variety which has retained its reputation for a period of 50 years.

**90 30 10 5**

**EXTRA EARLY JUNE (Fine), 67 DAYS.**—A large, flat, early Melon, following the Extra Cape May; JENNY LIND, deeply ribbed, heavily netted, flesh deep green, of a most exquisite quality. This Melon will probably take its place as a standard extra early. It does best on light soils, will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is the earliest variety to be available to the shipper. Twice as large as and superior to the Cape May.

**1 55 50 15 5**

**OSAGE.**—A new salmon-fleshed variety favorably thought of in the Chicago and other Western markets.

**1 30 40 15 5**

**ROBERTS.**—A large selection or development of the small Jenny Lind and having its much-flavored, yellow, salmon-colored flesh. An early ripening variety, and it is in every respect an improvement on the Jenny Lind.

**1 70 55 15 5**

**SALMON AND GREEN.**—Fruit slightly oval and regularly rounded at the ends. Lightly ribbed and slightly netted; skin very dark green; extremely thick fleshed, the edible portion extending to the very rind. Flesh deep orange and very sweet. Cavity small.

**1 70 55 15 5**

**CALIFORNIA CITRON, 80 DAYS.**—Flesh deep orange, attractive in appearance. Weight up to 12 pounds. Eighteen to twenty will fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil.

**1 50 50 15 5**

**HACKENSACK OR TURK’S CAP.**—Flesh green, a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping; will carry 10 days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Fifty hundred Melons selected for our own seed weighed 2,500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil.

**1 15 40 15 5**

**MISSOURI, 80 DAYS.**—A new sort of rare good quality. Form globular, flattened at each end; wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities; rinds covered with strong caning, fitting it for shipment; flesh green, flavor excellent, foliage strong and Hardy.

**1 50 50 15 5**

**MONTREAL.**—A showy Citron, average weight 10 pounds, though going up to 20. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh deep, sugary and green in color. Flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil.

**1 75 55 15 5**

**EMERALD GEM.**—A small, very early Melon; form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep-emerald-green skin.

**1 80 55 15 5**

**ACME.**—A Melon of high repute at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Known in Maryland as the Baltimore Acme. The fruits are large, round, ribbed, heavily netted; the rind thick and firm; best for market or shipping, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil and under average conditions, will produce 100 barrels to the acre. The best selling Melon in the Eastern States. The skin is rough, the flesh green, finely flavored, productive and not subject to splitting. Volubly recommended.

**80 25 10 5**

**LONG ISLAND BEAUTY.**—An improvement on the Hackensack. Very attractive and delicious.

**1 75 55 15 5**

**ROCKY FORD, 70 DAYS.**—A Cantaloupe of great celebrity grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado. Slightly pointed at both ends. Small in size, but of very superior flavor, rind well ribbed, with a line of gold just beneath the skin.

**60 20 10 5**

**NETTED GEM.**—Early, quality good, well netted, golden between ribs, very attractive.

**75 20 10 5**

**GOLDEN JENNY.**—Small, but highly prized by the most experienced growers of Melons.

**75 20 10 5**

**IMPROVED JENNY.**—Larger than Golden Jenny and greener in the rind. A very saleable variety.

**1 40 45 15 5**

**SOUTH JERSEY.**—A new Cantaloupe. Large, oval, pointed at each end; netted all over with heavy webbing. Flesh thick, green and most excellent in flavor. Resists decay and comes to market without injury. A super-excellent strain, somewhat resembling the

**1 65 50 15 5**

**ATLANTIC CITY, 72 DAYS.**—A fine, bold, pineapple-shaped Melon of excellent quality, large and very showy; moderately ribbed and so heavily netted as to fit it for shipping to long distances. Flesh green, thick and sweet; doing admirably well on sandy soils and possessing all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. Forty will frequently fill a barrel, and their appearance sells them.

**1 60 50 15 5**

**ANNE ARUNDEL (70 Days from Planting to Ripening).**—A thick, oval Melon of fine quality, very heavy, green, thick and sweet, doing admirably well on sandy soils and possessing all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. Forty will frequently fill a barrel, and their appearance sells them.

**1 60 50 15 5**

**LARGE ACME.**—Grown by truckers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and supply the Chesapeake. Twice the size of the old Acme and coming rapidly into demand.

**1 25 35 15 5**

**PAUL ROSE.**—A sort possessing several characteristics of the Osage, form slightly oblong, distinctly netted, slightly colored, color when ripe a deep green, turning a golden tint; flesh salmon, and so thick as to show an unusually small seed cavity, flavor like Osage.

**1 60 45 15 5**

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
Lawn Grass.

See List of Varieties in this Catalogue, page 78.

A GREEN SOD.—A quick green covering on bare earth can be obtained in two weeks after sowing White Clover—not as good a sod as from choice Lawn Grass, but such as it is obtained in quarter the time, therefore when an immediate

A One-quarter pound will sow a space 20 x 20 feet or 400 square feet. Price, 35 cents per pound, postpaid.

Mushroom Spawn.

IMPORTED.

The culture of Mushrooms to the initiated is very easy, but it is a subject of much difficulty to the novice. We cannot attempt here to give at length the necessary directions, but refer the inquirer to some of the various publications upon the subject.

Kept on sale in the form of Bricks. Two bricks of spawn broken up into pieces an inch in size will spawn a surface a yard square. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hotbeds, or on banks of compost. Better quality spawn cannot be bought than that we offer. Price per brick of about 1½ lbs. 25c. Postage 12c. extra if sent by mail.

Mustard. (See also page 18.)

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

In the Spring, when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows 1 foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Once sown in the garden it is very certain to perpetuate itself.

CREOLE, 30 DAYS.—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental in appearance. $0 50 $0 30 $0 10 $0 05

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.—Not so large as the Creole, leaves more curly. 65 20 10 5

ORDINARY WHITE OR BLACK.—Each. 25 15 10 5

Nasturtium or Indian Cress.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

At about Corn-planting season sow in drills at 3 feet and thin out to 10 inches, or plant to trellis-work. The Dwarf is the best, as it does not require sticks nor training. The flowers and young leaves are used as a Salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender, and pickled as a substitute for Capsers.

We cannot say too much in praise of the Nasturtium as an ornamental plant. Far superior to the Sweet Pea, as it blooms earlier than the Sweet Pea, and months longer, or till killed by frost. It is cultivated as easily as Corn.

TALL MIXED.—A popular variety for garden culture. A running vine. $0 80 $0 30 $0 10 $0 05

DWARF MIXED.—These plants are exceedingly ornamental. They are of a bushy habit, compact in growth. 90 35 10 5

ORNAMENTAL SORTS.—These are all described under Flower Seeds. (See page 68.)

Okra. (See also page 8.)

Twelve Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Twenty Pounds to the Acre. Sixty Days from Planting to Maturity.

This vegetable is not half appreciated. We give a recipe for its Winter preparation in connection with Tomatoes.

Take the Okra pods, half grown, and slice them into rings. Prepare the Tomatoes for stewing. Mix together and stew as under ordinary circumstances. When done, seal up in air-tight jars and use for a Stock for soup—nothing better.

Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills, 2 feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills, 3 feet apart and 8 or 10 inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground, and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an earlier and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

LANDRETHS’ LONG WHITE POD.—New. Pods unusually long, often 10 inches, very slim $0 80 $0 25 $0 10 $0 05

Brussels Sprouts.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from 50 to 100 buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by the Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July, generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost.

PARIS IMPROVED.—A choice strain, each plant very productive of hundreds of buttons, size of a pigeon’s egg. Delicious in flavor and exceedingly tender. $5 00 $1 55 $0 50 $0 10

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
**ONION.** (See also page 20.)

Philadelphia-grown seed, or such raised in that portion of Pennsylvania, is unquestionably earlier than New England seed, and still more so as compared with Western seed. This is an important feature, as the early marketed Onions always bring the highest prices. The growth conclusively proves the assertion. Philadelphia seed makes bulbs, either as sets or full-sized Onions, long before seed from any other locality. Try this experiment and be satisfied. The yield of seed being much less to the acre than in any other locality, Philadelphia stock commands a higher price.

**Large Onions from Seed.**

These cannot be produced in every locality. Inquiry from neighbors will always elicit information upon such subjects. When the Apple is in bloom sow in drills 1 foot apart, drilling 6 to 8 pounds of seed to the acre. Yield 300 to 1,000 bushels.

**Sets from Seed.**

Drill when the Apple is in bloom, 60 to 75 pounds of seed to the acre. At Midsummer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets, as they are indifferently called, produced by this process to a dry place. In the Autumn or early in the following Spring replant them in rows, the sets 2 inches apart, the rows wide enough to hoe between them. Observe: If not sown quite thickly in the first instance they attain too large a size, and when replanted shoot to seed. In growing Onions for the market, either from seed or sets, an unusually large size is not to be desired, 2 to 3 inches in diameter being about the most desirable size for shipping. A vigorously growing Onion crop frequently can be hastened to early ripening at the near-ripe size by simply stopping the top of a grated hoe under the bulbs on one side so as to cut off one-half the roots. Such a course of treatment will reduce the excess of vigor and forward maturity. If the grower awaits the development of mammoth Onions, or even large ones, he frequently lets pass opportunities for paying sales far more profitable than afterwards realized.

**CHOICE ONION SEED.**

To Grow Large Bulbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lb. 1/4 Lb. 1/2 Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ITALIAN QUEEN.</strong></td>
<td>- An extra early small silver skin</td>
<td>$2 20 $0 75 $0 25 $0 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLOOMSDALE SILVER SKIN OR WHITE, 85 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td>- A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties, but better flavored and always salable. Crop very short.</td>
<td>2 00 65 20 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SILVER SKIN.</strong></td>
<td>- An early white, flat Philadelphia variety. Earlier than White Portuguese.</td>
<td>1 90 60 20 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY DARK RED, 100 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td>- A variety of unusually early maturity for a large red. Medium size, broad, flat, deep red in color, and an excellent keeper. Several weeks earlier than the Wethersfield Red. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Some selections of Onion seed sold as Extra Early Red are two weeks behind the Bloomsdale in period of maturity.</td>
<td>1 80 65 20 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.</strong></td>
<td>- A reliable, widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red.</td>
<td>1 80 65 20 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YELLOW STRASBURG.</strong></td>
<td>- A flat yellow Onion of early habit. Good keeping qualities.</td>
<td>1 20 40 10 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LANGRETHS’ HARD ROUND GOLDEN, 110 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td>- Very select. This is a strain certain to prove profitable to the market gardener or for use in the private garden. It varies in shape from round to oval, and ripens hard as an April, ripening a swellable head under the bulbs on one side.</td>
<td>1 60 50 10 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LARGE YELLOW GLOBE DANvers, 115 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td>- An oval-shaped, straw-colored, long-keeping variety. Superior to the flat yellow Dutch, which latter, a cheap variety, is often deceptively sold for it.</td>
<td>2 30 75 25 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLOOMSDALE DANvers, 110 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td>- Oval in form. Maturing in 81 days. This strain will produce marketable bulbs in 12 weeks from date of sowing. Growers of Onions for the market will at once appreciate the importance of securing seed of unquestioned quality, and this we offer as such.</td>
<td>1 25 40 15 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WETHERSFIELD LARGE RED, 120 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td>- Be not deceived in Wethersfield, there are many types; some selections ripen in August, others in September, others as late as October. We need not say the variation in time makes a difference in price of product.</td>
<td>1 80 50 15 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE, 130 DAYS.</strong></td>
<td>- A very desirable round red variety, heavy, a large producer and a good shipper. Very salable in market.</td>
<td>1 65 50 15 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.</strong></td>
<td>- A favorite yellow globe variety in the markets of New York and Boston. Solid and a good keeper.</td>
<td>2 00 65 15 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTHPHORE WHITE GLOBE.</strong></td>
<td>- A showy large white variety. A very solid and heavy sort</td>
<td>2 75 75 20 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRIZE TAKER.</strong></td>
<td>- A mammoth Yellow Globe—similar to the huge Spanish Onions exhibited at fruit stands in Autumn. Does well in light sandly soils.</td>
<td>1 65 50 15 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GIANT WHITE GARANUS.</strong></td>
<td>- Also known as Silver King; a giant late Italian variety.</td>
<td>1 75 65 20 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Onion Sets.**

Three Quarts of Sets to 100 Yards of Row. Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

**Large Onions from Sets.**

In all localities south of the latitude of Central Virginia or Central Kentucky, we recommend that Onion Sets of all varieties be planted in October and November, as by early Autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Plant in rows at a sufficient distance apart in the row so as to afford them room to produce full-sized bulbs. This will consume 8 to 10 bushels to the acre. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the higher price received for early Onions warrants the outlay. Philadelphia-grown Onion Sets may be relied upon to produce well-shaped, marketable bulbs. Many Western-grown Sets often only produce Scallions, and nearly always show a disposition to run to seed. Such Sets cannot be cheap at any price; the more a man has the worse he is off.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
Drying Onion Sets at Bloomsdale.

Packing Charges for Onion Sets: Crates, 2 bush, 25c.; 1 bush, 15c.; Barrels, 3 bush, 25c. These extra charges should be included in remittance.

Market Gardeners cannot do better than with Landreths' Seeds. They are the acknowledged standard, and so referred to by all other Seed Houses.

Standard Varieties of Onion Sets—Now Ready.

These three specialties are always ready to ship in October, or at any other time up to March.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Qt.</th>
<th>Bush.</th>
<th>Price on application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bloomsdale Extra Early Red</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Skin</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Strasbourg</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At quart price Sets will be mailed; at bushel rates they will be shipped by Express or Freight, at purchaser's expense.

Parsley.

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

The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until early Autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be 3 feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be 18 inches apart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fern Leaved</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champion Moss Curled</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerald</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parsnip.

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

The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine. When the Apple is in blossom, sow in shallow drills in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up 2 or 3 inches thin them to stand 4 inches asunder. Yield 300 to 700 bushels.

Bloomsdale, 80 Days.—The Bloomsdale is the best-bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found; it is half-long, wedge-shape, hollow-crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slender varieties. Do not confuse this with common stock which produces slim roots, forked, and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, Hollow Crowned or Cup</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us see inside of cover.
Peas. (See also pages 22, 23 and 24.)

ALL SORTS IN VERY SHORT SUPPLY.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. One and a Half to Two Bushels to the Acre.

Peas are among the first seeds that may be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced when the Peach is in bloom, and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of frost for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the later sorts. Late-sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew. Landreths’ Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings, on account of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at 2 feet if cultivated by horse power, or 15 inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled not closer than 3 feet, and the tall-growing sorts at 5 feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from 10 to 1 foot, in the case of the very dwarf kinds, to 8 to the foot of the medium tall varieties, and 6 to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield 100 to 300 bushels. At Philadelphia the highest average price paid for Peas, for Extra Early Peas from $3.00 to $4.00 per bushel and the highest average price for late varieties is $1.50 to $2.00 per bushel, while the price sometimes is as low as 50 to 75 cents per bushel. Early Peas are not grown profitably at less than 80 cents per bushel, nor Late Peas at less than 60 cents per bushel. The Pea thrives best in light loamy soil; the early and dwarf sorts demand rich ground.

EXTRA EARLY Sorts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Productive</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DWARF GEM</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN WONDER</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTT’S EXCELSIOR</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOM THUMB</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERMEDIATE Sorts.

Fifty-four to Sixty Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Productive</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREMIUM GEM</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLEAN’S ADVANCER</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIDE OF THE MARKET</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRATAGEM</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LATE Sorts.

Sixty to Seventy Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Productive</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHROPSHIRE HERO</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YORKSHIRE HERO</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANDRETH’S PHONOGRAPH</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAMPION OF ENGLAND</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORTY-FOLD (Improvement)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TELEPHONE</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TELEGRAPH</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAIN CROP LONG ISLAND</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUKE OF ALBANY</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEAS—EDIBLE SUGAR PODS.

Pods Used Same as Snap Beans.

DWARF PURPLE BLOSSOM. Vine short, seeds gray. Pods maturing for table in 70 days.

TALL WHITE-SEEDED SUGAR. Pods mature for table in 70 days.

MAMMOTH POD MELTING SUGAR. Pods 4 to 5 inches long and one inch broad, bloated or puffed, twisted and distorted; edible like a string bean. Demand by German gardeners.
**Peas—Sweet Flowering.**

To a greater extent than any other ornamental flower have been improved in form and color until now no garden is complete without them, as no flowers can be so cheaply, successfully and profusely grown, and no flowers provide more desirable table decorations, because of their rich and endless variety of high coloring and delicate tints. See also list of Flower Seeds, page 67. Mixed sorts, second selection, 40 cents per pound, 10 cents per ounce.

---

**Pepper.**

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Edible in 100 to 120 Days.

Start the plants under glass in early Spring, or outside when the Apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after Corn-planting time, setting in rows at 3 feet and 2 feet in the row. Under good cultivation 200 to 350 bushels should be grown to the acre. The best prices for Peppers are obtained after frost. Commission merchants pay the truckers 40 to 50 cents per bushel for first picking, but later on the price increases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>½ Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small Chili Red</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Small Cayenne</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Giant</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceyenne</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Bell</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Sweet Spanish</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby King</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celestial</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Potato.**

One Bushel of Potatoes Cut into Sections of 3 to 4 Pieces will Plant 400 Yards of Continuous Row. An Acre will Yield from 100 to 400 Bushels.

**Barrels.**

The barrels we ship in are full diameter and standard measure. Potatoes are generally sold in straight-sided, undersized barrels, which no more have the capacity of a standard barrel than a peach basket that of a bushel, from which it has been gradually reduced. It is the practice with some seedsmen to purchase their Potatoes in full-sized barrels and, transferring to small barrels, sell at a double profit. A barrel of Potatoes that does not weigh, when put up, 165 pounds net is a fraud, unless sold as a small barrel.

Our stock of Potatoes which we send out has gained us much celebrity for purity and good measure. Do not buy Seed Potatoes from blight-affected districts.

At pound rates we prepay postage. Pecks, bushels and barrels sent by Express or Freight, at expense of purchaser. No charge for barrel or cartage.

**Special Potato Circular on Application.**

---

**Pumpkin.**

Two Quarts to the Acre. Hills Eight by Eight Feet.

The time for planting this seed varies from the first Corn-planting until probably a month subsequently. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected, as this plant requires a long season of growth. When grown with Corn, every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin seed. During the working of the Corn the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the Corn culture ceases the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field, covering it entirely if the soil be rich.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>½ Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Cashaw</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0.65</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Field</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Monster</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Early Sugar</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
THESE PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Radish. (See also pages 25 and 26.)

Six Ounces of Seed will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in a sheltered spot when the Cherry is in bloom, the earth being deeply dug, highly fertilized and raked free from clods and stones. Radishes grown on poor, thin soil cannot be made good; they will be misshapen and tough. To be good they must be grown quickly. Radishes can be forced by covering with a window or a sash.

EARLIEST SORTS.

Seventeen to Twenty-five Days from Germination to Edible Condition, According to Season.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCARLET EARLY DEEP TURNIP-ROOTED, 19 DAYS</th>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>1/2 Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0 50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Olive-shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCARLET EXTRA EARLY WHITE-TIPPED FORCING, 18 DAYS. — Maturing for table two days ahead of the White-Tipped Scarlet.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EARLIEST WHITE SHORT-TOPPED TURNIP.—Seventeen days to maturity. A short-topped white-rooted Radish, the best white for forcing, leaves being very few, and closely set, bulbs very choice in form and delicate in texture and flavor.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARDINAL GLOBE.—As its name indicates it is of globular form and cardinal red, and to which may be added the merit of earliness, short leaves and adaptability to forcing. A variety largely used by market gardeners.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCARLET EARLY PRUSSIAN GLOBE.—Eighteen days to maturity. A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine-colored, early, very attractive and desirable, fine for forcing. A new color and very choice. Every gardener should have it.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRENCH CAFE.—Edible in 20 days after planting, by which time it reaches a length of 2 inches. Skin brilliant scarlet; flesh white and crisp. Very choice.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEEP SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED.—A showy variety, 2 to 2 1/2 inches long, suitable for forcing very quickly.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BURLINGTON EARLY WHITE FORCING, 20 DAYS.—In shape flat to oval, color white, very quick in growth, superior for forcing under glass or growing in the open garden, satisfaction to the most critical.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Twenty-five to Thirty-five Days, According to Variety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARKET GARDENERS' EARLY LONG SCARLET.—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing, fully 10 days earlier than the Long Scarlet, and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WOOD'S EARLY FRAME, LONG SCARLET.—Shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—The well-known market variety. More of it used than any other sort.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET.—A half-long with white point. Very early, color a brilliant scarlet, almost unexcelled in beauty.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EARLY LONG WHITE VIENNA.—An early long white variety of most superior quality.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
RADISH—Continued.

LATE SORTS.

Thirty-five to Fifty Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

GOLDEN GLOBE (Fine for Summer).—The best Summer Radish. Shape globular, color amber, flavor mild, keeping long in eating condition. Twenty-five days to maturity.

CHARTER OR LONG ROSE (Second Early).—In color the greater length of the root is scarlet and pink, while the point and bottom portions are white...

WHITE STRASBURG OR HOSPITAL.—Long in form, white, early to develop to edible size, and keeping in edible condition for 5 or 6 weeks...

CELESTIAL OR CHINESE HALF-LONG STUMP.—Pure white, in shape somewhat resembling a half-long stump-rooted Carrot. A quick variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Catalogued by some seedsmen as Chinese Celestial. This can be used either as a Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter Radish. A sort of unusual merit....

STUTTGART ROUND WHITE TURNIP.—A very superior early white Summer and Autumn Radish, growing to large size and long standing in character; form top-shaped....

WINTER SORTS.

Fifty to Seventy-five Days, According to Variety.

SCARLET CHINA WINTER.—A fine Winter sort; root a half-long stump of from 2 to 3 inches; scarlet and pink in color, tipped with white; quite salable in market during Winter. Keeps perfectly...

KREWSON OBLONG BLACK.—An Autumn growing sort of deep black skin, and keeping throughout the Winter as well as a Ruta-Bagas. Mild in flavor...

RUSSIAN LONG WHITE WINTER.—A Winter Radish, sometimes reaching a weight of 3 pounds and keeping long in edible condition...

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—Forty days to maturity. A Winter Radish, cultivated in Autumn and keeping like a Potato in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the outside skin is black; the flesh is white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor...

LONG WHITE SPANISH.—Valuable for Winter use. Keeping well as a Potato. Should be better known...

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—Differing from the White Spanish only in color....

WINTER RADISH.

3. Long White Strasburg. 7. Long Black Spanish.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—Differing from the White Spanish only in color.

These Prices Include Postage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>¼ Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0 75</td>
<td>$0 25</td>
<td>$0 10</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Rhubarb.

Four Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Ten Pounds to the Acre.

Propagated by buds from old roots or from seed. To raise seedlings sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at 1 foot, and thin the plants to 10 inches. To set the seedlings or the buds from old roots, mark out the ground 3 x 4 or 4 x 4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant.

Success can only be attained on well-manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

Sow seed in the seedbed early in the Spring, and transplant in the Autumn or ensuing Spring to any desired situation, allowing the plants 3 feet square space. Pkts. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 55c.; lb. $1.70.

We supply roots as well as seed. They continue vigorous many years. They are shipped only by express, being too heavy for the mails.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Per 1000, $5.00, by freight or express.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
Scullions.

From Sets. Per Quart, 40 Cents.

These are obtained by planting White Onion Sets in the Autumn or Spring, the partially developed growth in the Spring affording those immature plants termed Scullions, sometimes sold as Leeks; the white roots and half green stalks being very palatable and healthy.

Scullions from Seed.

Onion Seed to produce Scullions can be sown in the Autumn, in sections not mountainous, located south of the Potomac or Ohio rivers. It should be of a white variety.

The plants so grown from seed to be pulled up in early Spring and bunched, roots, necks and tops.

For this purpose we have a variety which has proved adapted to the purpose intended, and which we offer as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White Scullion Seed</th>
<th>Lb</th>
<th>$/Lb</th>
<th>$/Oz</th>
<th>$/Pkt</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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</table>

Squash.

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

This seed may be planted first when the Apple is in bloom, and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hope of success. It is always planted in hills at 4 x 4 feet for the bush varieties, and 6 x 6 or 6 x 8 feet for the long running sorts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early White Bush</th>
<th>Lb</th>
<th>$/Lb</th>
<th>$/Oz</th>
<th>$/Pkt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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EXTRA EARLY WHITE BUSH AND GOLDEN SUMMER CROCK-NECK SQUASH.

The vine will cover a space 2 or 3 feet in diameter, according to the soil and fertilizer. It will do well on light thin soils. E

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Golden Summer Crock-Neck, 40 Days</th>
<th>Lb</th>
<th>$/Lb</th>
<th>$/Oz</th>
<th>$/Pkt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large Boston Marrow</th>
<th>Lb</th>
<th>$/Lb</th>
<th>$/Oz</th>
<th>$/Pkt</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hubbard</th>
<th>Lb</th>
<th>$/Lb</th>
<th>$/Oz</th>
<th>$/Pkt</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warty Hubbard</th>
<th>Lb</th>
<th>$/Lb</th>
<th>$/Oz</th>
<th>$/Pkt</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
Spinach.

These prices include postage.

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Thirty Pounds to the Acre. Edible in 40 to 60 Days.

This seed may be sown late in Autumn, or in the Spring when the Cherry is in bloom. When it can be grown it is always acceptable. It may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, in drills at 1, 2 or 3 feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, 6 ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row, or a square equal to 10 x 10 yards if sown broadcast. Yield 200 barrels.

**ROUND SAVOY LEAVED.—** Sold by other houses as Bloomsdale. We here offer seed of Spinach of that variety which is sold by other seedsmen as Bloomsdale Spinach at a low price. Bloomsdale Spinach cannot be sold at a low price, but to those who are looking for a cheaper article we recommend this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>¼ Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0 10</td>
<td>$0 10</td>
<td>$0 05</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**PRICKLY SEEDED, CURLED.—** The strain we offer is only inferior to the Bloomsdale. The past season it proved superior in a remarkable degree to a large number of samples of Bloomsdale procured for experimental purposes. We do not hesitate to recommend it either to the family or market gardener.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>10</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**EVER READY, 50 DAYS.—** So named because it continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Very reliable and of distinct appearance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>10</th>
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**LONG STANDING ROUND SEED.—** A prostrate variety of thick leaves and dark color. Slow to shoot to seed.

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<th>40</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>10</th>
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**VIROFLAY, 48 DAYS (Monstrous Leaved).—** A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>10</th>
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**VICTORIA.—** A sort continuing long before shooting to seed; dark leaved, compact growth.

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<th>40</th>
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<th>10</th>
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**Tomato.** (See also pages 28, 29 and 30.)

One Ounce of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Ripening for Table 90 to 120 Days from Sowing, According to Variety and Season.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart, on a warm border, early in the Spring. For a later supply sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth support them by brushwood. To have the Tomato very early it is necessary to start the plants in a hotbed, or they may be reared in a flower-pot in a window and subsequently transplanted. Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit per acre on cultivated and fertilized land is about 14,000 pounds, or say 250 bushels per acre, though 18,000 or 20,000 pounds have been raised.

Southern Florida Tomatoes reach Philadelphia in February, and command $4.00 to $6.00 per bushel. By April the rates decline to $3.00 to $5.00, and continue to decline till June, after which they fail to meet the cost of transportation. 40c. to 80c. per bushel is an average price, 20c. to 35c. per bushel for late crops. This crop ceases to be profitable to the trucker unless he can realize 16c. per bushel. They are very often a drug in the market. Tomato canning houses buy the fruit by the ton at from $6.00 to $7.00. For seed purposes alone we have washed out over 40,000 bushels of fruit in a single season.

**EARLIANA.—** Very early. Habit of vine dwarf and compact. Fruit ripens in 85 or 90 days after germination of Seed. Fruit borne in clusters of from 10 to 15 in a bunch. Certainly a remarkable variety, and one which is in good favor among market gardeners, ripening in about 100 days. It is, however, not as early as the Landreths' Earliest (see page 28):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>¼ Lb.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$3</td>
<td>$0 50</td>
<td>$1 00</td>
<td>$0 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE MONEY MAKER.—** No other Tomato so quick to ripen and more money-making for early shipment to distant markets. Foliage silvery and large. Fruit borne in bunches, red, flattened, slightly irregular in form. An elasticity of character of fruit fitting it for long shipments. Will do well on light sandy soil.

| 2 25 | 70 | 20 | 5 |

**ACME, 105 DAYS.—** An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color maroon or red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere.

| 2 95 | 90 | 30 | 5 |

**DWARF CHAMPION, 105 DAYS.—** Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit transplanting with absolute certainty.

| 2 50 | 75 | 30 | 10 |

**ARISTOCRAT.—** Dwarf, compact, stocky, like the Dwarf Champion. Fruit red.

| 2 60 | 75 | 30 | 10 |

**GRAPE, CHERRY OR Currant.—** Fruit borne in clusters; very desirable for pickles or preserves. Ornamental.

| 2 90 | 90 | 30 | 5 |

**BUCKEYE.—** Large, red, solid, very showy. An astonishingly good sort.

| 3 00 | 1 00 | 30 | 5 |

**GOLDEN TROPHY.—** A bright yellow type of Trophy; large, early, solid.

| 2 35 | 75 | 25 | 5 |

**PEAR-SHAPED YELLOW.—** Differing from the Pear-shaped Red alone in color.

| 2 40 | 75 | 25 | 5 |

**PEAR-SHAPED RED.—** Fruit 2 inches long by 1 inch diameter, used in pickling in unbroken form. Differing only from the preceding, the yellow, in color, this being red.

| 2 40 | 75 | 25 | 5 |

**CUMBERLAND EARLY RED.—** Used in South Jersey by Tomato canners. A reliable crop- per, solid, good color, a little rough but exceedingly productive.

| 3 10 | 1 00 | 30 | 5 |

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
D. LANDRETH SEED CO., BRISTOL, PA.

THOMAS—Continued.

BEAUTY, 115 DAYS.—Well named. Fruit large and showy; color deep red with slight tone of purple around the eyes in clusters. Solid, neat, smooth and free from rot or green core. 

STONE, 115 DAYS.—A very superior sort, producing extraordinary thick, solid red fruit borne in bunches.

FAVORITE.—One of the largest perfect-shaped Tomatoes in cultivation. Dark red in color, ripening evenly and as early as any other smooth variety, holding its size to end of season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds and solid.

PARAGON.—Large, solid and smooth as an Apple. Deep red in color.

PERFECTION.—A superb Tomato, but so near the character of the Paragon as to be interchangeable with it.

PEACH (Second Early).—Named and introduced by us in 1885, and in appearance almost identical with some forms of Peaches both in shape and color.

IVORY BALL OR GREEN GAGE.—A small round fruit of 1 1/2 inches in diameter, color bone-white, very early and productive.

PONDEROSA.—A monster purple fruit; quite rough and containing very few seeds.

TOMATO—Continued.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Matures for Table in from 60 to 90 Days, According to Variety and Season.

Turnip.

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

The seed of Cattle Turnips is always drilled in rows, while the early-maturing and surface-rooted Table Turnip is generally sown broadcast. We advise the sowing, either in drills or broadcast, of not less than three pounds to the acre to insure a satisfactory stand.

The Bloomsdale Swede, like other Ruta-Bagas, is slower in growth than the rough-leaved Turnips, but produces roots more solid and more nutritious—less laxative and more fattening. The Ruta-Baga is a gross feeder and will do best with 20 to 25 tons of stable manure to the acre; when it cannot be obtained apply 500 pounds of superphosphate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Flat Red</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Flat Dutch</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Red Top Globe</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Snowball</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey Lily</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landreths' Southern</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow-Horn</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomsdale Swede</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amber Globe, Green Crowned</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Aberdeen</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landreths' Improved</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Champion Swede</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dixie Land</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.
HOW TO PLANT

Flower Seeds can be removed a month later and, after a rainy day, placed in a location where they are to stand all winter. In an endeavor to portray a bed 3 feet wide and 6 feet long, more or less, according to the requirements of each person. With the rows placed 6 inches apart, a bed 6 feet long will give room for 12 varieties of Seed.

Annual Plants, Blooming First Season.
BED 6 FT. LONG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 Feet Wide</th>
<th>PANSY</th>
<th>MARVEL OF PERU</th>
<th>COCKSCOMB</th>
<th>NASTURTIUM</th>
<th>PHLOX</th>
<th>PETUNIA</th>
<th>VERBENA</th>
<th>AGERATUM</th>
<th>ASTERS</th>
<th>ESCHSCHOLTZIA</th>
<th>OTHER SORTS</th>
<th>OTHER SORTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>12</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perennial Plants, Blooming Second Season.
BED 6 FT. LONG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 Feet Wide</th>
<th>PANSY</th>
<th>HOLLYHOCK</th>
<th>SNAPDRAGON</th>
<th>COLOCINE</th>
<th>CANT: LARKSPUR</th>
<th>FOX GLOVE</th>
<th>SWEET WILLIAM</th>
<th>CHINESE PINK</th>
<th>DOUBLE DAISY</th>
<th>OTHER SORTS</th>
<th>OTHER SORTS</th>
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<tr>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
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</table>

One Packet of each of the ten sorts to sow either of these beds at the Special Price of 45c. Postage paid by us. This offer of Seeds is a bargain.

NURSING BEDS.

Young plants a month later to be removed to permanent location.

The earth should be manured with very fine barnyard or stable manure, dug 8 inches deep, and raked over and over until the soil is as fine as flour. The little trenches can best be made with the sharp edge of a board, and they should not be deeper than ¼ inch, the Seeds scattered evenly, 10 to 12 Seeds to the inch, throughout the length of the little trench, and cover with not over ¼ inch of the finest soil.

Water with a watering-pot having a fine spray nozzle or, just as well, dash water upon the bed from a broom dipped alternately into a bucket of water and shaken out. Repeat this sprinkling every night, but do not make the surface of the soil positively wet, only uniformly damp.

Place a wooden label at the head of each row. Pick out all the weeds as they appear, and at the proper time, after a rainy day, carefully lift the young seedlings so as to preserve their roots, and reset them in permanent locations. We cannot give here directions for the planting of everything, but as a general rule observe that no plants in permanent locations should be nearer than 6 inches to each other.

The ten sorts which are recommended in each of the two classes of Perennials and Annuals are only as a suggestion; the families can be changed at the pleasure of the purchaser.

The D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY will be at the expense of Post Office Orders to cover cost of Seeds. These Orders cost 3c. on sums up to $5.00, and 5c. on sums between $5.00 and $10.00, and the amount can be deducted from the face of the Seed order.
Landreths' Sweet Peas.

Sow in permanent location, in single row, two seeds to the inch; cover one inch deep.

The whole world is engaged in a further development of the Sweet Pea—a development as to size, color, and stability, or firmness of form. Horticultural Congresses are called together in London, Paris, Berlin and American cities at appropriate seasons to admire the new forms, and to pass awards of merit to the credit of the successful breeder of new types. The American strains are the equal of any; so superior that more Sweet Pea seed is grown in the United States than all the rest of the world. Sweet Peas can be grown as easily as the common garden Peas, simply requiring room and early starting—planted even before the frost is out of the ground, sometimes the preceding autumn, as with deep roots in a deep rich soil the season of blooming is lengthened. They do best when trained to trellises made of string or wire. They should be thinned out about one inch apart in rows, and if in parallel rows the rows should be five (5) feet apart.

Any cultivator of Sweet Peas may be the fortunate one to discover a true golden yellow; heretofore not yet found. There are lemon-tinted ones, but not an actual yellow. The finder of it among any lot of Sweet Peas will be a prize-taker. Who knows but that the grower of one hundred vines may find it before the grower of one thousand vines or an acre patch. Sweet Peas present a wide range of colors and, therefore, are most attractive by reason of their various tints, really every color excepting a true yellow.

Sweet Peas have a blooming period of about four weeks, consequently to provide for a longer season of flowering it is advisable, where garden space permits, to make four or five sowings about two weeks apart, making the first sowing before the frost is out of the ground. But the blooming season is only partially fixed according to date of sowing; for Nature is disposed to run flowering time much together, whatever may have been the date of sowing the seed.

Sweet Peas always develop the largest and best flowers and continue longest in bloom under conditions of a rainy season, or under irrigation. On the other hand hot, dry weather diminishes the size of flowers, causes them to fade, and induces the vines to cease blooming, to soon dry up if not revived by rain, but after a good rain will make a display as attractive as at first.

These forty-eight varieties are all priced, postage included, at:

60c. Per Pound; 20c. Per Quarter Pound; 5c. Per Packet.

**WHITE CLASS.**

Dorothy Eckford.—Fine large blooms, decidedly the best in the White Class.

Emily Henderson.—Large white flowers, produced in abundance. Compact vines.


Lottie Eckford.—White shaded with pink.

**CREAM OR YELLOWISH CLASS.**

Honorable Mrs. E. Kenyon.—A plant primrose color flower.

Mrs. Eckford.—A large flower; very desirable for bouquets.

Coquette.—Primrose and lavender, large flowered.

**SALMON CLASS.**

Honorable F. Bouvier.—A beautiful variety of salmon, with wings buff on the edge.

Gorgeous.—Brilliant as indicated by the name; deep salmon orange, the wings still more highly colored.

Lady Mary Currie.—Exceedingly showy; one of the best of the salmon types; body veined with pink.

Lady Penzance.—Somewhat similar to Gorgeous; a profuse bloomer; exquisite orange and salmon.

**LAVENDER CLASS.**

Lady Grizel Hamilton. Very attractive; produces large flowers of light lavender with blushed wings.

Countess of Radnor.—Large blossoms of a lavender shade with purple.

Gray Friar.—Lavender and gray striped and flaked; very attractive.

**ROSY CLASS.**

Extra Early Blanch Ferry.—Very early to bloom; a brilliant combination of white and rose.

Apple Blossom.—A lovely combination of light and deep rose on silver wings; very showy.

Lord Rosebery.—A rich rose of fine form and robust substance; a profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Dugdale.—Very large blooms; a rich carmine rose.

Prince of Wales.—An improvement on Her Majesty; a good producer of many large flowers of deep rose tint.

Janet Scott.—Enormous flowers, deep pink in color; a very choice sort.

Prima Donna.—Large flowers of good form and of a light pink shade.

Duke of Westminster.—Beautiful light rose with shades of purple.

Royal Rose.—Wings pink, body crimson; flowers large and attractive.

**CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLASS.**

King Edward VII.—In beauty and brilliancy not exceeded by any known Pea; form larger than salopian.

Scarlet Gem.—By some considered superior to King Edward VII; certainly a most dazzling scarlet.

Salopian.—Very handsome, a most brilliant scarlet; flowers large and profuse.

Firefly.—Very brilliant rose.

**BLUE CLASS.**

Navy Blue.—Well named; flowers dark blue all over and most effective in combination with others or singly.

Emily Eckford.—Large flowered; wings deep blue, body inclined to be purple.

Captivation.—Large deep maroon-colored flowers.

Mrs. Walter Wright.—An excellent sort; large flowered of deep blue color.

Maid of Honor.—Very light blue shaded with white.

Dorothy Tennant.—A light blue shade with rose, holding their color better than some others.

**PURPLE CLASS.**

Duke of Sutherland.—Purple, not so dark as Othello. Othello.—A deep carlet; flowers large size and wide expanse.

Shahzade.—A rich maroon, intensely dark.

Boreatton.—Deep purple crimson, a velvety maroon.

Black Knight.—Carmine color suffused with purple.

**STRIPEP CLASS.**

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain.—A pure white, thoroughly striped with delicate rose; most effective.

Jessie Cuthbertson.—White striped and flecked with dark rose; very showy.

Princess of Wales.—Purple, mauve and lavender, striped most effectively.

America.—A white form, striped with bright blood red; very slowy.

Romona.—Yellowish white, completely striped with pink.

Juanita.—The body of this form is white, but broadly marked with light lavender.

Lottie Hutchinson.—Blushed and striped with rose of a rich creamy body.

Crown Jewel.—White striped with rose; very fine.

If only one of each color is desired, we specially recommend the first leading sort under each of the nine (9) classes.

If a mixture of colors is desired we offer three grades:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra Special</td>
<td>First leading sort under each class</td>
<td>70c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Selection</td>
<td>All varieties in this class</td>
<td>60c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d Selection</td>
<td>Best new varieties not included in the 1st</td>
<td>40c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sow in nursery bed when the Apple is in bloom.

Did you have them last Summer? If not, why not? Landreths' Nasturtiums for 1905 were a great success, but we feel confident that they will be even more satisfactory as our stock contains some new varieties. These flowers require next to no care and thrive best in rather poor soil, enduring heat and dry weather remarkably well. No flower is as desirable for table decoration, for salad, or for arranging with Grapes. Every housewife prizes the seed pods on account of their pungent, peppery taste, and feels her pickles incomplete without them. The flowers are of all colors, from deep chocolate to nearly white, and blossom in profusion until killed by frost. They are very effective when planted in borders, also well suited for vases and baskets. Do not let a Summer pass without having a bed of these refreshing flowers. One can but love them if they know them.

5 CENTS PER PACKET, 15 CENTS PER OUNCE, EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED.

TALL NASTURTIUMS—
3 to 10 feet.

Atropurpureum.—Crimson, dark and showy.

Atropurpureum aureus.—Crimson flowers, foliage yellow.

Bright Rose.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower; quite distinct from usual colors.

Dunnett's Orange.—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy, deep orange flower.

Edouard Otto.—Brownish lilac. A peculiarly beautiful color.

Hemisphaericum.—Orange, rosy scarlet blotches form a fine contrast with light colored sorts.

Heinemanni.—Deep chocolate color.

King Theodore.—Very dark. One of the most attractive on our trial grounds this year.

Landreths' Giants.—A California strain of beautiful giant flowers with a great range of color, including Sunlight, Moonlight, Twilight, Butterfly and all the California Giants. There will be no disappointment when these bright attractive blooms appear in their many shades and tints, showing the culminated erete-like effect of the flowers.

Pearl.—Delicate, creamy white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties.

Prince Henry.—Primrose flowers spotted with crimson. A choice sort.

Princess Victoria Louise.—Flowers creamy white with orange blotch at base of each petal. New, and one of the choicest. Very effective.

Regelianum.—Purple violet.

Scarlet.—Very showy and desirable.

Scheuerianum.—Straw shade.

Scheuerianum coccineum.—Striped scarlet.

Schillingi.—Very vigorous grower. Flower yellow, spotted with crimson.

Spit Fire.—Remarkable in its intensity of sparkling brilliancy; exceedingly showy; one of the finest sorts.

Eighteen packets, one each of above and Madam Gunther's Hybrids, for only 75 cents.

Mixed Tall Sorts.—A combination of many tall varieties; colors white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet, etc.

Hybrids of Madam Gunther (Mixed Colors).—An immense improvement over the old climbing varieties; many new and improved colors.

DWARF NASTURTIUMS—6 to 12 inches.

Bronze Curled.—Flowers of bronze metallie lustre; a very distinct color.

Cattell's Crimson.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect.

Chameleon.—Crimson, bronze and yellow; very effective.

Crimson.

Crystal Palace Gem.—Sulphur-spotted maroon.

Empress of India.—Foliage purple-blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers; a profuse bloomer of a most showy class.

King of Tom Thumbs.—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson—a brilliant, effective sort.

King Theodore.—The darkest crimson. Foliage inclined to be dark green. An excellent sort.

Pearl.—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing pleasing effect.

Prince Henry.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet.

Rose Tom Thumb.—Fine bloomer and a good rose color.

Ivy-Leaved.—Entirely new, and very desirable for use in window boxes by reason of its very odd shaped and dark colored foliage and flowers of a new form.

Twelve packets, one each of above twelve varieties and Tom Pouce, for only 40 cents.

Mixed Dwarf Sorts.—A mixture of the best dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect; in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white.

Tom Pouce (Mixed).—Is a perfect gem for baskets, window boxes, etc.; it is not such a rank grower as the parent type: smaller leaves.

Tom Thumb, Golden Queen, Novelty.—Leaves yellow, extremely floriferous, and the large and perfect flowers are thrown well above the foliage, thereby explaining the brilliancy of the effect. It comes true from seed. Fine for borders, massing or in pots.

Thirty-two packets, one packet of each of the thirty-two varieties named above, which is enough to fill any garden and home with sunshine all Summer, for only $1.50.

VEGETABLE NASTURTIUM.

Common Yellow.—The green seed used for pickling. Dwarf Mixed or Tall Mixed

We call the attention of table epicures to Nasturtium Sandwiches, the effect being most novel, and to the palate most delicious, both green leaves and flowers being used.
Pansies.

"Pansies for thoughts!" Have you ever thought how marvelously beautiful they are? Have you thought that no gardener is complete without them? Have you thought Landreths' Pansies the finest in the world? If not, try them this year and you will find them unsurpassed and of unusual size.

Landreths' Pansies order fresh coronation robes each season, robes that rival those of kings and queens. Seeds should be sown out of doors very early in the Spring or during August and the plants protected during Winter. The happy faces of these flowers can but brighten every home.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bugnot</td>
<td>Noted for their very large flowers and beautiful coloring. The blotch on the petals radiates through the margin.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassiers</td>
<td>New Giant Blotted. Same as Odier, excepting the flowers are much larger. Fine form.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diana</td>
<td>Very pale yellow or cream. Flowers large, full and inclined to droop.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emperor William</td>
<td>Splendid blue.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faust</td>
<td>(King of the Blacks).</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Finest Mixed.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Trimaréa</td>
<td>A distinct class of strong-growing plants. Has enormous flowers, often measuring over 3 inches in diameter. Mixed. 10 Good Mixed.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landreths' Philadelphia</td>
<td>This is a special strain of our own, which is without doubt the choicest and embraces the greatest variety of shading imaginable; often measuring 2½ inches in diameter, exquisitely fragrant, and of wonderful substance. 25 Lord Beaconsfield. - Deep violet, shading to a lighter tint.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masterpiece</td>
<td>This strain represents the highest perfection in the Giant Five-Spotted Pansies. Growth and general habit of plant is strong and compact, stands the warm weather well. The enormous flowers are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, are perfectly round and contain the richest combination of colors that have been offered in Five-Spotted Pansies. Each petal is marked with a very large dark blotch, and most of the flowers have a margin of white or yellow. 20 Odier. - Five-blotted, a very excellent strain of superb flowers; each petal has a deep rich blotch and a bright margin.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parisian</td>
<td>Very large; an extraordinary fine and showy flower.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock</td>
<td>A lovely blue color, tinted and streaked with various shades, resembling a peacock's feathers, edges white.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Bismarck</td>
<td>Golden bronze, marbled.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowflake</td>
<td>Pure white.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped and Mottled</td>
<td>Very brilliant.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sweet Violet (Tricolor odorata)  
Victoria Red.—Magnificent, Flowers of deep claret-red color, large and very beautiful.  
Yellow Gem.—Pure yellow.  

Collection of seven packets, Bugnot, Cassiers, Odier, Parisian, Peacock, Victoria Red and Landreths' Philadelphia, for only 70 cents.

Balsams or Lady Slipper.

LARGE FLOWERED, FULL CENTERED.

A family of beautiful annuals with flowers as double as Roses, measuring from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Bushes are of a strong, vigorous growth. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers. Seeds may be sown where they are wished, and later thin out the plants; but if started indoors they will flower earlier. Set plants about 2 feet apart, where they can have plenty of sun. Our stock is exceptionally fine. Try it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atrosanguinea</td>
<td>Blood red. 2 feet</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia Flowered Perfection</td>
<td>Pure white or mixed, each 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Carnation striped, 2 feet</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Rose flowered and spotted</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Rose flowered, dwarf</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Striped, streaked and spotted</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal King</td>
<td>Bright scarlet. 2 feet</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Queen</td>
<td>Bright rose, fine</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three packets, Camellia Flowered Perfection and any other varieties, only 15c.
Phlox.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.—This is the Large Flowering Class, and in all its varieties of colors and shades cannot be excelled by any annual for brilliant and constant display. Blooms from July to November, and should have rich, light soil. The seed may be sown in hotbed in March and the plants planted out in June, or when ground becomes warm may be sown where they are to stand. No wonder these brilliant blooms are called Flame Flowers.

PERENNIAL.
Superba or Decussata Mixed.—Hardy perennial Phlox, blooms from May to November, producing a great variety of beautiful flowers. Seed sown in the Fall will produce fine plants the following year. Mixed colors. 3 feet.

Any five of the 5c. packets for 20 cents, or any four of the 10c. packets for 30 cents.

Petunias.

Petunias are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the greenhouse they may be classed as perennials. Cuttings from potted plants may be struck at any time. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse they produce most beautiful flowers; in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced. Also fine for boxes, vases, etc.

**BEDDING SINGLE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alba.</strong></td>
<td>Pure white</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belle Etoile.</strong></td>
<td>Small flowered, single. White and purple; profuse bloomer. 2 feet</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brilliant Rose.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Countess of Ellesmere.</strong></td>
<td>Great bloomer, rose and white, small flowered, single</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nana Multiflora.</strong></td>
<td>Plants only 7 ins. high, covered with striped flowers.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpurea.</strong></td>
<td>Purple, 2 feet</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hybrida.</strong></td>
<td>Mixed colors. Single. 2 feet</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LARGE FLOWERED SINGLE.**

Grandiflora Finest Mixed.—Huge flowers; great variety of color. Single. 2 feet.

GrandifloraWhite.—Largest flowers, single 20

**DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERED.**

Grandiflora Extra Fine Mixed

**DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERED FRINGED.**

Choicest and Finest Mixed.

**SINGLE LARGE FLOWERED FRINGED.**

Choicest and Finest Mixed.—Selected from a superb strain.

Giants of California.—Finest strain. A grand strain produced in California. Flowers over 4 inches in diameter, with a great range of gorgeous colors, presenting a wonderful combination of stripings, veenings and blotchings. Single

Any six packets named above, selected strain of Petunias, for only $1.00.
Asters.

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

Royal, Chrysanthemum-like flowers surpassed by none in beauty and in size. They vary in color from a delicate pink and white to deep reds and purples. The plants thrive best in rich soil, but will give satisfaction in almost any garden by frost. They are especially adapted to house decoration, and when cut and placed in water hold their regal heads erect from one to two weeks without withering. A bed of Asters in the garden or on the lawn is effective and beautiful for months, providing more cut flowers than any other plants occupying the same space. The flowers shown in the illustrations are greatly reduced in size. Try Landreth's Asters this year and see how unusually fine they are.

Aster Ball, or Jewel.—New class, dwarf plants, but long stemmed flowers perfectly round with short petals, apple blossom, dark blue, deep rose, white or mixed colors, each color

Bouquet (Baltz' Miniature Bouquet).—Dwarf, pyramidal, mixed colors

Christmas Tree.—By far the most freely flowering class of Asters. The form and habit is quite different from other varieties and resembles so nearly a miniature Christmas tree that it was given this name. Plants grow about 15 inches high, branching freely and regularly, not upright but horizontally. The lower branches are the longest, measuring from tip to tip 20 to 24 inches. Flowers medium size, perfectly double and finely imbricated. Plants very often have over 80 blooms.

Var. Giant Asters.—Dwarf, fine for bedding, white, scarlet, rose, blue or mixed colors

Vick's Branching.

Cocardeau, or New Crown.—Extremely showy, each flower having a white center; bright colors, 1½ feet. Mixed...

Day break.—Bound to be a favorite wherever known. Flowers are a beautiful sea-shell pink, borne on long stems and round as a ball. Plants are compact, strong growers, flowering very early and continuously

German Quilled Mixed.—Flowers quilled; plants branching

Giant Comet.—Large flowers, long petals, white, yellow or mixed, each...

Giant Comet the Bride.—A beautiful new Aster. While passing to rose.

King Humbert.—Undoubtedly one of the best new varieties. Dwarf, but bears gigantic comet-like flowers of fantastically shape. Plant very branching

Any six of the 15 cent packets for 60 cents. Any five of the 5 cent packets for 20 cents.

Lady.—The long narrow leaves of this variety make it stand out alone, distinct from other Asters. Plants grow about 16 inches high, often bearing 30 blooms of very double flowers on long, stiff stems. Pure white...

Lady Mixed Colors.

Japanese Tassel.—Mixed colors, long, feathery petals, excellent for cutting. Flowers of immense size, often 5 inches across.

Liliput.—The plants grow 6 to 10 inches high, are compact with small leaves and quilled flowers. Well adapted for use on the dining table, the reception room, and especially for buttonholes.

Midsummer Triumph.—Dark scarlet. Flowers very early, June 20 to 25, with perfect blooms, and in full bloom from middle of July, and continue bearing flowers for long period. A delightful pot plant, a favorite with florists.

Perennial.—Star flowers, various colors. 1 foot.

Queen of the Earlies.—We advise our friends who want the first Asters of the season to try this variety. Flowers very double, long stems, valuable for cutting. White, pink or mixed, each.

Ray.—Resembles Japanese Chrysanthemums, quilled petals. Mixed colors

Snowball.—Pure white. Large size flowers, growing in plants about 1 foot high

The Favorite.—Exceedingly hardy, strong growing and prolific. Flowers large. The outer petals wavy reflexed, centering in a whirl of curled and twisted petals of great beauty. Color, blush on opening, changing to a rich deep pink as flowers become older.

Triumph Scarlet.—Fine dwarf

Triumph Scarlet White Edged

Branching.—We cannot recommend this variety too highly. It comes into flower a few weeks before Chrysanthemums and resembles them so closely one can hardly tell the difference. The best late Aster for cutting. White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple or mixed, each...

Victoria.—Large flowers, best for general all-around purposes, 15 to 18 inches high. Crimson, light blue, scarlet, sulphur yellow, white or mixed, each.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.

Tall Varieties Mixed.

Any six of the 10 cent packets for 50 cents.

To each customer ordering a bill of Vegetable or Flower Seeds to the amount of $4.00, at full retail prices, we offer as a premium a paper-bound volume of "999 Questions and Answers" upon Agricultural and Horticultural Subjects. Retail price, 40 cents, postage paid.

These answers cover questions which might occur to any person interested in gardening, and answers which would only otherwise be obtained after diligent search.
Poppy.
These old favorites have become very popular again, the new varieties adding greatly to their attractiveness. Every garden should have a good supply of Poppies. They fit in most anywhere. Some of the perennial varieties remain for years. Bracteatum, Iceland and Oriental are perennials, the others annuals. Sow seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers.

FLOWER SEEDS—General List.
(PRICES PER PACKET.)

AGERATUM.—The Ageratum sand all very pretty, especially when grown in beds or borders, easy growth, flower abundantly out-of-doors in Summer or in greenhouses in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making. A bed with the centre of Salvia Splendens and border about 18 inches wide of Ageratum blue will make a dazzling sight all summer.

Conspicuum.—White. Half-half annual. 15 inches. 5
Dwarf Mixed. 10
Imperial Dwarf Blue. 25
Lasseaux.—Rose. Distinct. 10
Princess Victoria Louise.—A charming novelty bearing bright blue flowers with a pure white centre. The plants being of Tom Thumb variety form charming borders, make splendid carpet beds. Grow very compact and rarely exceed 8 inches in height. 15

ALYSSUM.—Flowers from June to November, and all Winter indoors. Fragrant, makes a very pretty border, fine for carpet bedding, baskets, pot plants and in making small bouquets. Cut back when through flowering and will bloom again. Annual.

Benthani compactum (Little Gem).—Very suitable for border and pot work. 5
Carpet of Snow.—Forms the ideal border. Compact, shrubby plant, snow-white. 3 to 4 inches. 10
Maritimum (Sweet).—White. 6 inches. 5
Saxatilie compactum.—Golden yellow. 1 foot. Perennial. 5

ANTIRRHINUM, or Snapdragon, is a hardy perennial, blooming first season if sown early. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants; succeed in any good garden soil. By cutting off most of the flowering stems and giving a slight protection over Winter, plants will bloom second Summer. Try a few this way.

Majus Grandiflora Delia.—Carmine, yellow and white. 10
Majus Grandiflora Firefly.—Orange-scarlet, white throat. 10
Majus Grandiflora Gialthee.—Crimson and white. Large. 10
Majus Mixed.—Height one foot. Very desirable as comprehending all colors. 5
Nana (Tom Thumb).—Mixed colors. Height 6 inches. 5
New Giant Flowered (Majus Grandiflora).—Very large flowers. Very showy. 5
Picturatum.—Tinted varieties mixed. 1 foot. 5

AQUILEGIA, or Columbine, is among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer.

Chrysanthem.—Golden. 3 feet. Single large flowers, long spurred. 25
Hybrida.—Single mixed. 2 feet. All colors. 5
Hybrida.—Double mixed. 5
Skeirri.—Scarlet and yellow, a distinct form. 1½ feet. 10
White Swan.—Snow-white, very double fringed. 5
Single Mixed.—Annual varieties. 5
Any of five of the 5c. packets for 20 cents, or the three 10c. packets for 25 cents.

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

Calycantha (Cup and Saucer).—Cup about 3 inches long with a saucer about 3½ inches wide, a beautiful biennial. Mixed colors. 2 feet. 10
Medium (Canterbury Bell).—Mixed colors, double or single. 2 feet. 5
Pyramidialis (Pyramidulii Bellflower).—2 feet. Hardy. 5
Rotundifolia (Hare Bell).—White and blue. Mixed, hardy. 2 feet. 5
Speculum (Venus’ Looking Glass).—Annual. Blue. 2 feet. 5

CANDYTUFT.—These well-known favorites are among the most beautiful of our annual flowers. The seeds can be sown at all seasons of the Fall for early flowering. They like rich soil and plenty of room to flower freely. Nearly all varieties are hardy annuals. Very pretty in beds or masses. They are now a necessity. Useful in pot or border.

Large Flowering Dwarf Hybrids.—Great improvement in size and color of flowers over the original sorts. Mixed. 10
Empress.—A superb variety; large pure white flowers on long stems. 5
Gibraltatrica hybrida.—Hardy perennial. Fine for permanent border. 5
Odotara.—Sweat scented. White. 1 foot. 5
Rose Cardinal.—New, very large oval heads. Plants literally covered with the flowers, presenting one mass of this beautiful shade of red scarlet. Highly recommended. 10
Mixed Colors.—Dwarf annuals. 5

D. LANDRETH SEED CO., BRISTOL, PA.
CANNAS are mostly tropical, half-hardy perennial plants with broad foliage and showy flowers; produce a striking effect grown in beds or groups in the open land. Sow the seed in warm water about 12 hours, and transplant when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost and keep in a moderately warm cellar.

Goyo's Early Newest Large Flowering.—Tall Varieties.—Mixed colors 10

CELOSIA.—The Cockcombs are tender annuals, requiring good soil. The Cockcomb form will produce a larger comb by cutting off side flowers and leaving one head only to a plant. If cut before the head may be preserved during the winter.

Aurantiaca (Orange Cockcomb).—2 feet 5

All-Aglow.—A very fine dwarf Cockcomb, with magnificent large heads of ruffled combs, the depths of glowing orange-scarlet quite like scarlet chenille. 10

Empress.—Bright crimson combs, dark foliage 10

Nana.—Mixed 5

Queen of Dwarfs.—Eight inches high, dark scarlet 10

Thompson Magnifica.—A novelty representing the most perfect strain of ostrich-plumed Cockcombs. Plants true pyramidal branching. Flower spikes vary in the most magnificent shades of color from clear yellow to darkest blood red. A very valuable flower. 15

CLEMATIS.—The Clematis are perennials of rapid growth on fences or as ground covers. A deciduous plant requiring a sheltered position. A planting of this kind is of the greatest value in the balance of the garden. A selection of the finest varieties is obtainable.

Coccinea.—Scarlet, 12 feet 5

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

Jackmanii.—Purple, large flowers. 12 feet 10

Paniculata.—Japanese variety, sweet-scented small white flowers, rapid grower 10

COLEUS.—A tender perennial foliage plant, principally used for borders and edgings. The brilliant shades of bronze, yellow, green, crimson and red make it very attractive. Raised from seed or cuttings. Plant out when all danger of frost is past. Mixed 15

COSMOS.—Every year this flower makes more friends. Both flowers and foliage are grand for cutting. Growing 4 to 6 feet high from seed.

Early Dwarf Dawn.—White ground, flushed with delicate pink; a decided acquisition to this class. 15

Fine Mixed.—only grows from 3 to 4 feet high, beautiful pink, white, crimson and purple. Sown in July and onwards. 10

Klamath.—New, orange-yellow 10

Maroon Perfection.—Flowers of perfect form, great size and beauty; white, crimson, dark pink, white 10

Marguerite.—Flowers measure from 2½ to 3 inches diameter, beautifully fringed like Marguerites. Mixed colors 15

CHINESE AND JAPANESE PINKS.

The Pinks are free-flowering biennial plants that bloom the first summer and if freely cut will produce larger flowers the second year.

Chinensis (China Pink).—Double mixed. 1 foot 5

Crown of Perfect.—Mixed varieties. The best strain obtainable; a strong grower, blooms continuously during Summer and early Fall 10

Diadematis.—Dwarf, double mixed; compact habit, improvement on Chinensis 10

Double Fireball.—Beautiful velvety red 5

Eastern Queen.—Single flowers, finely fringed with magnificent rich shadings. Flowers often over 3 inches in diameter 10

Hedwigii (Japan Pink).—Double and single; very showy. 1 foot, each 10

Imperial.—Double mixed, choice. 1 foot 10

Lacinatus.—Fringed, single mixed. 2 feet 5

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove).—Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and yielding tall spikes of showy ringent flowers.

Fine Mixed 5

Monstrosa.—Best mixed. 4 feet 10

HARDY PINKS.

Cyclop.—New variety, strong clave fragrance, single 10

Plumaris (Pheasant's Eye).—Single 5

Plumaris.—Double 15

DEPHINIUM—The Larkspurs are showy annuals and perennials. Very easy to cultivate and beautiful for borders. The foliage is dark green, and divided or remain outdoors and they will bloom the first year. All grow freely in good soil.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Double mixed 10

Cardinal.—A brilliant scarlet, a color which has made these beautiful annuals more attractive than ever 10

Dwarf Rocket.—Double mixed, 1 foot 5

Hyacinth Flowered.—Double 10

Tall Rocket.—Mixed. 3 feet 5

HARD VARIETIES.

Formosum.—Double blue, white eye 5

Nudicaule.—Large scarlet 10

Zaile.—Yellow, resembling finest Orchids. One of the most beautiful 10

Finest Mixed 5

DIANTHUS.—In this family are the Pinks and Carnations, which are surpassed by few garden flowers. These old favorites are still as popular as ever. Rich soil will make bright flowers. Most of the varieties are fragrant.

CARNATIONS.

One of our leading flowers, a rival of the Rose: seed can be sown under glass or in the open ground, and will flower the next Summer. The Marguerite varieties flower the first year.

Double Striped 10

Grenadin.—Dwarf red 10

Grenadin.—Dwarf white 10

Vienna.—Early double dwarf 10

PERPETUAL FLOWERING.

Chabaud's Double Perpetual.—Choice yellow; blooms in 6 months 20

Comtesse de Paris 10

Giant Marguerite.—Same as below but with larger flowers. Mixed 15

Marguerite.—Sow seed early; thin so plants will stand 1 foot apart, cultivate often and they will begin flowering in a few weeks. Plants can be taken in the house for Winter blooming or sown outdoors and will flower the next Summer. Half dwarf, fine bloomer. Mixed 10

D. LANDRETH SEED CO., BRISTOL, PA.
DOUBLE DAISY is a perennial plant of poetic celebrity. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hotbed.

Longyellow.—Rose, fine large flowers 15

Thin Colors
Snowball.—The best white. Flowers are long-stemmed, excellent for cutting 15

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. — One of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn the growth is of increased vigor. California State flower.

Alba.—White. 1 foot 5
Californica (California Poppy).—Yellow. 1 foot 5
Croce.—Orange. 1 foot 5
Croce striata. —Striped. 1 foot 5
Croce fl. pl.—Double flowered. 1 foot 5
Golden West. — Grand new variety, having light canary-yellow flowers, with deep orange blotch at base of each petal, forming a cross in centre. Flowers measure over 4 inches in diameter and have overlapping petals, delicately waved at edges 10

CALIFORNIA POPPY.

Mixed.—Various colors. 1 foot 5

Five packets, any five of the above varieties, only 20 cents.

GAILLARDIA. — The Gaillardias are half-hardy, free-flowering annuals, except "James Kelway." The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in various markings. They are good bedding, being strong constant bloomers throughout the whole summer.

Grandiflora Mixed Varieties.—Hardy 10
James Kelway (Perennial).—Magnificent flowers, gorgeous scarlet, bordered yellow and fringed edges 10
Picta Lorenziana (Double). — Bright colors. Mixed. 2 feet 5
Picta.—Mixed. 2 feet 5

GERANIUM. — Half-hardy perennials; 2 feet. Sow in seedbed in Spring, keep moist and plant out in rich sandy loam. Cutting may be easily started in pots, if kept moist and shady. Take up the Full, pot and keep in a moderately cool cellar during Winter.

Apple Scented Gold and Bronze 10

GOMPHRENA, Globo Amaranthus, Bachelor’s Button. —Well-known for clusters of very large, brilliant flowers, many colors, a favorite for bedding plants; also very useful for dried purposes.

Nana Compacta Mixed.—6 inches 5
Globosa Mixed.—1 foot 5

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

Balsam Apple.—30 feet 5
Balsam Pear.—10 feet 5
Dipper
Dish Cloth or Bonnet Egg.
Hercules’ Club
Large Bottle
Large Gourds Mixed
Mock Orange.—Striped
Small Bottle
Small Gourds Mixed
Snake Cucumber
Sugar Trough

HELICHRYSUM. — The Helichrysums are annuals, and the most showy of all the Everlastings. Scarcely exceeded as a garden ornament or a Winter decoration.

Monstrosum.—Single mixed. Largest flowering sorts in

Double Mixed 10

HELIOTROPE. — The Heliotrope is a sweet-scented tender perennial. Grows freely in the garden or greenhouse. Blue for bouquets.

Giants.—Nearest largest flowering varieties mixed 10

HOLLYHOCK. — One of the grandest perennials for a screen. Growing up spikes 4 or 5 feet high of beautiful flowers as double as a Rose. Nothing can be better for a background or to plant among shrubs.

Allegheny. — Mixed. Fringed flowers. Like Chrysanthemums 10
Annual. — Blooming the first year from seed if sown early 10
Chater’s Superb. Extra choice. Double Mixed. 10
Fine Double Mixed Colors. The colonies are white, red, crimson, yellow, and all shades of double flowers from nearly black to pure white, representing the most beautiful combination when planted in groups. Perennial. 10
Landreth’s Extra Select. A very choicest strain, selected only from the most perfect flowers. If you want the most perfect double Hollyhocks, try a packet of this strain. Annual, shades and colors mixed. 20

IPOMEIA. — The Ipomeas are among the most beautiful of annual running vines.

Coccinea (Star Ipomea or Scarlet Morning Glory).—12 feet 5
Grandiflora.—Purple. Not so strong as the common Convolvulus. 12 feet 5
Heavenly Blue. — A beautiful annual Morning Glory. Rapid climber, large flowers of azure blue; suitable for greenhouse or garden. 10
Quamoclit (Cypress Vine).—Crimson. 10 feet 5
Quamoclit alba (Cypress Vine).—White. 10 feet 5
Quamoclit (Cypress Vine).—Mixed. 5
See also Morning Glory and Moonflower.

LOBELIA. — This class of plants is of great beauty and adapted to many varieties of ornamental purposes. The annuals do well in baskets, vases, etc., where graceful, drooping plants are desirable. The compact, almost globular varieties are used for edgings, beds, pots, etc. No garden can be complete without some of the new varieties of Lobelias.

Barnard’s Perpetual. — Double blue, white eyes, very fine 10
Crystal Palace Compacta. — Fine dark blue. 4 to 6 inches 10
Erys Gracilis. — Trailing plant, with blue flowers 10
Tricolor Colibri. — New, pink with carmine spots, white eyes 10
Tricolor Parrot. — New, a beautiful dark blue, with carmine blotches and white eyes 10
White Gem. — Pure white 10

HARDY PERENNIALS.

Cardinal.—Flowers intense scarlet, on long spikes 10
Rivoirei.—Mammoth flowering pink 20
MORNING GLORY.

TALL VARIETIES.

Brazilian.—Foliage very large, much serrated, stem vigorous, covered with hair, strong runner; large flowers. 5

Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.—Strong, quick-growing vine, foliage blotched, flowers large and variegated, of a wide range of colors; very ornamental. Great improvement over the old-fashioned Morning Glory. Single mixed. 10

Imperial Fringed Mixed. 10

Marmorata.—Variegated foliage. 10

Obovata.—Yellow, foliage large, savoyed, 10 feet. 5

Convolvulus.—The Convolvulus Major is an annual of rapid growth, trailing; flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for porches or arbors, blooming in July and constantly till frost. 5

Double White Tassel.—Snow white, very double and fringed 15

Double Mixed 10

Style Lilac.—Large, lavender. 10

Rochester.—A new large flowering variety. Flowers 4 inches or over, are of a deep violet-blue, with a narrow band of white, wonderfully attractive. 10

DWARF VARIETIES.

Mauritius.—Habit half prostrate; flowers 1 inch. 5

Minor, or Tricolor.—Blue, white and yellow flowers of 1½ inches diameter. Hardy annual, handsome flowers, suitable for vases, hanging baskets and small border. 1 foot. 5

See also Ipomoea and Moonflower.

MYOSOTIS.—The Forget-me-not is a modest, pretty little flower, a favorite with e v e r y o n e.

Half hardy perennial, flowering in the first season. Branched, cut and placed in water continue to bloom a long time, nearly as well as if on the plant.

Alphestris.—Blue, white and rose mixed. 5

Palustris.—Blue and white. 6 inches 10

Victoria.—Dwarf, globular sky blue flowers. The finest for pots. A favorite with gardeners 10

FORGET-ME-NOT.

PORTULACA.—One of the most showy and beautiful border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over 6 inches high. Any one can grow it in any garden. In the open they make a gorgeous mass, as they love the hot sun and sandy soil.

Double Alba.—White. 10

Double Rosea.—Rose. 10

Double Sulphurea.—Sulfur yellow. 10

Double.—Mixed colors, very fine. 10

Grandiflora Single Mixed.—Large flowers of 10 to 20 colors mixed 5
PRIMULA. — Primrose, Sinensis, Fimbriata. Single mixed (Chinese Primrose, var. — The Chinese Primrose is a beautiful tender perennial, cultivated for greenhouse and conservatory decorations. Sow seed in shallow pans, with a piece of glass placed over the top to prevent evaporation or the necessity of frequent watering. 6 inches

10

15

25

5

5

10

20

PRIMULA.

Stems well above the foliage; at least one foot of flowers. Single

10

Polyanthus. — Hardy perennial, grows freely in rich, moist, partially shaded position. 6 inches

5

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

5

RICINUS. — The Ricinus or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups.

Camboigenis. — The stalks and leaf stalks are ebony black, large leaves and a high colored

5

Gibson. — Dark red

6 feet

5

Macroparus. — Dark green

5 feet

5

Sanctuaries, — Red stalks and foliage, with bronze tinge, seed-pods scarlet

10 feet

5

Zanzibariensis. — Largest-leaved variety, an elegant centre plant. Leaves often 3 feet across

5

Mixed Varieties

5

SALVIA. — Half-hardy perennials. Sow seed in hotbed or box in house and plant out when ground is warm, or sow outdoors latter part of May. Must be taken up in the Fall.

Bonfire. — The finest dwarf variety, from 2 to 3 feet high, forms a dense, compact bush, is a heavy bloomer. Brillaint

10

Coccinea splendens (Scarlet Sage). — 2 feet

5

Lord Fauntleroy

20

Patens. — Blue. 1 foot

15

Salvia Splendens (Silver spot). — The habit of the plant is neat and compact with rich dark green leaves, elegantly spotted with light sulphur or cream color. The intense bright, showy flowers are large and borne in great profusion, standing well

20

RICINUS.

over the top during Winter. Rich soil

6 inches

15

Forbesi (Baby Primrose). — Lavender flowers, continuous bloomer

20

Japonica. — A hardy Japanese Primrose. Flowers are very bright and showy, borne on long stems

10

Obconica. — A distinct variety with rounded leaves of light green color. The delicate little flowers are creamy white, tinted with blae and borne on long slender stems

10

SCABIOSA. — Pincushion Flower, known the world over as Mountain Gentian. Bride is a well-known annual. Easy culture; blooms all the season. Fine for bouquets.

Double Purple

5

Double Snowball. — Pure white

5

Double Scarlet

5

Perfexto. — One of the handsomest and best. Plants about 2½ feet high. Flowers semi-double, over 3 inches across. Color a beautiful blue. Perfectly hardy

15

Stellata. — Bears curious seed-pods which work up well with Everlastings

10

Dwarf Varieties. — Mixed

5

Tall Varieties. — Mixed

5

SCABIOSA.

GLOBOSUS. — Globose flowered, yellow

3 feet

5

DWARF DOUBLE MIXED. — 6 ft. Densely double flowers

5

TALL SINGLE MIXED

5

TALL DOUBLE MIXED

5

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus). — The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden.

Argophyllus (Texas Silver Leaf). — Striped.

6 feet

5

Cucumerifolius. — Single. Dwarf habit, bears many small flowers, orange and black

3 feet

5

Cucumerifolius. — Double

10

Cucumerifolius nanus compacta. — New

15

Giganteus (Bouquet). — Golden

8 feet

5

Globosus. — Globose flowered, yellow

3 feet

5

DWARF DOUBLE MIXED. — 6 ft. densely double flowers

5

TALL SINGLE MIXED

5

TALL DOUBLE MIXED

5

SWEET WILLIAM. — These flowers were favorites in our grandfathers' gardens. They bloom early in the Spring and continue in flower a long time. Plants are hardy and their number may be increased by dividing the roots. Colors range from purple to white.

Double Mixed. — 1 foot

5

Single Mixed. — 1 foot

5

TEN WEEKS' STOCK. — This is a hardy annual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring, transplant to rich ground.

Landreths' Mammoth Pyramidal Mixed. — The finest and best for the garden. Plants grow 2 feet high. The flowers, borne on long spikes, are very large and double

15

Cut and Come Again (Princess Alice). — The finest and most floriferous white sort. For garden pot or cut-flower use, it cannot be equalled

Large Flowering Dwarf Varieties. — Mixed

5

Large Flowering Dark Blood Red

10

Large Flowering Dark Blue

10

Large Flowering Purple

10

Large Flowering Rose

10

Large Flowering Scarlet

10

Large Flowering White

10

Large Flowering Yellow

10

TEN WEEKS' STOCK.
**D. LANDRETH SEED CO., BRISTOL, PA.**

**PRICES PER PACKET.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>THUNBERGIA.</strong></td>
<td>Handsome climbing greenhouse perennials, but will succeed in open ground as annuals if planted in a warm sunny border; fine for baskets, etc.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Mixed</td>
<td>5 feet</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VERBENA.</strong></td>
<td>The Verbena is half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate, taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. Grand for bedding.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auricula-flowered</td>
<td>White eye</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Scarlet Shades</td>
<td>White eye</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firefly</td>
<td>Hybrida Mixed</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth Grandiflora</td>
<td>Mammoth Large Flowering Varieties</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosea</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VINCA.</strong></td>
<td>&quot;Periwinkle.&quot; Valuable for pot culture, tender perennials. Sown early blooms same season.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alba pura</td>
<td>Pure white</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosea</td>
<td>White Rose Eye</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WALLFLOWER</strong></td>
<td>is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Paris</td>
<td>New, a very valuable addition to the garden; flowers the first season</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Flowering Double Mixed</td>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Flowering Single Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XERANTHEMUM.</strong></td>
<td>Hardy annuals, bearing flowers in profusion. Much prized for Winter bouquets. Height 2 feet. The best varieties mixed</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZINNIA.</strong></td>
<td>Double. Is an annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October. Seeds can be planted in the open, or young plants transplanted if desired. Dwarf varieties should stand about one foot apart, and tall varieties double this distance. Will grow anywhere and stand any amount of rough treatment.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curled and Crested</td>
<td>Giant or Mammoth Flowering—Scarlet and striped</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haageana</td>
<td>A beautiful little flower, not larger than a 2-cent piece.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth</td>
<td>Large Flowering Tall Mixed. All colors, 2 feet</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth</td>
<td>Liliput. Plants dwarf and compact. Flowers small, perfectly double, pompom-shaped, about size of large Daisy. Grand for pots, borders, or bedding. Mixed colors</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth</td>
<td>Liliput Scarlet</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth</td>
<td>Queen Victoria. White</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth</td>
<td>Tom Thumb. A bushy compact little plant, about 8 inches high. Free flowering, fine for borders</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**View of Bloomsdale Trial Grounds.**

A knowledge of the qualities of various grasses can only be obtained by a study of their relative periods of growth and flowering; their reliability under conditions of continued drought or excessive rains; their adaptability to the making of a tough and permanent soil. All these qualities can only be learned by a comparative test, as shown in the illustration where many varieties are brought into intimate comparison, one with the other.

The illustration, from a photograph, is of 20 sorts used in our high-priced Lawn Grass Mixture, the varieties so radiating out from a common centre, that they may be observed and compared from one position.
LAWN GRASS.

Landreths' Emerald Green.

100 POUNDS SEED TO THE ACRE.

For Parks, Golf, Croquet and Tennis Grounds, Cricket and Athletic Fields.

THE LANDRETH LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescription is of the best chosen varieties, as respects color, texture and permanency, and will be found clear of weed seeds. Any one who purchases cheap, badly mixed Lawn Grass will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness. Grass Seed Mixtures can be made of greater or less value per 100 lbs., according to the Costs and proportions of seeds used; the lower the price per 100 lbs., of course, the cheaper the ingredients, just as in any other mixture. Prices charged by various Seed Establishments are no indication whatever of the merits of their combinations of varieties—the cheapest mixtures at first are often the dearest at the end.

The character of the prescriptions used by us are so absolutely of private record that they will not be divulged under any circumstances.

The composition of the Mixtures is such as our experience with Grasses shows to be best adapted for the purposes intended.

Prices are all by the pound, One Hundred Pounds being required to seed an acre. 1 lb. for space of 20 x 20 feet or 400 square feet.

For quantities over 20 pounds the price is reduced. At single pound rate we prepay postage. At the rate per 100 lbs., peck and bushel, the seeds will be shipped by Express or Freight, at expense of purchaser, no charge for bags or cartage.

GRASS FOR

SURFACE EFFECT.

This prescription consists of 100 parts, divided in such proportion between those Grasses which our observation has indicated as best for general park effect, as respects color, density of herbage, vigor, quick recuperation after mowing, and permanency. The seeds used are all well cleaned, and we believe them to be pure and full of vitality, and all persons using them are certain to secure a stand provided the land be properly prepared and the seed sown at the proper time and at the right depth, and provided there be sufficient rain to germinate the seed. We cannot be responsible for the errors of the inexperienced.

Popular Mixture .................................. Lb., 30c. Peck, $1.00 Bush. 20 lbs., $8.00 100 lbs., $15.00

Superior Mixture " 35c. " 1.10 " 3.00 " 15.00

Extra Special Mixture " 45c. " 2.00 " 7.00 " 35.00

GRASS TO RESIST

TRAMPING ON

ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

This prescription is also of 100 parts, but differs from our Park Lawn Grass in the list of varieties, a proportion of such sorts being here added as to better stand the wear and tear of trampling consequent upon games of Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and Base Ball.

Popular Mixture .................................. Lb., 35c. Peck, $1.15 Bush. 20 lbs., $4.00 100 lbs., $20.00

Extra Special Mixture " 50c. " 2.00 " 7.00 " 35.00

GRASS FOR

GOLF LINKS.

FOR THE COURSE—This produces a soft, dense and uniform turf except where influenced by soil conditions, which are certain to vary somewhat on an extended course.

Popular Mixture .................................. Lb., 30c. Peck, $1.15 Bush. 20 lbs., $4.00 100 lbs., $20.00

Extra Special Mixture " 50c. " 1.10 " 5.00 " 35.00

FOR THE

PUTTING GREEN.

This will make a velvet or carpet-like sward.

Popular Mixture .................................. Lb., 35c. Peck, $1.50 Bush. 20 lbs., $5.00 100 lbs., $25.00

Extra Special Mixture " 50c. " 2.00 " 7.00 " 35.00

OLD LAWN.

Old Lawns much in decay had best be plowed up, leveled up, and resown; but often this course is not convenient, certainly not if a lawn can be renovated by a system taking less time. In that case when prompt results are desirable, the old sod should be well combed by a harrow to tear out the dried Grass and easily extracted dead roots. This operation also breaks the earth, putting it in a pulverized condition to receive seed, which may be sown broadcast, and falling between the living Grass, roots into the friable and fresh soil, and is at once in position to germinate and occupy the space. On many lawns cut with the lawn mower there appear many pests—the Creeping Veronica and the Mouse-Eared Chickweed being prominent—which crowd out desirable Grasses and mar the appearance of the sward. Under such circumstances it is advised to break up the parts affected and sow with seed of the Fescue, which will admit of such close cutting as to destroy all pestiferous plants. The seed of Fescue we quote at about 30c. per lb.

GRASS FOR SHADY PLACES. (NOT A LAWN GRASS.)

Landreths' Mixture for this purpose produces a reliable stand under dense shade or of either pine or hardwood trees, or where exposed to the drip of a roof, in positions where all other Grasses may have failed.

Lb., 35c. Peck, $1.50 Bush. 20 lbs., $5.00 100 lbs., $25.00

WHITE CLOVER.

White Clover is just the thing to sow on a spot in the yard or lawn where a very quick green covering is desired, as it will cover better in ten days' time than grass seed will cover in two months. Sow one ounce, costing 5 cts., to the square yard and larger areas in proportion. Have you a bare spot on your grounds? If so, then try White Clover. Per oz., 5 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

NO LAWN GRASS SUPERIOR.
BROTUS INERMUS.—A strong-growing Grass of the arid plains of Russia, thriving on lands too dry for other sorts. When mature it is coarse and well-flushed with bright green, and the habit is to make strong tufts and to hold its color till after hard frost. Its vigorous character makes it a good Grass for embryo pastures in the West. It is a tall, broad, soft, light in color. Stronger than Orchard Grass. The seed stalks are erect, but as a rule are not in close connection with the grass blades. The seed is borne after the manner of Oats. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 30c.

BENT GRASS, RHODE ISLAND (Agrostis Colony).—Resembles Herbs Grass, forming a fine turf even on thin soils. Bolting especially in early summer if moisture is not abundant. The plant is thoroughly hardy and is extensively used in Newfoundland. Sow at Newport. So similar to Herbs Grass as to be almost indistinguishable. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. 35c.

BENT GRASS, CREEPING (Agrostis Stolonifera).—Known in England as Florin, a good soil binder, does well on damp land. The favorite lawn Grass in England, as unequalled by any other. Very similar to Blue Grass but of stronger growth. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 30c.

BLUE GRASS, CANADA (Tono Compressa).—For dry soils, sow 35 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 25c.

BLUE GRASS, KENTUCKY (Tono Pentenisa).—This is a pasture-grass of high merit, the earliest to start in the Spring and contains green far into the Winter. Thought it to the fine quality hay it is not to be recommended for that purpose. A very light cripper. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit makes it desirable as an ornamental. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. It flourishes best in lighter soils on the best drainage and it does not grow well in ditches. Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 35c.

CRESTED Dог'S-TAIL (Curvularia Cretata).—Foliage deep green, but soft, a long, fine, narrow, sappy, and a certain lawn Grass, invaluable in pastures. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 60c.

FESCUE GRASS, HARD (Festuca Duriuscula).—Does well on damp ground or in soil atmosphere good for pastureage: results its growth in uniformity. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 30c.

FESCUE GRASS, MEADOW (Festuca Pratensis).—The Eng- lish Bent Grass. A permanent Grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round, smooth stems, two or three feet high, lustrous deep green leaves. In mountain lands of Virginia said to grow six feet high, foliage breadth. The numerous thin bristles penetrate good soil 2 or 3 inches: makes good hay; also a permanent pasture, especially in the North. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. broadcast. per lb. 30c.

FESCUE GRASS, SHEEP'S (Festuca Ovina).—Most diminutive of cultivated Grasses, leaves narrow or hairy-like, grows in tufts, does well on dry soils or on rocky ledges, used in lawn grass. Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 30c.

FOX-TAIL, MEADOW (Alyceaeus Pratensis).—Resembles Timothy, but two weeks earlier to cut for hay; very hardy, does well under shade, large leaf producer. A spreading perennial of high favor in Europe; one of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pasture. Habit coarse, but suitable for park purposes. Succeeds best on well-drained, rich, loamy or clayey soils; makes excellent hay and should be included in all permanent pastures. Better for pasturage in hay, its merits are carliness, quality and quantity. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 40c.

HERDS, OR RED TOP GRASS (Agrostis Vulgaris).—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy, but not best on moist land. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 20c.

JOHNSON GRASS (Sorghum Halpinse).—This has creeping, fibrous root stems. Valuable for holding soil where included to waste by rain. per lb. 20c.

KAFFIR CORN.—One of the non-saccharine sorghums. Drill in row one to three feet apart. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 20c.

MEADOW GRASS, ROUGH STALK (Tono Triunila).—Resembles Blue Grass; used in England for lawns. Will flourish in dripping situations. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 40c.

MEADOW GRASS, WOOD (Tono Nemorosa).—Deep green; valuable in shady places, makes a good turf, endures drought better than any other Grass. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 60c.

MILLET, COMMON.—Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per bush. (50 lbs). $1.20. per lb. 18c.

MILLET, PEARL OR CAT-TAIL.—Very productive, drill in two-feet drills 10 inches apart. Sow 100 lbs $2.00. per lb. 20c.

MILLET, GERMAN (Panicum Germamum).—This is an im- provement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much as Grass of equal acre. A small improvement. But on some occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry, clean hay from three acres, Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Per bush. $2.00. per lb. 20c.

MILLET, HUNGARIAN (Panicum Hlagonum).—An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily and withstands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and of good quality. The plant, made into feed, is excellent. By cutting, it reaches a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but left to ripen it becomes hard and woody. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per bush. $1.20. per lb. 18c.

MILO MAIZE, OR GUNEVA OR DHOURA CORN.—Thrives in driest localities, can be cut several times a season. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 20c.

ORCHARD GRASS, OR ROUGH COCKSFoot (Dactylis Glum- erata).—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, growing with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable mixture. The leaves are long and soft; the foliage is a rich green, resembling Rye, but lighter in color than the Perennial Rye Grass. It makes a great show, developing from seed the quickest of any of the valuable Grasses. A strong feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soil, and in such is the best Grass for soiling, affording repeated, luxuriant and nutritious crops. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 30c.

RYE GRASS, ITALIAN (Lolium Italicum).—This is a vari- ation of the Perennial Grass, being much earlier and far more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and three times as much of it; it is not as durable. The leaves are long and soft; the foliage is a rich green, resembling Rye, but lighter in color than the Perennial Rye Grass. It makes a great show, developing from seed the quickest of any of the valuable Grasses. A strong feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soil, and with such the best Grass for soiling, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 20c.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (Lolium Perenne).—Long a stand- by among the best farmers in England. Leaves long, inwardly and finely. Darker in color than the Italian, not more than half as large, and slower to develop. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard Grass, but can be made into silage and used in silos for six or seven years. Perennial Rye Grass will resist overgrowth, and does well on sloping banks, as its roots are on the surface; the leaves and stems of the coarse, tenacious soils. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 20c.

TEOSINTE (Zea Lazunica), . per oz. 10c.; per lb. $1.00.

TIMOTHY (Phleum Pratense).—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is nearly as valuable for green grass, for silos, and for making silage, under which it develops better. Sow two to three bushels to the acre. per bush. $1.00. per bush. (15 lbs). $3.40. per lb. 20c.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS, PERENNIAL (Trachanthum Ornatiun).—One of the earliest in Spring and lasting late into the season. It is almost the only Grass after the first frost that stands, and to its presence our hayfields owe much of their charm. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre if sown alone. Per bush. (15 lbs). $3.40. per lb. 20c.

VICKA VILLOSU (Hairy Vetch).—A native of Russia. All animals eat it both green and cured. Difficult to cure; mostly in Russia, it is used for green grass, for silos, and for making silage, under which it develops better. Sow two to three bushels to the acre in September and October in the South, and in April in the North. This plant sown in August, matures its seed. In Southern Seasons it is the best of all legumes. The tribut of the Potomac, has given admirable results as a pasture plant in early Spring and for mowing in April for the making of hay. per lb. 25c.
Field Corn.

**Golden Beauty.**—On rich soil productive of immense crops of large ears, well covered with showy golden grain. The handsomest of all. One hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre very usual .......................................................... Bush. Peck. ½ Lb. Qt. $1.80 $0.55 $0.30 $0.20 $0.10

**Golden Dent (Showy).**—Named from the bright color of the indented grain; a prolific variety .......................................................... 1 80 55 30 10

**Landreths' Large White Flint.**—Long slim ears, covered with pure white flinty grains. The best sort for hominy. This variety is superior to that usually sold .......................................................... 1 90 60 35 10

**Old Home.**—A thick-eared Southern type of white corn with enormously deep and broad grain and extraordinary slim lipo. Remarkably fine for meal .......................................................... 2 10 65 35 10

**White Horse Tooth.**—Strong vigorous grower, used largely for ensilage, fine for meal .......................................................... 1 90 60 35 10

**White Sheep Tooth.**—Strong in foliage, grain long and narrow, used for ensilage and for meal .......................................................... 2 00 65 35 10

**Southern White Gourd Seed.**—A very showy variety; large grain and snowy white. Admireable for meal. Only offered for southern culture .......................................................... 1 90 60 35 10

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**Farm Pasturage Grasses.**

**Landreths' Pasturage Grass Mixtures.**

On small quantities by mail Postage will be extra, at the rate of 8 cents per pound.

The preparation of the land for permanent pasture is a labor that must not be slighted, and though farmwork cannot be reduced to the nicety of lawn culture, we nevertheless direct attention to our directions on lawn making, and would say that the nearer the directions are followed the greater the probability of success. It must, however, be borne in mind that a pasture sod cannot be obtained in one year.

**Landreths' Mixtures of Grass Seeds for Permanent Pastures.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100 Lbs.</th>
<th>1 lb.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOR HEAVY SOILS.</strong>—Eighty pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such Grasses as experience has indicated as productive of herbage and most durable on heavy soils.</td>
<td>$17.00 $0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOR LIGHT SOILS.</strong>—Eighty pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds divided into proportions between such varieties of Grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects the amount of leafy product and persistence.</td>
<td>17 00 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all mixtures for Pasture we recommend a multiplication of varieties, all having more or less distinct seasons of development, bringing about a continuity of verdant growth.

**Clover Seeds.**

**White Dutch Clover** (Trifolium Repens).—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre ......... 

**Alfalfa or Lucerne** (Medicago Sativa).—In localities where it flourishes this is one of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface. It resists the driest weather, and when every blade of Grass drops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in Genial Spring. It does not succeed on compact clay, nor on land with impermeable soil. Far from exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Cattle pastured upon Alfalfa are apt to eat off the crowns, consequently the best practice is to cut it and stall-feed the animals. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre ......... 

**Alsike Clover** (Trifolium Hybrida).—The earliest large Clover. Possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasture or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands after three years in Alsike and an intermediate grass crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pastureage for bees. This Clover seeds itself freely the first year and every year, and does well as far north as Canada. This is sometimes added to pasturage mixture. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre .......... 

**Red Clover, Mammoth**.—On rich, loamy soils this variety, if the seed be true to name, develops twice as much bulk of stem and leaf as the common Red. Consequently it is very valuable as a fertilizer. It is a plant of longer life than the common Red Clover, and earlier to start a spring growth.

**Red Clover (Trifolium Pratense).**—This is the most widely cultivated of the pastural plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath. It is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothers noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does well on stiff loams. Sow 16 lbs. to the acre.

Prices on application.
Agricultural Seeds and Requisites.

BIRD SEEDS AND FOODS.

**Mixed Bird Seed.**—The seed, thoroughly re-cleaned and free from dirt, is packed in one-pound packages. These packages contain a mixture of Canary, Millet and Rape Seed in correct proportions, with a separate package of Hemp Seed (to be given occasionally), also a piece of Cuttlefish Bone, thus comprising every thing necessary for the sustenance of Cage Birds, and we feel certain they will give entire satisfaction to our customers. per lb. $0.15.

Canary Seed Unmixed... per lb. 15

Hemp Seed... per pt. 15

Japanese... per lb. 15

Mow Seed... per lb. 15

Millet, Bird... per lb. 15

Rape, Flaxseed... per lb. 25

Rape, German Summer... per lb. 20


**BROOM CORN.**

Evergreen... per 100 lbs., not prepaid, $5.00; per lb. 25

BUCKWHEAT...

per bushel, $1.50; per lb. 15

Japanese... per bushel, 15c.; per lb. 15

Silver Hue... per bushel, 1.50; per lb. 15


**COTTON SEED.**

Five Sorts of Upland, postage included... per lb. 30

One Sort of Long Staple Sea Island, postage included... per lb. 30

**FERTILIZERS.**

Landreth’s Lawn Fertilizers. Manufactured from the private formulas of the firm, and of the best material, thoroughly mixed and packed, not before or after a rain, at the rate of 800 lbs. to the acre:

5 bushels... $0.50 per 100 lbs. $0.20

10 bushels... $0.40 per 100 lbs. $0.15

25 bushels... $0.25 per 100 lbs. $0.10

50 bushels... $0.15 By Freight, not prepaid.

For other Fertilizers, see our General List, free upon application.

**FLAXSEED...** per 100 lbs., $5.00; per lb. $0.15

**MILLET.** Prices on application.

**HEMP SEED.** per 100 lbs., $4.50; per lb. 15

**IMPLEMENTS.**

Insect Powder Guns, Large, postpaid... each 40

Insect Powder Guns, Small, postpaid... each 20

Iron Age, No. 1, Wheel Hoe Cultivator... 3.00

Iron Age, No. 2, Double Wheel Hoe... 6.00

Paris Green Sifter... each 20

Planet, Jr., No. 3, Seeder... 10.00

Planet, Jr., No. 3, Seeder and Wheel Hoe... 11.00

Planet, Jr., No. 1, Double Wheel Hoe... 8.50

Planet, Jr., No. 1, Single Wheel Hoe... 6.50

Mole Rake... each 25

Mole Traps, Oldsmarth Pattern... each $1.50

Rat Traps, Oldsmarth Pattern... each 10

Seed Drills, New Model... each 6.50

Seed Sower, Cabon’s, each 3.50

Water Bellows... each 5.00

Gem Single Wheel Hoe... 5.75

Gem Double Wheel Hoe... 4.50

**OSAGE ORANGE.** per oz., 10c.; per lb. 60

**PEAS.**—Field Varieties.

Canada... per bushel. 1.75

Cow Peas... per bushel. 2.25

Southern Clay... per bushel. 2.25

**RAPE SEED.**

Dwarf Essex... per 100 lbs., $11.00; per lb. 25

German... per 100 lbs., $11.00; per lb. 25

**RICE.**

Wild, Freight or Express, not prepaid... per lb. 30

mailed, 40

**ROFFEE.**—For tying up plants, bunching Asparagus, a very serviceable article, per 100 lbs., $16.00; per lb. 35

**RYE.**

White—Pure strain of White Winter Rye... per bushel. 1.10

**SOAP.**

Carbohile and Whale Oil... per cake. $0.15

Carbohile Soap... per case. 15

Flr Tree Oil Soap, 3/4 lb., 30c.; 1 lb., $1.00, By Express or Freight, not prepaid, 5 lbs., $1.75; 10 lbs., $5.25. Tobacco and Whale Oil Soap... per case. 15c. Whale Oil Soap, 20c. per 3/4 lb., 30c.; per lb. By Express or Freight, not prepaid, 30c. per 2 lbs., 50c. per 5 lbs.

**SORGHUM.**—Grown both for molasses and forage. In Kansas, 50,000 acres are grown principally for forage.

Early Amber.—This variety of cane is of extra early maturity, and therefore, infinitely superior to other varieties which ripen so late as to afford but little time for pressing between the periods of maturity and frost.

per 100 lbs., $5.50; per lb. $0.15

Early Orange.—Fuller than the Amber, thicker in stem, more foliage...

per 150 lbs., $6.50; per lb. $0.15

**SUNFLOWER, RUSSIAN.**—Per lb., 15c. By Express or Freight, not prepaid, per 100 lbs., $4.50; per 25 lbs., $1.25

**AMERICAN TOBACCO SEED.**—Like all other cultivated plants, Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and applications. Red clay soils with rich top soils generally produce the best dark, rich export Tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel with subsoil of light brown or red clay develop the best stemming Tobacco and fillers. Flat lowlands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Lime-stone soils dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burley, which when well grown is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts.

The D. Landreth Seed Company, of Bristol, Pennsylvania, offer the following varieties of American Tobacco Seeds, saved from selected plants.

The varieties intended for purposes as indicated under the various classifications.

Many more varieties could be added under each classification, but those sorts enumerated are the best which can be selected.

For Yellow Plug Wrappers.

Conqueror... $8,000 per lb. $0.30 per oz.

Warrie... 3.00

For Dark Plug Wrappers.

Lacks... $3.00 per lb. $0.30 per oz.

Kentucky Yellow... 3.00

For Plug Fillers.

Sweet Orinoco... $3.00 per lb. $0.30 per oz.

Yellow Pryor... 3.00

Sterling... 3.00

For Cigar Fillers.

Comstock Spanish... $4.00 per lb. $0.40 per oz.

Havana Seed Leaf... 5.00

Connecticut Seed Leaf... 5.00

1st Crop, Valetta de Abajo... 6.00

2d Crop, Valetta de Abajo... 4.00

For Cigar Wrappers.

Landreth... $5.00 per lb. $0.50 per oz.

Sumatra, 1st crop... 12.00

Connecticut Seed Leaf... 12.00

Zimmer’s Spanish... 4.00

tileclosser... 3.00

Pennsylvania... 3.00

For Cigarettes.

Improved Long Leaved Goocho... $3.00 per lb. $0.30 per oz.

White Stemmed Orinoco... 3.00

Improved Hestor... 3.00

For Snuff.

Blue Pryor... $3.00 per lb. $0.30 per oz.

Clarity... 3.00

Tennessee Red... 3.00

One Sucker... 3.00

CUBAN SEED. —Cuban Seed is in demand by growers in the Gulf States, where it has been demonstrated that grades can be grown, therefore the variety superior. The seed we offer is the best to be obtained in the Island of Cuba.

**Partidas.**... per lb., $4.00; per oz., $0.40

**Remedios.**... per lb., 4.00; per oz., 40

**Vuelta de Abajo.**... per lb., 4.00; per oz., 40
Landreth's Earliest Tomato
See Specialty List.

$10.00 per lb.
$3.00 per 1/4 lb.
$1.75 per 2 oz.
$.90 per 1 oz.
$.25 per pkt.