D.M. Ferry & Co's Universal Almanac and Seed Catalogue, 1880

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D. M. FERRY & CO'S
UNIVERSAL
ALMANAC
AND
ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
GARDEN AND FLOWER
PUT UP IN PACKAGES AND PACKETS, LITHOGRAPHED WITH CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF VEGETABLES IN COLORS, AND CONTAINING
BRIEF DIRECTIONS
FOR THE
Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers.
OFFERED BY
GULLEY PRINTING HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH.
ECLIPSES—1880.

There will be six Eclipses this year, four of the Sun and two of the Moon, as follows:

I. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, January 11, visible in the Mississippi River at sunset; the Sun setting more or less eclipsed. At San Francisco the eclipse will be nearly total at sunset.
II. A lunar Eclipse of the Moon, June 27, visible in all of North America.
III. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 7, invisible in North America.
IV. A total Eclipse of the Sun, December 16, invisible.
V. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, December 16, visible.
VI. Partial Eclipse of the Moon, December 16, visible in the eastern part of the United States, the Sun rising more or less eclipsed. At New York the middle of the eclipse occurs at sunrise and is the end at 8:24 a.m.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST.

Mercury, March 7th, July 31st, and November 1st, setting after the Sun; also April 27th, August 8th, and December 16th, rising before the Sun. Venus and Mars, not this year.
Jupiter, October 7th, April, October 12th, Uranus, February 22nd, and Neptune, November 4th.

MOBILE FESTIVALS, &c.


EMIRE DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after first Sunday in Lent—February 10th, 24th, and 28th.
Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after last Sunday in Lent—April 24th, 26th, and 28th.
Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after last Sunday in Lent—July 24th, 26th, and 28th.
Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after last Sunday in Lent—August 24th, 26th, and 28th.

OUR GREENFIELD SEED FARMS.

These Seed Farms have always been our pride, for upon them we depend for the production of our best American Seeds, and for the detection of spurious and worthless varieties constantly appearing, but few of which will bear the test of practical experience. We have expended much time, labor, and thought, and a little money on our Seed Gardens, and believe not in our best American Seeds, and for the detection of spurious and worthless varieties constantly appearing, but few of which will bear the test of practical experience. We have expended much time, labor, and thought, and not a little money on our Seed Gardens, and believe not in the production of improved or degenerated one, a fact which our agricultural and horticultural friends are fast learning. In the conflict between intelligence and muscle, the former is sure to be the victor. Who shall be able to count the money that is invested, or compute the intelligence that is governing the agriculture and horticulture of this country?

TO OUR PATRONS.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends for the confidence reposed in us, as expressed in the unparalleled growth of our business, which we esteem a recognition of our efforts to supply Seeds of a pure quality to all who might require them. To-day there are at least Fifty Thousand Merchants selling Seeds, and we have no doubt that a considerable confidence between producer and consumer has not been brought about without much thought, watchfulness, and labor on our part. When we embarked in the seed business nearly a quarter of a century ago, it was with a full appreciation of the necessity of honest dealing, and the old adage "Honesty is the Best Policy," has ever been our watchword. Nothing is quite so worthless as worthless Seeds. Combined with honesty there must be a thorough and practical knowledge of the business of Seed Growing, and a correct conception of the requirements of Agriculture and Horticulture in this age. A knowledge of Seed Growing, in order to produce the best Seeds from the most approved varieties, and to be able to guard against the numerous impostures, in the form of degenerated and hybridized, if not positively worthless Seeds that are annually put upon the market. The necessity of a just conception of the requirements of the age is manifested in the fact that the intelligent class of our people are constantly striving to improve; to produce something better. It costs no more to grow an improved variety than an old or a degenerated one, a fact which our agricultural and horticultural friends are fast learning. In the conflict between intelligence and muscle, the former is sure to be the victor. Who shall be able to count the money that is invested, or compute the intelligence that is governing the agriculture and horticulture of this country?
We are often asked for information relative to our business, its extent, &c., and we think no better answer can be given than by republishing the following article.

**From the Detroit Weekly Tribune.**

**THE MAMMOTH SEED TRADE OF D. M. FERRY & CO.**

We have frequently solicited the firm whose name appears at the head of this article, to allow us to review their business as a news item, but their modesty prevented until several eastern houses established the precedent, some of them proclaiming themselves the largest seed houses in the world. We have long known that this firm was doing an immense business in these lines, but had no idea until we visited them, that Detroit could boast of a Seed Establishment of such proportions—certainly the equal, and we think by comparing statistics we have gathered by personal visit, and the largest establishment of the kind in America. The following is the result of information courteously furnished by members of the firm, and the observations of a reporter of the Tribune, who recently visited the establishment.

**COMPOSITION OF THE FIRM.**

The house was established in 1836, under the style of M. T. Gardner & Co., Mr. Ferry being an equal partner at its organization. The struggle for mere existence was long and severe, and for several years it was questionable whether the business would prove an ultimate success or not, as its growth was so imperceptible, that it was often impossible to forecast on what side of profit and loss account the annual balance would appear.

On Mr. Gardner's retiring, Mr. Ferry took his position at the head of the house; and by industry, business skill and just dealing, succeeded in establishing its financial position. Several minor changes in the firm occurred up to 1867, when the firm of D. M. Ferry & Co. was formed, under whose auspices the business has reached its present gigantic proportions. The firm is composed of D. M. Ferry, H. K. Watts, C. C. Bowes and A. F. Watts, all of whom are comparatively young men.

Their business is justly their pride, and they devote their whole time to it, with an enthusiasm that has achieved the greatest success.

**THEIR WARE ROOMS.**

They occupy five stores of the four-story block corner of Woodward and Grand River Avenues, exceeding the cellar and first floor of No. 197, and first floor of No. 199; and the cellar and first floor of No. 235 Woodward Avenue; also occupy two floors 100 feet deep, over 289 Woodward Avenue. They also have a bridge extending across the alley to the Preston Block, where they occupy 21 rooms. They also use exclusively for storage, a double store on Grand River Avenue of eight floors, and their three-story seed houses on Grand River Avenue, making a total of 50 different apartments, most of which are 100 feet deep, and many of which have an extra floor suspended between the ceiling and the regular floor, which nearly doubles their capacity. This immense quantity of room would seem sufficient to store seeds enough to supply the world, but the firm arrange to have only a portion of their crops and importations delivered at one time, on account of their total inability to store them.

The establishment is divided into many departments, each one independent, controlled by its own foreman, and occupied by its own class of employees, men, boys or girls. To one passing through these departments, no doubt longer remains as to the immense extent of the business. Every person in the establishment, from the partner to the youngest employee, is constantly busy. With all the great force employed, and the admirable system with which affairs are managed, the most alert industry and activity are required to meet the demands of the trade, and the departments are like the hives of busy bees, where idleness, or an opportunity for idleness, is hardly known.

**THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.**

As we entered the printing department and observed the long line of presses on one side of the room, busy adding to the millions of impressions required annually, and a score of girls counting and packing away the paper bags, and in another part of the room noticed a man busily engaged cutting paper with a phenomenous machine, operated by steam, we almost imagined ourselves in a printing and publishing house instead of a seed store. The foreman of this department informed us that during the busy season a duplicate set of hands are employed, and that the presses are kept running day and night, in order to meet the requirements of the immense trade.

**THE FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT.**

Deserves especial attention. As this is an age of culture and refinement, the tendency is to admire the beautiful, in whatever form it may be found; and but few forms of beauty have more devotees, especially among ladies, than choice flowers. Messrs. Ferry & Co. are alive to this fact, and are supplying this demand. Their selections embrace the choicest the world affords. Where two qualities of the same variety of seed are offered, they invariably take the best at whatever cost. They showed us some choice varieties from Prussia, which cost here, including duties, at the rate of over $5.00 per pound. They have about 1,000 varieties, including all new ones of known merit. In addition to the large quantity of flower seeds which they send out by mail, they put up complete assortments in elegant, black walnut boxes for merchants; thus, in nearly every town through the country which their trade extends, these choice seeds, bearing the imprint of D. M. Ferry & Co., can be found, enabling lovers of flowers to supply themselves at their own doors.

**THEIR IMPORTATIONS.**

We are informed by the Custom House officials that this firm is one of the heaviest importing houses in Michigan. We have been shown invoices amounting to thousands of pounds sterling, from the largest and most celebrated seed growing establishments of England, France, Holland, Germany, &c. Many varieties of vegetable and flower seeds cannot be successfully grown in this climate, and therefore Europe is brought into requisition to supply the deficiency, and the Atlantic Cable is often used to communicate with some dilatory shipper, or to add an after-thought to some large order. A casual observer would hardly imagine as he examines the smallest assortment of seeds put by this house, that it embraces the products of nearly every country and climate on the face of the globe.
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

THE SHIPMENTS OF THE HOUSE.

The shipments of goods by the firm clearly denote the extent of their trade. An examination of their books shows that during the past winter they have supplied over 50,000 merchants with complete assortments of seeds for retailing this spring, and many of them are regular seed dealers and require large stocks in bulk. Over 125,000 boxes of different sizes, and some of them elegantly inclosed and finished, have been used in filling these orders, the cost of which, alone, before they are filled with seeds, is over $50,000. The above shipments have been made during the past few months. Of course, the aggregate annual shipments are very much more. On an average, nearly a car load (of ten tons) of seeds pass through the doors of their warehouse every day in the year.

QUALITY OF THE STOCK.

The best comment on the quality of the seeds this house sells, is the immense success of their business. They value their reputation more than gold, and it has been a great lever in building up and extending their trade. Nearly all the merchants whom the house supplied with seeds nearly twenty years ago are still supplied by them, and thousands who have used D. M. Ferry & Co's seeds, and have emigrated to new States, inquire for them at the stores in the localities to which they have removed. The firm, ever anxious to supply good in demand, orders and that their trade is increased and extended until in nearly every town of importance throughout the country a supply of these seeds can be found.

MR. FERRY'S SEED FARM.

Any one who has driven out on Grand River Avenue, in the month of June, has noticed the fine seed farm of Mr. Ferry, near the city limits. In that month most of the crops are in blossom, and the broad acres that stretch out before the visitor, blocked out and bounded by roads crossing each other at right angles, resemble an immense flower garden. A few weeks later and the flowers have disappeared, and one beholds instead of them, waving fields of ripened seed, and an army of workmen gathering the crops into the large curing and drying houses constructed for that purpose. Some years ago, Mr. Ferry purchased a comparatively small farm, and has since, as the trade required, added acre after acre, and field after field to it, until now he has a plantation extending one and one-quarter miles in frontage on Grand River Avenue, and a mile in depth to the Joy Road, including several hundred acres of choicest land as there is in Michigan. Preliminary to its appropriation to seed growing, each field is thoroughly tilled, drained, and thoroughly in cultivation, and applying fertilizers, has never failed to bring a large return of seed of superior quality, not obtainable by indifferent cultivation on poor, undrained land. Mr. Ferry spends a portion of nearly every day during the growing season at the farm, exercising a general superintendence over it, and a practical and efficient seed grower, well informed as to the requirements of the horticulture of this age, superintends the details.

CONTRACTS WITH OTHER GROWERS.

In addition to the seeds grown upon this farm, the firm have heavy contracts extending for a term of years, with many experienced seed growers in different parts of the United States and Canada. Messrs. Ferry & Co. furnish the stock seed, and a member of the firm visits these growers at the proper season, inspects the crops and, if satisfactory, accepts them. All seed thus obtained is known to be of best quality. A diversity of soil and climate is required to perfect the almost innumerable varieties they offer for sale, and this requisite is taken into account in locating these contracts.

The very large requirements of this house, enable them to control the entire crops of some of the very largest and best growers in the country, and thus they reap a material advantage over smaller houses.

THEIR MAILING BUSINESS.

Has increased very rapidly, and this feature now nearly equals their entire business only a few years since. D. M. Ferry & Co's Annual Catalogue is anxiously looked for every Spring, by thousands of their patrons throughout the country, and selections are made and forwarded with the money, and the amount in seeds is returned to them, so that the most remote locality can be supplied by nearly as many central metropolises. A large force of employees is required to attend to the details of this department; and during the business season, a dray is required to convey their mail to the post office.

THEIR PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Ferry & Co. publish annually, and send free to all applicants, the following Catalogues, viz:

In January—Illustrated Descriptive and Priced Catalogue of Vegetable, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, and Bedding Plants, Roses, &c.

In January—D. M. Ferry & Co's Universal Almanac and Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds packed in Packages and Packets, and for sale by all the leading merchants in the United States and Canada.

In July—Illustrated Descriptive and Priced Catalogue of choice Dutch Bulbs and Seasonable Seeds.

The first mentioned Catalogue deserves special note. It is printed on beautifully tinted paper, and contains 150 pages, and some 250 engravings, two colored plates, &c. They have studied utility rather than display in preparing this work, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most complete, comprehending the useful and instructive seed catalogues we have yet seen. It is almost indispensable to gardeners, farmers and florists.

The second mentioned has become so popular that an edition of 40,000 is issued per annum in English, besides a large edition in German.

EXTEMPT OF THEIR TRADE.

The territory over which the business of this firm extends is very great, but the bulk of it is concentrated in the Western, Northwestern, Middle and Southern States. They can only bound its extreme limits by the Atlantic on the east, Pacific on the west, Hudson's Bay on the north, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south. They inform us that America, in its breadth and most complete sense, is their field, and it is not unusual for their orders by mail to bear the post mark of nearly every State, Territory and Province of North America.
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

FIFTY TRAVELING AGENTS.

A system is practiced by this house of having a traveling agent visit every merchant whom they have supplied with seeds throughout this vast territory, every season after the seed selling is over, to close the account of the past, and receive an order for the coming season. This seems to be necessary in order to keep their large business well in hand, but is attended with great expense, as it requires fifty traveling men during six months of the year to perform this labor.

THE EMPLOYEES.

This enterprising firm furnish constant employment for about 500 girls and 100 men and boys, and during the busy season, extra assistance is required. The girls are mainly engaged in labeling boxes, marking paper bags, and putting seed up. Many branches of skilled labor are represented among the men employed, viz: printers, carpenters, coopers, etc. As a rule, the mechanics and girls are paid better by the piece for the work, but the compensation is in accordance with the labor performed. The traveling agents, when not on the road, are mostly engaged in the wholesale and retail departments, and in the offices.

IN CONCLUSION.

Detroit can well be proud of the enterprise that has built up such a gigantic business in competition so short a period. Her sister cities may envy her in some other branches of industry, but they cannot in this. We feel warranted in saying that in facilities for supplying everything in their line, in the quality and quantity of seeds they sell annually, and in the rapid growth and extent of their trade, D. M. FERRY & CO. ARE SECOND TO NO SEED ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

HINTS ON SOWING SEEDS, HOT-BEDS, TRANSPLANTING, &c.

SOWING SEEDS.

While it is of the greatest importance to have seeds fresh and of fine quality, it is of equal importance that the soil should be good and the seeds properly planted. The seeds we send out are tested, and will grow if fairly dealt with; but it is useless to put the seeds of delicate flowers into a stiff, lumpy clay, exposed to drying sun, winds, and heating rains, and expect them to grow. Those who are so fortunate as to have a mellow, sandy loam, may raise nearly all kinds of flowers, by sowing them where they are to bloom; but for all the more delicate flowers, the hot-bed or cold frame will abundantly repay the trouble and expense incurred in making it; and when the frame and glass are once set, they will last for years. Be careful not to plant seeds too deep. No rule can be given that will apply to all, but as a general rule, Seeds covered three times their own diameter will germinate readily. In planting small seeds, cover them by taking the earth through a coarse sieve, and always press the earth with a board; this "firms" it, and prevents drying out, and also brings the soil in close contact with the seed. The soil must be kept moist by using a fine rose watering pot after the plants appear. Do not let them stand so thick as to become spindly, but thin them so that they may get the benefit of sun and air.

HOT-BEDS AND COLD FRAMES.

It seems almost superfluous to describe a hot-bed, yet there may be some to whom the information may be of service. Select a southeaster aspect as preferable, taking out the soil to the depth of eighteen inches, the size you require; make a frame eighteen inches high at the back, and one foot in front, filling it with stable manure, well shaken as it is placed in; cover with six inches of good, mellow loam, or light soil, allowing it to stand two or three days, till the green heat has passed away. Now sow your seeds as previously directed. As the seedlings appear above ground, give air by lifting the nasses at the back; during cold nights a root should be thrown over the frame to prevent the loss of heat—being careful on bright, sunny days, to shade the plants from the burning rays of the sun. A good method is to give the glass a slight coat of whitewash. As soon as the plants are large enough, they may be transplanted in the open ground, but before doing so, they should be well hardened off; and if you have a cold frame, similar to the hot-bed without the glass, and placed on the surface, it would be as well to plant them in this for a week or two, and by this means delay you would gain time.

The principal advantages of a hot-bed can be secured by what is called a Cold Frame. This is simply a hot-bed frame, with glass, placed upon a bed of fine, mellow earth. After the frame is secured in its place, a couple of inches of fine, mellow loam should be placed inside, and the frame closed up for a day or two before the seeds are planted. As the cold frame depends upon the sun for its warmth, it must not be started as soon as the hot-bed, and in this latitude, the early part of April is soon enough. A frame of this kind anyone can manage. Watering occasionally will be necessary, and plenty of air must be given on bright, warm days.

TRANSPLANTING.

After the plants in these beds have obtained their second leaves, and made an inch or two of growth, they should be removed to the garden bed or border. This should be done on a dull day, if possible; if not, the plants may require shading after removal, until they become showy, or if not, the plants may require shading after removal, until they become showy, or if not, the plants may require shading after removal, until they become showy. In transplanting in dry weather, always give the plants as they stand in the seedling, and transplant in the cold frame, a good soil, with water, and also the soil to which they are to be placed before removal. If the plants are removed from the cold frame, disturb the roots as little as possible. If the plants are not too evenly and thinly, as soon as the young plants come up, if too thick a portion should be removed. A few plants with long tap-roots do not bear removal well. The larkspurs are difficult, those with a number of the flowers, and plants with like roots, should be sown where they are to flower. Still, there are few plants but can be removed when young, with proper care. Sweet Peas, Candytuft, and a few flowers of a similar character, that do best if sown as early as the ground can be got ready, should always be sown where they are to flower.
VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

ASPARAGUS.

This is a favorite vegetable with nearly all, and almost every rural family has a bed of it in their garden; there is always great competition among neighbors in cutting the first bunch of the season.

Conover’s Colossal.—A new variety of very large size, and fine flavor.

Giant.—An old and favorite variety, producing abundantly.

Culture.—Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, and sow early in Spring, in drills two inches deep and one foot apart from row to row. When one or two years old, the former preferred, transplant into permanent beds. The soil should be thoroughly enriched with manure and salt, and the plants should be set in trenches six inches deep, and nine inches apart, placing the crown of the root two inches below the surface. The soil can scarcely be too rich.

BEANS—Dwarf, Snap, or Bush.

D. M. Ferry & Co’s Golden Wax.—Ten days earlier than any other variety. Pods large, long, brittle, and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful, rich, golden brown color. The best for string beans, and equal to any dry.

Early China Red Eye.—Very early, and of fine quality; excellent for string beans, and good shelled.

Early Mohawk.—One of the hardest and most productive of the dwarf beans. Will endure a light frost without injury, and continues a long time in bearing, if the green pods are gathered often.

Early Red Valentine.—A most excellent variety, used principally for snap, having round, flaky pods, which remain for a long time brittle and tender.

Conover’s Colossal.

Extra Early Six Weeks, or Newton Wonder.—This is one of the earliest of all varieties. Pods small, round, produced in bunches.

Early Round Yellow Six Weeks.—Very hardy, early and prolific.

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.—Kidney-shaped; good producer; profitable for garden or field culture.

Early Rachel.—A most excellent early sort for string beans, and good shelled; pods medium size and full; seeds dark brown with white end; very productive.

Royal Dwarf, or White Kidney.—This is one of the best late kinds, and for use when dry, is perhaps unexcelled.

Culture.—Soon as danger from frost is over, select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure thoroughly, make drills an inch deep and two feet apart. Drop the beans two inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than an inch deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed.
BEANS—Pole, or Running.

Dutch Case Knife.—This is the earliest variety of Pole Beans, used for snaps or shelled; good green or dry.

London Horticultural.—A standard variety for general cultivation; used both in the pods and shelled; also, good when dry.

Large White Lima.—It is a high runner, and bears profusely until killed by frost, unless it is dried up by the sun. In quality, it is surpassed by no other variety.

Culture.—If warm and dry, plant about the middle of April for an early crop; and about the first of May plant Limas, and the other sorts for principal crop. Plant in hills four feet apart and two inches deep. Manure freely, and set poles for them to run upon.

BEET.

Early Turnip Bassano.—An Italian variety, highly esteemed on account of its extreme earliness and delicious flavor.

Early Blood Turnip.—The standard early sort. Blood-red, turnip-shaped, with small top, tap-root; very tender, and good for early use and late keeping. It is indispensable in every garden, however small.

Improved Early Blood Turnip.—An improvement on the preceding, by a careful selection through a succession of years.

Egyptian Blood Turnip.—A new, early and superior variety from Egypt, quite distinct, very deep red, tender and delicious; in form like the Flat Dutch Turnip; this variety will, without doubt, prove a most valuable acquisition.

Long Dark Blood.—The common, long, Winter variety; deep red; grows to large size, mostly in the ground; is sweet, tender, and keeps well.

Improved Long Dark Blood.—This has no superior; obtained by long and careful selection.

French White Sugar.—Cultivated largely for stock feeding, and extraction of sugar.

French Yellow Sugar.—Similar in growth and form to the preceding. Color, yellow.
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar.—This superb variety is the result of a careful selection for several years of the French Imperial Sugar Beet, by Mr. Henry Lane, of Vermont. After satisfactory trial, it is with the greatest confidence recommended, as being harder, more productive, and containing a greater percentage of sugar than the ordinary variety, and much better adapted for cultivation in this country, either for stock or the manufacture of sugar.

Long Red Mangel Wurtzel.—A large, long variety, grown for stock feeding. It stands a good deal out of ground; color, light red; flesh, white and rose-colored; leaves, green, veined with red. It is sometimes used for table when young.

Yellow Globe Mangel Wurtzel.—A large, round, orange-colored variety, of excellent quality, which keeps better than the Long Red, and produces better crops on shallow soil.

CULTURE.—For early Beets, sow as soon as the ground will admit, in drills, fourteen inches apart, and thin to six inches distant. For Winter, sow about the middle of Spring. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in lukewarm water before planting, and sow in freshly prepared ground.

BROCOLI.

A species of Cabbage, resembling the Cauliflower, and should be cultivated like the latter.

Early Purple Cape.—The best variety for this climate. Heads, purple, close and compact.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Produce from sides of stalk little cabbages one or two inches in diameter.

Best Imported.—Good for Fall or Winter greens; break the leaves down in the Fall to give the sprouts room to grow.

CABBAGE.

Cabbages are eaten almost from the time they leave the seed-bed, until they acquire a hard, close head; it is a crop that can be put on every bit of otherwise idle ground, and eaten when green, or left to head on the coming off of other crops, and if there is a superabundance above the wants of the family, nothing is better for the cow or the pig.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Extra Early York.—Earlier than the Early York, and larger than the Large York. A good early market sort.

Early York.—This is one of the earliest; heads, small, very tender, and of excellent flavor.

Early Large York.—Larger, and two weeks later than the Early York. It endures the heat well, and on that account is suited to the climate of the South.

Early Wakefield.—(True Jersey variety).—This is a favorite variety with the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It is very early, of medium size, good quality, and sure to head.

Early Sugar Loaf.—This has conical heads, with spoon-shaped leaves, of a peculiarly sunny, or bluish-green color. A fine variety for the Northern States, but in the South it loses its flavor and tenderness; is more affected by the heat.
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

than most early varieties.

Early Winnigstadt.

This variety, all things considered, is the best in cultivation, for general use. It comes both early and late, is remarkably solid and hard, even in summer, and keeps well in hot or cold weather. The heads are regularly conical, exceedingly full, and of excellent quality.

Felderkraut.

Equally good for early or late use; the variety used by Germans for "kraut."

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.

Heads, good size, solid, flat on top; it grows low on the stump, and is a most excellent second early sort.

Early Drumhead.

An oval-headed variety of fine quality, and very popular in the South.

Fottler's Early Drumhead.

Produces heads of large size and excellent quality; justly esteemed one of the best in cultivation.

Imperial French Oxheart.

A most excellent variety, coming in use after the Early York. It grows low on the stump, and

heads very close and firm, with but few loose leaves; color, light green.

Red Dutch, or Pickling.

This is an esteemed sort for pickling. It is also shredded, and eaten raw in vinegar.

Fine Blood Red.

An imported variety of remarkably deep blood-red color; a great favorite with the Germans.

Stone Mason Marblehead.

This variety is characterized for its sweetness and delicacy of flavor, and for its reliability for forming a large head, nearly every plant heading up fine and solid, when well cultivated. It is very hardy, and will endure the cold of extreme Northern climates; one of the best for market use and general purposes.

Savoy, Green Globe.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Flat Dutch.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

Late Flat Dutch.—A low-growing variety; heads, large; a Fall or Winter sort, and a good keeper.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Flat Dutch.—For Winter use, it has no superior. With good cultivation and favorable season, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine.

Large Drumhead.—A large Fall or Winter variety, with broad, flat or round heads.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Drumhead.—We have paid great attention to the improvement of the different varieties of Drumhead Cabbage, and offer this to the public, as being definitely the best in cultivation, and we would particularly recommend it to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—The largest Cabbage known, weighing, in some instances, over fifty pounds. Under good cultivation, acres have been grown averaging over thirty pounds each head. The quality is fine, and flavor delicious; is a reliable header, and one of the best for market gardeners.

Savoy, Green Globe.—This does not make a firm head, but the whole of it being very tender and pleasant-flavored, is used for cooking; leaves, wrinkled and dark green; is very hardy, and improved by frost.

Savoy, Improved American.—Closely approaching the Cauliflower in delicacy and delicious flavor. The best of all the Savoys for general market or home use. It has a short stump, grows to a large size, is compact and solid, and a sure header. Highly recommended.

Savoy, Drumhead.—This variety grows to a large size, and is a very popular market variety, on account of its enormous size, attractive form and excellent flavor. Heads, nearly round, a little flattened on the top; color, dark green.

CULTURE.—For Cabbages, the ground must be highly manured, deeply dug or plowed, and thoroughly worked, to insure good, full sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is most suitable. The early sorts should be sown very early, in hot-beds, and transplanted early in the Spring. In the milder climates of the Southern States it is better to sow the seed of the early sorts in open ground from middle of September to middle of October, and about the middle of November transplant to cold frames, where they are preserved through the Winter and set out early in the Spring. Eight or ten inches to two feet apart is the common distance. In transplanting, they must be set in the ground up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be.

The late Autumn and Winter varieties may be sown in a seed bed, from the middle to the last of Spring, and transplanted when about six inches high, to twenty-eight inches apart each way. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather, to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stumps.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred deeper as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time, until they begin to head, when they should be well dug between and bailed up. After they are partly headed, it is the practice of some gardeners to lay them over on one side. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

To preserve Cabbages during the Winter, pull them on a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them, with the head downwards, in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the Middle States, bury the head and part of the stump in the open ground, and place over them a light covering of straw and boards, to protect them in severe weather.

CARROT.

The Carrot, in its cultivated state, is generally served at table boiled with meats; it also makes an excellent ingredient for soups. As an agricultural root, it is not surpassed for feeding cattle and horses.

Early Scarlet Horn.—This is the best early variety; color, deep orange; fine grained, and agreeably flavored.

Early, Half-Long Scarlet, Stump-Rooted.—Of medium size, flesh, bright scarlet, brittle, and of fine flavor. Will do well in shallow soil.

New Intermediate.—Is very smooth, tapering regularly to the root, and is used much as a second early, coming in after Early Scarlet Horn.

Long Orange.—The standard sort; suitable for the Scarlet, Stump-Rooted.

**Improved Long Orange** — An improvement of the preceding, obtained by careful selection for years, of the best formed and deepest colored roots.

**Long Red Altrington** — A good table variety; small heart, flesh red, crisp and brittle.

**Large White Belgian** — Grows to a large size, one-third out of ground; flesh rather coarse, is raised especially for stock.

**CULTURE.** — Select a deep, sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year; if freshly manured, the roots often grow long and ill-shaped. If the seed be sown late in the Spring, soak it a day or two in tepid water, and roll it in dry ashes or plaster. It will then get the start of the weeds. Now in drills, fifteen inches apart, and one inch deep, and press the earth evenly over them.

**CAULIFLOWER.**

This delicate vegetable is classed among the most delicious. It is a kind of Cabbage, with long, pale green leaves, and a close, curiously formed flower buds, before they shoot up to seed.

**Early London.** — This is a standard variety; very tender and quite early; heads, compact, solid, and of delicious flavor; good for general use.

**Extra Early Paris.** — An excellent French variety, and the popular early sort in the Paris markets. Heads, large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves, large; stalk, short. Being so early, it must always be a favorite, especially with market gardeners.

**Early Paris.** — Similar to the preceding, though not quite so early. For the home garden, and general family use, it probably has no superior.

**Early Erfurt.** — One of the best in general cultivation; very dwarf; heads, large and firm; pure white, and of delicious flavor.

**Early Walcheren.** — An excellent variety from Germany, which, being more vigorous and hardy, is better adapted to our climate; very early, with close, compact heads; a general favorite.

**Nonpareil.** — Heads, large, compact, tender and delicious, and is a sure header.

**Late London.** — Differ but very little from the Early London in form and growth, but is later; a good header, and a desirable variety, coming in after the above.

**CULTURE.** — For early use sow in hot-bed about the middle of February, and transplant like Winter Cabbages. Hoe deep and often, and water freely.

**CELERIES.**

Celery is one of the most popular salads used in this country. The stalks, when properly cultivated and blanched, are sweet, mild and crisp, being very palatable either in a raw or cooked state. Succeeds well throughout the Northern and Middle States and, in the vicinity of our large cities, is produced of remarkable size and excellence.

**Crawford's Half-Dwarf.** — This variety is now grown more extensively than any other by the market gardeners who supply the New York City markets, and is the kind found on the tables of all first-class hotels. When blanched, it is of rather a yellowish-white, and is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large-growing sorts in weight of bunch, when grown under the same conditions. We think it the best Celery grown, either for private use, or for market.
FEBRUARY, 1880.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>BOSTON</th>
<th>NEW YORK</th>
<th>WASHINGTON</th>
<th>CHARLESTON</th>
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<tr>
<td>1st Quarter</td>
<td>9 30 55 mo.</td>
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<td>5 10 mo.</td>
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<td>1st Quarter</td>
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<td>10 37 eve.</td>
<td>10 25 eve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full Moon</td>
<td>8 39 eve.</td>
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<td>8 14 eve.</td>
<td>8 2 eve.</td>
<td>7 21 eve.</td>
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</table>

**Dwarf White Solid.** — Dwarf, white, solid, crisp and juicy. Said to keep later in the season than other sorts.

**Boston Market.** — Remarkably large stalks; mild and delicious in flavor; highly esteemed in Boston.

**Seymour’s White Solid.** — The old, standard variety, always reliable.

**Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted.** — The root of this variety is turnip-shaped, tender and marrow-like, having a sweeter taste and stronger odor than any other variety.

**CULTURE.** — For early use, sow very early in Spring, in hot-bed, and when three inches high plant out in a well-prepared bed, which may be covered in frosty weather. For the principal crop, so early in the Spring, very shallow, in a seed bed, and when the plants are six inches high, transplant six inches apart into trenches for blanching. The trenches should be four feet apart, a foot wide, and ten inches deep. Fill the bottom with well rotted manure, and as the plants continue to grow, fill the earth around them.

**CHICORY.**

**Large-Rooted, or Coffee.** — Used as a substitute for Coffee. Cultivate same as Carrots.

**COLLARDS.**

A species of Cabbage, known in different sections as “Cole” and “Colewort.” It is almost universally used in the South for “Greens,” where it continues in luxuriant growth all Winter. The seed should be sown in Autumn.

**Georgia, or Southern.** — The variety grown so extensively all over the South.

**True Rosette.** — An English variety of very beautiful appearance, the leaves forming a complete rosette.

**CORN.**

**Early Minnesota.** — One of the earliest, if not the earliest of the Sugar varieties. Ears, rather small, long and pointed.

**Crosby’s Extra Early.** — Not quite so early as the preceding, but produces larger ears, very sweet and tender.

**Russell’s Early Prolific.** — Follows Crosby’s in earliness; very productive, and good for family use.

**Early Sweet or Sugar.** — The old, standard variety of Sweet Corn, for family use.

**Moore’s Early Concord.** — Large, full ear, following Russell’s. Very popular in Boston and vicinity.

**Stowell’s Evergreen Sweet.** — This variety is intermediate in its season, and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds will keep the table supplied till October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a
### EGG PLANT

**Early Long Purple.**—This is the earliest variety; very hardy and productive. Fruit long, and of superior quality; good for general culture. This variety will perfect its fruit in almost any of the Northern States, if plants are started in hotbeds, early in the Spring, and transplanted to two and a half feet apart each way, in very rich, warm ground. Do not plant out till the weather becomes settled and warm. Keep the plants well watered for a few days, if hot when put out. When hot-beds are not convenient, a few plants can be started in flower pots or boxes, and when planted out, must have a deep, rich soil, and full exposure to the sun. Cultivate and hoe same as Cabbages.

**Large New York Purple.**—Large, round, of excellent quality; later than the preceding, and highly esteemed in New York market.

**D. M. Ferry & Co’s Improved Large Purple.**—This is the best variety in cultivation. It grows to a very large size, is of D. M. Ferry & Co’s Improved Large Purple.

**Early Long Purple.**

**Green Curled.**—Is the hardest variety, with beautiful, fully curled, dark green leaves, which blanch white, and are very crisp and tender. It is the most cultivated in this country for salads, and is considered the best variety.

**Curtane.**—Sow in hot-beds, very early in the Spring, and transplant to two and a half feet apart each way, in very rich, warm ground. Do not plant out till the weather becomes settled and warm. Keep the plants well watered for a few days, if hot when put out. When hot-beds are not convenient, a few plants can be started in flower pots or boxes, and when planted out, must have a deep, rich soil, and full exposure to the sun. Cultivate and hoe same as Cabbages.

**ENDIVE.**

**Green Curled Scotch.**—The variety most in general use. It is hardy, and improved by a moderate frost. Stands the Winters without protection.

**German Dwarf Green.**—Makes excellent greens for Winter use. It needs protection in the Winter in the North, but will grow vigorously all Winter in the South.

**Culture.**—Sow in seed-boxes, about the middle of Spring, and when of suitable size, transplant to eighteen or twenty inches apart each way, and cultivate like Cabbages. When used, the crown or center of the plant is cut off so as to include the leaves, which usually do not exceed nine inches in length. It boils well, and is most sweet, tender and delicate, provided it has been duly exposed to frosts.
### Kohl Rabi

**Large Green.** While young, the flesh is tender and delicate, possessing the combined flavor of turnips and cabbage. **Culture.** Cultivate as cabbage, only that in earthing up the plant be careful not to cover the globular part. They should be used before they have attained their full growth.

**London Flag.** A large and strong plant, with broad leaves, growing only on two sides, like the flag. This variety is largely cultivated. **Culture.** sow early in spring, in drills fourteen inches apart, and thin to six inches. Hoe often, drawing the earth close up to the plants. If desired to blanch them very white, transplant into trenches, and earth up as they grow, like celery.

### Lettuce

**Simpson's Early Curled.** One of the best early sorts for market or family use. Leaves beautifully crimped, dark green, very tender and crisp. **Ferry's Early Prize Head.** The best lettuce known for family use. It forms a mammoth head, and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head, but slow to run up to seed; of superb flavor, and very hardy.

**Hanson.** Heads of very large size, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves, and free from any bitter taste; seeds white. **Early White Head.** A dark green, curled variety, with close, round heads, which cut open beautifully crimped, dark green, very tender and crisp.

**Frankfort Head.** A dark green, curled variety, with close, round heads, which cut open delicately blanched and very crisp. It remains a long time in head; seeds, black, produced very sparingly.

**Large Drumhead.** Heads, remarkably large, somewhat flat-topped, compact; pale green without, and white at the center; crisp and tender; one of the finest summer varieties; seeds white. **Culture.** A very rich soil is necessary to produce fine head lettuce. Its crisp and tender quality depends very much on a brilliant and vigorous growth. The earlier sowings may be made in March, under glass, with slight heat. Keep the plants thin, and admit plenty of air to the frame every fine day. For later supplies, sow in the open ground as soon as the season will permit; transplant, or thin out the plants gradually to a foot apart, and keep well cultivated. The early varieties, if sown early in the Spring, are apt to run up quickly to seed, so the head varieties are more suitable for summer use.

## Catalogue of Seeds

### Kohl Rabi

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## Lunar Phases

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<tr>
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<th>Washington</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1 9 mo</td>
<td>8 57 mo</td>
<td>8 43 mo</td>
<td>8 33 mo</td>
<td>7 82 mo</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Moon</td>
<td>9 32 mo</td>
<td>1 20 mo</td>
<td>1 8 mo</td>
<td>0 56 mo</td>
<td>0 15 mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
## New White Japan
- A variety from Japan; sweet, thin-skinned and early. Color of fruit, cream-white; flesh, thick; size, medium, and nearly round.

### Early Yellow Cantaloupe
- This variety is earlier than the green-fleshed sorts; of good size, nearly round, netted, and slightly ribbed; flesh, salmon-colored, thick, and musk-flavored.

### Skillman's Fine Netted
- This is a small, rough, netted variety, flattened at the ends; flesh, green, very thin, firm, sugary, and of delicate flavor. Among the earliest of the green-fleshed Melons.

### Green Nutmeg
- The standard sort. Fruit, oval, good size; by netted; flesh, light green, rich, sweet, melting, and highly perfumed; one of the finest.

### Green Nutmeg, Improved
- We have given particular attention to Skillman's Fine Netted, the cultivation and improvement of this variety, and it is justly regarded as the ne plus ultra of its species. It is of large size, thickly netted, and deeply ribbed; flesh, deep green, rich, sweet, melting, and of delicious flavor.

### Allen's Superb
- A large, thickly netted, green-fleshed variety of most angora flavor; early, a long time in season, and does not rot on the vines.

### Casaba
- One of the best and largest sorts, weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds. Flesh, green, sweet and melting.

### Green Persian
- Long, oval-shaped; skin, very thin and delicate; flesh, extremely tender, rich, and flows copiously with a cool juice, which renders it very delicious.

### Long Yellow
- This is a large variety; long, oval shape, deeply ribbed; flesh, light salmon-colored, and of peculiar musky flavor. This kind is used in its green state for "Mangoes."
Citron. — Employed in making preserves; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh, white and solid; seeds, red.

Culture. — They require a light sandy soil, not over rich. Plant them in hills as directed for Musk Melons, giving them more room, as their vines extend much farther. Seed two years old is preferred for planting. If they are wanted of a large size, three or four Melons from each plant will be sufficient, and when only one is allowed to grow from each plant, they will grow to twenty or thirty pounds weight each. If they are planted near other varieties of vines, they will hybridize, and greatly injure the flavor of the fruit.

MUSTARD.

White English. — This is the kind usually preferred for salad. The leaves are light green, mild and tender, when young; seed, light yellow.

Brown Italian. — This is a larger plant than the preceding, with much darker leaves; seed, brown, and more pungent.

Culture. — This salad is cultivated in the same manner as Cress, at all times of the season; sow every week or two, either in beds or drills, or for early use, in hotbeds, or in boxes in the windows of a warm room. The seeds should be covered very slightly, and frequently watered, as moisture is indispensable to its growth.

NASTURTIUM.

Tall Mixed. — A native of Peru, cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful, orange-colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The flower buds, scarcely formed, and the green seed pods preserved in vinegar, make a pickle greatly esteemed by many.

Culture. — Sow early in Spring, in drills one inch deep; they should be sown by the side of a fence, trellis work, or some other support, to climb upon. They will thrive in good ground in almost any situation, but are more productive in a light soil.

OKRA.

Tall White. — About six feet high; pods, eight to ten inches long, an inch and a half thick at the stem, tapering to a point.

Dwarf White. — Two and a half feet high; pods, a foot long; very productive; is said to produce pods at every joint.

Culture. — The seeds are sown thinly, in dry, warm soil, in shallow drills two feet apart. Cover the seeds lightly. After the plants are up, thin them out to nine inches apart; hoe frequently, and draw a little earth to the stems as they continue to grow. Gather the pods when quite green, and about an inch and a half long.

ONION.

We make a specialty of Onion Seed, and grow and dispose of several forms annually. The demand for our seed has increased so rapidly, that we are yearly increasing our facilities for growing. We harvested over twenty-one thousand pounds of Onion Seed in one season on our own Seed Farm near Detroit, which is by far the largest crop ever grown in America, by one firm. Our stock is all

Large Red Wethersfield.

Yellow Danvers.
## CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

### AUGUST, 1880.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>MOONPHASES</th>
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<tr>
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**Large Red Wethersfield.** This is the standard variety, and the favorite Onion in the east, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size; skin, deep purplish reddish; moderately fine-grained, and stronger-flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation.

**Yellow Danvers.** A fine variety, originated in South Danvers, Mass. Above the medium size, globular in form; skin, yellowish-brown; flesh, white, sugary, comparatively mild, and well-flavored; a good producer, frequently producing six hundred bushels to the acre, from seed sown in the Spring.

**White Danvers.** A large, flat Onion; skin, of a mild flavor; fine for early Winter use, and much esteemed for pickling, when small. It is not so good a keeper as some other varieties.

**White Silver Skin, for Pickling.** This is of small size, silvery white, and used almost entirely for pickling, on account of its small size, handsome appearance, and mild flavor.

---

**ONIONS—HOW WE RAISE THEM.**

We receive letters every year, inquiring how to raise Onions, and for the benefit of our patrons we will give the method as practiced on our Seed Farm:

Any land that will raise a good crop of Cucumbers, except stiff clay or gravelly soil, is suitable for Onions. We select a sandy loam, with a light mixture of clay, as it is easier to work, and produces good crops. Land that has been worked many years previously is not as productive as land more recently manured for these crops, and kept entirely free from weeds, as would be in a desirable condition for propagation with. The seed is planted in the previous summer, and in October applied about fifty cart loads of manure to an acre. The manure should be well composted, and spread evenly on the land, and plowed to the proper depth, which will mix the manure thoroughly with the soil. Onions are an annual crop, but can be worked without injury, and give it a thorough dragging first, and then with a brush drag, afterwards rake the entire piece with steel-hand rakes.

Sow the fine perfectly straight along one side of your bed, then with a wooden marker—containing five teeth, 14 inches apart—mark off your garden, running the outside tooth along the line, returning the inside tooth in the last mark, and finishing with the middle tooth in the next mark, and continue giving the same operation until the piece is all marked.

To use a seed drill, first attach the roller, and then the drill. The seed is then sown in the drill to the depth of half an inch. As soon as the Onions are up they can be seen the length of the row, give them the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows. We use a hoe made expressly for that purpose. The blade is eight inches long and one half of a square hand, with a long, crooked short hook in a handle five feet long. The shape of the hoe allows the earth to pass over the blade without marring the plant; and a few days after they have started, and come up to the plants, after which weeds must be commenced. The operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done; the weed must be got down to the work on the hoe, and the vegetable must be on the top of the row, and be left in the row, stirring the earth around the plants in order to do so. After ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, and two or three weeks after that another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done, and if the season, another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done, and if the season, another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done, and if the season, another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done, and if the season, another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done, and if the season, another weeding.

The crop will be ready to gather in the fall. When the tops die and pull them out, cut them off one-half an inch from the bulbs. When the crop is designed for market, it should not be exposed to the weather longer than necessary to cure the crop, as the Onions will lose their bright color by exposure.

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**PARSLEY.**

Fine Triple Curled.—A fine, dwarfish, curled variety, long cultivated in England. In some gardens it is grown in such perfection as to resemble a tuft of finely curled moss. It is hardy, and slow in running to seed; but liable to degenerate, as it constantly tends to increase in size, and to become less curled.

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PARSNIP.

Long White Dutch, or Sugar.—Roots, very long, white, smooth, tender, sugary, and most excellently flavored. It keeps through the Winter perfectly well, where grown without protection.

Hollow Crown.—Roots, oblong, ending somewhat abruptly, with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has a very smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguishable by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root.

CULTURE.—It succeeds best in a rich, sandy loam. Sow early in the Spring, in drills tolerably deep; scatter the seeds thinly, and cover evenly with the rake. After the appearance of the plant, the soil must be stirred frequently, until the leaves cover the ground. The seed is slow to germinate, and is frequently a long time in coming up.

PEAS.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Extra Early.—This has proved under our own growing, to be as early, if not the Earliest Pea we have yet seen, coming in a week earlier than many highly puffed varieties. Grows two and a half feet high, yields well, and ripens evenly. This variety cannot be too highly recommended to market gardeners, who live in the vicinity of large cities, who wish to have the earliest Green Pea in the market. To such persons, a few days make a vast difference in the profits.

Carter's First Crop.—This is an English variety, and has been grown in this country several years, and ranks among the earliest Peas, but we fail to discover any superiority over our Extra Early. It grows two and a half feet high, is very prolific, and of good flavor.

Extra Early Kent.—This is a very early variety, growing about two and a half feet high. Pods well filled, with good-sized Peas; productive, ripening nearly all at once. An early market variety when true, but has greatly degenerated of late years. Our stock is true.

Early Daniel O'Rourke.—This was at one time considered the earliest sort, but has now been superseded by much better new varieties, and we cannot recommend it.

Tom Thumb.—Plants of remarkably low growth, seldom exceeding one foot in height; fine flavor, very productive. It may be cultivated in rows ten inches apart. No sticks required.

MoLean's Little Gem.—This variety combines two very desirable qualities not possessed together in any other Pea, being very dwarf and green wrinkled. When in a green state, it is very large and of delicious flavor, being full of rich, saccharine matter. It is one of the earliest varieties, grows about one foot high, and is really a very valuable acquisition.

Bishop's Early Dwarf.—A very prolific and remarkably dwarf variety, growing only about one foot high. Pods, short and broad, mostly containing four or five Peas; seed, yellow, about one week later than the Extra Early Kent. It continues longer in bearing than...
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

Bishop's Long Pod Dwarf.—This is the most productive English dwarf Pea grown, producing a great many pods to the stem, containing a great many white Peas, of excellent quality; grows one and a half feet high; very early, and an abundant bearer.

Jivar Champion.—This Pea was grown the last few seasons in limited quantities, and is an entirely new and distinct variety, never having appeared in the catalogues of English or American seedsmen. It is in quality and flavor equal to the Champion of England, and is quite dwarf, growing only one foot high. Color, white; much shriveled and indented, and of exceedingly rich, sugary flavor. We think it quite equal to McLean's Little Gem in all respects, except in point of earliness, it being some ten days later.

McLean's Advance.—A green, wrinkled variety, about two and a half feet high, with long pods, which are abundantly produced, and well filled to the end. Nearly as early as the Extra Early Kent, and of most excellent flavor. An English variety, and highly recommended.

Yorkshire Hero.—A fine, white, wrinkled Pea, very prolific, quite early, and of delicious flavor; grows about two and a half feet high, and keeps a long time in season, in fact, never becomes hard. The seed, when ripe, is of a creamy-white color, much shriveled and indented, and in its green state, unsurpassed in sweetness and delicate flavor.

Champion of England.—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best-flavored Peas grown, and very productive. Height, four to five feet; seed, whitish-green, and much shriveled. We consider this in quality, equal to any in cultivation, either for the amateur or market gardener, and will always sell green, better than any other variety.

Large Blue Imperial.—About three feet high, and very strong. Pods, large, long, pointed, rather flat, containing eight or nine Peas. Seed, large, blue, and a little flattened. A good bearer, and one of the best varieties for Summer use, but requires to be planted early, as they will be apt to mildew.

Large White Marrowfat.—Is an American variety, and cultivated more extensively for the Summer crop, than all the others. About five feet high, of strong growth. Pods, large, round, tough, light colored, and well filled; seed, large, round, and yellow, according to the soil in which they are grown. This variety is so well known that it is needless to speak of its good qualities. It is excellent for Summer use, and undoubtedly the greatest bearer in the field or garden.

Large Black-Eyed Marrowfat.—An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; pods, large, and flat; a prolific bearer, and can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat varieties.

Culture.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in double rows, three or four feet apart, and cover two and a half or three inches deep. If dry, soak the seed a few hours before planting. The crop should be gathered as fast as it becomes fit for use. If only a few pods begin to ripen, young pods will not only cease to form, but those partly advanced will cease to enlarge.

PEPPER.

Large Squash.—Large and thick; flat, tomato-shaped; fruit, compressed, more or less ribbed; skin, smooth and glossy; flesh, mild and pleasant to the taste; very productive, and the best variety for pickling alone.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose.—A very large sort, of square form, mild, thick and hard; suitable for filling with cabbage, &c., and for a stuffed pickle.

Sweet Mountain.—Nearly identical with the preceding, though perhaps somewhat larger.

Cucumbers.—Sow early, in a hot-bed, or in the open ground, in a seed bed, about the middle of Spring, in light, warm ground. Transplant, when three inches high, one foot apart, in eighteen-inch drills, and earth up a little at one or two hoeings. Ounces, heaped on any other bird manure applied to the surface and hoed in, when the plants are about six inches high, will be found to increase the product wonderfully.
11th Month
NOVEMBER, 1880.
30 Days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moon's Phases</th>
<th>Boston</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>Washing'n</th>
<th>Charles'n</th>
<th>St. Louis</th>
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<tr>
<td>New Moon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11 mo.</td>
<td>10 90 mo.</td>
<td>10 47 mo.</td>
<td>9 64 mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Quarter</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3 36 mo.</td>
<td>3 24 mo.</td>
<td>3 12 mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full Moon</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3 56 eve.</td>
<td>3 45 eve.</td>
<td>3 31 eve.</td>
<td>3 19 eve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Last Quarter</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9 11 eve.</td>
<td>8 59 eve.</td>
<td>8 47 eve.</td>
<td>8 35 eve.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Catalogue of Seeds.

PUMPKIN.

Large Yellow. — Grows to a large size, and is adapted for cooking purposes and feeding stock. It is irregular in shape and size, some being depressed and flattened at the ends, others round or elongated; of deep, rich yellow color, fine grains, and of excel lent flavor.

Culture.—Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as Melons or Cucumbers, but, in other respects, are cultivated in a similar manner, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised on cultivated farms, between hills of corn, and may be planted with success, in fields by themselves.

RADISH.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved.
—Grows six or seven inches long, half out of ground; is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth.

Wood's Early Frame.—A sub-variety of the preceding, not quite so long, and a little thicker; of brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, of fine flavor, and the most suitable for forcing, and early market gardens.

Early Long Scarlet.—
Longer and lighter colored than the preceding, with a larger top, and a few days later.

Early Scarlet, Turnip-Rooted. — Small, round, red, turnip-shaped, with a small top, and of very quick growth.

Early White, Turnip-Rooted. — Like the preceding in shape, but in color, pure white; flesh, white, and semi-transparent.

Early Rose, Olive-Shaped. — In the form of an olive, terminating in a very slim tap-root. Skin, fine scarlet; neck, small; flesh, rose-colored, tender and excellent. Early, and well adapted for forcing, or general crop.


Long Scarlet, Short Top. — A medium-sized Radish, olive-shaped, small top, of quick growth; very crisp and tender; of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the root, which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table, not only on account of its excellent qualities, but for its beautiful color.

Long Black Spanish, Winter. — One of the latest as well as the hardiest of the Radishes, and is considered an excellent sort for Winter use. Roots, oblong, black, of very large size, and firm texture. It is sown rather earlier than the Fall Turnips, and must be stored in sand, in the cellar, for Winter use. It will keep good till Spring.

Rose China, Winter. — Forms, rather conical, and very smooth; of a lively rose color; flesh, firm, like the Black Spanish, but more pungent. Cultivation the same as for that variety.

Culture.—For the first crop, sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, for a succession of crops. A warm, sandy loam, made
Rich and light by some good, strong manure, will be most likely to afford them brittle and free from worms. Sow in twelve-inch drills, and thin to two or three inches apart. The plants should be copiously watered in dry weather, which tends to their rapid growth, thus securing their excellent qualities.

It should be borne in mind that Radishes must have plenty of room, and be grown quickly, or they will invariably be tough and wormy.

**Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.**

_Giant._—This is a very large and late, green variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held in high estimation by market gardeners.

**Culture.**—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition, and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the Fall trench a piece of ground, and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first Winter, and give a dressing of coarse manure every Fall. The seed cannot be relied upon for the reproduction of the same variety. The stalks should not be plucked till the third year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed.

**Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.**

**Culture.**—This plant succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which, previous to sowing, should be stirred to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. Sow the seed in drills, half an inch deep, and two inches apart, early in the Spring. Thin them out, when an inch high, to four or six inches apart. Keep them free from weeds, giving them the general culture of carrots. They are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all Winter. Store a quantity for use, packed in earth or sand. Those remaining in the ground, should be dug before commencing growth in the Spring.

**Spinage.**

_Round Summer._—This variety is generally preferred for early sowing, and is the most popular with our market gardeners. Leaves large, thick and fleshy. Not quite so hardy as the Prickly, but stands the Winter very well.
CULTURE.—Any good enriched soil is adapted to the growth of the Squashes. They only thrive well in a warm temperature, as all the varieties are tender annuals; the seed should not be sown except in color, being white.

Summer Crookneck.—A kind cultivated for Fall and Winter: necks long and solid; color, bright red, of excellent flavor. and very productive. The plant is quite dwarf, and the leaves are thin, when ripe, bright orange; flesh, rich salmon yellow, very dry, fine-grained, and of excellent flavor. It has somewhat the flavor of the Summer Squashes. Medium in size, light stone, striped with warty excrescences, the more the better; color, bright yellow; shell, very hard when ripe.

Hubbard.—This is a superior variety, and the best Winter Squash known; flesh, bright orange yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet and rich-flavored, keeps perfectly good throughout the Winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the Sweet Potato.

Butman.—The flesh is between a salmon and a lemon color. It has all the qualities of a first-class Squash, being very dry, fine-grained, and of excellent flavor; it has somewhat the flavor of the Summer Squashes. Medium in size, light stone, striped and blotched with distinct cream color.

Canada Victor.—Any good, enriched soil is adapted to the growth of the Squashes. They only thrive well in a warm temperature, as all the varieties are tender annuals; the seed should not be sown in the Spring until all danger from frost is past and the ground is warm and thoroughly settle. The hills should be made from eight to ten inches in depth, manured well, and covered about three-fourths of an inch deep. Keep the earth about the plants loose and clean, removing the surplus vines from time to time, allowing not more than three plants to a hill.

TOBACCO.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—The Tobacco is a plant too well known in its use to require much description. The Connecticut Seed Leaf is the variety best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy, and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. The seed should be sown early in the Spring, as early as possible after danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the Spring, on the ground intended for the seed bed, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth, and mix with the ashes, after which the seed bed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows six feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

TOMATO.

Hubbard's Early Curled Leaf.—The earliest variety known; medium size, irregular in form, bright red, of excellent flavor, and very productive. The plant is quite dwarf, and the leaves are crumpled and curled, and look as though they were suffering from excessive heat. Best for first crop.
Canada Victor.—Very early, thin skin, solid, few seeds, round and tolerably smooth, and ripe and colors to the stem.

Hathaway’s Excelsior.—Quite early, medium size, tolerably smooth, solid, and in every respect a desirable variety.

Trophy.—Undoubtedly the best new variety that has yet been brought into notice. Is medium early, of enormous size, uniformly smooth and well formed; solid to the center, and very heavy.

Gen. Grant.—This is a good variety for canning purposes; above the medium size, growing in clusters; form, round, slightly flattened, very regular, symmetrical, and but little ribbed. Color, brilliant, glossy crimson; flesh, firm, solid, coloring well up to the stem. It ripens early, bears carriage well, keeps in good condition a long time, and is of excellent flavor.

Large Red.—A standard variety; fruit, somewhat flattened, inclining to globular in its general outline; large size; skin, deep crimson; flesh, bright pink, or rose color.

CULTURE.—The Tomato is raised from seed, which should be sown in a hot-bed in March, or in pots in a warm window. They should be started as early, and forwarded as rapidly as possible, whether by hot-bed or open air culture. When about two inches high, they should be transplanted, in single plants, to warm, light, rich soil. Water freely, at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun a few days, or until well established. Train upon trellis work, or support by driving sticks in the ground, and tying to them.

TURNIP.

Early White Stone.—This is an English garden variety, of round shape, firm texture, quick growth, medium size, and is cultivated considerably as an early market variety.

Early White Flat Dutch.—A medium sized, white, flat Turnip, of quick growth, juicy, and of excellent quality when young; sown in Spring or Fall. It is designed for table use, and is spongy and inferior when overgrown.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap-Leaved.—A most excellent, early, garden variety, much used in the Southern States. Is sure to bottom, and makes a very sweet, tender and rich early table sort. The seed we offer is our own growing, from selected bulks.

Early Purple Top, Strap-Leaved. This is very similar to the preceding, except in the color, being purple or dark red on the top. The seed of this variety is imported.

CULTURE.—All the sorts are propagated by seeds, which should be sown where the plants are to remain, as they do not succeed well when transplanted. Sow in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch deep, or broadcast, and be sure to have the ground firmly dug before sowing. Keep them perfectly free from weeds, and when the bottoms begin to enlarge, brush away the leaves in shape; flesh, fine-grained, and of exceedingly rich, buttery flavor; a purely American variety. Of this variety, we harvested eight hundred bushels of seed in one season, grown from selected bulks, set out in the Spring, on our own Seed Farm.

Large White Flat Norfolk.—A standard sort for field culture, and is extensively grown all over the world for stock feeding. It is round, flat; color, white; often attains to a very large size. The seed should be sown a little earlier than the table sorts. It is allowed to stand out during the Winter at the South and Southwest, where the tops are used for greens.

Red Top Flat Norfolk.—A handsome, flat shaped root, purple above ground, with small top and tap root. An excellent variety, grown both for table use and stock, differing but little in shape from the Strap-Leaved, except in the form of the leaf, though not of so fine a quality.

Pomeranean White Globe.—Is one of the most productive kinds; in good, rich soil, the roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight, for the most perfect globe shape; skin, white and smooth; leaves, dark green, and of strong growth.

Large Amber Globe.—One of the best varieties, either for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh, yellow, fine-grained and sweet; color of skin, yellow, with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, and grows to a very large size. Very popular in the Southern States.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.—Roots, medium size, round form; flesh, pale yellow, tender and sugary, hardy and productive, and keeps well. It is an old, esteemed variety, considered as approaching very near to the Ruta Baga in hardiness and firmness of texture.

Yellow Swede, or Ruta Baga.—This and the following form a distinct class, and should be sown at least a month earlier. Shape, oblong; dull red color above ground, and yellow underneath; it is harder than the common Turnips, and will keep solid till Spring.

Carter’s Imperial Hardy Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga.—A most excellent sort for either table use or feeding stock. Flesh, yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. It is a hardy sort, yields heavily, with no tendency to long necks.

D. M. Ferry & Co’s Improved Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga.—The best variety of Swedish Turnips in culture; hardy and productive; flesh, yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well-flavored; shape, slightly oblong, terminating abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color, deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves, small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect.

Sweet Russian, or White Ruta Baga.—This variety is a most excellent kind, either for the table or stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh, white, solid, firm texture, sweet and rich; keeps better than any of the preceding, and is becoming very popular whenever known.
earth from about the roots to the depth of half an inch or more, and give them a light dressing of wood ashes. This is the surest mode of obtaining fair and smooth Turnips in old gardens, where they are almost certain to grow worse as the earth is allowed to remain in contact with the roots. For the Spring and Summer crops, it is important to get them started very early, so that they may have time to grow to sufficient size before the hot weather, when they will soon become tough and strong.

**TURNIPS.**—For the Fall and main crop, sow, in the Middle and Western States, from the middle of July to the last of August, as directed for the Spring sowing. In the field, Turnips are more generally sown broadcast, though much the larger crops are obtained by drill culture.

**RUTA BAGAS.**—The Ruta Bagas is usually sown from the 30th of June till the 15th of July, in deep drills, and thinned to ten inches apart. It is necessary that the ground should be dry, and made very rich. To preserve Turnips in good order for Winter, store them in barrels placed alongside the walls of a cool cellar, and cover them with sand or turf, to keep them fresh. Another method is to cut the leaves off half an inch from the bulb, put them in a cellar or dry pit, and cover with straw, and then earth over to the depth of eight or ten inches. Thus protected, they will keep well till Spring.

For feeding stock in Fall and Winter, there is nothing superior to Turnips and Ruta Bagas; and they will yield a larger amount of food than almost anything else on the same space of ground. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to largely increase their sowings, for we are sure no crop will prove more remunerative.

**HERBS.**

**Sage.**—It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste, and is well known as possessing many medicinal virtues, and is largely used in seasoning, dressing, etc. The English Broad Leaf is the best variety, grows about two feet high, with broad, ashy-green leaves, and terminal blue flowers in long spikes. Sage is raised from seed, either unusually long in starting, or more likely perish in the ground after sprouting, from want of sufficient strength in the young sprouts to force a passage through the soil. Very small seeds, such as Portulaca, Campanula, Digitalis, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, after making it quite smooth with the back of the spade, and barely covered with fine, sifted, light, mellow soil, and afterward protected from the scorching sun.

We keep constantly on hand all the leading varieties of Clover and Grass seed at market prices.

**FLOWER SEEDS.**

The general rule for Flower Seeds, as well as any other seeds, is to sow them at the proper depth; and the depth at which they are sown should in every instance be governed by the size of the seed itself. As the sprouts of small seeds are naturally small, if sown as deep as large seeds, they will either unnecessarily long in starting, or more likely perish in the ground after sprouting, from want of sufficient strength in the young sprouts to force a passage through the soil. Very small seeds, such as Portulaca, Campanula, Digitalis, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, after making it quite smooth with the back of the spade, and barely covered with fine, sifted, light, mellow soil, and afterward protected from the scorching sun and heavy rains, by a cloth, mat, or some green branches stuck around them.

Another great object to be considered, is the soil in which Flower Seeds are to be sown. The soil best adapted for flowering plants generally, is a light, friable loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to render it porous. Deep digging, and enriching with thoroughly decayed manure, is the least that should be done. If the weather, after sowing, should be dry, it is necessary to water the places where the seeds are sown, with a fine rose waterer not, regularly, but slightly, every evening, as it is essential that the seeds, during their process of germination, should be kept constantly moist. From a neglect or oversight of this, arise most of the failures. As the process of germination is a dangerous period in the life of the seedling, the patience of the cultivator is often sorely tried with seeds of a slowly germinating character.

**Catalogue of Seeds.**

**Thyme.**—This herb is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; and a tea is made of the leaves, which is a great remedy for nervous headache. It is often raised from seed, which may be sown as early as the Spring as the ground will admit, in a border of fine earth, either broadcast, or in drills six inches apart; cover lightly. The after-culture is similar to that of other herbs.

**GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.**

**White Dutch Clover.**—TriFolium repens.—An excellent pasture grass, forming, in conjunction with Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. It succeeds on all rich, clay lands, if not too wet. Six pounds per acre. If used with other grasses, half that amount will be sufficient.

**Extra Clean Blue Grass.**—PoA pratensis.—The best pasture grass for our soil and climate, succeeding finely on our hill lands, and producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its qualities till a late period in Winter, and further south, affording abundant food throughout the Winter. In conjunction with White Clover, it forms the finest and cleanest of lawns; for this purpose, an extra quantity of seed should be used, say two bushels of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself, two bushels will be required, sown early in the Spring or in October or November.

**Fine Mixed, for Lawns.**—One of the most pleasing features connected with the garden is a well-kept lawn; but to secure this most desirable object, much depends upon the selection of such grasses as will present a fresh and luxuriant verdure throughout the season, without constantly requiring to be cut to prevent overgrowth. For this purpose, a mixture of several kinds of the finer grasses is most suitable. Those we can supply, ready mixed, of the best sorts, and proper proportions of each. The quantity usually sown is about three bushels per acre. The thicker it is sown, the more perfect will be the lawn. The seed can be sown in Spring or Fall, but some coarse-growing crop, such as Oats or Millet, should be sown with it, to protect the young, tender blades from the scorching sun.

**We keep a full assortment of Herbs, for which prices will be given on application.**
TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The demand upon us for Seeds of our own growing has so increased that we have been obliged to make large additions to our Seed Farms, and our crop of most varieties of Seeds harvested last Autumn, exceeds in quality and quantity our most sanguine expectations. The soil and climate of Michigan are particularly adapted to maturing and perfecting most kinds of American Seeds, and those not adapted to this State we have grown for us from selected stocks, by experienced growers in different parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Therefore, the stock we now offer is UNSURPASSED in quality, and is far superior to much that is offered by the many ADVENTURERS IN THE SEED BUSINESS. We cannot afford to sell poor Seeds! The adage: “Honesty is the best policy,” will apply to no other calling with more force than the seed business. Our customers’ interest and our own are identical, as we wish and expect to supply them with Seeds each returning Spring, year after year, and the only way of accomplishing this end is to offer only true and reliable stock. As a proof of the tenacity with which we adhere to this policy, we have only to refer to the growth of our business during the past fifteen years. To illustrate: Our shipments of Seeds almost any day during the month of January, surpass in amount our sales for a whole twelve-month only a few years back. And as a Western House, we feel a pride in saying, that in facilities for supplying everything in our line, quality and quantity of Seeds we sell annually, the rapid growth and extent of our business, WE CLAIM TO BE SECOND TO NO SEED HOUSE ON THIS CONTINENT.

D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Seed Growers and Importers,
DETROIT, MICH.

N. B.—Should you require any variety of Seed not found in this Catalogue, please consult D. M. Ferry & Co’s Large Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced Catalogue, which you may find in the hands of the merchant who presents you with this, and have him send to us for the Seed you desire, and we will immediately forward the same by mail or express.

D. M. F. & CO.
D. M. FERRY & CO.'S NEW MAMMOTH SEED STORE AND WAREHOUSE.

ERECTED BY THEM IN 1870.

Dimensions, 300 feet on Bush St., 120 feet on Croghan St., and 120 feet on Lafayette St.

Area of floors, nearly five acres.