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THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL EDITION.
GOOD-SEED BOOK
& CULTURAL GUIDE.
1903

HORTICULTURAL SUPPLIES
POULTRY SUPPLIES
OUR NEW BUILDING.
GOOD SEEDS
MISSOURI VALLEY SEED CO.
12,000 SQ. FT.
FLOOR SPACE.

"THE GOOD-SEED STORE"
MISSOURI VALLEY SEED CO
A.G. SAMUEL, Manager
ESTABLISHED 1879
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI
110 SOUTH FOURTH ST.
WE OFFER YOU the very best seeds that can be produced, and at as reasonable a price as consistent with the highest of quality. The best is always the cheapest.

Instructions About Ordering
Read Carefully

POSTAGE PAID—We deliver, postage paid, to any postoffice in the United States, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, in packets, ounces and pounds. (Beans, Peas and Corn by measure excepted), when ordered at retail prices.

POSTAGE TO REMIT—As prices of Beans, Peas and Corn are quoted without postage, it will be necessary to add at the rate of 15c per quart for Beans and Peas, and 10c per quart for Sweet Corn, when ordered sent by mail.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS—When seeds are ordered to be sent by express, an allowance of 8c per lb. is made on all Vegetable Seeds, except Beans, Peas and Corn, and the amount may be deducted from remittance.

FREIGHT—Field and Agricultural Seeds. Seed Potatoes, Implements and other bulky or heavy articles can be sent only by express or freight at the purchaser’s expense, except when noted.

PACKING—No charge is made for boxes or packing, nor for delivery to freight depots or postoffices. New 2-bushel Bags for Field Seeds, etc., 15c each extra.

REMITTANCE—Should be made by post-office Money Order or Postal Notes. Drafts on Banks, or Express Money Orders. Where not possible to obtain these, the letters should be registered. Postage Stamps will be found a convenient method of remitting for small amounts, and we can use them to advantage.

C. O. D.—We decline to send goods Collect on Delivery, unless a remittance is made on account to guarantee the acceptance.

Table of Weights and Quantities of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre.

Preserve this. You will find it convenient for reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>Weight Per Bu.</th>
<th>Quantity Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barley, broadcast</td>
<td>49 lbs</td>
<td>2 to 2½ bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, dwarf, in drills</td>
<td>60 lbs</td>
<td>1 bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets, in drills</td>
<td>50 to 6 lbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom Corn, in drills</td>
<td>46 lbs</td>
<td>12 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat, broadcast</td>
<td>52 lbs</td>
<td>1/2 to 3/4 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage, in beds to transplant</td>
<td>3/4 lb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot, in drills</td>
<td>2 to 3 lbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor Beans</td>
<td>46 lbs</td>
<td>4 to 5 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>1 oz for 1,000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>1 oz for 2,000 plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, red alone</td>
<td>60 lbs</td>
<td>8 to 12 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, white, alone</td>
<td>60 lbs</td>
<td>5 to 8 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, Alsike, alone</td>
<td>60 lbs</td>
<td>6 to 8 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, Lucerne or Allalfa</td>
<td>60 lbs</td>
<td>15 to 20 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, Field, in hills</td>
<td>56 lbs</td>
<td>6 to 8 qts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, Sweet</td>
<td>measured 6 to 8 qts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, for soilng</td>
<td>56 lbs</td>
<td>2 bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow Peas, broadcast</td>
<td>60 lbs</td>
<td>2 to 3 bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber, in hills</td>
<td>2 lbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Kentucky Blue (solid seed)</td>
<td>14 lbs</td>
<td>2 bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Ky. Blue, for lawn (solid seed)</td>
<td>1 lb for 15x15 ft. sq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flax, broadcast</td>
<td>56 lbs</td>
<td>4¼ bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Orchard</td>
<td>14 lbs</td>
<td>3 bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, English Rye</td>
<td>14 lbs</td>
<td>2 bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Bromus Inermis</td>
<td>14 lbs</td>
<td>15 to 20 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Red Top (in cabin)</td>
<td>14 lbs</td>
<td>3 bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Red Top (solid seed)</td>
<td>42 lbs</td>
<td>8 to 10 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Timothy</td>
<td>45 lbs</td>
<td>10 to 12 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Press of The Western Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo.
Read Carefully--"Object of this book"

The object of this "GOOD SEED BOOK" is to call your attention to our business to get acquainted with you and to introduce our stock and methods to your consideration and our mutual remuneration. In short, to show you what kind of Seeds are SEEDS—both as to quality and strains, and WHERE TO GET THEM. We are aware (and many sowers are fast finding it out—some to their sorrow) that much of the stocks sold for "SEED" is hardly worthy of the name of "SEED." We know our business and know just what things are absolutely necessary to make up a first-class article. It is a tedious task—this selection of the true and proper stock, sowing, tending, hoeing, harvesting, sorting, culling, cleaning, curung, storing, shipping, until it reaches the retailing store—it takes a long time, and each part must be done faithfully and by experts to insure YOU getting a reliable article, one that you can absolutely rely upon, not alone for quantity of the yield, but a marketable product. While we should strive for quantity, we should be just as greatly concerned that our product command the highest market prices—that is true remuneration. All of our Stocks are grown under stringent contracts with Expert Growers—each kind in that section which produces the very highest of quality of that particular kind of seed.

You cannot realize as we do the great importance of this. For instance, the best Lettuce and Onion seed is raised in California, while the Fine Seed Beans come from Michigan. The best of all Watermelon seed comes from Florida, while the best Sugar Corns come from the North. This is true not only in Garden Seeds, but is equally true in the Field Seeds and Flower Seeds. Each particular kind must be grown in a Climate which particularly fits it—not alone its growth, but its ripening and curung. This is our business, and our connections are such as to assure you that when you sow our seed, you have purchased the highest of quality. That is why we have adopted the M-V Good-Seed Trade Mark, that you may not be fooled or deceived. We do not say that there are no "Good Seed" outside our store, but we do say that when you buy the M-V Brand you take no chances, to say the least. We put no goods out on commission and you can only buy our brand directly over our counters and through our Mail Order department. We do this for your protection as well as our own. Formerly the Great Seed Houses were all located in the far East and the farmers and sowers generally had to send their orders through the mails many hundreds of miles for their seed, and while there were many small seed houses located in the West, still they were not overburdened with variety nor business, and buying in small quantities to supply only a special and very limited trade, they were unable to compete either in quality or selling price with the Eastern houses. This is particularly true of our firm. Way back in the sixties Mr. S. N. Cox, one of the greatest of Western Expert Seedsmen, established what he called the "HORTICULTURAL SEED STORE" in this city. His business grew and increased until it was at least supporting of his frugal manner of living. The oldest settlers, whatever may have been their likes or dislikes of his personality, all at least voice that he was an expert in his business. The regime or changes in the personnels of the firm have been various. We shall not go into the history of the establishment, only to say that in the fall of 1900 the present firm purchased and assumed entire control of the business. We enlarged the business the first season, increasing the stock some five-fold, some ten-fold in varieties of Seed, and added several departments, which are given in another part of this Book. Did it pay? Yes, certainly. However, here we desire to say something about policy. Our policy is not to do a small business with a large profit on each sale, but a big business with a reasonable mercantile margin. In this way we can furnish you your stock at a reasonable price at a place where you can always get them, not out of season, but when you need them. This is why our friends have begun to say to their friends, "You can always get it at "THE GOOD-SEED STORE."" The reason they dub us "THE GOOD-SEED STORE" is because we are making a great Hobby of "GOOD SEEDS." We believe in good Quality and you will, too, when you become converted and see the error of your way."

We have adopted this "Trade Mark" and you should refuse to accept a single package, or bag, no matter how small or how large, without it printed thereon or tagged thereto.

We earnestly solicit your trade, assuring you our faithful and continuous service to your interests. We ask your most careful and studious perusal of the contents of this little book. We have gathered the information contained herein and publish it with considerable expense, believing it to be of most valuable assistance to you. If you do not sow any seed, you will confer a great favor on both the recipient and ourselves, by handing it to one of your friends who does. We have more for those who need one.

Yours for Good Seeds and better crops,

Missouri Valley Seed Company
The Good-Seed Store
The Greatest Noveltiy

Ever Offered for

Lovers of "Good Things to Eat"

A Grand New Lettuce Called "Luxury"

It is a hybrid between several of the best varieties now in existence, combining all the best qualities of them all. When you have once tried it, you will wish you had "an acre," and you will certainly say we have rightly named it. You can not procure it elsewhere—it is our own. It is a rich medium green in color, a loose, curly, leafy, crispy head, growing to a very large size—sometimes 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Its greatest feature, however, is the fact that no matter how hot the weather, it remains cool and crispy. It also remains fresh, even though pulled several days, and does not become wiltly and tough like ordinary lettuce. It is bound to become a great favorite with the market gardeners because of the many good points it has over all other varieties now on the market.

Price per large packet, 20c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.10; ½ lb., $1.90; 1 lb., $3.00, postpaid.

Halbert Honey Watermelon

Is claimed by disinterested persons to be the BEST on earth for family use and home market. They are hard to ship for two reasons: 1st, They are tender and delicate; 2d, Everybody wants them at home at paying prices. Every one who has tested this watermelon says it is the best quality ever found in any variety of melon. Our seed is from the originator.

Large Packet, 15c; 1 ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; ½ pound, $2.80

With Every Dollar's Worth of Garden Seeds, we will give absolutely FREE a Full Sized Packet of either of above. On $2 order or more, 1 packet each
Our "Queen City" Pansies

Are the greatest of all Pansies in "Pansydom"

The largest in Flowers--sometimes 3 inches across.

Rich curly edges and blotched, striped and variegated. The brightest in color--every known hue.

Those who admire Pansies, "the Queen" of all Flowers, should not overlook this Grand Opportunity to get something fine.

Per Large Packet, 20c; Three for 50c.

Mikado Fern Ball. A Grand House Plant Novelty

This grand novelty is an importation from Japan, and is certainly one of the finest additions to the Fernery yet introduced. The ball is composed of the Japanese Island Fern Roots and Spagnum Moss, and so constructed as to send out leaves of beautiful emerald green from every point. They grow rapidly, and make a handsome ornament for the home conservatory or greenhouse.

DIRECTIONS—Place ball in water for several hours and then suspend in any desired position; repeat every two days until growth has started, after which water occasionally as required, being careful that it does not become dry. The greater the growth the more water will be required to keep the ferns in a flourishing condition. To use in fern dish cut ball in halves, placing flat side down, thus getting two dishes of beautiful ferns. The fern ball may be allowed to dry up at any time and be set away, and started again by watering as before.

The Fern Ball will be from 1 to 4 weeks in starting, according to degree of heat and moisture. Do not expose to direct rays of sun. Price, each, 75c. If to be sent by mail, each 85c.
**List of Bedding Flower Plants**

- **WHITE SWEET ALYSSUM**—Nice little pure white flowers. Valuable for baskets, vases and borders. Dozen ........................................... 40c
- **ASTERS**—Grown from the best seed of all varieties; mixed. Dozen ........................................... 75c
- **FORGET-ME-NOT**—Every one loves the charming little Forget-Me-Not, and it seems strange that it is not more often seen in our gardens. They are easily grown and will bloom freely and will continue to thrive and bloom year after year, being perennial and perfectly hardy, with only a slight covering. Plants grow to 12 inches high and will thrive in most soils, though they prefer moist, sandy situations. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
- **GERANIUMS**—Single and double, fifty of the best varieties and shades. Scarlet, pink, white and variegated. Price, 4-in., 15c each; $1.50 doz. 3-in., 15c each; $1.50 doz. 4-in., 25c each; $2.00 doz. 3-in., 15c each; $1.50 doz. 4-in., 25c each; $2.00 doz.
- **SALVIA** (Scarlet Sage)—4-in., 15c; $1.50 doz. 3-in., 15c; $1.00 doz.
- **ROSES**—All the leading and popular kinds in Hybrid, Perpetuals, Teas, Hybrid Teas, Ramblers and Climbers. Prices—Strong dormant 2-year-old H. P., 50c each. 2%-in., 50c each. 3-in., pots, 15c to 50c. 4-in., 15c to 20c. Small plants, for bedding, 10c each; doz., $1.00.

**Vegetable Plants.**

Well grown and lightly packed to carry a long distance. They can be shipped fresh, well packed at the beds, on a day's notice.

Plants quoted "by mail" are sent at our expense; "by express" at the purchaser's. By our system of packing they are sure to arrive in good condition when shipped to any part of the United States. No charge for either packing or boxes. Plants from either hot-bed or cold-frame are ready for planting in April or May; outdoor grown during June and until the middle of July. We sell 500 at the 1,000 rate.

- **CABBAGE PLANTS**—Early Varieties—Ready April 10th—Flat Dutch, Early Summer, All Seasons, Jersey Wakefield. By mail, 100, 75c; by express, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50.
- **CABBAGE PLANTS**—Late Varieties—May 15th—St. Sourhead, Premium Flat Dutch, Matt, Rock Red. By mail, 100, 75c; by express, 100, 40c; 1,000, $2.00.
- **CAULIFLOWER PLANTS**—Ready April 15th—Henderson's Snowball. By mail, doz., 25c; $1.25; by express, 100, $1.00; 1,000, $7.00.
- **CELERY PLANTS**—Ready May 1st—White Plume.

**ONION SETS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price, postpaid, pt. 13c; quart, 20c; 2 quarts, 50c.</th>
<th>1 lb. 20c; 2 lb. 40c; 3 lb. 60c; 10 lb. $1.10. 20c.</th>
<th>8c 10c 60c 1.10 2.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchaser's expense by express or freight.</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red ...............................................</td>
<td>Yellow ...............................................</td>
<td>White ..........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8c 10c 60c 1.10 2.00</td>
<td>8c 10c 60c 1.10 2.00</td>
<td>8c 10c 50c 65c 1.15 2.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOP SETS**—These are grown from button or top sets, and cost more to raise. Price—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; postpaid.

**GARLIC.**

A bulbous root of the onion type, used for flavoring. Culture—Same as onions, except bulbs or sets should be placed 2 inches under ground. When the leaves turn yellow take up bulbs and dry in the shade. Lt., 40c; 3 lbs., $1.00, postpaid.

**CANNAS**—12 of the best ever-blooming sorts.

| Price—Dormant eyes, 10c each; $1.00 per doz. Started plants, 3-in., 15c each; $1.00 doz. 4-in., 25c each; $2.50 doz. |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| ABUTILONS—6 varieties, 2%-in., 10c each; $1.00 doz. |
| LANTANAS—2½-in., 10c each; $1.00 doz. |
| VERBENAS—20 distinct colors named. These are raised from cuttings and far superior to seedlings. 50c per doz. |
| COLEUS—All the leading varieties. Splendid assortment of colors. 10c each, 75c per doz. |
| CARNATIONS—Standard kinds. 10c each; $1.00 doz. Small plants; larger, 20c to 25c each. |
| FUCHSIAS—12 sorts, double and single. 2½-in., 10c each; 3-in., 15c each; 4-in., 25c to 30c each. |
| MOON-VINES—The true variety, 10c to 25c each. |
| PETUNIAS—Double, fringed in all colors. 2½-in., 15c each; 3-in., 20c each; 4-in., 25c to 30c each. |
| PANSES—From the finest strains of seed. 50c per doz. |
| ALIERNANTHERA—For bordering, 3 colors. 50c per doz. |
| FEVERFEW—Double, 2½-in., 10c each, $1.00 doz.; 3-in., 15c each, $1.50 doz.; 4-in., 25c each, $2.50 doz. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRICE—Per each, $1.00; per doz., $3.50 each; per box, $20.00 per hundred.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HORE-RADISH SETS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, per, express, per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $5.50; per 1000, per mail, $1.15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHUBARB ROOTS—LINEAEUS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, per, express, 25c each; $2.00 per doz.; per mail, 40c each, $3.50 per doz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANSY ROOTS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recalling our gardener's gardens. Each, per bunch, postpaid, 25c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLT'S MAMMOTH SAGE ROOTS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These grow to double the size of the common sort; perfectly hardy. Per root, postpaid, 25c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Flower Seeds and Bulbs**

**ACROCLINUM.**
Beautiful everlasting flowers. Cut when they begin to expand.
Acroclinium, White Rose, double, mixed, pkt. .......... 5c

**ADONIS.**
Hardy plants with delicate foliage, flowering freely, and of easy cultivation.
Pkt. ..................................................... 5c

**AGERATUM.**
A half-hardy annual of quick growth and profuse bloom, two feet in height, with hairy light green foliage surmounted with clusters of small, tassel-like lavender-blue flowers. It blooms early in spring and continues throughout the season; also blossoms freely as a pot-plant in the house during winter.
Mexicanum, light blue, pkt ........................................ 5c
Imperial Dwarf, blue, pkt ........................................ 5c
Imperial Dwarf, white, pkt ........................................ 5c
Per ½-oz., 10c; oz., 25c.

**ALYSSUM, SWEET.**

**LITTLE GEM**—The most distinct and attractive strain. Plants are very dwarf, spreading, and remarkably uniform in growth, growing only three to four inches in height, while each plant spreads so as to cover a circular space of a foot in diameter, but for quick effect they should be planted more closely. The plants begin to bloom when only one or two inches in height, and soon become a solid mass of fine white blossoms, remaining in full bloom from spring to fall, each plant being densely studded with the beautiful miniature spikes of fragrant flowers. The spikes are more compact than those of other strains and much finer in appearance. More than four hundred clusters in bloom at one time have been counted on a single plant.
Packet ..................................................... 5c
SAXATILE (Hardy Alyssum) — Beautiful spring-blooming variety, with flowers of a deep, pure yellow.
Packet ..................................................... 5c
Per ½-oz., 10c; oz., 25c.

**AMARANTHUS.**

**JOSEPH'S COAT** (Amaranthus Tricolor)—Beautiful foliage plants, invaluable for massing where striking contrasts in color are desired. Succeeds best on light soil. Seeds may be sown out of doors after settled warm weather.
Packet ..................................................... 5c

**AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.**
(Boston Ivy.)
The Ampelopsis Veitchii is a hardy perennial climber from Japan, with beautiful, glistening, olive-green leaves, which turn a beautiful scarlet in the autumn. It is the best and most popular climber for covering stone or brick walls.
Packet ..................................................... 10c

**ASTERS.**

**(China.)—**Are surprisingly beautiful annual plants. All shades and colors are represented in our assortment. The seed should be sown under glass or in a seed-bed, and transplanted into deeply dug, highly enriched soil, mulching with manure and irrigating. Water during drought be essential to a healthy, vigorous growth. Plants grow 6 to 10 inches high.
Queen of the Earliest, white, pkt ........................................ 5c
Queen of the Market, mixed, very early, pkt ........................................ 5c

**NEW GIANT COMET ASTERS.**

This distinct class of Asters resembles very much the Japan Chrysanthemum in size of flowers. Extremely floriferous.
Finest mixed, pkt ........................................ 10c
Pure white, pkt ........................................ 10c
VICTORIA—A magnificent race of Asters, grown largely by florists for corner flowerers during the summer and fall. It is equally attractive as a fine bedding plant. The flowers are very large and double, with petals beautifully refined. Plants grow one and a half feet in height, are of pyramidal form, and each produces ten to twelve fine flowers on long stiff stems.

White, pkt. ........................................ 10c
Red, pkt. ........................................ 10c
Pink, pkt. ........................................ 10c
Yellow, pkt. ........................................ 10c
Mauve, pkt. ........................................ 10c

TRUFFAUT'S PAEOXY FLOWERED PERFECTION ASTERS—A very favorite type. Thrifty upright plants; large, fine flowers, with long incurved petals. 15c each, or one of the finest Snow white, pkt. ........................................ 10c
Crimson, pkt. ........................................ 10c
Mauve, pkt. ........................................ 10c
Azure blue, pkt. .................................... 10c
Rose, edge white, pkt. .............................. 10c
Choice mixed sorts, pkt. .............................. 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUM - FLOWERED — A desirable class, one foot in height; late, and valuable on this account, as well as for its great beauty.

Packet ........................................ 10c

JAPANESE—A distinct class of pyramidal plants, about eighteen inches high, and bearing an abundance of long-stemmed flowers from four to five inches across the petals of which are long, needle-shaped or quilled, and twisted in a peculiarly graceful fashion.

Mixed colors, pkt. ...................................... 15c

SEMPLE'S BRANCING—A most distinct type of American origin. Plants are of strong growth, from two to three feet in height, branching freely, and produce very long stiff stems. They fully equal early Chrysanthemums in size, doubleness and length of stem. This type is quite hardy and especially desirable for planting in cool locations. Our strain of the mixed seed embraces the finest colorings. Flowers measure from three to four inches in diameter, with large, broad petals and full centers.

Deep carmine, pkt. ................................ 10c
Lavender, pkt. ..................................... 10c
Light blue, pkt. ..................................... 10c
Pink, pkt. ........................................ 10c
Rose-pink, pkt. .................................... 10c
White, pkt. ........................................ 10c
Mixed, pkt. ........................................ 10c

ANTIRRHINUM. (“Snapdragon.”)

They succeed well in cool, moist locations in the open ground, and can be taken up and grown in pots for flowering during the winter months in a cool room. The seed is small and should be started in a seed-bed or garden. When well started the plants should be thinned out so as to have sufficient room for growth. The dwarf varieties grow twelve to fifteen inches in height and the tall sorts two feet, producing erect spikes of large, brilliantly colored flowers, which are of peculiar shape and will open in a curious manner when the sides are pressed together.

Tall sorts, mixed, pkt. ................................ 5c

DAWRF VARIETIES—Of very dwarf growth and compact habit, with erect spikes twelve to fifteen inches in height, bearing large flowers in brilliant coloring. Equally as desirable as the tall sorts and of mower growth.

Packet ........................................ 5c

AQUILEGIA—(See Columbines).

BALSAMS.

“LADY SLIPPER”—These are old favorites with every one, owing to their handsome double flowers, brilliant colors and stately growth. To produce very double flowers they must be transplanted into a rich soil in a sunny position and frequently watered. Cutting out some of the side branches is also advisable, especially with the strong and bushy growing varieties. They can be grown to any form desired. We have taken special pains to secure the most double and largest flowers in the most distinct and striking colors. Tender annuals, fine mixed.

IMPROVED CAMELLIA FLOWERED—Double; finest mixed. Flowers very large and extra double.

Packet ........................................ 5c

IMPROVED WHITE PERFECTION—Pure white, very finely formed double flowers. The plant with its stems thickly crowded with snow-white blossoms, produces a magnificent effect.

Tall sorts, mixed, pkt. ................................ 5c

Dwarf mixed, pkt. .................................... 5c

BALLOON VINE.

BALLOON VINE—A rapid growing, handsome summer climber, having small white flowers which are followed by seed vessels shaped like small balloons; grows from 10 to 15 feet high.

BALSAM APPLE—(See Momordica).

BEGONIA.

TUBEROUS ROOTED VARIETIES—It is impossible to over-estimate the value of these magnificent flowering plants. In colors ranging from pure white to deep, rich crimson, they make a gorgeous display, excelling the most vivid Geraniums.

Packet ........................................ 10c
Rex, ornamental leaved, pkt. ...................... 10c
BELLS PERENNIS—(See Double Daisy).

BOSTON IVY—(See Trachelospermum).

CALLOPSIS.

(Or Coreopsis.)

This is one of our brightest, cheeriest annuals, and as easy to grow as any weed. Sow in open ground quite early and thin to 6 inches apart.

Mixed and assorted colors, pkt. .................... 5c

CALIFORNIA POPPIES—(See Eschscholtzia).

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

A highly ornamental creeper, with exceedingly beautiful yellow fringed flowers, and finely divided foliage.

Packet ........................................ 5c

CANDYTUFT.

Half hardy annual of low growth and very free flowering. The plants bloom early from seed and continue a long time in bloom. Useful for bedding and for cutting.

WHITE MAGNIFICENT—Pure white, piped foliage.

Packet ........................................ 5c
CRIMSON—Very beautiful; 1 foot.

Packet ........................................ 5c
WHILE ROCKET—Large trusses of pure white flowers; 1 foot.

Packet ........................................ 5c
EMPRESS—Pure white, large size, finest in cultivation.

Packet ........................................ 5c

MARGARET CARNATIONS.

This is an improved large flowered strain, which has been carefully selected in California. Plants produce very double flowers in four months from sowing seed. They are of dwarf compact habit, though of vigorous, robust growth. They come into bloom as early as our regular strain and produce larger flowers in a choice assortment of colors. By planting this choice strain the home gardener may readily obtain a supply of plants that are fully as fine and even more free flowering than those grown by florists in the greenhouses. It is a very shy sewer. Small pkt., 5c; larger one, 10c.
CANNAS.
LARGE FLOWERING—In this new class of Cannas, the foliage is luxuriant and the plants dwarf in habit. Their great merit, however, lies in the large size and brilliant hues of the flowers, ranging through all shades of yellow and orange to the richest crimson, scarlet and vermilion; some are also beautifully spotted.
Mixed, pkt. ........................................ 5c

CANTERBURY BELLS.
Very ornamental, growing about two feet high, pro-
duces beautiful, large, bell-shaped flowers.
Single, mixed, pkt. ....................................... 5c
Double, mixed, pkt. ....................................... 8c

CENTAUREA.
(Corn Flower)
BACHELOR'S BUTTON OR CENTAUREA
CYANIS—A showy, hardy annual succeeding well in any
soil, and bearing a profusion of flowers in shades of
pink, blue and purple.
Packet ........................................ 5c
CENTAUREA MARGARET—Large, fragrant flowers;
being produced on long, stiff stems, they are fine for cut-
ting and decoration.
Packet ........................................ 5c
NEW GIANT IMPERIAL CENTAUREA—Said to be
the best yet introduced. Grows about four feet high, of
enormous dimensions, covered with large, fragrant flow-
ers of an infinite variety of color.
Packet ........................................ 10c

CENTAUREA.
(Dusty Miller.)
Extensively used for margins, beds and vases. Half-
hardy perennial.
CANDIDISSIMA—Attractive, silvery, cut leaves; 1
foot.
Packet ........................................ 5c

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.
Handsome hardy annuals, producing quantities of
flowers of striking colors, making a brilliant display.
SELECTED MIXED VARIETIES—Comprising a full
assortment of single and double varieties, with the rich-
est variety of colors, rich crimson, golden yellow, striped
and mottled.
Packet ........................................ 5c

CHERICANTHUS CHERI—(See Wallflower).

DOUBLE CORONARIUM—Compact, bushy growth,
eighteen inches in height. Flowers quite double, three-
quarters to one inch in diameter, shading from white
and light lemon-yellow to rich, deep orange.
White, yellow and mixed, pkt. .......................... 5c

CLEOME FUNGENS.
A showy annual, producing curious heads of flowers,
of white and rose color, with long stamens, giving it the
name of the "Giant Spider Plant."
Packet ........................................ 5c

COBAEA SCANDENS.
A beautiful, rapid-growing climber, with handsome foli-
age and large bell-shaped flowers, green at first, chang-
ing to beautiful deep violet blue. Half-hardy perennial,
20 to 30 feet. Seed should be started in the house and
planted edgewise.
Packet ........................................ 10c

COCKSBOMB.
The best of all these old fashioned beauties. Immense
heads of a rich crimson.
Pkt., enough for 100 plants .......................... 5c

COLEUS.
Why buy these plants every year when they are so
easily raised from seed? Our Hybrids are grand plants,
either as a single plant or used for borders or beds. A
grand show can be had with a few fine mixed packets
of seeds.
Packet ........................................ 10c

COLUMBINE.
(Aquilegia.)
A well known, showy, hardy perennial, about two feet
high, blooming in May and June.
COLUMBINE—DOUBLE MIXED—Very double, in
a beautiful variety of colors.
Packet ........................................ 5c
CALIFORNIA—Flowers waxy yellow, large and hand-
some.
Packet ........................................ 10c
CONVOLVULUS MAJOR—(See Morning Glory).
COREOPSIS—(See Calliopsis).
CORN FLOWER—(See Centaurea).

COSMOS.
A strong grower, having elegant foliage, and for fall
blooming has no superior. Seed sown in the house or
hot-bed in March or early in April, and the young seed-
lings transplanted to the open ground as soon as the
weather is warm, will produce plants three to five feet
high by September, which, thereafter, and until Novem-
ber, will yield hundreds of blossoms three inches across.
The flowers are of various shades from pure white to
purplish crimson. Both foliage and flowers are unsur-
passed for bouquets and vases. Annual.
MAMMOTH PERFECTION—A vast improvement
over the old sort; flowers double the size, the petals be-
ing broader and overlapping, forming a perfectly round flower. Fine for cutting for bouquets and vases, keeping several days in water, and lasting out doors until cut down by frosts. The foliage is one mass of feathery emerald green. If grown in pots and housed by the end of September, they will flower all winter.

Pure white, pink, white tinted with rose, carmine, crimson, each ........................................... 5c
Mammoth Perfection, mixed ........................................... 5c
Fine mixed .................................................................. 5c

DAWN, NEW EARLY DWARF, LARGE FLOWERING—More bushy and compact than the older varieties, and grows only about four feet, while all others attain a height of six to seven feet. The flowers are fully as large as those of the old sort, pure white with a tinge of rose. They commence to bloom in July and last until frost.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR.

DWARF MORNING GLORY—Dwarf plants, of trailing, branching habit, each plant occupying a space of two feet. At mid-day they are completely covered with a mass of brilliant, many-colored blossoms, which remain open till evening in clear weather; half-hardy annual; one foot high.

Mixed, pkt. ......................................................... 5c

CYCLAMEN.

PERSICARUM—Finest mixed.
Packet ............................................................... 10c
GIANTANUM—Mixed.
Packet ............................................................... 25c

CYPRUS VINE.

A summer climbing annual, with fine feathery foliage and pretty, star-shaped flowers.

Crimson, pkt. ......................................................... 5c
White, pkt ................................................................ 5c
Mixed sorts, pkt. ...................................................... 5c

DAHLIAS.

(From the Seed.)

Many are not aware that Dahlias from seed sown in the spring will bloom beautifully the first summer, and give good satisfaction. From one or two papers of seeds many plants can be raised, which will be of the greatest variety of colors, fully equal to many of the finest named sorts. Seeds germinate quickly and easily and plants grow rapidly. We should advise starting seeds under glass and transplanting to the garden in good, rich soil the last of May, where they will grow with surprising rapidity, and bloom early. When not convenient to sow under glass, sow in open ground as soon as the weather permits.

Fine double mixed, pkt. ........................................... 5c

DATURA.

Strong growing ornamental annuals, with very large, showy flowers; 2 to 3 feet high.

WHITTLI—Large, single, white.
Packet ........................................................................... 5c
FASIOUSA ALBA—Double, white.
Packet ........................................................................... 5c
CHLORANTHIA—A most unusual plant for open ground, with most brilliant golden-yellow flowers of enormous size, many of them 10 inches long.
Packet ........................................................................... 10c

DIANTHUS.

(Chinese and Japanese Pinks)

These popular biennials flower freely the first year from seed. In most localities the plants are quite hardy and produce even larger and finer flowers the second year. Seed should be sown two weeks before the last great danger of frosts, when trees are starting out in leaf. When well started, young plants should be thinned out or transplanted so that dwarf varieties may stand six inches apart and the larger ones eight inches apart in the row. Plants begin to bloom early in summer and continue until destroyed by hard frosts. The diversity of rich shades of color can be equalled only in the finest Pansies and Sweet Peas.

DOUBLE IMPERIAL—Mixed.
Packet ........................................................................... 5c
HEIDEWIG'S DOUBLE DIADEMA—Mixed.
Packet ........................................................................... 5c
HEIDEWIG'S SINGLE DIADEMA—Mixed.
Packet ........................................................................... 5c
DOUBLE JAPAN—Dianthus Laciniatus f. pl.—
Packet ........................................................................... 5c
DIANTHUS BARRATUS—(See Sweet William).
Packet ........................................................................... 5c
DIGITALIS—(See Fossiglove).
Packet ........................................................................... 5c

DOUBLE DAISY.

(Bellis Perennis)

Charming plants for edgings and dwarf beds, blooming the first year from seed. Thrive well in shady places.

DAISY, SNOWBALL—Large flowered, pure white, and extremely double, with very long stems, making them valuable for cutting.
Packet ........................................................................... 5c
"T. E. N. E. L. L. O."—Flowers of unusual size, a dark rose color.
Packet ........................................................................... 5c
DOUBLE—Mixed.
Packet ........................................................................... 5c
DUSTY MILLER—(See Centaurea).
Packet ........................................................................... 5c

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

(California Poppies)

A beautiful annual of easy culture. Bloom soon after spring-sown seed and continue till late in the autumn.
Height, 1 foot.
CALIFORNIA—Yellow and orange.
Packet ........................................................................... 8c
ROSA STRIATA—Mixed.
Packet ........................................................................... 5c

ETERNAL FLOWER.

(Helichrysum)

Ornamental in the garden, and desirable for winter bouquets, as they retain their form and color for years, if gathered and dried when first open. Golden Yellow Eternal Flower, pkt. ........................................... 5c
Mixed Eternal Flower, pkt. ........................................... 5c

EUPHORBIA.

VARIEGATA—"Snow on the Mountains." Leaves edged with pure white.
Packet ........................................................................... 5c
EVERTASTING OR HARDY SWEET PEAS—(See Lathyrus).
FLOWERING SAGE—(See Salvia).

FORGET-ME-NOT.

(Myosotis)

A very pretty, little, hardy perennial, about six inches high. Will thrive best in a cool, moist situation, and is well adapted for the hedging of a rockery.
ALPINES—KIS—Blue dwarf, free-flowering.
Packet ........................................................................... 5c

FOXGLOVE.

(Digitalis)

This old favorite gives plenty of cheerful, rich flowers. You should always have a clump of them in your garden.
Packet ........................................................................... 5c
Mixed, pkt. ................................................................ 5c
FOUR O’CLOCK—(See Marvel-of-Peru).

GLOBE AMARANTH.
Tender annuals, about two feet high, very ornamental in the garden. The flowers will retain their beauty for a long time if gathered and dried as soon as they are open. Variegated and mixed, pkt. .................. 6c

GODETIA.
Very attractive, hardy annuals, about one foot high. Flowers of a beautiful satiny texture.
GODETIA: WHITE—New dwarf, pure satiny white variety, adapted for beds or ribboning.
Packet .......................... 5c
Rose, pkt. .......................... 5c
finest mixed, pkt. ..................... 5c

GOURDS.
MIXED ORNAMENTAL—A choice assortment.
Pkt, 5c; oz., 25c.

GRASSES—ORNAMENTAL.
Very desirable for bouquets, both for summer and winter. For winter use, cut about the time of flowering, tie up in small bunches, and dry in the shade.
GRASS, ORNAMENTAL—"JOE’S TEARS"—This well known variety of tropical grass is so called from the appearance of its shiny, plummy fruit, which resembles a falling tear. Half hardy.
Packet .................................. 5c
GYNERIUM, Argentinum or Pampas Grass—Magnificent ornamental grass, producing numerous flower stems surmounted by plumes of silver inflorescence. Half hardy perennial; 10 feet high.
Packet .................................. 5c

HELIOPE.
Deliciously fragrant flowering plants, 1 to 2 feet high. Favorites for pot culture in winter and bedding in summer.
FINEST MIXED. Packet ..................... 5c
HEART’S EASE—(See Pansy).
HELICRYSUM—(See Eternal Flower).

HIBISCUS.
(Marsh Mallow).
AFRICANUS—Creamy yellow, with purple center.
Packet .................................. 5c

HOLLYHOCK.
DOUBLE—The hollyhock in its present state of perfection is very unlike its parent of old time; it now ranks with the Dahlias, Aster, Camilla, etc., being exceedingly rich and varied in color, and as double as a Rose. Plant to a flower garden, perhaps no plant is so useful. Hardy; perennial 3 feet high. Seed sown during summer makes strong blooming plants for the following year. A slight protection during winter will be beneficial.
Assorted colors, pkt. ..................... 10c
Mixed, pkt. .......................... 10c

HUMULUS JAPONICUS or JAPANESE HOP.
Very ornamental and fast growing annual climber from Japan. Packet ..................... 5c

HYACINTH BEAN.
LARAB—This really beautiful climber is of quick growth, the foliage handsome, and the clustered spikes of flowers are borne in great profusion. The shining purple seed-pods are also very ornamental. Tender annual, growing six to eight feet. Seed should be planted where plants are desired, in as warm and dry a spot as possible.
Packet .................................. 5c

WHITE—Lanceolate white flowers, and waxy white seed-pods. Eight to ten feet.
Packet .................................. 5c

IPOMEA.
Rapid growing annual climbing vines, with ornamental foliage and beautiful, most varied colored flowers. As easily grown as the Morning Glory. Tender annual; 10 to 15 feet high.
SETOSA—The new Brazilian Morning Glory. The lobed leaves are from 8 to 10 inches across; flowers pink; large.
Packet .................................. 5c

PHORMIA NUX—This variety of Ipomoea is offered under various names, such as Good Night, Evening Glory, and the like. It is a beautiful climber, producing large, pure white, sweet scented flowers at night and on dull, cloudy days. One of our most vigorous growers, attaining a height of twenty-five feet in one season, with ordinary culture. To keep over winter, the plant must be cut back, the roots potted, and kept in a growing condition. Tender climber.
Packet .................................. 5c

COCCINEA—Star Ipomoea. Of wonderful rapid growth; dense foliage covered with hundreds of scarlet flowers.
Packet .................................. 5c

LIMBATA—Mixed—Star shaped violet flowers, with white margin; blue flowers, with blue centers.
Packet .................................. 5c

CHOICEST MIXED—In great variety.
Packet .................................. 5c

IPONOPSIS—(See Tree Cypress).

LANTANA.
This showy greenhouse plant forms a small bush, covering itself with pink, yellow and orange flowers, and also flowers of changeable color. Start in a house. Fine varieties, mixed, pkt. ................... 10c

LARKSPUR.
Very beautiful; hardy annuals; producing dense spikes of flowers, which are very decorative, either in the garden or when cut for vases. Set ten inches apart.
DWARF ROCKET—Double, mixed.
Packet .................................. 5c
EFATUM—(Bee Larkspur)—Blue, 2 feet.
Packet .................................. 5c

LINUM.
Excellent for clumps or edgings, and one of the best and most showy annuals for bedding.
Packet .................................. 5c

LOBELIA.
ERINUS—(Finest Mixed)—The dwarf and trailing varieties of this popular and beautiful flowering plant will be found most desirable for pot-culture, edgings, hanging baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November.
Packet .................................. 5c

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.
(Nigella.)
A curious plant about one foot high, with finely cut leaves and double blue flowers. Packet ..................... 5c

LUPIINS.
Showy, hardy plants, from two to three feet high, producing spikes of attractive flowers.
White, blue and yellow, pkt. ..................... 5c

MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE—(See Vinca).

MARIGOLD.
(Targetes.)
Extremely showy, one to two feet high, well adapted to garden culture, blooming profusely through the season.
LEGION OF HONOR—Plants about eight inches high, blooming from July until frost. Flowers single, of a beautiful rich, golden yellow, with large blobs of velvety brown.
Packet .................................. 5c

A’RICAN—Fel Dorado—Plants three inches in diameter, in all shades of yellow, lemon, primrose, gold and deep orange. Packet ..................... 5c
CALENDULA, PRINCE OF ORANGE—Flowers striped with an intense, glowing shade of orange. Packet ........................................... $0.50
MELEOR LARGE-FLOWERED—Flowers dark orange red, very large and double. Packet ........................................... $0.50
AFRICAN—The old-fashioned sort, greatly improved in size. Double mixed. Packet ........................................... $0.50

MARVEL-OF-PERU
(Four O’Clock)
Showy, free-flowering annuals of quick growth and flowering in the greatest abundance in all locations. Flowers have the strange habit of remaining tightly closed until about four o’clock in the afternoon, when they all open together and the plants become a glowing bank of vivid coloring. Seed should be sown thinly in drills where plants are to bloom as soon as all danger of frost is past in the spring.
Gold striped, red, white, yellow and red striped; fine mixed, pkt. ........................................... $0.05
MARSH MALLOW—(See Hibiscus).

MAURANDIA
Graceful climber for greenhouse, parlor, baskets or out-of-door purposes. Set out in the border, with a little frame to which to attach their tendrils, they will be loaded all the season with rich purple, white and rose, long-stalked blossoms. Quite tender perennial climber, blooming first season. Grows 6 feet high. t-oldest kinds mixed. Packet ........................................... $0.50

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.
M. CRYSALLINUM (See Plant)—Flowers white, with ice-like foliage. Packet ........................................... $0.50

MIGNONETTE.
Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that by having pots prepared at different times a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through summer. Plant in a cool place, and it will continue to bloom all through the fall. For winter blooming keep in a cool room till buds are formed and begin to show, then bring into a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees at night. Very few cultivate the Sweet Mignonette compared with the many that might show their love for this sweet little flower. Annual.
SWEET—A well-known, fragrant little plant. Packet ........................................... $0.50
GOLDEN QUEEN—A very fine and distinct variety, with flowers of a golden hue. Packet ........................................... $0.50
MACHET—Plant dwarf and vigorous, of good habit, producing large spikes of very sweet scented flowers. Packet ........................................... $0.50
PARSON’S WHITE—Nearly white, strongly scented. Packet ........................................... $0.50
VICTORIA—It grows only 6 to 12 inches in height. It is a robust and healthy grower and succeeds well even in dry soil and hot, dry weather. Most Mignonettes fall. Packet ........................................... $0.50
CRIMSON FLOWREDGIAN—To 16 inches in height, of an intense red color and very sweet scent. Packet ........................................... $0.50

MIMULUS.
(Monkey Flower.)
Admirable for pot plants; colors and markings of the flowers are very rich and beautiful. Annuals of low spreading growth. Packet ........................................... $0.50
MOSCHATUS—(Musk Plant)—Beautiful yellow flowers. Packet ........................................... $0.50
MIMOSA PUDICA—(See Sensation Plant).

MOMENTA.
(Balsam Apple)
A very curious annual climber, with yellow blossoms and foliage similar to the canary bird flower. The fruit, the chief curiosity, is egg and pear shaped, and covered with many excrencences, and when ripe bursts suddenly open, scattering its seeds and showing a brilliant carmine interior. Fine for trellises, fences, shrubbery. Packet ........................................... $0.50
MONKEY FLOWER—(See Mimulus).

MORNING GLORY.
(Convulvulus Major)
The old Morning Glory. Annual. One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing plants in cultivation. The richness and delicacy of the brilliant flowers is unsurpassed. The seeds germinate so readily that they can be grown in the garden in any corner where the plants are needed, and almost at any time. Mixed, pkt. ........................................... $0.50
GIANT IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES—Mixed. Packet ........................................... $0.50

MOURNING BRIDE.
(Scabiosa)
The Scabiosa is an old favorite, and of late years has been greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long, wiry stems, in white, yellow, pink, scarlet, crimson, and maroon. Beautiful in the garden, and excellent for bouquets. Twelve to eighteen inches high. Annual. In Double White, pure white, pkt. ........................................... $0.50
Royal Purple—Largeflowered, double; color rich. Packet ........................................... $0.50
MYRISIPHILUM ASPARAGOIDES—(See Similes)

NASTURTIUMS.
Were we asked to name the three most popular flowers that are grown from seed, we should answer, unhesitatingly, Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas and Pansies. Few flowers impart such rich "bits of beauty" to the garden as the different types of Nasturtiums. In addition to their use in the garden and on trellises, we would recommend planting the seed freely about fences, hedges and walks, or wherever it is desired to have bright colors. You cannot have too many Nasturtiums!

Nasturtiums are much used for making dense masses of color, the Tom Thumb varieties being especially desirable for this purpose. In the hottest weather they thrive and bloom luxuriantly. When planted in poor soil they flower profusely; if the soil is too rich they run to leaves. Hardy annuals.
AURORA—Salmon-rose, mottled and velvety. Packet ........................................... $0.50
BRONZE—Beautiful coppery bronze. Packet ........................................... $0.50
CARTER'S—Scarlet. Packet ........................................... $0.50
CHAMELEON—Mottled crimson, bronze and yellow. Packet ........................................... $0.50
EMPERESS OF INDIA—Dark leaves, crimson flowers. Packet ........................................... $0.50
EMPEROR CRIMSON—Dark crimson. Packet ........................................... $0.50

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EMPERESS OF INDIA—Dark leaves, crimson flowers. Packet ........................................... $0.50
EMPEROR CRIMSON—Dark crimson. Packet ........................................... $0.50
TOM THUMBS.

KING OF TOM THUMBS—Leaves bluish-green, flowers brilliant scarlet.
Packet .................................................. 5c
LUTEUM—Yellow.
Packet .................................................. 5c
PEARL—Light cream.
Packet .................................................. 5c
ROSE—Rose, tinted with salmon.
Packet .................................................. 5c
Mixed Varieties, 1 lb., $1.25; ½ lb., 40c; oz., 15c.

NEW CLIMBING NASTURTIUM.

"HYBRIDS OF MADAM GUNTER"—A strain of French origin, most remarkable for the wide range of exquisite colors, showing pink, purple, rose, salmon, light yellow, dark maroon, deep orange, etc., etc.; also striped and blotched, mottled and variegated in the most fantastic manner. They are strong growers, climbing five to seven feet, with rich dark foliage. Fine for porches, vases or trailing on the ground. Half-hardy annual.

Ounce, 20c; pkt. ........................................ 5c

LOBE'S NASTURTIUMS.

As easily grown as common tall Nasturtiums, which they surpass in the remarkable brilliancy of their flowers. They make beautiful hedges grown on brush as are Sweet Peas, while they can also be trailed to a greater height. In vases they are particularly attractive, hanging over the sides.

CARDINALE—Striking cardinal red color.
Packets .................................................. 5c

GIANT OF BATTLES—Sulphur color, spotted red.
Packet .................................................. 5c

Packet .................................................. 5c

LIGHT YELLOW—
Packets .................................................. 5c

TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS.

Among the easiest grown and prettiest of climbers for fences, trellises, etc., quickly running 5 to 12 feet, thriving well even on poor soil. Free bloomers, and the green seed pods make excellent pickles.

Mixed, pkt. ........................................... 5c

NEMOPHILA.

LOVE-IN-THE-GROVE, BABY EYES—Nemophilas are pretty, delicate, hardy annuals. The flowers are mainly blue and white. They do best if sown in a frame and transplanted early, as the hot sun soon injures the flowers; but do finely all summer if planted in a rather cool, shady place. Set about six inches apart.

Mixed varieties, pkt. ................................ 5c

NICOTIANA.

(Ornamental Tobacco.)

NICOTIANA AFFINIS is one of the best we have ever grown. The plant attains the height of three feet, and at evening and early morning is covered with delicately scented, large, white flowers. Easily grown from seed, and cuttings rooted in September bloom freely in the winter.
Packets .................................................. 5c

NIGELLA—(See Love-in-a-Mist). 

ORNAMENTAL TOBACCO—(See Nicotiana).

PANSY.

(Or Heart's Ease.)

This beautiful flower is too well known to need any description. Seed sown in spring should not be allowed to blossom until the latter end of September. Pick off the buds as they appear during the summer months; this will cause the plants to grow bushy and compact, and will bloom profusely during the late autumn and early spring months. Seed sown in August and September and kept in a cold frame through the winter, and planted out in spring, will blossom freely the whole season.

Good mixed, pkt. 3c; ½ oz., 20c.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Ultramarine blue.
Packets .................................................. 5c

GIANT BLACK—
Packets .................................................. 10c

IMPROVED GIANT TRIMARDEAU—Mixed.
Packets .................................................. 10c

LORD BEACONSFIELD—Deep purple violet.
Packets .................................................. 10c

MELEOR (New)—Bright brown.
Packets .................................................. 10c

SNOW QUEEN—Satiny white.
Packets .................................................. 10c

STRIPED AND MOTTLED—Largest flowered.
Packets .................................................. 10c

GOLD MARGINED—Purple center.
Packets .................................................. 10c

PARISIAN—Large stained, mixed.
Packets .................................................. 10c

Extra choice mixed, pkt. ................................ 10c

LATHYRUS.

(Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Peas.)

Hardy climbers, growing 6 to 8 feet high when trained on a trellis. The flowers are borne in large clusters, but have no fragrance; a beautiful plant.

Rose, white and mixed, pkt. ................................ 10c
PETUNIAS.

The common Petunia is too well known to need description. It grows most readily from seed sown thin and lightly covered early in the spring when trees are starting out in leaf. We offer below a number of the finest varieties of this type, having flowers of good size and distinct and brilliant colorings, but these should not be compared with the grand, large flowers of the special large-flowering strains.

Single flowers, best mixed, pkt. ........................................ 6c
Finest blotched and striped, pkt. ........................................ 6c
Large flowering, fringed sorts, single, very finest mixed, small pkt., 10c; pkt. .................................................. 25c
Large flowering, double, fine mixed, small pkt., 10c;
 pkt. .................................................. 5c

PHLOX.

DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA—The flowers of this section have round petals and larger flowers than the old sorts. These varieties we have found to be nearly constant.

ALBA PURA—Pure white. Packet ........................................ 5c
BLACK WARRIOR—Deep purple. Packet ....................................... 5c
COCCINIA—Brilliant scarlet. Packet ........................................ 5c
CHAMOIS ROSE—Pale rose. Packet ........................................ 5c
ISABELLINA—Light yellow. Packet ........................................ 5c
CRIMSON—Vivid crimson, very bright. Packet .................................... 5c
SPLENDENS—Clear scarlet, white eye. Packet .................................... 5c
PHLOX Fimbriata—Starred and striped, finest mixed. Packet ................. 5c
PINKS—(See Dianthus).

PORTULACA.

Brilliant dwarf annuals, blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. For low beds and masses of color they are very desirable.

FINEST SINGLE, MIXED—A large variety, of the most brilliant colors. Packet ........................................ 5c
Red, Rose, White, Yellow and Cream, in separate colors, pkt. .................. 5c

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERED, MIXED—The most brilliant shades and choice flowers. Packet ........................................ 5c

PRIMULA.

This beautiful flowering plant is indispensable for winter decoration in the home or conservatory. Our seed is very choice, being saved from the best English strains. Sow in March or April.

CHOICEST MIXED—This mixture contains, besides all the above named varieties, a number of other colors, selected from the best strains of American, French, English and German growers, and we know it will give entire satisfaction. Packet ........................................ 20c

PYRETHRUM.

(Feverfew.)

P. PARTHENIFOLIUM AUREUM—(Golden Feather)—A highly ornamental golden yellow foliage plant, excellent for bedding. Hardy perennial; 1½ feet. Packet ........................................ 5c
P. ROSEUM—(Persian Insect Powder Plant)—Handsome aster-like flowers, with pink rays and deep yellow centers; foliage fern-like; most beautifully cut. Packet ........................................ 5c

MATRICARIA EXIMIA, fl. pl.—Pure white, double. Packet ........................................ 5c
POPPIES.

Plants are of quick growth and produce a wealth of gorgeous blossoms. Seed should be sown thinly in drills or broadcasted early in spring where plants are to stand. They start best while the soil is still cool and are quite difficult to transplant. As seed is very small it should be sown thinly and barely covered from view. When well started, plants should be thinned out to stand six to eight inches apart.

Finest mixed, pkt. ...........................................5c

THE SHIRLEY POPPIES—(See Cut.)—A beautiful new strain of annual Poppies. Flowers single and semi-double, in colors extending from pure white through the most delicate shades of pink, rose and carmine to deepest crimson, and many are most delicately edged, shaded and striped. Packet ...........................................5c

THE TULIP—An elegant and distinctive variety. Plants from twelve to fourteen inches high, producing well above the foliage fifty to sixty large, splendid flowers of the most vivid scarlet imaginable. From a mere description no adequate idea can be gained of its strikingly beautiful effect. It commences blooming early in June, and flowers abundantly for a period of from six to eight weeks. Packet ...........................................5c

CARDINAL POPPY (New Hybrids)—About eighteen inches high; habit erect and compact. Foliage dark green, deeply lacinated. Flowers chamois and brilliant rose on light ground; purple, crimson, brick rose on black, brown or violet ground. Packet ...........................................5c

CAMANHOI FLOWEROED (Sommiferum fl. pl.) (Double Uplum Poppy)—Splendid large double flowers. Deeply fringed; same style as Vick’s Brilliant. White and mixed colors. Packet ...........................................5c

RODANTHE.

A beautiful and charming everlasting flower. The flowers when gathered as soon as they are opened, are very desirable for winter bouquets, retaining their brilliancy for months.

RODANTHE MACULATA—Single. Mixed, pkt ...........................................5c

SALPIGLOSSIS.

(Velvet Flower.)

A half-hardy free-flowering annual, succeeding best in cool, moist soils. Seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills when trees are starting out in leaf, and when well started should be thinned out or transplanted to stand at least twelve inches apart.

Mixed, the common type, embracing many colors of this popular flower, per pkt ...........................................5c

SALVIA.

(Flowering Sage.)

The well-known Scarlet Sage is a handsome flowering plant of branching bush-like growth, two and a half feet in height. Seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills early in spring when the trees are well out in leaf. Young plants should be thinned out to stand ten to twelve inches apart. To have Salvias Splendens in bloom early in summer, the seed should be sown in March in boxes of light, rich soil, placed in a warm, sunny window, and when the young plants are well started they should be set in pots and kept growing rapidly until the nights are quite warm and trees well out in leaf, when they may be planted in two feet apart in the flower-bed.

Packet ...........................................5c

SCABIOSA—(See Mourning Bride) ...........................................5c

SENSITIVE PLANT.

(Mimosa Pudica.)

The Sensitive Plant affords a good deal of amusement, not only to children, but to those of larger growth, on account of its apparently sensitive leaves, which close up when touched. Seeds should be started under glass. Do not transplant to the open ground until the weather is warm. A plant or two reserved for the house will be an object of interest during the winter. Start a young plant in a pot, and plunge the pot in earth to the rim, removing it to the house in the autumn. Annual. Packet ...........................................8c

SMILAX.

(Myrisiphyllum Asparagusides.)

This is the beautiful Boston Smilax of florists, so highly esteemed for bouquets and floral decorations. It is a vine of rapid climbing growth, with small, glossy, dark green leaves, which succeed in any climate at any time during growth and will sprout again very freely from the roots. It is an evergreen and will grow freely during winter months in pots in a warm, sunny window. When the growth is ripened it produces numerous small, star-like, white flowers, with delightful fragrance, on the under sides of the leaf stalks, which are succeeded by bright red seed-pods. Packet ...........................................5c

“SNAPDRAGON”—(See Antirrhinum).

STOCKS.

(Ten-Weeks Stock.)

The Ten-Weeks or Annual Stock has nearly or quite all the requisites of a perfect flowering plant—good habit, and beautiful flowers of almost every desirable tint. Seeds may be sown in the open ground, hot-bed or cold-frame, but transplanting should be done when the plants
are just out of the seed-leaf. Make the soil deep and rich, as the plants a foot apart. If plants that are not too far advanced are carefully potted in the fall, they will flower finely in winter in a house that is tolerably cool most. For this purpose sow seeds late in the season. Although not a constant bloomer, like Phlox, the flowers endure for a long time, and the side shoots give a succession of blooms when the plant can obtain a needed supply of moisture.

**LARGEST FLOWERING—Mixed.**

Packet ........................................ 10c

**SNOwLACE (Forcing)—This variety of Dwarf Variflower-leaved. Large-flower Stock is the earliest white, and one of the earliest of all Ten-weeks Stocks. Admirably adapted for forcing. The snow-white flowers are uncommonly large and double. Seed produces about 60 per cent of double-flowering plants.**

Packet ........................................ 10c

**PERPETUAL (Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Anne)—Pure white. Plants of robust growth and branching habit. If sown early, commences blooming in June and continues until frost, producing flowers in September and October, when other varieties have faded. Fine for cutting.**

Packet ........................................ 10c

**BROMPTON STOCK.**

Both plant and flowers are larger than the Annual Stock, and the spikes longer and broader. The Brompton Stock cannot survive our winters, but plants can be removed to the house in the fall, where they will thrive well if not kept too hot and dry. In spring they can be transferred to the garden. Biennial.

Best mixed colors, pkt........................................ 10c

**DOUBLE FLOWERED SUNFLOWERS.**

**MANY FLOWERING DOUBLE** (Helianthus fl. pl. multiflora)—A truly grand double-flowered variety. The hard-seeded flowers are produced singly on short, stiff stems springing from the axil of each leaf, from base to summit. The stalks average four feet in height and are crowned by a quite large and very double flower from six to eight inches in diameter. The smaller flowers on the side shoots are equally as double and full centered, arising from three to four inches in diameter. Plants should stand at some little distance apart in order to show their many-flowered feature. In no other variety are the flowers produced from ground to top in such a uniform manner and produce numbers. Bearing so many flower-heads to each plant, they yield a large supply of seed, which is excellent for feeding to poultry.

1 per pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; 1/2 lb, 30c.

**GLOSUBUS FISTULOSUS**—Plants of strong growth, surmounted by large, very double, bright yellow flowers, with deep, full centers.

Per pkt ........................................ 5c

**RUSSIAN HEADS**—Get as large as 12 and 14 inches.

Large pkt ........................................ 5c

**MINIATURE**

Packet ........................................ 5c

**SWEET WILLIAM.**

(Dianthus Barbatus.)

Beautiful, free-flowering perennials, blooming early the second spring. The plants when in flower are eighteen inches in height and produce large clusters of brilliantly colored, fragrant flowers on stout, stiff stems. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills early in spring. When well started, thin out or transplant to stand eight inches or more apart in the row. The young plants are of close, compact growth, with rich, dark green foliage, and make excellent borders. They succeed best if planted in good, rich, well-drained soil, and flower with the greatest profusion early in spring. Flowers last quite a long time and are highly desirable for cutting, being finer than single, stiff stems.

Pure white, black, pkt........................................ 5c

Single, mixed, pkt........................................ 5c

Double, mixed, extra, pkt.................................... 10c

**TREE CYPRESS.**

(Ipomopsis.)

**ELEGANS—Mixed.**

Packet ........................................ 10c

**TARCHIELS—(See Marigold.)**

**TEN WEEKS STOCK—(See Stocks.)**

**ASPARGUS FERNS.**

SPRENGERI—This is one of the most rapid-growing plants that we know of, making great pendulous masses of fine, feathery foliage, exceedingly graceful and beautiful, in a very short time. The stems grow several feet in length, and are valuable for use in cut-flower work. Grown in hanging baskets or large pots, it makes one of the most graceful plants imaginable. As a house plant it has no superior, as it withstands the indoor temperature well.

Seeds, dozen ........................................ 25c

**PLUMOSUS NANUS, OR LACE FERN—**Beautiful on account of its light, feathery growth, which very much resembles lace. The graceful dark green foliage surpasses the Maiden Hair Fern in delicacy of texture. Splendid as a pot plant and for decorative purposes.

Seeds, dozen ........................................ 25c

**VERBENA.**

Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbena, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start seed in the house or under glass early in the spring, and transplant after three or four inches of growth. Good, healthy plants can be produced from seed as rapidly as almost any tender annual. They flower in July, and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frost.

**AURICULA FLOWERED OR WHITE EYED—Mixed colors.**

Packet ........................................ 5c

**STRIPE—Excellent flowers, with Carnation like stripes.**

Packet ........................................ 5c

**SCARLET—Brightest scarlet. Quite true.**

Packet ........................................ 5c

**PURE WHITE—Quite true from seed.**

Packet ........................................ 5c

**PURPLE SHINE VIOLET—With large white center.**

Packet ........................................ 5c

**VERBENA HYBRIDA—Extra large flowers, fine mixed colors, choice seed, saved only from the most beautiful named flowers.**

Mixed colors, pkt........................................ 10c

**VELVET FLOWER—(See Salpiglossis).**

**VINCA.**

(Madagascar Periwinkle.)

The Vinca are among our most satisfactory bedding plants; they are very ornamental, and bloom freely from early summer until destroyed by frost. In the fall they can be potted for the house, and kept in bloom through the winter. Seeds can be started in the window or under glass. They are raised for planting in the parks in the following manner: Seeds are sown the last of March in "flats" or shallow boxes, and placed in a hot-bed. When seedlings are large enough they are transplanted into other flats and grown along in the hot-bed until the middle of May and then hardened off. About June 1st they are planted out about one foot apart in the beds where they are to bloom. Seed sown in
cold-frame from the 1st to 15th of April will also give good plants in time for setting out. Annual.

ROSEA—Rose.
Packet ........................................... 5c

ROSEA ALBA—White, red eye.
Packet ........................................... 5c

ROSEA NOVA SPECIES—White.
Packet ........................................... 6c

Mixed varieties, pkt. ......................... 8c

VIOLETS.

VIOLA ODORATA is the well-known English Violet, a free-flowering hardy perennial. May be grown from seed, though somewhat slow in germinating. Succeeds best in a partially shaded, moist place.

VIOLA ODORATA SEMPERFLORENS—Deep violet blue, and deliciously fragrant.
Packet ........................................... 10c

THE CZAR—Blue and white, sweet scented.
Packet ........................................... 10c

WALLFLOWER.
(Cericanthus Cheri.)

A handsome, popular plant, with massive spikes of fragrant flowers. Hardy perennial; 2 feet.

WALLFLOWER—Double mixed.
Yellow, brown, and purple flowers, pkt. 10c
Single mixed; showy colors, pkt. ........ 6c

WILD CUCUMBER VINE.
The quickest annual climber for arbors, trellis, fences, etc., known. Makes the most mosaic covering. Never suffers from the heat, but continues its fresh and lively green color, and what is of prime importance, hardly affected by warm or cold, hot or dry weather, and is never infested by insects. Profuse in bloom. It will sow itself every year, and comes up in the same place. Sure to please you.
Packet ........................................... 3c

WISTARIA.

CHINENSIS—Blue.
Seeds, dozen .................................... 25c

ZINNIA.
The Zinnia is a large, free-growing annual, and will always be popular. Flowers all summer, making the most brilliant display possible. Makes an excellent border or summer hedge, and for this purpose set plants twelve to fifteen inches apart. Seeds germinate freely, and young plants can be moved as easily as cabbage plants.

TALL DOUBLE—Eight separate colors, lilac, purple crimson, scarlet, rose, orange, yellow, white.
Packets ........................................... 5c
Choice mixed, pkt. ............................. 5c

STRIPED ZEBRA—A superb strain of this very popular flower, the petals being distinctly striped. They run through all shades known to the Zinnia, such as orange, crimson, pink, yellow, rose, violet and white.
Packets ........................................... 5c

POMPON—Dwarf, flowers very double.
Packets ........................................... 5c

COMMON ANNUALS.

Tall, mixed, for open ground, pkt. ........ 5c
Semi-dwarf, mixed, for open ground, pkt. 5c
Dwarf, mixed, for open ground, pkt. .... 5c

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE—
Packets ........................................... 5c

We have also about six hundred odd varieties in special and separate colors and shadings of flower seeds (those already catalogued and some that are not), for which we have not space in this catalogue. We have the largest variety in this country, so if you do not find herein just what you want, send us your order, with description.

To Make Indian Baskets

Is now taught in nearly all schools and kindergartens, and is also practiced in many homes as a pastime or as a source of revenue. These baskets are made of Raphia in the natural color and dyed. We are headquarters on this and can furnish it in any quantity, and in ten different colors.

HOW TO MAKE BASKETS is fully described and illustrated in these five books:

BASKET MAKING—HOW TO DO IT; a very instructive primary work; just the thing for the beginner; shows every stitch; by Art Craft Institute, illustrated; price, only 25 cents.


HOW TO MAKE BASKETS is the title of a very instructive work, by Mary White, bound in cloth, 194 pages, illustrated, price $1.00.

RAPHIA.

NATURAL, per bunch (about 3 ounces), price $0.10 per pound, price $0.25
five pounds for ........................................... 1.00

COLORED, per bunch (about 2 ounces), price ........................................... 10 per pound, price ........................................... .75

MIXED COLORS, per bunch ........................................... 40
If by mail, add 2c per oz. or 16c per lb. for postage.

REEDS (HATTAN).

No. Oz. 1/4-lb lb No. Oz. 1/4-lb lb
1 0.10 .05 .25 5 0.05 .08 .20
2 0.08 .03 .10 4 0.04 .06 .15 .25
3 0.07 .02 .07 8 0.04 .04 .13 .45
4 0.06 .02 .06 .50

If by mail, add 2c per oz., or 5c per 1/4-lb., or 16c per lb. for postage. Samples of Raphia and Reeds on application.

NEEDLES, for Raphia work, 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents.
GARDENERS’ TOOLS AND SUPPLIES.

Butler Steel Hand Cart.

Price Complete as above, $8.00.

Square Shovel. D handle. best quality steel. $1.25. Ordinary grade 80c.

Steel Spade. D handle, best quality, $1.25. Ordinary grade 80c.

Round Point Shovel. Long handle. $1.25.

Round Point Shovel. D handle, best quality steel. $1.25.

Trowel Shaped Hoe. 40c.

Potato Hoe. 4 pronged 40c.

Otis Olsson Wooden Rake. 23 teeth. 80c.

Steel Row Garden Rake. The best rake; does not break in middle; 11 teeth, 75c; 15 teeth, 80c.

Reversible Steel Lawn Rake. Heavily tempered steel; the arching teeth for leaves and litter, and the opposite side for fine cut grass. 24 teeth closely set in a 21-in. head. Price each, 80c.
FRESH, PURE, TESTED SEEDS

Retail Catalogue

GARDEN SEEDS

Cheap, unreliable Seeds are dear as a gift. Don't risk your crop by buying them. Our seeds can be depended on as to growing and quality.

OUR MOTTO: Best Varieties, Purest Stocks, Highest Tests, Strongest Vitality, Not Lowest but Honest Prices.
VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong healthy plants thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being one foot from the edge and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface.

Conover Colossal. The most approved and standard sort; large........................................ $05 $10 $15 $50
Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green asparagus; early...................................... 05 10 20 60
Columbian Mammoth White. Choice variety; stalks white; good quality................. 05 10 25 75

Fine two-year roots of the above four varieties, $1.00 per 100, $6.50 per 1000.

ARTICHOKE

CULTURE—Deep rich sandy loam with plenty of well rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable and easily grown, thriving in any situation, providing the heads are cut off and used as they get ready.

French Globe. The standard and best variety 5c $0.25 $0.75 $3.00
Jerusalem Artichoke. Tubers only; used for pickling and stock.................. $0 60 $1 00 $2 00

BEET

Ready for table use in 40 to 60 days.

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin to from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

Extra Early Egyptian. Very early and of dark blood color, rather flat in shape........................................ $05 $10 $20 $60
Extra Early Eclipse. Very early; round rooted and dark red; one of the very best........................................... 05 10 20 60
Lenz Extra Early Turnip. A large small top round beet; fine strain; one better........................................... 05 10 20 60
Dewey Early. Of fine form, flavor, and good for market.................. 05 10 20 60
Bastian. A very early light colored turnip beet; fine market variety ........................................... 05 10 20 90

Edmand Blood Turnip. A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality........................................... 05 10 20 60
Early Turnip Bassano. Grows to a large size; tops large; flesh pink, zoned with white; very sweet........................................... 05 10 20 60
Swiss Chard or Silver. Cultivated for its leaves; mid rib stewed and served as asparagus, the rest served as spinach........................................... 05 10 20 60
Early Blood Turnip. Dark red and of fine flavor; productive; standard sort................... 05 10 20 60
Half Long Blood. Fine dark strain; distinct variety; smooth and handsome................ 05 10 20 60
Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety; dark red; tender and sweet..................... 05 10 20 60
BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

CULTURE—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and sub-soil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow May or June, at a distance of two or six inches apart, and thin to eight inches in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 pounds. Complete manure, 200 pounds bone flour and 400 pounds salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases should be replaced by about six inches of either salt hay, straw, seaweed, or even corn stalks. Let this covering be displaced by the wind; a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order.

Sow from four to five pounds per acre.

Prices for large quantities on application.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain. The largest and finest roots. $0.05  $0.10  $0.15  $0.35

Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort. 0.05  0.10  0.15  0.35

Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sort. Hardy, vigorous. 0.05  0.10  0.15  0.35

Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive; tops small roots large. 0.05  0.10  0.15  0.35

Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe: productive as for stock feeding. 0.05  0.10  0.15  0.35

Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing beet. 0.05  0.10  0.15  0.35

Klein Wanzleben. Larger than Vilmorin. Good sugar beet. Very hardy. 0.05  0.10  0.15  0.35

BEANS

As a farinacious food for man, the bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality or flavor. The rearing of a really dwarf form of the Lima Bean is one of the greatest recent advances.

DWARF WAX BEANS Ready for use in 35 to 45 days.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>pkt</th>
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DWARF, OR SNAP BEAN—Green Podded—Ready for use in 30 to 40 days.

**Culture**—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. How well in dry weather to keep down the weeds Sow every two weeks for a succession.

**Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.** This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine. The advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. Pods are stringless—absolutely so—the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems: enormously productive. **$5 20 $75 $50**

**Best of All.** Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods. **$5 20 $75 $450**

**Boston Favorite.** (Large Goddard). Red podded Dwarf Horticultural. **$5 20 $75 $400**

**Extra Early Red Valentine.** Early strain of this popular round pod bean, nothing superior to this in Snaps among the green podded sorts; many prefer to Wax varieties **$5 20 $75 $500**

**Early Mohawk.** Long, flat and straight pods; very hard. **$5 20 $75 $450**

**Early China Red Eye.** Early and continues long in bearing; fine shell bean. **$5 20 $75 $450**

**Round, Early Yellow Six Weeks.** Resembles the Mohawk, save in color; flat pods; a popular variety. **$5 20 $75 $450**

**Long Yellow Six Weeks.** Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality. **$5 20 $75 $450**

**Dwarf Horticultural.** Late and productive; fine either shellled or green. **$5 20 $75 $450**

**Low's Champion.** A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large green flat pods **$5 20 $75 $450**

**Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.** Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod. **$5 20 $75 $400**

**Prolific Tree.** (Navy). The most prolific bean known; bean not large, but fine shape; cooks easy. (See page 5 for cut of it.) **$5 20 $75 $400**

**Mexican.** (Navy). Very productive; white sort. **$5 20 $75 $300**

**Boston Small Pea.** Small, round and handsome. **$5 20 $75 $300**

**White Navy or Pea Bean.** Seed white; nearly round. **$5 20 $75 $300**

**White Kidney or Royal Dwarf.** Fine winter shell bean. **$5 20 $75 $300**

**White Valentine.** Very early, tender; entirely stringless. **$5 20 $75 $300**

---

**DWARF LIMAS—Ready for use in 30 to 75 days.**

**Burpee Bush Lima.** A bush form of the large Pole Lima, the beans being large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive and its dwarf character is well established. **$5 20 $75 $700**

**Henderson's Bush Lima or Sieva.** Productive; very early. **$5 20 $75 $600**

**Jackson's Wonder.** Immensely productive; may be used as a shell bean or snap bean; broad, flat pods, variegated bean. **$5 20 $75 $600**

---

**POLE OR RUNNING LIMAS—Ready for use in 70 to 90 days.**

**Culture**—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant one hundred hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the centre of the hills before putting in the seed.

**Large White Lima.** Largely grown and highly esteemed. **$5 20 $75 $600**

**King of the Garden Lima.** Large in pod and bean; productive. **$5 20 $75 $600**

**Dreer Lima.** Thick and of fine quality; early variety. **$5 20 $75 $600**

**Early Jersey Lima.** A few days earlier in maturity than the large Lima. **$5 20 $75 $600**

**Horticultural Lima.** A cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima; it matures much earlier than the Lima. **$5 20 $75 $600**
POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy; excellent either as snap or shell bean

$0 05 $0 20 $0 35 $2 00 $7 00

Speckled Cut-Short or Corn Hill. Used for planting among corn, one of the best

$0 05 $0 20 $0 35 $2 00 $7 00

Dutch Case Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled;

$0 05 $0 20 $0 35 $2 00 $7 00

Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer of good quality

$0 05 $0 20 $0 35 $2 00 $7 00

Scarlet Runner. A popular English Pole Bean; very ornamental

$0 05 $0 20 $0 35 $2 00 $7 00

White Crease Back. Long, round, stringless pod; fleshy and tender

$0 05 $0 20 $0 35 $2 00 $7 00

White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white

$0 05 $0 20 $0 35 $2 00 $7 00

Kentucky Wonder. (Old Homest'd). Pods green, very long, very prolific

$0 05 $0 20 $0 35 $2 00 $7 00

GOLDEN CLUSTER.

Golden Andalusia, (New). Most productive of all the pole varieties; beans pure white, round

$0 05 $0 20 $0 35 $2 00 $7 00

Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster, Early, productive; golden wax pods six to eight inches long

$0 05 $0 20 $0 35 $2 00 $7 00

Tall Sioux. Immensely productive; large, round, beautiful bean; white with yellow spots; one of the very best pole

$0 05 $0 20 $0 35 $1 75 $6 00

Lazy Wife. Great favorite; pod from four to six inches long, stringless, richbuttery flavor; beans are white and make a fine shell bean; pods remain green and tender long

$0 05 $0 20 $0 35 $2 00 $7 00

BOROCCOLI

Culture—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage in rich soil. Use the same remedy for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country.

pkt Per oz. 1/2 lb. Per lb.

Early White Cape, Best flavor; very hardy; small

$0 05 $0 30 $1 00 $3 50

Early Walcheren, Late variety

$0 05 $0 40 $1 25 $4 00

Early Purple Cape, The very best; large

$0 05 $0 30 $1 00 $3 50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Cultivation—Sow in May in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sort which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest cauliflower, and are equally as good.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improved Half Dwarf</th>
<th>The very best and surest strain</th>
<th>$10</th>
<th>$10</th>
<th>$20</th>
<th>$20</th>
<th>$60</th>
<th>$60</th>
<th>$120</th>
<th>$120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved Dwarf</td>
<td>Compact heads of fine quality</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CARROT

Ready for table in 60 to 80 days.

Cultivation—Sow as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until latter part of July. For main crop sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop to six or seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>French Early Forcing</th>
<th>Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames</th>
<th>$0.50</th>
<th>$0.50</th>
<th>$1.00</th>
<th>$1.00</th>
<th>$2.00</th>
<th>$2.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Horn</td>
<td>Very early variety; small root; excellent flavor</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-Long Stump Rooted, Chantenay Strain</td>
<td>Style of Nantes, broader shoulder</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan</td>
<td>Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-Long Danvers</td>
<td>Thick, of good quality and exceedingly productive</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imp. Long Orange</td>
<td>Best for stock feeding, but good for late summer or winter use</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxheart or Half-Long Guerande</td>
<td>This is one of the most valuable of recent introductions either for family or market; most beautiful shape and rich orange color</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large White Belgian</td>
<td>Very large; excellent stock carrot</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Yellow Belgian</td>
<td>Very large; excellent stock carrot</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHERVIL

Cultivation—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in well prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

| Curled | The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as parsley | $0.05 | $0.15 | $0.30 | $1.00 |

CHICORY

Chicory is cultivated chiefly for its roots, which are dried, and used as a substitute or flavoring ingredient for coffee. The leaves, when blanched, are also esteemed as a salad. Cultivate as recommended for carrots.

| Long Rooted Madgeburg | Roots are the Chicory of commerce | $0.05 | $0.10 | $0.25 | $0.75 |
CABBAGE

Ready for use in 75 to 120

We carry the finest strains of American Long Island grown cabbage seed. Market gardeners
can depend on plants from our seed heading.

Culture—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an
abundance of stable or Thornburn’s Complete Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow
in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be
fit to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to
the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way
and from twelve to fifteen inches the other, according to the variety. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in
May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a
horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of cabbage and cauliflower an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water, then take
a short handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient unless
the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the cauliflower or cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea from attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as
they appear above the ground.

**Premium Late Flat Dutch.**

**Sure Head.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>½ lb</th>
<th>lb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etampes</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early York</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Jersey Wakefield</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Winnigstadt</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Dwarf Savoy</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Flat Dutch</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson’s Early Summer</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson Succession</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filder Kraut</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fottler Brunswick</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonemason Drumhead</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium Late Flat Dutch</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Luxemburg</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mam. Rock Red</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Dutch</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollander</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genuine Sure-Head</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAULIFLOWER

Ready for use in 90 to 120 days

CULTURE—This is the same as for cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for cabbage. To destroy the cauliflower maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

EARLY SNOWBALL.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine................................................ $ 05 $ 06 $ 1 50
Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Finest strain ............................................................... 05 75 3 00
Henderson's Early Snowball. Without doubt the best of the cauliflowers; our seed is of the very finest strain, grown specially for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine solid head; don't buy cheap cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much............................................................. 05 75 8 00
Half Early Paris or Nonpareil. Popular early white ........................................... 05 25 2 00

COLLARDS

CULTURE—Sow seed as for cabbage in June; July and August for succession; transplant when one month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often.

Georgia Grown, or Southern ......................................................................................... $ 05 $ 06 $ 0 50

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS

CULTURE—Sow during August or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in slightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before winter cover thinly with straw or leaves.

Large Seeded. The best variety for family use; makes delicious salad; used during the winter as substitute for lettuce................................................................. $ 05 $ 06 $ 0 50

CREASE

CULTURE—Sow thickly in shallow drills every two or three weeks. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Water Cress should be sown in damp soil, or if a stream of water can be utilized, it would be much finer. It will also thrive in damp hot beds. Rightly managed its culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with the Water Cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot bed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.
CELEY

Ready for use in 100 to 120 days.

CULTURE—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The bed should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the top of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter for use or sale as required.

The turnip rooted or "Knob" celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pkt</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>1/4 lb</th>
<th>1 lb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improved White Plume.</strong> Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little bank ing up to blanch, very early and extensively grown for market. Per pkt. 10c… $0.05 $0.25 $0.75 $2.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Self Blanching.</strong> A grand solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white. Per pkt. 10c……………… 05 30 80 3 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Giant Pascal.</strong> An easily blanched and fine keeping large sort, of excellent flavor, superior for late use……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………… 05 20 60 1 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Large Ribbed Kalamazoo.** A good half dwarf white solid celery……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………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FIELD CORNS SWEET

In cataloging this branch of our business, we wish to state to our customers and the trade in general the value and importance of procuring not only good varieties of seed corn, but that which is grown in the very heart of the Great Corn Belt, grown in a climate and a soil where it not only develops great vigor of stock, size of ears and richness of kernel, but where there is a climate like ours, which at the right season of the year ripens and preserves it for seed of the highest test.

For a number of years we have given this branch of our business the strictest attention, and by selection year after year of our seed stocks we are able to offer our customers for the coming season varieties of seed corns of the purest strain and truest types that are possible to produce.

Many farmers realize the value of changing seed and securing the best and truest strains and reaping the reward of their wisdom in choice by the yield of their acres. Still there are those who wait for their neighbors to get the seed first, and put off buying good seed until the next year. This plan was all right before the flood when men lived hundreds of years, but all should realize that it's too slow for this advanced age. Get good seed this year and improve it still more next. The farmer is the basis of the real wealth of our country. An increase of from one to five bushels of corn per acre means millions in money to the farmers of Iowa and surrounding states.

At the rate of $1.25 per bushel for seed corn it costs only about 25¢ per acre to plant your field with purest strains of good, vital seed.

We do not boast as some people do that to procure pure seed of certain varieties and kinds you must of necessity get it through us, but we do pride ourselves in stating to you that the varieties we have described in this catalogue are not only of the purest strains, the highest developed types, but grow in the finest climate on earth for curing and ripening the corn for seed. What is true of the autumn season for curing field seed is also of still greater value in curing and ripening for seed the different varieties of sweet or sugar corn. The great amount of saccharine matter in this corn makes it often, in damp and foggy climates, hard to cure, even by kiln drying, and then it seldom ever tests over 75 per cent. to grow, whilst here in our rich autumn sunshine, where fogs are seldom or never seen at that season, this corn ripens and cures to perfection and will test as much as 95 per cent. nine times out of ten.
SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

CULTURE—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thornburn’s Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of sweet corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

Market gardeners and private planters will do well to consider that our northern grown seed will give them earlier corn than will seed of the same varieties grown farther south. Our seed is thoroughly tested before it leaves our hand.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES
From 55 to 65 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>pkt</th>
<th>1 pt</th>
<th>1 qt</th>
<th>1 pk</th>
<th>1 bu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITE MEXICAN.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Cory, Red Cob.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Cob Cory.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth White Cory.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marblehead.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Adams.</td>
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<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE
From 65 to 80 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<th>1 pt</th>
<th>1 qt</th>
<th>1 pk</th>
<th>1 bu</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Champion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Evergreen.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>05</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>3 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Evergreen.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Mexican.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hickox.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CORN—GENERAL CROP OR LATE VARIETIES
85 to 90 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>pkt</th>
<th>qt</th>
<th>pk</th>
<th>bu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stowell Evergreen</td>
<td>Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties</td>
<td>$ 0.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne Plus Ultra</td>
<td>Small but one of the sweetest sorts grown</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Mammoth</td>
<td>Rank in growth, large ears, rich and sweet</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian</td>
<td>Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Gentleman</td>
<td>Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with larger ears of the same kind of quality</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Fodder Corn</td>
<td>For feeding and ensilage</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHITE MEXICAN
Do you know the marvelous sweetness of the old Black Mexican? You know its taste but dislike its color. Well, we have something finer in every way, superior in sweetness, a pure ivory white color, large as the Minnesota, earlier than the Cory. It was ready for table use this year in 55 days. Originated in Ft. Dodge, Ia. Was placed in our hands for trial and development. We know of nothing its equal for the market gardener. If you want the finest market gardener's corn known, plant White Mexican. We control the entire stock. You cannot get it from anyone but us or our dealers.

“I planted the White Mexican Sweet Corn you sent me. I have been planting sweet corn for 25 to 30 years. This White Mexican is superior to any extra early sweet corn I ever saw. Was ready to eat in 88 days from planting.”
H. B. Smith, Odebolt, Iowa.

FIELD CORN
EARLY VARIETIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>qt</th>
<th>pk</th>
<th>3/4 bu</th>
<th>1 bu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pride of the North</td>
<td>Ripens in about 85 days, yellow dent; one of the best corns for the Dakotas and for replanting</td>
<td>$ 10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duly's Hybrid</td>
<td>Ripens in 90 days; (see this page for fuller description)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Yellow Flint</td>
<td>Eighty-five day corn; a very good corn for the far north:</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Flint</td>
<td>(Old Hominy). Has large, silvery kernels, a very large ear.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LATE VARIETIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>qt</th>
<th>pk</th>
<th>3/4 bu</th>
<th>1 bu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa Gold Mine</td>
<td>Now a well known standard corn and still one of the very best; ripens in about 100 days; grain deep rich yellow dent; very small cob, 70 lbs. of ears will shell out 63 to 64 lbs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa Silver Mine</td>
<td>One of the very choicest white corns for the northwest; large, beautiful ears; good sheller, about 100 days</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaning</td>
<td>Yellow dent, red cob, deep plump grains, rich golden color; yields 80 to 100 bushels per acre, about 100 days</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champion White Pearl</td>
<td>A very large, beautiful white dent corn, immense yields, about 100 days</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong's Ea. Rose</td>
<td>Finer yields, beautiful yellow dent.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Beauty</td>
<td>The premier of all wide deep golden shelled corn.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Farmers, Dairymen, Stock Raisers
Try the Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn.

The necessity for green fodder is becoming more apparent each year to all dairymen and stock raisers, and the demand for it is increasing in proportion as the ability of our over-taxured lands to supply sufficient pasture grows less. The best thing for the purpose is our

EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN

This variety is generally acknowledged by our best farmers, dairymen and stock growers, as being better and far superior to what is known as either the brand of ensilage corn, Red Cob Ensilage or Southern White Ensilage, from the fact that it grows to an immense size, making a large, juicy stock, that is so very sweet and nutritious that cattle will eat every part of the stock and leaves with a relish clean to the butt.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn also yields an enormous quantity of leaves, and the stocks are rich in succulent matter—more so than any other variety we are acquainted with.

*For prices see above.

DULY'S HYBRID (95 DAYS)

We can confidently say that this is without doubt the finest and largest yielding. Early corn ever offered in the northwest. Kernels fine golden dent. Yielded with us 75 to 83 bushels per acre. Originated near Sioux City in the Missouri Valley. This may be planted in June and will be out of the way of frost by September 1st. It’s yield is sufficiently large to warrant planting for general crop. The man who plants this last of May to first of June will always have sound corn. This corn is nearly as early as the Pride of the North and will out yield this corn two to one. Largest and longest eared early corn known.

“I have been having corn for thirty years. In that time I planted many varieties; for three years I have planted Duly's Hybrid and found it the best corn I have ever grown. It never gets caught by the frost—always sound and hard and a big yielder. It's the corn sure.”

A. J. Davison.
CUCUMBER

Ready for use in 40 to 60 days.

Culture—For very early, sow seed in hot bed on pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE

Early Russian. Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pkt</th>
<th>oz</th>
<th>¼ lb</th>
<th>1 lb</th>
</tr>
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Early Short Green. (Or Early Frame) Good for pickling; productive

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Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific

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Early White Spine. Early, and good for pickling or table use

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Improved White Spine. Well flavored and of medium size

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Arlington. A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end; the young fruits are unusually crisp and tender, and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by name to be the best for small pickles.

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Evergreen. Very early and prolific; retains its fine deep green color in all stages of growth

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Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles

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Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim

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Giant Pera. Very long and one of the best for table use

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Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive; and of uniform small size

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Nichol's Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort

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Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality

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Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for family table use

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Small Gherkin. Very small burr; used for pickles

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Japan Climbing. Can be grown on trellis

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Westfield Chicsago Pickling. Very popular in Chicago market. Color deep green, medium size, prominent spines

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<th>pkt</th>
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Serpent or Snake. Cucumbers grow curled up like a snake, four to five feet long; quality fair

<table>
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<th>pkt</th>
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Sterling Pickling. An extra fine pickling cucumber, good size

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<th>pkt</th>
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DANDELION

Culture—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the quality which make them desirable as greens. Per pkt 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb 75c; per lb $2.00.

ENDIVE

Culture—Sow in June, July and August, cover lightly, when up thin out to eight inches apart and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>pkt</th>
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Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop

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<th>pkt</th>
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Broad Leaved. A sweet variety, fall and winter

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<th>pkt</th>
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Fennel, Florence or Naples

Culture—Sow in spring in rows sixteen to twenty inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings five or six inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Pkt 5c; oz. 15c; per ¼ lb 40c; per lb $1.50.
EGG PLANT

Culture—Sow in hot beds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots, If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out until the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put in. Set out plants three feet by two.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Long Purple</td>
<td>Of distinct shade and fine quality</td>
<td>$0.05 $0.10 $0.25 $0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Purple</td>
<td>Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple, good</td>
<td>05 25 75 2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved New York Purple</td>
<td>The best, large oval, deep purple; grown more extensively than any other sort</td>
<td>05.35 1.00 3.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LETTUCE

Ready for use in 40 to 60 days.

Lettuce thrives best in rich, moist ground. For the principal early crop sow the seed in September in the open ground. Transplant when large enough into cold frames, and protect the plants during the winter in the same manner as early cabbage. Set the plants out early in April, or sow the seeds in hot beds in February or March, and transplant into a sheltering border with a southern exposure. For successive crops sowing may be made in the open ground as early as the spring opens and continuing until July. Always thin out well or the plants will not be strong. When wanted as a cut salad sow the seeds thickly in rows or broadcast.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cold Frame White Cabbage</td>
<td>For starting in cold frames and setting out in early spring; extensively used by market gardeners</td>
<td>$0.05 $0.10 $0.25 $0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Curled Simpson</td>
<td>A leading early sort; very tender</td>
<td>5 10 25 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Seeded Simpson</td>
<td>A superior variety; large and of light color</td>
<td>5 10 25 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Gathering</td>
<td>Twisted and curled leaves; fine variety, either for early or late sowing</td>
<td>5 10 25 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Prize Head</td>
<td>Bright green, tinged with brownish red, tender, crisp large loose head</td>
<td>5 10 25 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Cream Butter</td>
<td>Round, solid heads, medium green, good size; compact; rich buttery taste</td>
<td>5 10 25 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Curled Silesia</td>
<td>An early, erect growing, clustering variety, which may be sown very thick and cut while the plants are very young, at which time they are exceedingly tender, sweet and well flavored; color light green</td>
<td>5 10 25 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennisball White Seed</td>
<td>A well known forcing variety</td>
<td>5 10 25 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennisball Black Seed</td>
<td>Forms close, hard heads; good for forcing</td>
<td>5 10 25 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Summer Cabbage</td>
<td>Close heads, of good size; fine for summer</td>
<td>5 10 25 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salamander Head</td>
<td>Fine compact heads, which resist summer heat admirably; is very popular in some sections</td>
<td>5 10 25 75</td>
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LETTUCE—CONTINUED

Grand Rapids Forcing. Large tender heads, one of the best for early forcing... $0.05 $0.10 $0.25 $0.75
Dcacon. A large solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer......................... 5 lb 25 75
Improved Hanson. Very large and solid, sweet, crisp and tender; withstands the hot sun well.................................................. 5 lb 10 25 75
Denver Market. An early variety for forcing on open ground; large solid head, the leaves are beautifully marked and blistered, very crisp and tender........ 5 lb 10 25 75
Paris White Cos. Fine if sown very early, requires tying up to blanch........ 5 lb 10 25 75

KALE OR BORECOLE

Culture—Cultivated and grown exactly like cabbage. Sow early in the spring in a hot bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started grown this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above) as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched, either under large piles or by banking up with sand. The mid-ribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like asparagus and usually served with drawn butter
Ex. Curled Dwarf German Greens. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain $0.05 $0.10 $0.25 $0.50
Curled Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above; late variety........ 0.05 0.20 0.75

KOHLRABI

Culture—This is an excellent vegetable and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once: being tough when old. They are cooked the same as turnips, and, when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and palatable.
Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball......................... $0.05 $0.20 $0.50 $1.00
Early Purple Vienna. Very good sort..................................................... 0.05 0.25 0.75 2.50

LEEK

Culture—Sow very early in the spring in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high transplant them in rows seven inches apart and as deep as possible; but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.
Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive...................................... $0.05 $0.20 $0.50 $1.00
Musselburg. A large standard sort; remains long in good condition...... 0.05 0.20 0.50 1.00
Large Carentan. A superior variety with distinct and dark colored leaves; stout in habit and hardy 0.05 0.20 0.50 1.00

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Culture—Mushrooms may be grown in cells, under benches of green houses or in sheds wherever the temperature of fifty degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix to an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed the required size. Three or four foot wide, eight inches deep and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days; and as soon as the heat subsides to ninety degrees make holes in the bed about a foot a part each way, into which put pieces of spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given that it be at a temperature of about one hundred degrees.
English Spawn.................................................................................. 20 cts per lb., 6 lbs. for $1.00
CULTURE—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime or even dry road dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hot beds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frame or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

Golden Netted Gem. Very early, small and of fine flavor; green flesh......................................................... $0.05  $0.10  $0.20  $0.60
The Surprise. Early, oblong with rich orange flesh of good quality................................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60
White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin................................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60
Jenny Lind. Small but very early and of good quality; green flesh................................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60
Green Nutmeg. Named from its shape, green flesh, sweet, good for main crop; early................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60

Late Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety................................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60

Extra Early Hackensack. Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack; very early................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60
Osage. Coconut shaped, yellow flesh, light green, netted skin, good quality; intermediate................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60
Bay View. Very prolific and of great size; oblong, green flesh, late................................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60

Skillman Netted. Very early, oval in shape, flesh deep green, sweet and delicious................................................... 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60
Orange Christian. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet and very early.................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60

The Banquet. Beautifully netted medium sized flesh rich salmon fine quality.................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60
Delmonico. Oval, deeply netted, large size, orange flesh................................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60

Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality, intermediate................................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60

Netted Beauty. Extra early, densely netted; flesh pale green................................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60

Emerald Gem. Small, extra early; smooth ribbed, dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate, very sweet.................... 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60

Green Montreal. Large, round, netted, flesh thick and light green; late.................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60
Long Yellow Cantcloup. Yellow flesh, well adapted for the north; late.................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60
Banana Citron. Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed, of indifferent quality; late.................................................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60
Mango Melon or "Vine Orange." (Also called "Vegetable Peach"), size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh; besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg Plant when partly ripe.................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60
Pineapple. Medium sized, oval shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick; delicate and exceedingly high flavored; intermediate.................. 0.05  0.10  0.20  0.60
MELON—MUSK—CONCLUDED

Shumway's Giant. Very large, cream yellow, very distinct, salmon colored flesh, sweet and luscious ................................................................. $ 05 $ 10 $ 20 $ 60
Rocky Ford. This is the most popular of the basket melons; oval, light ribbed, densely covered with course netting, flesh thick, green and white, highly flavored ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Paul Rose or Tetofsy. Unsurpassed in quality, unexcelled for shipping, flesh firm, rich orange color, covered with dense netting, not ribbed ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Princess. Salmon fleshed. very distinct, nearly round, dark green, netted, sweet and luscious ................................................................. 05 10 20 60

MELON—WATER

Ready for use in 60 to 90 days

CULTURE—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted eight or ten feet apart, according to variety.

Hungarian Honey. A very early sort from Hungary; fine for northern latitudes, perfectly round, flesh brilliant red, seeds very small ................................................................. $ 05 $ 10 $ 20 $ 60
Gray Monarch or Long Light Icing. Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine, late ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh, of fine quality and a good shipper, intermediate ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Stoke's Extra Early. A distinct melon, earliest of all, nearly round, dark green skinned, delicious sugar flavor, seed small, one of the best for the north ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Mountain Sweet. Large oval variety, green rind, flesh scarlet, sweet and delicious for home garden ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Sweethart. One of the best early shipping melons; fruit large, oval, mottled, light green, flesh bright red, firm, melting and sweet ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Melver's Sugar. Resembles the Rattlesnake but is very much superior, fine shipper ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
The Boss. Oblong, dark green, flesh deep scarlet, thin rind, intermediate ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Dark Icing. Solid, with dark thin green skin; of superior quality, white seed, early ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Light Icing. Round; pink flesh, of fine quality ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large, late; red flesh, good shipper ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Peerless or Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh, good home melon ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Phinney's Early. Early and of fine quality; red flesh, fine for the north ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Volga. Pale green skin and flesh; late ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Dixie. A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid flesh red, intermediate ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Kentucky Wonder. Oblong; dark green skin, scarlet flesh ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Seminole. Very large; quality first rate, intermediate ................................................................. 05 10 20 60
Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy, skin marked regularly; excellent quality, early...
**MELON—WATER—CONCLUDED**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>1/4 lb</th>
<th>1 lb</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Spanish</td>
<td>Large, roundish, nearly black, dark red flesh; early</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Mountain</td>
<td>An old and reliable sort; flesh red, late</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida Favorite</td>
<td>A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake, intermediate</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Rattlesnake</td>
<td>Oblong, dark and Striped; bright red flesh, late</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citron</td>
<td>Round and handsome, for preserving; late</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cole's Early</td>
<td>Very early, very sweet, fine home melon</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keckley's Sweet</td>
<td>Oblong, rich dark green, flesh bright scarlet, very sweet</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Boulder</td>
<td>Nearly round, very large, black green, fine shipper</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Diamond</td>
<td>Very fine color, good shipper</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones' Jumbo</td>
<td>Very large, fine green color, meat deep red, fine shipper</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Jones</td>
<td>Early, large round, fine flavor, fine shipper</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fordhook Early</td>
<td>An extra early, of extra fine flavor, and large size, color a uniform green</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MARTYNA**

For Pickles

**CULTURE**—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot bed and the seedling afterward transplanted. Both varieties are productive and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seed for Pickles</th>
<th>pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>1/4 lb</th>
<th>1 lb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proboscidea</td>
<td></td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$2  50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUSTARD**

**CULTURE**—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during the winter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seed for Mustard</th>
<th>pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>1/4 lb</th>
<th>1 lb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>These seeds form the mustard of commerce</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White London</td>
<td>Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Southern Curled</td>
<td>Very large leaves</td>
<td>$05</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NASTURTUM**

**CULTURE**—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used for flavoring pickles or as a substitute for capers.

| Variety          | Seed for Nasturtium                                                           | pkt. | oz. | 1/4 lb | 1 lb |
|------------------|                                                                                | $05  | $15 | $40    | $2 5 |

**OKRA OR GOMBO**

**CULTURE**—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hot bed and transplanted.

| Variety          | Seed for Okra or Gombo                                                        | pkt. | oz. | 1/4 lb | 1 lb |
|------------------|                                                                                | $05  | $10 | $25    | $60  |

**ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.**

**CULTURE**—Onion sets and tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches and four inches in the rows. They must have high culture for the best results. These last are best for early use and where onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seed for Onion Sets, Tops, Etc.</th>
<th>pt.</th>
<th>qt.</th>
<th>pk.</th>
<th>bu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Onion Sets, Bottom</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Onion Sets, Bottom</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Onion Sets, Bottom</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Potato Onions</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>I 25</td>
<td>I 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Potato Onions</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>I 25</td>
<td>I 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top or Button Onions</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>I 100</td>
<td>3 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ONION

Ripens in 65 to 120 days

Cultures—Sow in rich sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>pkt. oz.</th>
<th>1/4 lb</th>
<th>1 lb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Barletta.</td>
<td>A small white Italian sort; the earliest of all, fine for pickling.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Queen.</td>
<td>Very early small white sort, the best for pickling.</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large White Portugal.</td>
<td>Standard sort, flat.</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant White Tripoli.</td>
<td>Very large white.</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Flat Bermuda.</td>
<td>Very early.</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Red Flat.</td>
<td>Color of the Wethersfield; very early.</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Red Globe.</td>
<td>Southport strain, one of the best reds, good keeper.</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Red Wethersfield.</td>
<td>Half early, and a good keeper; standard sort.</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Rocco, Light Red.</td>
<td>Productive and mild; of very large size.</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Rocco, Yellow.</td>
<td>Same as above save in color.</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mammoth Silver King. Very large, white skin and flesh, mild flavor, flat shape; frequently weighs three pounds. 0.05 0.20 0.50

Australian Brown. The Great Set Onion. A grand new onion from Australia. This is a truly remarkable variety, remarkable in three ways:
First, they ripen extremely early; second, they keep almost indefinitely, much longer than will any other onion; third, they never make any thick necks or scullions. These points are alone sufficient to insure its popularity, but in addition, the onion is of unusually fine quality and very attractive appearance. This onion has kept perfectly sound till the next crop was grown, so that sound onions grown in two successive seasons have been placed side by side.

10
PEAS

Ready for the Table in 50 to 70 Days

Cultures—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light dry soil, not over rich, suits the pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin) and four inches deep. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in peas are caused by the Pea Weevil, *Bruchus pisi*.

This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods and the larvae, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.

Peas marked thus (*) are wrinkled.

*Gradus.* A new English variety of the wrinkled peas; it is very hardy, so much so that, unlike most of its type, it can be planted extremely early; the vine grows about 2½ feet high, is vigorous and very productive; the pods are large and well filled with good sized peas, seven to nine usually in a pod. The Gradus is the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation and one of the most delicious in quality.......................................................... $ 5 $ 10 $ 50 $ 40 $ 12 00

*Nott's Excelsior.* The best Early Wrinkled Pea sold.

GRADUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pkt</th>
<th>pt.</th>
<th>qt.</th>
<th>½ bu.</th>
<th>1 bu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTRA EARLY PEAS

*Nott's Excelsior.* The finest Dwarf Wrinkled Extra Early variety.......................................................... 34 5 20 35 25 8 00

Rural New Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening............................................................................. 2½ 5 20 35 1 50 5 50

First and Best. Early, resembling Rural New Yorker.......................................................................................... 2½ 5 20 35 1 50 5 50

Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas, quite productive.................................................................................. 2½ 5 20 35 1 50 5 50

*Alpha.* An extra early wrinkled pea; sow thick................................................................................................. 34 5 20 35 1 50 5 50

*American Wonder.* Nearly as early as Alaska, good yielder, extra quality............................................................. 34 5 20 35 2 25 8 00

*Little Gem.* McLain's very desirable early pea, great producer, good quality....................................................... 1½ 5 20 35 2 00 7 00

*Premium Gem.* Earlier than Little Gem, better quality, great producer............................................................... 1½ 5 20 35 2 00 7 00

Extra Early Tom Thumb. Well known old variety............................................................................................ 34 5 20 35 1 75 7 00
EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS

**Hght. in. ft.** | **pkt** | **pt.** | **qt.** | **pk.** | **bu.**
---|---|---|---|---|---
*McLain Advance.* A fine standard sort of excellent quality | 2½ | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $6.00
*Horseford Market Garden.* On the style of Advance; very prolific | 2½ | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $6.00
*Everbearing.* Long pods and large peas; sow thin | 2½ | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $6.00
*Abundance Bliss.* Medium early, very fine | 1½ | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $6.00
*Telephone.* Very valuable, vigorous grower, pods large, peas sweet and tender | 4 | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $5.50

**LATE PEAS**

**Champion of England.* A well known standard variety; sow thick | 5 | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $5.00
*Heroine.* Large full pods, enormously productive | 2½ | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $6.00
*Yorkshire Hero.* A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin | 2½ | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $5.00
Melting Sugar. One of the best edible pod sorts | 4 | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $7.00
Mammoth Sugar. Gray seed, Immense, edible pod | 5 | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $5.00
Tall Sugar. White seed, edible pod | 5 | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $7.00
*Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar.* Large well filled pods; very productive | 1½ | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $7.00
*Stratagem.* The finest second early, vigorous and productive, eight to ten large peas in pod, unsurpassed in quality | 2 to 3 | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $6.00
Marrowfat, Black-Eyed. The best Marrowfat | 4 | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $0.00
Marrowfat, White. An old standard sort, quality inferior, great yielder | 4 to 5 | $0.05 | $0.20 | $0.35 | $1.75 | $0.00

**PEPPER**

Culture—Sow in hot beds in March, and when the soil has become warm set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows, hoe frequently and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in pots.

**pkt** | **oz.** | **½ lb.** | **lb.**
---|---|---|---
Sweet Golden Queen. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor | $5 | $25 | $75 | $2 | $25
Ruby King. Beautiful bright red large fruit, mild, one of the best; fine for pickles | 5 | 25 | 75 | 2 | 25
Large Squash. Productive, much used for pickles | 5 | 25 | 75 | 2 | 25
Long Red Cayenne. Bright red, very productive | 5 | 25 | 75 | 2 | 25
Large Bell (or Bull Nose). Large and mild, excellent for pickling | 5 | 25 | 75 | 2 | 25
Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored, fine flavor | 5 | 25 | 75 | 3 | 00
Red Cherry. Cherry shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used | 5 | 25 | 75 | 2 | 50
Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright bright red fruits | 5 | 25 | 75 | 2 | 25
Sweet Mountain. Large, regular and of mild flavor, one of the best for pickling | 6 | 25 | 75 | 2 | 25
Celestial. A Chinese Pepper, at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet | 5 | 25 | 75 | 2 | 50

**PARSNIP**

Ready for use in about 80 days

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. In rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.

**pkt** | **oz.** | **½ lb.** | **lb.**
---|---|---|---
Hollow Crown. A market gardener’s strain | $5 | $10 | $20 | $0 | $50
Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White | 5 | 10 | 20 | 50
Long Smooth White. Long white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellent for pickling | 5 | 10 | 20 | 50
Student. A half long variety of delicious flavor | 5 | 10 | 20 | 50

**PARSLEY**

Culture—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July. In drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellular or cold frame.

**pkt** | **oz.** | **½ lb.** | **lb.**
---|---|---|---
Double Curled. Superior | $5 | $10 | $20 | $0 | $50
Champion Moss Curled. Very pretty and one of the very best | 5 | 10 | 20 | 50
Fern-Leaved. Fine curled | 5 | 10 | 20 | 50
Hamburg or Rooted. Edible roots, much like parsnips | 5 | 10 | 20 | 50
PUMPKIN

**Culture**—May be planted middle of spring, among corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, 4 seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>pkt. 1 oz</th>
<th>1 lb</th>
<th>1 lb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Large Cheese</strong></td>
<td>Flat; one of the best varieties for family use.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sweet or Sugar</strong></td>
<td>Fine grained, sweet and prolific, small yellow.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quaker Pie</strong></td>
<td>Fine for pies. Two sizes, very prolific.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Striped Cushaw</strong></td>
<td>Medium size, crookneck. very productive.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red Elampes</strong></td>
<td>Medium size, flat. Fine for cooking.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mammoth Potiron</strong></td>
<td>Grows to an enormous size.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mammoth Tours</strong></td>
<td>A very large French variety.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tennessee Sweet Potato</strong></td>
<td>Bell shaped; thick, white flesh.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connecticut Field</strong></td>
<td>Grown for stock. Very productive.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

RHUBARB

**Culture**—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart and twelve inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds when only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of course manure, to be spaded under in spring.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>pkt. 1 oz</th>
<th>1 lb</th>
<th>1 lb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mammoth</strong></td>
<td>Very large, but good quality.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linnaeus</strong></td>
<td>The earliest.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Victoria</strong></td>
<td>Very fine in quality, but small.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roots</strong></td>
<td>per doz. 60 cts; per 100 $4.00.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

**Culture**—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for carrots and parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled till tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried the flavor is much like that of the oyster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>pkt. 1 oz</th>
<th>1 lb</th>
<th>1 lb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long White French</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mammoth Sandwich Island</strong></td>
<td>Large and superior.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
RAPE

DWARF ESSEX

A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no simple change which would do more to increase the profitableness of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormous crop of forage, or it can be sown after harvest as a cover crop, and, when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of exhausted soils. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used, and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a crop, but which, when once introduced, becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate.

We handle only one variety of Rape, the Dwarf Essex, which is biennial, and one of the most profitable plants to use for green manuring and pasture. There is no plant which will give as heavy a yield for forage at such a small cost as this, and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. When fed off by sheep it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Beware of the worthless annual variety that is often sold and which is worthless for forage.

RAPE in general appearance is much like the Rutabaga—so far as tops are concerned, but there are no tubers. Grows from 2 to 2½ feet high. Sheep, cattle or hogs are turned in it about eight weeks after sowing. The usual precautions should be taken against bloating—putting them on but a short time at first and gradually extending the time until they can remain all the time.

CULTURE—Prepare the ground as for Turnips and sow in June or July, with a Turnip drill, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of two and one-half pounds per acre. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of five pound per acre.

MANY FARMERS are sowing Dwarf Essex Rape with their wheat or other spring sowing crops, putting it right in the drills with the grains sown. The Rape plants do not develop sufficiently to interfere with the growing grain, but after harvest comes on rapidly. It does well to sow after the corn has been laid by and when the corn has been husked it furnishes the very best pasturage, in connection with the stalks.

SOIL—Does not do well on all kinds of soils. Make the best growth on slough soils, in which there is ample moisture. Makes the least growth on stiff clay soils. On the black soils of the prairies it does exceedingly well.

TIME—in the northwest for pasture purposes it is best to sow it from June 15th to July 25th—about July 1st the best—unless it be sown at the time of putting in oats or spring wheat, in which case it does not develop much until after the crops are cut.

One pound, 15 cts., five pounds, 50 cts., twelve pounds $1.00. 25 lbs. and over 8c per lb. For larger lots write for special prices.

RADISH

Ready for Use from 18 to 25 Days

CULTURE—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring. In light, rich soil, in rows eight to ten inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use.

Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market gardeners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>pkt</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>lb</th>
<th>¼ lb</th>
<th>½ lb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnip Early Scarlet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip Early Deep Scarlet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip Early Scarlet White Tipped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25c 10c 25c 75c

NON PLUS ULTRA
RADISH—CONCLUDED

*Roxy Gem. One of the very best for market gardeners; very early, tender, beautiful scarlet, shading off into a white tip. $0.05 $0.10 $0.25 $0.75

*Turnip Early Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short leaved. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

*Turnip Early Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

Turnip Early White or Box. Suitable for forcing, flesh pure white and sweet. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

Turnip Yellow Summer. Dull yellow, fine flesh. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

Turnip Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

Turnip Gray Summer. Good solid summer sort. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

*Olive-Shaped French Breakfast. Pink and white, early; standard sort. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

Olive-Shaped White. Mild and fine for summer. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

*Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long and crisp; for frames and open ground. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

*Long Brightest Scarlet. White tipped, very bright and beautiful. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

*Long Scarlet Chartier White Tipped. Shades from crimson to white; tender. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

*Long Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer; one of the best. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

*The Icicle. A new introduction of the Long White; beautiful ivory white color; fine slender form, quality excellent; very early, a very fine market sort. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

*White Strasbourg Summer. Very large; the German’s favorite, quality fine. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

White Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

*Winter Rose China. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

Winter Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

Winter Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

Winter Large White Spanish. Fine for winter. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

Winter California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety. 0.05 0.10 0.25 0.75

SORREL

CULTURE—Sow in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flour stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it. One-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northerly exposure is preferable.

pkt per oz. lb per lb

Garden $0.05 $0.10 $0.15 $0.20 $0.25

WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER

24
SQUASH

Ready for use in 40 to 60 days

CULTURE—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.

Golden Summer Crookneck

Early Golden Bush Scallop. Fine for summer use, not as early as the White... $0.05 $0.10 $0.20 $0.60

Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety, best scallop o5 10 20 60

Golden Summer Crookneck One of the very best summer squashes o5 10 20 60

Egg Plant Bush Squash. A white fleshed bush variety, oval in shape; suitable for frying like Egg Plant o5 10 20 60

Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow; quite distinct, very early, and of most delicious flavor; suitable for fall or winter 05 10 20 60

Boston Marrow. Oval, bright orange, flesh yellow and fine 05 10 20 60

Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality 05 10 20 60

Warty Hubbard. More warty, harder shell, better keeper, true stock 05 10 20 60

Red or Golden Hubbard. Fine reddish or golden color, large size, fine quality... 05 10 20 60

The Faxon. Medium size, very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality 05 10 20 60

Turban. Orange yellow flesh of good flavor 05 10 20 60

Bay State. With hard, blue shell; for fall and winter 05 10 20 60

Pike's Peak or Sibley. Thick, bright orange flesh, fine winter sort 05 10 20 60

Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort 05 10 20 60

Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin 05 10 20 60

Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive, good either for fall or winter 05 10 20 60

Fordhook. One of the best winter squashes; fine quality, bright yellow 05 10 20 60

Pineapple. Peculiar shape, white skin and flesh; fine late sort 05 10 20 60

Canada Crookneck. Small, well known winter sort, green skin 05 10 20 60

Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich, orange yellow 05 10 20 60

SPINACH

CULTURE—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be soaked and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

Viroflay Thick Leaved. Has very large and thick leaves $0.05 $0.10 $0.15 $0.35

Lettuce Leaved. Popular French sort 05 05 10 30

Curled-Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale. Large, tender leaves, fine 05 05 10 30

Long-Standing Round Thick Leaved. dark green, very long standing before running to seed 05 05 10 30

Prickly. Vigorous and hardy 05 05 10 30

pkt oz. ¼ lb lb

5 10 15 30
TOMATO
Ripening in from 85 to 120 days.

CULTURE—Sow in hot bed in early spring or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots, when these are filled with roots shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matchless</td>
<td>Extra large; smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ponderosa</td>
<td>The largest variety in cultivation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ignatium</td>
<td>Very prolific; earliest of all; large, deep red, smooth</td>
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Volunteer. Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red

Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early and resembles the Acme in appearance

Cardinal. Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size

Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid

Perfection. (Livingston). Early, regular and productive; red, heavy cropper

Favorite. (Livingston). Large, smooth; productive and a good shipper

Beauty. (Livingston). Large, smooth, pinkish red, thick flesh, regular form

Stone. (Livingston). Very large, perfectly smooth, fine bright scarlet; best main crop

Acme. Medium, red, smooth and good; one of the best earlies

Early Advance. Bright red, medium sized, smooth, solid, very early

Turner's Hybrid or Mikado. Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red

Royal Red. A first class main crop variety; skin and flesh intense red color

Trophy, Large. Very solid; standard late sort, grown extensively for canning

Conquerer. Very early, fruit of medium size

Yellow Plum. Round and regular, bright yellow; used for pickles

Peach. Resembles a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent

Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color; is useful to contrast with other sorts

Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles

Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding; save in color

Red Pear-Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape, handsome and solid

Upright Station Tree. The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner, and is well adapted to pots

Ground Cherry. (Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit, used for preserves

Golden Queen. Large size handsome, very smooth, good quality

Golden Trophy. Similar to the Red Trophy

Tree Tomato.
TURNIP.

Mature in 60 to 90 days.

Culture. For early turnips sow as soon as ground opens in the spring. The Milan and Munich should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds for winter use may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

**Early Milan.** Earliest of all; with purple top

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**Purple Top Munich.** One of the earliest

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**White Egg.** Oval, hand-some and sweet

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**Early Dutch.** Rather flat; good white early sort

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**Cow Horn.** Early and good; shaped like a Nantes carrot

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**Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf.** The popular flat fall sort; sweet, firm and mild

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**Purple Top White Globe.** A standard sort in the New York market; nothing better

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**White Norfolk.** Globular, late, solid, very arge, fine for stock

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**White Strap Leaf Flat.** A good early white flat sort

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**White Globe.** Good either for table or stock; one of the best

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**Yellow Globe.** Good and sweet; keeps fairly well

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**Yellow Stone.** Fine hard winter sort

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**Golden Ball or Orange Jelly.** Very hand-some; keeps fairly well

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**Sweet German.** White, hard, firm, sweet; must be sown early; partakes of the nature of Ruta Baga

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**Yellow Aberdeen.** Hardy, productive and a good keeper

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**RUTA BAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP.**

**Monarch.** Distinct in form; a grand good variety; very large yielder; grows mostly above ground; flesh rich yellow

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**Improved American Purple Top.** Very hardy variety, flesh yellow; sweet and well flavored; deep purple; has but little neck

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**Carter's Imperial Hardy.** A purple topped variety, growing to a large size; single top root; good flavor

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**White Swede or Russian.** Excellent variety for either table or stock; white flesh; fine flavor, good keeper

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AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

MOST of the varieties thrive best on rich sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop, the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Anise. A well known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines. Sow early and thin to three inches apart in the row. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. $1.00.

Balm. A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons, and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Plant early and thin to ten inches apart. Oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. $2.50.

Basil, Sweet. A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems have the flavor of cloves and are used for flavoring soups and sauces. Oz. 15c ¼ lb. 40c, lb. $1.50.

Caraway. Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season, but when sown in the spring will not seed until the next year. Plant in drills two or three feet apart and thin to six inches apart in the row. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Caraway for Flavoring. Oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Cat Mint, or Catnip. A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants. The plants should be pulled up by the roots when in full flower and dried in the shade. The seed may be sown either in the fall or early spring, in drills twenty inches apart. Oz. 30c, ¼ lb. $1.00, lb. $3.00.

Coriander. A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste, and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Sow early in the spring and gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Coriander for Flavoring. Oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 75c.

Dill. An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants and is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in spring and keep clear of weeds. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Marjoram, Sweet. A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the North. The young tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart. Oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. $1.25.

Rosemary. A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste. May easily be raised from seed, but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dry leaves deteriorate rapidly with age. Oz. 40c, ¼ lb. $1.25, lb. $4.00.

Rue. A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic, but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed, and does best on poor soil. Oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. $1.50.

Saffron. A hardy annual from Egypt that has become naturalized in many parts of the country; cultivated for its flowers, which are used in dyeing and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge. Oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. $2.00.

Sage. A hardy perennial, possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground; cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. $1.25.

Summer Savory. A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves, and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Cultivate the same as that of Sweet Marjoram. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. $1.00.

Thyme. This herb is perennial and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves, which is a great remedy in nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit. Oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. $2.00.
SWEET PEAS

Our Sweet Peas are unsurpassed for purity of strain, nothing better in the U. S. They have given wonderful satisfaction the past year. If you buy ours you buy the best.

The following varieties are selected with a view to please the most critical, and we think are the CREAM OF THE LIST of Sweet Peas.

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK.


Eliza Eckford. Large flower of rosy pink over white, giving an exceedingly delicate and beautiful effect.

Katharine Tracey. The color is soft but brilliant pink, of the same shade in wings.

Lovely. A delicate shell pink tinged with yellow, producing a very warm, soft color of exceeding beauty.

Prima Donna. The stems bear three or four very large perfect flowers, of a brilliant, yet soft shade of pink.

Ramona. Large, finely formed flower; standard and wings of same, overlaid with a very warm pink in small dots and shades.

Venus. Standard large, of fine form and substance; a brilliant but delicate and soft shade of warm rose-pink and buff.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK.

Apple Blossom. A large, well-formed flower of brilliant orange-pink color.

Lady Mary Currie. A large, well-formed flower of brilliant orange-pink color.

Ovid. A good sized, hooded flower of bright pink overlaid with a darker shade.

Lady Penzance. A large and striking flower of a peculiar and beautiful shade of rose-pink, with a slight tinge of orange.

Peach Blossom. A very large flower, having a warm yellowish-pink standard and wings of a lighter, softer shade.

Royal Rose. One of the largest and finest formed flowers yet produced. Standard a deep rose pink.

Red or rose standards with lighter wings.

SHADES OF RED.

Blanche Ferry. Standard medium sized, but of fine form and bright pink color; wings large, rounded and nearly white.

Brilliant. Flower of good size and substance, color very brilliant rich red.

Firefly. Very bright, and intense crimson scarlet, of good size and form.

Mrs. Dugdale. A large, finely formed flower of a peculiar shade of primrose overlaid with crimson rose.

Salopian. One of the most brilliant and most richly colored sorts yet introduced.

CLARET AND MAROON.

Duke of Clarence. A fine flower, with large standard and wings of uniform shade of dark claret.

Monarch. Standard large, fine form, violet maroon, wings very large and expanded.

Shahzada. This has a very rich, dark maroon standard and deep violet wings;

one of the finest dark sorts.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE.

Countess of Pembroke. Salt colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.

Dorothy Tennant. Flowers warm violet or mauve, very large and finely formed.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. A large flower similar in color to Countess of Radnor, but nearly blue.

Lottie Eckford. Standard a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue.

Maid of Honor. Medium sized flower, nearly white, having a distinct edged blue.

BLUE AND PURPLE.

Black Knight. The darkest variety.

Countess of Cadogan. A variety having very long stems each bearing three or four flowers.

Captain of the Blues. Standard large, broad, bright purple blue; wings expanded, lighter and brighter blue than standard.

Navy Blue. A true blue, quite distinct.

WHITE.

Blanche Burpee. A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer or as hardy a plant as the Emily Henderson, the individual flowers are so fine as to make it a most desirable sort.

Emily Henderson. A bold, well formed, clear white flower. Wins breadth and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

The Bride. The flowers are practically the same as the Blanche Burpee, but the stems are more slender.

LIGHT YELLOW.

Primrose. Standard medium sized, rather long, yellowish white in front, and pronounced primrose-yellow on the back.

Stella Moros. The large flowers of this variety are of the finest form and a peculiar warm salmon-pink.

SHADES OF PURPLE.

Coquette. Large, finely formed flower. Standard warm primrose with a shade of purple.

Orchid. The large, finely formed flowers are a distinct bright orange of a very brilliant and striking shade.

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED.

American. White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes and dots of exceedingly bright carmine; the most brilliant of the red striped sorts.

Aurora. The standard and wings are striped and flaked with delicate orange-salmon, pink over white.

Gray Fries. Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and dotted with darker shade.

Juanita. Large and splendidly formed; white, with stripes and dashes of delicate lavender.


SWEET PEAS—CONCLUDED

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. Very large and perfect shaped flowers; white, striped with bright rose carmine.

Princess of Wales. Standard broad, flat, striped purple on nearly white ground; wings very large and lighter than standard.

MIXTURES OF SWEET PEAS

Choice Mixed. One of the most satisfactory ways of growing sweet peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by cross-fertilization and if good varieties are planted the result is sure to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture has no superior; it is not composed of refuse stocks but contains the finest known American kinds.

Eckford's Hybrids, Mixed. This is made up of the best of Eckford's large flowering sorts carefully proportioned. As only Eckford's varieties are used in this mixture, some of our very best sorts are necessarily excluded, but it will give large, finely formed flowers in a great variety of beautiful colors.

PRICES ON SWEET PEAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Named Varieties</th>
<th>pkt.</th>
<th>oz</th>
<th>½ lb</th>
<th>lb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fancy Mixed</td>
<td>$ 05</td>
<td>$ 10</td>
<td>$ 20</td>
<td>$ 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finest Mixed</td>
<td>$ 05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eckford's Hybrids, Mixed</td>
<td>$ 05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupid Sweet Peas, Mixed</td>
<td>$ 05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Fancy Mixed that we make up from the fifty-three varieties, as described above, is so mething superb and charming, and will please the most fastidious.

MILLET

TENNESSEE GERMAN

Every year we bring the purest strains of German Millet from Tennessee. Farmers who wish to sow Millet for seed to sell should use only this pure Tennessee German. It's worth from 40 to 50 cents per 100 pounds more on the market than seed from northern Millet.

RED-SEEDED GERMAN

If you want Millet for home use, either for forage or to feed the seed there is no Millet equal to the Red-Seeded German. It is a species of the German Millet brought a few years ago into the northwest under the name of Siberian. It not only possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary white seeded German variety of Millet, but is in almost every particular, its superior. In the height of growth it is about the same and heads out exactly the same head that the other does, but owing to the dense growth of leaves on the stalk, out-yields the white seeded variety in tons of better quality hay to the acre.

Cattle and Horses fed on it thrive and grow fat, and are never troubled with the kidney affection so often caused by feeding other sorts of Millet hay. Farmers and stock men who have fed the seed of this red seeded variety of German Millet to their horses, cattle, hogs and fowls for several years claim positively that it is almost the equal to corn in its fattening qualities.

Milch Cows when fed on the ground feed of the seed give both a better quality and larger quantity of milk than from ordinary ground feed without this seed.

Hogs—Some time ago there was shipped to the St. Paul stock yards a car of hogs from North Dakota that were raised, fed and fattened on seed of this red-seeded variety of German Millet, and had never been fed any other grain. This load of hogs was pronounced the finest that had ever reached that market, and took the top price.

Chickens raised and fed on it thrive and keep well, and diseases like cholera never devestates the farm yard of the fowls where this seed is fed.

We are always in the Market for Millet, Clover, Timothy, etc., etc. If you have any to offer please mail us a good sized sample and we will make you a price.
Grass and Field Seed Department

We do not deem it necessary to enter into an extended description of this branch of our business. In brief we only wish to say that at all seasons of the year we are prepared to furnish as choice a line of Grass Seeds and Field Seeds as any market in the west. With our superior milling facilities we are prepared to reclean and grade all classes of seeds and put them on the market in the very best shape.

There are no Seeds offered that are freer from foul seeds than ours

Our prices will be found as low as any in the northwest

Don't fail to read page 32 on the wonderful new variety of Millet

Have your Grass and Field Seed merchant write for our prices

WE CARRY

Clovers, Alfalfa, Alsyke, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Bromus Inermis, Orchard Grass, all kinds Millet, Etc. Etc.

WE WANT TO BUY anything in the above line you have to offer. Send us a good sized sample by mail and we will make you the highest market price.
LAWN GRASS  Emerald Green Grass Mixture

For Parks, Golf, Croquet and Tennis Grounds, Cricket and Athletic Fields

Our 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. Anyone who purchases cheap, badly mixed lawn grass seed will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness.

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing at least three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowing it before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of growing. A very slight raking-in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, say February or March, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE

For each square rod take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied and made as even and as thin as possible.

Price of Lawn Grass Mixture, 1/2 lb. 10 cts; 1/4 lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 25 cts; five lbs. $1.00.
Our Field Seed Department

Few farmers realize how important to purchase good Pure Field Seeds. If you are looking for a place where you can get QUALIFY, we want your trade. Prices are low as any reliable house could afford to sell them, and furnish straight, honest goods. All Field Seeds subject to market changes.

CLOVER.

CRIMSON CLOVER—Also called Giant Incarnate—This is an annual variety in common use in the east and south for feeding green. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences to grow again, and continues until severe cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high, roots nearly black, leaves long, blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in April or May, twenty pounds of seed per acre, or it may be sown in the corn at the time of last cultivation. Just and long will produce an excellent pasture for fall, or it can be plowed under and will add greatly to the fertility of the soil. The only objection to it is that it winterkills in this latitude. Per lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 50c; pt., $1.75; bu., $7.50.

ALSIKE CLOVER—Unexcelled for hay, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to our customers. It is a true perennial, producing a good crop the first year and every year thereafter, and the field really keeps improving each season. Highly valued also as a permanent pasture. It is hardy, even in northern Minnesota, and is the only variety which will produce a good crop and not kill out in low wet land. It also adapts itself to high, upland soils, and withstands the drouth well. The hay is finer and better than any other, and Alsike is, therefore of special value for sowing with timothy. Height 18 to 24 inches, and has round pink or flesh-colored heads. Seed is small and it therefore requires only 3 lbs. per acre, or half that quantity if sown with timothy. Per lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 50c; Per pk., $2.75; bu., $10.00.

RED CLOVER—(Trifolium Pratense.)—This is by far the most important of all varieties for practical purposes. Sow in the spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds to the acre; more is required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Per lb., 15c; ½ bu., $4.00; bu., $7.75.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—Same prices.

SWEET CLOVER—(Melilotis Alba or Bokhara.)—A tall, shrubby plant, bearing innumerable small white flowers and very valuable for bees. Both leaves and flowers have a delightful fragrance. Sow 10 lbs. per acre. Per lb., 40c; 5 lbs., $1.10; by freight, 5 lbs. or more, at 25c.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—Desirable in pasture mixture. Also used largely for lawns. It is the most hardy of any variety of clover, and as it is of a creeping habit, it is desirable for sowing on terraces or sloping grounds. Seed is very small and it requires only 2 lbs. to sow an acre. Price for our choicest quality, per lb., 40c; 5 lbs., $1.25, postpaid; by freight, per peck, $4.00; bushel (60 lbs.), $15.50.

ALFALFA.

ALFALFA or LUCERNE CLOVER—Very popular in many portions of the country. Under proper management it will yield from ten to twelve tons to the acre. All classes of stock are exceedingly fond of it. The roots are so long and grow so deep, frost cannot heave or throw them out in winter. One sowing will stand for twenty years, and instead of impoverishing the soil, enriches it. Grows on the thinnest sandy soil and thrives in greatest drouth. Sow broadcast about 15 lbs. to the acre. Comes up very spindling and slowly, and it is necessary to mow the weeds to give it light, but when once established the weeds will be smothered. Per lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 80c, postpaid; by freight, per peck, $2.00; bushel (60 lbs.), $7.50.

TIMOTHY.

TIMOTHY—No variety of our natural grasses is more cultivated than timothy, and for meadows it is very valuable. It is best suited to moist, rich, strong and loamy soils, where it grows to perfection; but does not succeed well on dry, sandy soil. It is very nutritious and makes good hay, but should be cut at the time of flowering.
When sown with clover it makes but a small growth and must be cut young if the clover is secured in good season. It starts very slowly in spring, is a long time in coming into flower, and after cutting the second growth is slow, feeble and of little consequence, seldom large enough to cut a second time. Our seed is extra nice. Sow 11 pounds per acre. Per lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c, postpaid; by freight per bushel ($4 lbs.), $2.00. Bags, 15c each extra.

GRASS.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Very valuable and exceedingly popular in some sections of the country as a pasture grass. It is productive and unusually early in spring, furnishing delicious food for all kinds of stock. Not easily affected by frost or drouth, is suited to a great variety of soils, succeeding best on moist, rich land. For permanent pastures it is particularly valuable, being of dwarf growth, therefore not so well suited for meadows. Unexcelled for lawns. Our seed is all new crop, best grade, fancy cleaned. Sow 14 pounds per acre for pasture, or 60 to 100 pounds for lawns. Per lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 50c, postpaid; by freight, bu. (14 lbs.), $1.75. Sack of 8 bu., 13.25.

RED TOP—A very hardy native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations, and stands our hot climate admirably. It is, perhaps, the most permanent grass we have. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its long trailing stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. Sown largely in marshy land and sloughs in the west. In the east it is one of their principal sorts, but is not so highly valued here. It makes a fine, close turf and fair quality when not allowed to go to seed.ancy cleaned seed. Per lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; by freight, per bu. (14 lbs.), $2.25; 5 bushels or more, $2.00.

ORCHARD GRASS—For pasture or hay land a most valuable grass, and on account of its earliness very valuable for permanent pasture. When grown for hay more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and where but one crop is taken the aftergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid rich pasture until late in the fall. It is given to growing in turfs and therefore not well adapted for sowing alone, but where sown together with other grasses or in our Clover Grass Mixture, a close and even sod can be had. It is well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves, although it is adapted to a wide range of soils and will grow on almost all lands, but gives best results on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils.

We offer two grades. Good, clean seed cannot be bought cheaper. Price—1 lb., postpaid, 25c; 1 bu. (14 lbs.), $2.25; 100 lbs. or more, 15c per lb. No. 2, or Prime Orchard Grass, the grade sold by dealers generally, 1 bu. (14 lbs.), $1.75. Bags, 15c.

CANE.

EARLY AMBER CANE—This popular and well-known variety is the earliest, and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. Lb., 10c; peck, 50c; bu. (50 lbs.), $1.50.

EARLY ORANGE CANE—A well-known variety, well adapted for the south; it is from eight to ten days later than Early Amber. Peck, 50c; bu., $1.50.

KAFFIR CORN.

RED or WHITE KAFFIR CORN—A variety of sorghum, cultivated for both forage and grain, growing from 4 ft. to 6 feet high; is stocky and erect; and has
BROOM CORN.

BROOMCORN—We make quite a specialty of this, supplying thousands of broomcorn growers in all parts of the United States.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN—For length, strength and straightness of brush this variety is unexcelled. It is of light green color, without the slightest reddish tinge. It makes the best brooms of any grown. Height, 7 to 8 feet. Price—by mail, postpaid, 20c per lb.; by freight, 25c; ½ bu., 60c; 1 bu., $1.25.

DWARF EVERGREEN—This is a very popular variety on account of its not being so liable to blow down and lodge as the taller varieties. Heads are very bushy and make a fine yield. Price—By mail, postpaid, 30c per lb.; by freight, ½ bu., 75c; ½ bu., $1.25; 1 bu., $2.45.

MILLET.

GERMAN or GOLDEN MILLET—Matures about two weeks later than common millet. The seed we offer is southern grown, and so much better is it than northern grown stock generally offered that more than double the quantity of fodder is produced on the same ground. It grows from 4 to 5 feet high, yielding an abundance of leaves; heads closely condensed; spikes very numerous; seeds round, golden yellow, in rough sheaths. Sow one bushel to the acre. Per lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 30c, postpaid. By freight, bushel (48 lbs.), $1.35. Second grade, northern grown, not as pure or clean, bushel, $1.00.

COMMON MILLET—Best quality. Preferred by some to German. Per bushel (48 lbs.), $1.25.

NEW SIBERIAN MILLET—Lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 60c; bushel (48 lbs.), $1.25.

See special page of description elsewhere.

BARLEY.

SUCCESS BEARDLESS BARLEY—Earliest barley known. The straw is about the height of common barley, but better, and will stand up on any land; with good land and season has produced 80 bushels per acre. Sow as early as you can; frost does not hurt it. Many farmers will not grow-barley on account of the long hair bears which are so disagreeable in threshing, although it is a profitable crop. This is beardless and as easy to grow and handle as oats. It has hulls like the Mansbury or any other old variety, and is a heavy cropper, yielding from 50 to 75 bushels per acre, and the quality is excellent. The straw is heavier and it branches more; it does not need to be sown as thickly as other kinds. Lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; by freight, pk., 50c; bu., (52 lbs.), $1.50; 2 bu. or more at $1.25.

BUCKWHEAT.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—About a week earlier than Silver Hull, and yields more. The flour made from it is equal quality to any other buckwheat, while it is much more productive than any other, and succeeds well far north. The straw is heavier and it branches more; it does not need to be sown as thickly as other kinds. Lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; by freight, pk., 50c; bu., (52 lbs.), $1.50; 2 bu. or more at $1.25.

SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT—Very good, popular variety. Grain is of light gray color, rounder than the common variety, has thinner husk, earlier and yields more. Lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; by freight, pk., 50c; bu., $1.50; 2 bu. or more at $1.25.

BROMUS INERMIS.

Defies Drouth. Resists Frost. Best Grass of the Age. It converts waste and barren land into a thing of beauty and profit and adds greatly to the profit of valuable land. The introduction of Bromus Inermis means millions of dollars added to the wealth-producing power of this country.

It is a native of Russia, and on the great prairies there this marvelous grass thrives luxuriously. It stands year after year in good soil, yielding enormous crops of excellent hay and furnishes rich and abundant pastureage. Bromus Inermis is an inestimable boon to countries where clover, timothy or other grasses yield a light and decreasing crop of hay. It is thoroughly established and is not an experiment. It is undoubtedly a success as it outyields alfalfa and cattle relish it. Should be sown August to October, or in spring, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price—55c lb.; 10 lbs., 11c per lb; 100 lbs., 10c per lb. Bags free.

TEOSINTE.

TEOSINTE—A fodder plant grown largely in some parts of the country. Somewhat resembling corn in its general appearance, but the leaves are much longer and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. In its perfection it produces a great number of shoots, growing as much as 12 feet high; very thickly covered with leaves, yielding such an abundance of foliage that one plant is considered sufficient to feed a pair of cattle for twenty-four hours. Eighty-five stalks have been grown from one seed, attaining a height of eleven feet. Horses and cattle eat it as freely as young sugar corn. Plant as soon as ground becomes warm, at usual corn planting time, in hills three to four feet apart each way, two seeds to the hill. We advise all those interested to give it at least a trial, so as to be ready to plant larger quantities hereafter. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., $1.00; 3 lbs. (sufficient for 1 acre), $2.65, by mail prepaid.

SPELTZ.

SPELTZ—A valuable new grain from Russia. It is botanically known as Triticum Spelta or Emmer, and is supposed to be the grain grown in Egypt at the time of Moses. It is mentioned several times in the Bible. For centuries past it has been grown in a limited way in eastern Russia near the Caspian Sea, its value not being
known to the civilized world. Nine years ago an emigrant from there brought some to this country, and it yielded more than wheat, rye, barley or oats. It is of high value for feeding. Will grow well and produce immense crops on poor soil, and dry weather appears to have no effect on it. It will make a good crop with almost any condition of soil or climate. It makes excellent pasture and good hay if cut at proper season. Yields 70 to 100 bushels of grain to the acre, besides several tons of the straw, which is good for feeding. The grain is claimed to be much richer than corn for feeding and of superior quality for fattening hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry, etc. It may be sown in the fall, but is usually sown in the spring, 50 to 75 lbs. per acre. It stands out wonderfully. 1 pt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid; by freight, pk., 50c; bushel (40 lbs.), $1.20; 2 bu. or more at $1.00; 5 bu. or more at 90c.

PEAS.

COW or SOUTHERN PEAS—Plant in thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to bow under for manure, sow with a grain drill, in drills a foot aprt. Is grown for fodder or for seed; plant 3½ feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. Weight, per bu., 60 pounds.

BLACK-EYE—Seed large, round oblong; creamy white, with large black eye.

BLACK—Seed all black; called also "The Poor Man's Pea," on account of its wonderful prolificacy.

CLAY COLORED—Large seed, of a blue clay color.

WHIP-poor-will—The seeds are large, speckled, brown in color. The most highly valued plant in the south for fodder and for reclaiming old or worn out land, as it is a leguminous plant of special merit as a fertilizer. The vines when fed green make the best fodder and are very nourishing. The Whip-poor-will is the most popular sort and yields a good crop both of fodder and peas. When ripened the ground peas make the best cattle fattener. Any variety, pat., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 60c; by freight, pk., $1.00; bu., $3.00.

PEANUTS.

Peanuts can be grown in the west, and everyone should plant a few for themselves and children.

RED CROSS—This very desirable variety is as early as the earliest, the most hardy, very prolific and of the best quality. Boys, here is a chance for you. Think of growing peanuts in your own garden and having plenty of them to eat. Shell the nuts carefully, so as not to break the inside skin, and plant as soon as the ground becomes warm, from two to three feet apart each way, four or five to the hill, covering two inches. The soil should be deep and mellow. They produce 25 to 75 bushels per acre, and are as easily cultivated as corn. Price, per large package, 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by express, 5 lbs. or more at 25c per lb.

POP CORN.

WHITE PEARL—Smooth-grained ears, 4 to 5 inches long by ¾ to 1¼ inches in diameter; good for either family or market use.

RED PEARL—Same price.

WHITE RICE—A very fine white variety, ears 4 to 5 inches in length and 1¼ inches in diameter. Kernel pointed. Especially salable among retail grocers.

RED RICE—Same price.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—One of the largest yellow and most prolific varieties known; its qualities and handsome appearance when popped are very noticeable; it pops perfectly white and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly one inch. The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance.

Prices for any kind of the above named pop corn: Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., $1.00. If by mail, add 10c per lb., to prepay postage.

SUNFLOWER.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Largest sunflower. T. is without doubt one of the best paying crops that can be raised. Seeds are the best of food for poultry and is much cheaper to raise than corn. Stalks, which grow very large, make excellent fire-wood. It is also said to afford protection against malaria. Large packet, 5c; lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 55c; by freight, 10 lbs., 70c; busnel of 25 lbs., $1.50.

FECILLARIA.

Pencillaria, the greatest of all fodder plants. Look at the immense height and density of it. It is simply a 20th Century Wonder, and when cut and shocked it looks as if the shocks cover half the ground. It was planted for seed purposes, one grain every three feet, in rows which are 3½ feet apart, same as corn. There was a heavy rain fell (almost a flood), when it was about one inch high, and being on the hillside, and soil loose, washed over the young and tender plants until we did not have half a stand. What was left did not average a hill every six feet. It stooped wonderfully, and with an average of 75 stalks from each plant almost a little shock. The boys that cut it jokingly remarked that if it had been planted thick for feed, we would have been compelled to rent more land than the seed farm to shock it on. It may be cut two or three times, and there is no exaggeration in saying that five to fifteen tons per acre could easily be secured every year. We have reduced the price to such an extent that every reader of the catalogue can afford to plant and raise it. Take our word for it and grow some, and you will thank us for urging you to buy. Price—Good sized packet, containing 1 oz., enough for small trial, 20c; 3 packets, 50c; per lb., postpaid, 75c; 2 or more lbs., 60c per lb. postpaid; 10 lbs. by express or freight at customer's expense, 50c per lb.

We can also furnish Seed Oats, Rye, Wheat, Spurry, Velvet Beans, Salt Bush, Bermuda Grass, Sand Vetech, in fact most any seed you want. Space for bids more descriptions here. Write your wants, also for prices on large lots of any kind of field seeds.
BIRDS,

**BIRD CAGES, GOLD FISH, GLOBES, ETC.**

Genuine imported Hartz Mountain Canaries.

From the Hartz Mountains of Germany. Too well known to need any description, for their fame as wonderful songsters has penetrated the whole world. They are the world's finest singers. Such birds as we sell are usually sold in the cities for $10.00 each.

Our price—Finest Male Singers, $3.00 each. Finest Female Breeders, $1.00 each. Per pair, $2.50.

They are a deep golden-yellow. Every bird is guaranteed a fine singer.

ST. ANDRAESBURG ROLLER CANARIES.

These are the great musically trained birds. Their trilled and rolling notes are certainly wonderful. They can range their voice from the lowest to the highest pitch with seeming ease and at will. We import these from St. Andrews. These birds usually sell for $10.00 in the cities. Our price $5.00 each.

We can also furnish Mocking Birds, Red Birds, Australian Parakeets, and most all other varieties. Write us what you want for special quotations.

**BIRD TONIC**—For sick birds, per bottle, 25c; postpaid, 25c.

**BIRD MANNA**—15c; postpaid, 20c.

**BIRD LICE POWDER**—10c; postpaid, 12c.

**BIRD DOLINE**—For all birds and in moulting, 15c; postpaid, 20c. A great song restorer.

**FEATHERED PETS**—Best little book on birds yet—15c; cloth 75c; postpaid.

**GOLD FISH GLOBES.**

Round pattern, (like cut), 3-qt., 4-qt., 5-qt., 6-qt., 8-qt., 10-qt., 12-qt., $1.35; 15-qt. $1.75.

Round pattern, on stand, 1-gal. $1.00; 1-gal. $1.25; 2-gal. $1.50; 3-gal. $2.50; 3% gal. $3.50.

Round, flat pattern—8-in. diam. 90c; 11-in. $1.15; 13-in. $1.50; 16-in. $3.50; 18-in. $4.50.

Iron frame aquariums in all sizes, from 8 to 130 gallons capacity. Write for prices and cuts.

**PRICES ON GOLD FISH.**

COMMON GOLD FISH—Solid red and spotted—Small size, each, 10c; doz., 90c. Medium size, each, 20c; doz., $1.00. Large size, each, 30c; doz., $2.80.

PEARL FISH—A beautiful white—Small size, each, 10c; doz., 90c. Medium size, each, 20c; doz., $1.00. Large size, each, 30c; doz., $2.80.

ORIOLE FISH—A light yellow—Small size, each, 10c; doz., 90c. Medium size, each, 20c; doz., $1.50. Large size, each, 30c; doz., $2.80.

COMET FISH—A silver color—Small size, each, 10c; doz., 90c. Medium size, each, 20c; doz., $1.50. Large size, each, 30c; doz., $2.80.

CABOMBA PLANTS—10c; 2 for 25¢; postage $1.00 each.

**FISH FOOD**—Prepared wafer, per box, 10c; 2 for $1.00.

**WHITE SAND**—10c per box, 3 for 25c, by express.

**FOOD**—3 for 50c; 2 for 25c; postage 10¢ each.

**AQUARIUM CASTLES**—From 15c to $3.00. By express. Leave selection to us.

**OAK**—A good book on how to keep fish. Price, 15c; cloth, 50c; postpaid.

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**PARROTS.**

We can furnish you choice Parrots as follows:

CUBAN PARROTS—One of the smallest sized, but of bright green plumage with some markings of red on head and wings. Make good talkers. Price $5.00 each.

MEXICAN RED-HEAD—A little larger than the Cuban, Green plumage and some markings of red on head and wings. Make splendid talkers and become very affectionate. Price $6.00.

MEXICAN DOUBLE YELLOW-HEAD—This is in our opinion the best of all to buy. They are of reasonable price and make quite as good talkers as the African Griqua. They are of good size. A beautiful dark green plumage, with nice yellow head, some markings of red on wings. They are quite importent at learning and can be taught to speak very articulate and become most affectionate. Choice young birds, guaranteed to learn to talk, for $2.50, $5.00, $10.00 and $12.00. Fine birds, already talking, from $15.00 to $25.00.

**PARROT CAGES.**

We handle six styles. All metal, except perches.

Round cages, with round top (like cut), 12-inch diameter, $1.50; 12-inch, $2.00; 14-inch, $2.50; 16-inch, $3.25; 18-inch, $4.00.

Round cages, with a slanting square top (which we like best), 16-inch diameter, $3.00.

**FINEST BRASS BIRD CAGES.**

We handle many styles and shapes, but we can most especially recommend our style No. 1200. We carry in three sizes, as below. There is not a particle of solder used. Every piece is solid brass and wire is riveted in solid, and every piece is solid brass (not Jacobean style). Complete, as shown in cut.

No. 1200—Size 9x6 x 7½ inches, $1.25.
No. 1250—Size 9 x 7½ x 7½ inches, $1.50.
No. 1250—Size 10½ x 7½ x 7½ inches, $2.00.

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