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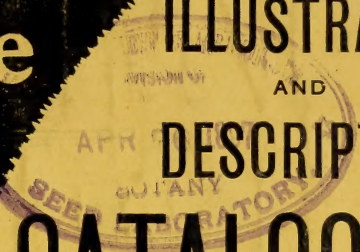
1895

ULLATHORNE SEED CO.

THE
Ullathorne
 Seed
 Co.



ILLUSTRATED
 AND
 DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE



SOWN WITH ULLATHORNE'S LAWN MIXTURE.

OF
 GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER
SEED,
 MEMPHIS, TENN.

TO OUR PATRONS.

In presenting our catalogue, we are not going to weary you by telling you how big we are and that we are the only seedsmen that have good seed, but simply to say, from a small beginning with a few hundred dollars capital we are now amongst the leading seedmen of the country, and we think we can say with truth we are as widely known throughout the South and West as any seedsmen in America, supplying last season 3,000 merchants and 295,000 families with garden seed, this requiring over two and one-half million paper bags.

Our old quarters having become too small for our vastly increased business, we have leased the large three story building, No. 13 Union street, between Main and Front, and have fitted it up with every convenience to expedite our business.

We have spared neither money nor labor to procure the finest stocks of seed. We are glad to say our efforts have been appreciated, as an evidence of which in 1893 we introduced the celebrated **ULLATHORNE'S SOLID SOUTH CABBAGE**, and so great was the demand the second season we sold **Thirty Thousand** packets of seed, retail price 15 cents. (See testimonials and expressions in regard to this cabbage in another page.)

We have been growing on our "**ALPIKA**" Seed Farm in a small way certain varieties of seed, which we find superior to, and giving better results than we can obtain elsewhere, and so widely known is this fact becoming that we are receiving contracts to grow in large quantities from the largest seed houses all over the country.

"WHO CAN TELL THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE SOUTH?"

Most of our stocks are grown for us under contract in this country, but those varieties which can be produced to greater perfection in France, Germany and England, we have grown for us from our own stock seed.

We use every care to have our seed pure and true to name, and the closest attention is given to prevent errors, should mistakes occur we will be glad to rectify them, but further than this we cannot go as there are so many contingencies arising which cause a failure other than the seed.

To those who have never tried our seed we respectfully ask a trial order, feeling sure that having once used them we shall always have them for our customers.

Respectfully,

THE ULLATHORNE SEED CO.

SPECIAL OFFER.

WITH EVERY 50 CENT CASH ORDER for packets at catalogue prices we will give free, one packet of "Ullathorne's Solid South Cabbage," which entitles the purchaser to compete for the prize.

WITH EVERY DOLLAR CASH ORDER as above, purchaser can select free of charge any three packets of the Novelties, which also entitles them to compete for the prizes.

SEND US A TRIAL ORDER.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA BEAN.

This is the only bush form of the true Large Lima, and comes true from seed. Grows

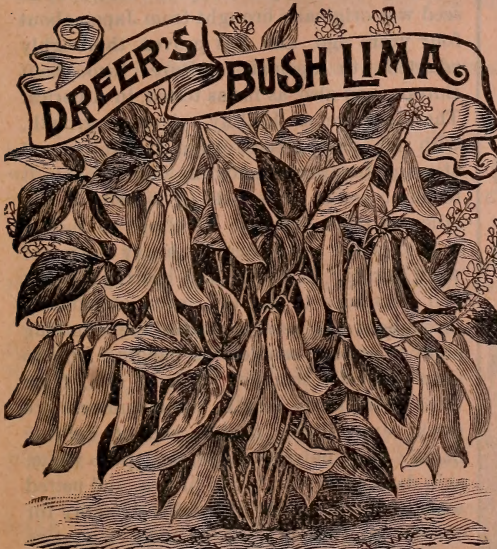
to a height of only 18 or 20 inches and branches so vigorously as to form a circular bush from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. An immense yield and an exact counterpart in size and flavor and in all the good qualities that have made the Large Lima popular, and with the added advantage of requiring



absolutely no poles. We have pleasure in being able to offer this sterling novelty to our customers this season, at a price which places it within reach of all. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 40c.; qt., 75c.; by mail, 15c. per qt. extra.

DREER'S BUSH LIMA BEAN.

A dwarf form of the Dreer's Improved Lima and possessing all the valuable qualities of that excellent sort. The quality, like that of its parent, is superior to all other Limas. Grows 2 feet in height, of vigorous branching habit and matures ten days ahead of the Large Pole Lima. On account of its superior flavor, earliness and good bearing qualities, this variety is indispensable, both for market purposes or home use. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 40c.; qt., 75c.; by mail, 15c. per qt. extra.



Henderson's Bush Lima Bean.

A dwarf variety of the Sieva or Southern Lima Bean. It grows without the aid of poles, in compact bush form about 18 inches high, is very productive and at least two weeks earlier than any of the

Pole Limas. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 40c.; qt., 75c.; by mail, 15c. per qt. extra.

SPECIAL OFFER.—One packet each of the three Dwarf Limas for 25c., postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE BEAN.

This is without doubt the earliest round pod green bean in existence. Combining as it does all the good qualities of the favorite Valentine with the earliness of the Mohawk, it is sure to become the gardeners' leading extra early market bean. The pods are long, straight, round and fleshy, the sides, instead of being indented between the beans, are filled out full and plump with the fleshy pulp within, making it a handsome and very desirable bean in every respect. Of a beautiful light silvery green color, and of a firm, sturdy habit, it retains its freshness in texture and appearance for a long time after picking, making it one of the most desirable of beans for our shippers to the northern markets. We bespeak for this bean great popularity and entire satisfaction.

New Japanese Climbing
Cucumber.

This may be described as the sensational novelty of Europe the past season. The seed was originally brought from Japan about four years ago, and has proven thoroughly adapted to open-air culture throughout Europe, and also, as far as tested, in America. The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth, with rich, dark green foliage, and throw out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellis, wire netting, brush, or any other suitable support. It clings so tightly that it is not prostrated by heavy storms of wind or rain. It comes into bearing quickly and continues to set the fruits abundantly throughout the season, while the climbing habit of growth enables the hanging fruit to grow perfectly straight; of large size, from 12 to 16 inches in length, the cucumbers are thick, exceedingly tender, and of delicate flavor; of cylindrical shape, flesh pure white, skin dark green, turning to brown, and netted when ripe. They are of excellent quality for slicing, and when young make attractive pickles. Pkt., 10c.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT

Ullathorne's Champion Corn.

Read these testimonials carefully, then verify them for yourself by planting Ullathorne's Champion Corn and Ullathorne's Solid South Cabbage.

Our grower writes us as follows:—I raise many varieties of sweet corn, garden corn and field corn for the seed trade, and this season of all my many varieties, Ullathorne's Champion has done the best, and I can assure you of a very fine lot of well matured seed for the coming season.

GEN. GEORGE B. PETERS, says:—Ullathorne's Champion Corn is all you claim for it. Its only failing being, that if not picked for market at the proper time, it hardens so rapidly and becomes too hard for table use. A very good failing to those wishing an early maturing corn.

CAPTAIN DOUGHERTY, Coldwater, Miss., says:—Your Champion Corn was the largest and best early corn we have ever tried. It is rapidly taking the place of Adams' Early Corn as a garden corn here, while as an early field corn for stock feeding it has no equal.

MR. CALLICOTT, Coldwater, Miss., says:—Was unable to get your corn when I wanted to plant and bought from another seed house what was claimed to be earlier than anything. Received yours three weeks later and had roasting ears a week ahead of the other.

MOSCOW, Tenn.:—Ullathorne's Champion Corn has the advantage of being the only field corn of which we can raise two crops a year. From my first planting, April 1st, I had good hard corn in July. Planting the same corn again July 15, it matured fully before our first frosts. Thus by planting this variety we have ripe corn to feed at a time when we can get no other. As a garden corn for roasting ears I find it very good also. Being nearly as early as Early Adams and very much larger it is much more profitable for us to grow, thus whether for garden corn or stock feeding, we find combined in this valuable variety more good qualities than we have been able to find in any other.

S. BEJACH.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27, 1894:—Gentlemen, I have tried many kinds of seed corn with indifferent success, until I procured Ullathorne's Champion, and I am bound to acknowledge that it is far superior to any I have ever planted. It will average 35 bushels to the acre on upland and will mature in 70 days from time of planting. I am highly pleased at my success in procuring a seed corn that is perfectly satisfactory in all respects.

I fully recommend Ullathorne's Champion as the very best that can be planted with entire satisfaction both as to yield and quality.

FRANK L. WRIGHT,

Manager for J. H. Smith & Son, Grain Dealers.

ELDORADO, Ark., July 18, 1894.

We have been handling your seed this year and they have given good results.

NEWSOM & KINNARD.

CLINTON, Ky., July 10, 1894.

Your seeds this year have given perfect satisfaction, never had a single complaint.

L. P. BOWERS.

BUFFALO CITY, Ark., May 30, 1894.

Having for many years used, sold and recommended upon their merits garden, field and flower seed of Detroit, Mich., and Rochester, N. Y., firms. I candidly admit that it was without full confidence I planted fifteen varieties from your stock of seeds, the result so far being entirely satisfactory.

JAMES A. SURBY.

MOUNTAIN HOME, Ark., May 30, 1894.

Your Large Drumhead Lettuce is delicious perfection, of which I now have plants from seeding of March 12, measuring fifteen inches across and really resembling a good solid cabbage.

J. A. S.

AUGUST LINGUA, one of our leading Memphis gardeners, says:—I have used your seed for years and am entirely satisfied with the same. Ullathorne's Earliest and Best Pea proved to be the earliest, most productive and most uniform in ripening of anything I ever tried. It is exactly the pea we want for the earliest shipments to Northern markets.

BUFFALO CITY, Ark., May 31, 1894.

Ullathorne's Earliest and Best Peas gave me first picking May 14th—forty-five days from planting. I think them our standard early pea.

JACKSON, Tenn., January 6, 1894.

Consignment of seed boxes for this town received and distributed. I have heard a number speak most favorably of your seed, saying: "They came up better and are true to name." "The best seed that came here." "I like them, better than any." "I have no complaints on other houses, but we have better results and more satisfaction." I mention this as it is some comfort in these days to know that our efforts of honesty are appreciated.

R. A. ALLISON.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT

Ullathorne's Solid South Cabbage.

Read what the prize winners say ; unanimously pronounce it the finest cabbage grown.

MYRTLE, Miss., September 24, 1894.

GENTLEMEN :—It is with great rejoicing that I acknowledge the receipt of your check for fifty dollars as a premium for the largest cabbage raised from your Solid South variety this season, for which I am very thankful and extremely proud of, I can only say that I have beaten the world with it. I intend to repeat it again next year, and raise you a thirty-pound head.

J. W. NORRIS.

MYRTLE, Miss., September 25, 1894.

GENTS :—I am in receipt of your check for twenty-five dollars as a premium for the second largest Solid South cabbage which I sent you July 29, 1894. This I appreciate very highly and beg leave to say that the Solid South cabbage in my judgment is far superior to any on the market, in fact it is the finest for table use I have ever seen. I know that, for the reason that I have had more nice, white head cabbage to use this year than ever before. As nearly all of them head up and that so solid, they are appropriately named the Solid South. Wishing you great success with this cabbage, I remain yours with thanks,

J. E. COLTHORP.

CANTON, Miss., September 29, 1894.

GENTLEMEN :—Yours of the 22d to hand, containing check for fifteen dollars as premium for third heaviest head of Ullathorne's Solid South Cabbage. I was very much sur"prize'd. I was about to write you, asking price of seed in one-half and one pound lots. I am going to plant two acres next spring for market and want nothing else but Solid South Cabbage. I think it the largest and best flavored early cabbage I ever grew. Just think of it—five heads out of a 25x30 feet square in my garden, weighing one hundred pounds. Thanks for your favor.

M. T. YOUNG.

NORRIS, Miss., September 26, 1894.

GENTS :—Yours of the 22d ult., containing check for ten dollars as premium for fourth heaviest head of Ullathorne's Solid South Cabbage, to hand. I had hoped to do better than fourth, but am proud of that. The Solid South Cabbage is the largest and sweetest early cabbage that I have ever raised. Would send to Memphis for the seed if I could not get them nearer. I distributed about twenty-five heads to neighbors this season to test the quality. All agree that they were very fine.

Yours respectfully,

W. A. GATEWOOD.

OUR GROWER writes us :—I send you by fast freight 200 pounds Solid South Cabbage this day from one of the best growers on my list. In fact the seed is from the best field grown on Long Island this year.

From the Raymond, (Miss.) *Gazette*:—From the garden of Mrs. George W. Harper the *Gazette* has received a 16-pound cabbage, the largest "summer" head ever seen in this vicinity. It is of the "Ullathorne's Solid South" variety.

MR. A. LONG, Mariana, Ark., writes :—I have raised the wonderful cabbage known as Ullathorne's Solid South and I take great pleasure in recommending it to the public as the best cabbage I have ever raised or known. It has given satisfaction and every one who has tried it speak with praise. Mine began heading in May and at this writing, July 24th, has fully matured.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., July 23, 1894.

GENTLEMEN :—I send you to-day, a head of Solid South Cabbage. It is not as large as I expected, but it is just splendid after the seven weeks drought that we had this summer, it did better than any of my other cabbage.

I sold all my Solid South at \$10 per hundred, while for my other sorts I could get only \$2.50 and \$3.

The Solid South is certainly the finest and largest early cabbage on earth.

J. R. HAWKINS.

McCOOL, Miss., Aug, 1, 1894.

GENTLEMEN :—Your Solid South is the best cabbage I ever ate in my life, and moreover, it keeps longer than any other. I never expect to have any other as long as I can get this kind. It is beyond a doubt the largest and finest early cabbage I ever saw.

ELIZABETH INGRAM.

ULLATHORNE'S SOLID SOUTH CABBAGE.



"ULLATHORNE'S SOLID SOUTH" CABBAGE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

The originator describes the Solid South as follows: "It is the earliest of all large cabbage. It is fully one-third larger than the Early Summer, therefore more profitable. While Ullathorne's Solid South is all that can be desired for an early cabbage, it is also one of the best for a late or winter cabbage. For uniformity in shape and in period of growth it has no equal. It has been tried by some of the leading truck farmers of South Carolina, and they pronounce it superior to any they have ever tried. The Solid South is unquestionably the king of early cabbage."

MISSISSIPPI GETS ALL THE PRIZES.

Larger Cabbage than ever before—It pays to raise big Cabbage—We paid another \$100 cash for four heads.

First prize, \$50—J. W. Norris, Myrtle, Miss., weight of cabbage 26 pounds. Second prize, \$25—J. E. Colthorp, Myrtle, Miss., weight of cabbage 25 pounds. Third prize, \$15—M. T. Young, Canton, Miss., weight of cabbage 22 pounds. Fourth prize, \$10—W. A. Gatewood, Norris, Miss., weight of cabbage 20 pounds, besides hundreds of others of 10 pounds and over.

No vegetable is harder to introduce than the Cabbage—when a grower has a good variety he generally sticks to it and will not risk any other kind.

There is no longer any doubt about Ullathorne's Solid South Cabbage being the best and largest Early Cabbage grown. Think of it, a 26-lb. Head in July, every plant forming up a large and solid head. Mr. Klinke had half an acre and the smallest head in the field weighed 10 pounds. Hundreds of letters all over the South and West say, It is the best ever introduced, and we want a Thirty-pound Cabbage this season. We are willing **TO GIVE ANOTHER \$100 CASH AWAY** to stimulate our customers to try again. When you buy this seed you are getting more than your money's worth and a cabbage sure to grow, and make a large head.

WE WILL PAY \$50 CASH to the grower who raises this season the heaviest head of Ullathorne's Solid South Cabbage; **\$25 CASH** for the second heaviest; **\$15 CASH** for the third heaviest, and **\$10 CASH** for the fourth heaviest.

The Cabbage to be weighed with all the outer leaves on, and only the roots cut off.

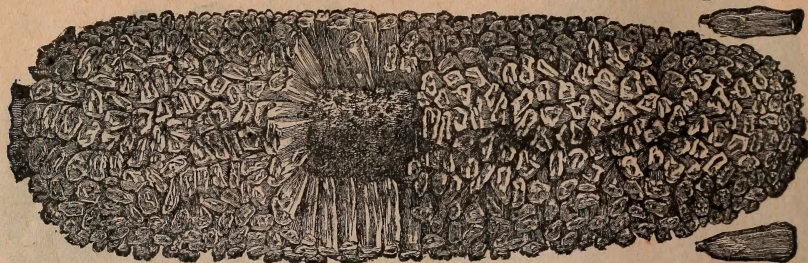
Competition open to all who purchase one or more of our sealed packages.

Some of our customers thought the price was a little high. So to bring this cabbage within the reach of everyone who has a garden, we have

REDUCED THE PRICE TO 10 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN SWEET CORN.

The Country Gentleman is the finest flavored and sweetest of Sugar Corns. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing three or four

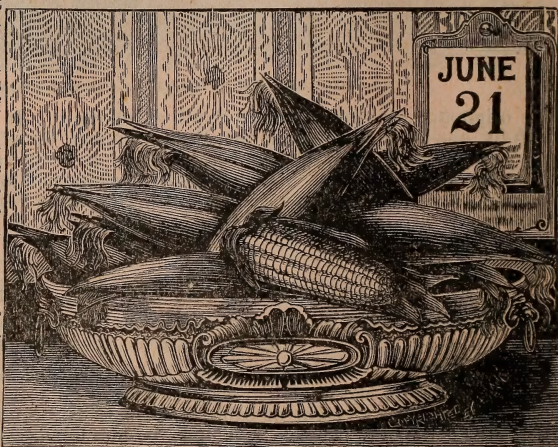


good ears to the stalk. When we consider that ordinary Sweet Corn produces only one or two good ears to the stalk, the superiority of this variety will be quickly seen. The cob is very small, giving a great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. The greatest merit of this corn, as before stated, is its delicious quality. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 30c.; pk., \$1.25; doz. ears, 50c.

ULLATHORNE'S CHAMPION CORN.

An early dent variety, similar to Adams Early, fully as early, but being much larger and more prolific it will soon supplant that old standard kind. As a roasting ear corn it has no superior, sample ears grown in Mississippi having been shown us twelve inches in length and two and one-half inches in diameter.

For stock feeding it is very valuable, coming in as it does at a time when all fodder is very short, it fills in a breach which all stock feeders can appreciate. Again, it is a corn that has made itself before the hot, dry weather and drouths of July and August, when other field varieties must make their growth. As will be seen by testimonials in another place, two crops of corn a year can be raised on the same ground, making it doubly profitable to grow. The constantly increasing demand for this corn is sufficient proof for all we claim for it. Give it a trial once and you will never be without it. Qt., 15c.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.



Description of Ullathorne's "Memphi" Watermelon.

About thirty years ago a Mr. Grist brought to Memphis a few watermelon seeds from Texas and planted them for market, they were so superior to anything that had been grown here, they were eagerly sought after both by the private and market gardeners, and fancy prices were paid for them to get the seed. Amongst those who obtained this seed was one of our largest melon growers, who has been carefully selecting the largest and most perfect specimens for his own seed, but has never had any quantity to sell until this season. We purchased his entire surplus and are thus able to supply our customers in very limited quantities. As it has never had a name, being known as the Wolf River Bottom, the Grist, the Farrell and a half-dozen other names, we have determined to call it the "Memphi." In shape it is oblong to long, color light green slightly mottled, thin rind, few seeds, large solid heart, meat red, sweet and fine flavored, a good shipper and always finds a ready market. This melon will average 30 pounds and was never known to run to neck. The picture on back of cover was made from a photograph of our porter holding the melon while standing in front of The Ullathorne Seed Company's store.

This melon has never been listed or offered for sale in any seedsman's catalogue, but its good qualities are only known in Memphis, where larger prices are paid for it, than any melon brought to the market. All lovers of a good melon should not fail to try a packet of this really fine melon. Per pkt., 10 cts. Per lb. \$2, free by mail. See back of cover for Photograph.

COLUMBUS MUSK MELON.

One of the best Melons for shipping, as well as for home use.

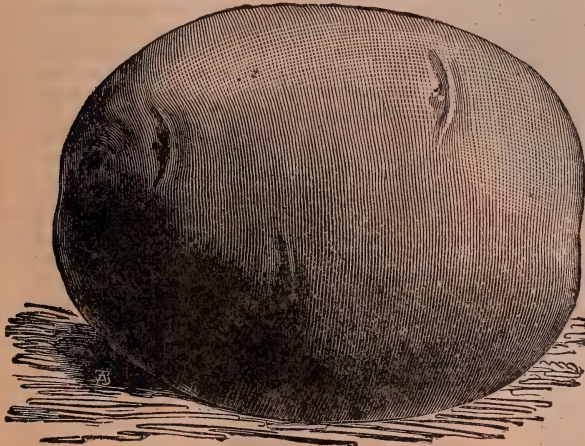
This is not only one of the best Melons as far as size, quality and productiveness is concerned, but it is also one of the handsomest we know. The Melons are nearly round, densely netted, with hardly any perceptible ribs; the skin is a beautiful buff color. The flesh is green and very thick and solid, leaving only a small seed cavity; the flavor is of the very best. The Melons average from 10 to 15 lbs. each and are very solid, never burst and can safely be shipped long distances. They are excellent shippers and keep longer than any other Musk Melon. They ripen with the Hackensack, are heavy yielders and good keepers. Pkt., 10c.; 3 pkts., 20c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25.



COLUMBUS MUSK MELON.

THE FREEMAN POTATO.

The originator, Mr. Freeman, gives the following history and description of this variety:



THE FREEMAN.

"The Freeman Potato came from true seed of what is here called the 'Silver Tip' Potato, the seedling being grown in 1885. The tuber is oval-round in shape, russet in color; flesh very white, both raw and when cooked, very fine grain and of very best flavor. The greatest merits of the variety are its extreme earliness, and long-keeping qualities. From the time they are as large as hen's eggs until new potatoes come in the next year, they burst open when boiled with their jackets on, and appear snow-white and floury. Last year (1889) I planted some of my Freeman's on June 4th, and on July 13th—thirty-nine days from planting—I dug the first mess of fine potatoes for dinner. They grow very quickly, and ripen here several weeks in advance of Early Rose.

My first general planting this year

was ready to be put into the cellar August 1st, being then thoroughly ripe, and vines dead. They are also a first-class yielder; I have frequently dug six to nine pounds from a single hill, and in rich ground there are few small ones."

EARLY ALBINO.

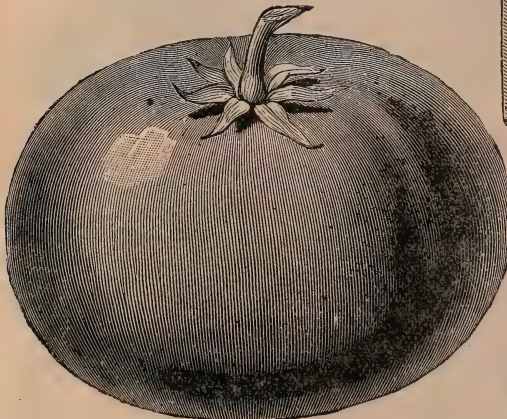
Introduced by us three years ago, and each successive year only adds to the increasing popularity and extraordinary demand for this valuable variety. In earliness it exceeds even the extra early Triumph; one grower in Shelby Co. claiming that for him it blossoms and ripens ten days in advance of the latter variety. Very handsome in appearance, the skin being of a light russet color, flesh white, fine grained, cooking up dry, snow white and floury, bursting open when boiled, even when dug before being fully ripened and this quality continues inherent in them until new potatoes come again. In size it compares favorably with the late varieties, many of them measuring six to eight inches in length. Some specimens with us last year weighing one and one-half pounds each. Our stock of this variety is choice Michigan grown. If you want the best potato try the Albino.

BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET.

This we regard as the best novelty in Radishes introduced for many years. Its extraordinary earliness is remarkable, the roots being fit for use in twenty-five days after sowing the seed. From seed planted the 12th of May the radishes were ready to use on the 5th of June, and we particularly noted it for its crisp, tender flesh, and the bright, attractive color of skin. In shape it is very regular, smooth and conical; in size it is intermediate between the long and the half-long sorts. In brightness of color it is quite unique; being the *most fiery scarlet* we have ever seen in a radish; it is slightly tipped with white at the ends of the roots; the flesh is *crisp, tender*, and of the *finest quality*. This new radish will sell well in all markets, for besides its most excellent quality, its intense color will certainly attract the attention of all purchasers. Per pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; per lb., \$1.10, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.



BUCKEYE STATE TOMATO.



THE BUCKEYE STATE.

and occasionally ten large fruits have been found on a single cluster. In time of ripening it matures with the new stone. In solidity and meatiness it has no equal, while in luscious quality, none surpass it. The color is much the same as Livingston's Beauty, but is a somewhat darker and richer shade, and this together with it, very large size, and clear cut outlines, makes it very showy and striking when displayed for sale. In shape it is a little thicker from blossom end to stem than most other sorts. Pkt., 10c.; 3 for 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.; oz., 35c.

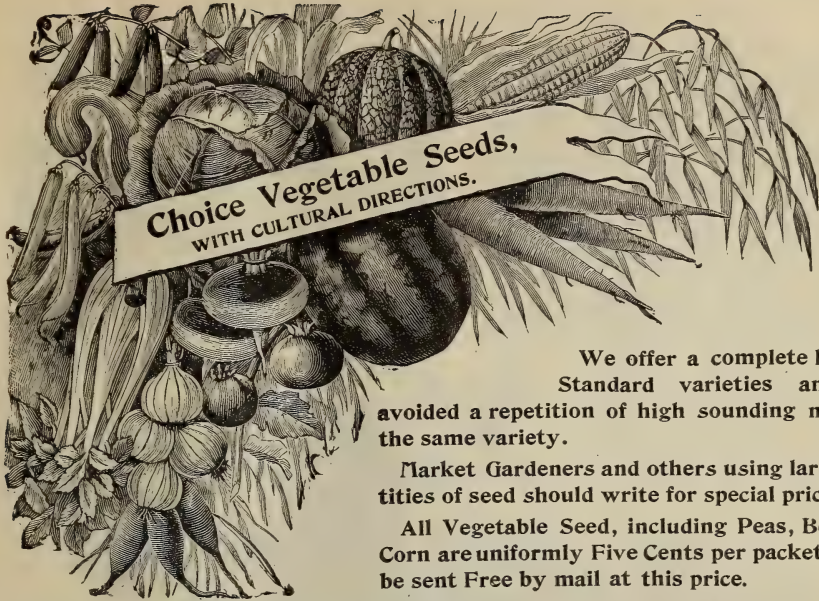
PONDEROSA, OR No. 400.

This monster tomato, so largely advertised, is described by the introducers as follows: "It is all solid meat, so free from seeds that we have had to pay our growers five times as much to raise seed of this as of the ordinary sorts. It is a very handsome variety, being uniformly large, smooth, of a dark, rich crimson color, and a delicious sub-acid flavor. To show the enormous size of this great tomato, we would state that twelve specimens weighed sixteen and one-half pounds, an average weight of one pound six ounces each, one monster tipping the scales at one pound fourteen ounces." Per pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.



PONDEROSA.

This is the largest fruited of the Livingston sorts. It averages one-half larger than Beauty. Many mammoth sorts have been introduced of late, but on their first trial they are rejected on account of their roughness. When, therefore, we state that in addition to its very large size, it is also smooth and uniform, we are sure we have said enough to enlist the attention of tomato growers everywhere. It is more prolific and abundant in fruitage than the standard sorts now in cultivation. It is unquestionably the heaviest cropper known. The tomatoes are borne in immense clusters of four to eight fruits,



We offer a complete list of all Standard varieties and have avoided a repetition of high sounding names for the same variety.

Market Gardeners and others using large quantities of seed should write for special prices.

All Vegetable Seed, including Peas, Beans and Corn are uniformly Five Cents per packet and will be sent Free by mail at this price.

TERMS AND PRICES of Vegetable Seeds will be found in the back part of this Catalogue.

ARTICHOKE.

Jerusalem. This variety is grown for its tubers, which somewhat resemble the potato in appearance, but is different in flavor. It is used as a vegetable, and for feeding cows, sheep and hogs; is enormously productive, and a profitable food. Plant in rows four feet apart, and cultivate the same as potatoes.

than one bed is desired, make them five feet apart, or a less space if green Asparagus is wanted. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill; one hundred roots will set 80 to 100 feet in the row.


ASPARAGUS.

A bed once established will, with proper care, last for twenty years. It is a profitable crop for market gardeners, both for near-by markets and for shipping to Northern cities.

Culture.—Sow early in the season one inch deep, in rows fifteen inches apart; thin out the plants in the row to four inches apart, and keep clean. The following spring or fall they may be transplanted, but it is best to leave them in the row until two years old before transplanting. To prepare permanent beds for Asparagus, dig out trenches eighteen inches wide and twelve to fifteen inches deep; put in the bottom well-rotted manure, which dig in and mix with the soil; then set the plants twelve and fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots and cover with six inches of soil or manure, and keep clean. On the approach of winter, cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt; bone is likewise very beneficial. The second spring, earth up in beds eighteen inches above the roots, to blanch the Asparagus as it grows, when it can be cut for use. If it is desired to cut it green, the roots need only be covered twelve inches. When more



CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.

 FOR THE FIRST TIME, GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER.

Palmetto. This fine variety originated in the South. It is of immense size, and being earlier than other varieties, is a favorite for shipping or family use. The quality is excellent and its yield enormous.

Conover's Colossal. An old standard variety, and has given splendid satisfaction both as a market variety and for family use.

BEANS or SNAPS.

A very important and popular crop for the table, and to grow in the South for shipment to Northern markets. To have a regular succession throughout the summer, plant every two weeks from beginning of April till middle of August.

Culture.—All varieties are tender, and should not be planted until April in this section. Plant in rows two to three feet apart, two inches deep, and two inches between the beans. Cultivate only when the vines are dry, as earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain will cause them to rust. Up to the time of blossoming they should be cultivated, but not after, or it may interfere with their setting well. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; one and a half bushels will plant an acre.

GREEN PODDED BUSH VARIETIES.

Early Mohawk or Brown Six Weeks. A flat pod variety; will stand a slight frost, and on this account are preferred for early planting; also an excellent variety for pickling, for which purpose they should be planted about the middle of August.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Similar to the Mohawk in growth and time of maturing, only differing in color of seed. They are highly prized both for market and as a first-early table variety.

Best of All. A splendid sort, bearing long, fleshy pods of the finest flavor, very succulent and entirely stringless. They are early and yield abundantly. Although of recent introduction, all who have tried them agree that they deserve the name of "Best of All."

Improved Extra Early Red Speckled Valentine. An improvement over the Red Speckled Valentine, being earlier, more productive, and retaining all the good qualities of that well-known sort. It is a cut-short, round-podded, green sort, of fine quality and flavor. The most popular market and family variety.

WAX PODDED VARIETIES.

Challenge Black Wax. This is claimed by many to be the earliest of all the Wax

Beans. The pods are large and ripen very uniformly. Should become one of our most popular sorts.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax. One of the earliest and most productive of Wax Beans, coming in almost as early as the Mohawk. The vines are strong and robust, and stand upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality.

Extra Early Refugee. The earliest of the green podded kinds furnishing a fleshy, round pod of fine quality.

☞ For fuller description, see specialties.



EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. This is a popular and productive variety of the early Wax sorts. The pods are long, of excellent flavor, is a great favorite for shipping, likewise for the home market and family garden.

Dwarf Golden Wax. An old standard variety, and one of the best and most popular of the Wax sorts. It is very early, bears pods which are very brittle, entirely stringless, and of a rich flavor. It has the further merit of being one of the best beans grown for winter use.

All Seed in packets (except Novelties) are Five Cents.

Golden Eye Wax. This is undoubtedly one of the best and most profitable sorts for the market gardener being early and enormously productive. The vines grow about one and a half to two feet high, are strong and branching, holding the pods well off the ground, thus keeping them clean and attractive. The vines and foliage are healthy, while the pods, which are very uniform in size, are free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking.

Dwarf German, or Black Wax. A well-known superior stringless bean, giving the best satisfaction wherever used.

Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax. This improved strain is destined to supersede the well-known Golden Wax, which it has greatly out-yielded in repeated comparative trials. The straight, handsome pods are thicker through, superior in quality, and are claimed by the originator to be absolutely rust-proof.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. In earliness this surpasses any Wax Pole Bean in cultivation, being only about a week later than the Golden Wax Bush Bean. The pods are borne in clusters, and are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The flavor is rich and buttery. Can be used either as a snap bean or shelled for winter use.

Fat Horse, or Southern Crease Back. This a fine Southern pole variety, which forms a crease along the back—hence its name. The pods are round in shape and well filled; very prolific, and make a fine snap bean. One of the best corn-field beans grown, and an excellent shell bean for winter use.

Southern Prolific. A prolific pole or corn-field Snap Bean, which is a favorite where known. The pods, which are produced in clusters, are brittle, tender, and of excellent flavor. Cannot be too highly recommended.



GOLDEN EYE WAX BEAN.

DWARF, or BUSH LIMA BEANS.

Burpee's. See specialties.

Dreer's. See specialties.

Henderson's. See specialties.

POLE AND CORN-FIELD BEANS.

Small Lima, Carolina, Sieva or Sewee.

Seed about half the size, but earlier and harder than the Large Lima; can be grown further North.

King of the Garden Lima. This exceeds all other Lima Beans in size, quality and yield. The vines are of vigorous growth, setting its pods early, and continuing in bearing until the end of the season.

Large White Lima. An old favorite, and well liked wherever grown. Although later than the Small Lima, and not quite as productive, they far surpass that variety in size, tenderness and flavor.

Improved Southern Prolific. To avoid the bean-bug we have had our beans grown in the North. We have, by careful selection got this splendid sort back to its original excellence, and it is now a great improvement over the Southern Prolific as generally offered. The pods, which are generally borne in the greatest profusion, are brittle and tender, and in flavor unsurpassed by any other snap bean.

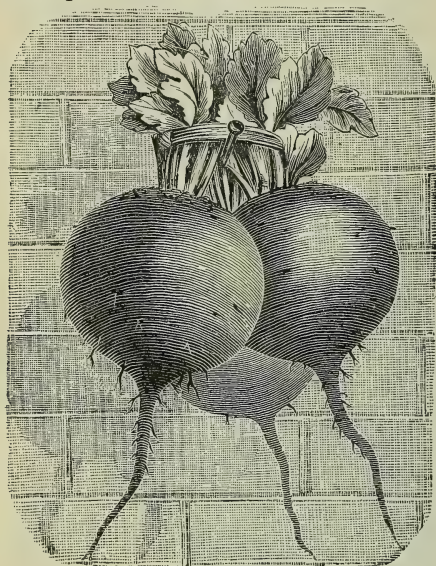
White Dutch Case Knife. A large yielding early variety, used either as a snap or shell bean, green or dry. The pods are long, flat and well filled.

Lazy Wife's. The pods grow from six to eight inches long, entirely stringless and of a buttery flavor when cooked. The pods remain green and retain their tender, rich color until nearly ripe. Unsurpassed as white shell beans for winter use.

With every 50 cent order, we give a packet of Solid South Cabbage—free.

BEETS.

Culture.—Beets thrive best in a rather light, mellow and deeply-worked soil, which has been thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure. For early use, sow the seed in drills fifteen inches apart, and one inch deep; when the plants are large enough, thin out to six inches apart in the row. They may also be sown under glass and transplanted. When sowing for late crop, the seed should be well soaked before sowing. One ounce will sow sixty feet of drill. From four to six pounds are required for one acre.



ECLIPSE BEET.

Eclipse. This variety matures as early as the Egyptian, and is a favorite with market gardeners. Perfectly smooth and globular, has a very small top of deep red color, flesh of a fine texture, and very sweet. Its heavy yielding and other good qualities make it a most desirable family and market gardeners' sort.

Egyptian. An old standard market gardeners' sort, very popular in all sections. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots, resembling in shape a flat turnip. Matures about ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip.

Early Blood Turnip. An improved strain of this well-known standard sort. The flesh is of a deep red color, a good keeper and an universal favorite. A first-rate market variety, and excellent for family use.

Bastian's Extra Early Turnip. This is one of our most highly esteemed varieties, as well for the table as for market. The flesh is very tender, and of excellent flavor. Grows to a large size, turnip-shaped, and of a bright red color.

Early Bassano, or Sugar. An excellent early variety, of fine flavor, tender and juicy. The flesh boils light color. When sown late it makes a splendid winter beet.

Edmand's Blood Turnip. This excellent early Beet is recommended as one of the best grown, either for market or family use. It grows to a nice size, has small top, is very handsome and uniform in shape, deep red color, and very tender and sweet.

Improved Long Blood. Largely grown for winter use, for which purpose it is very desirable. The roots are long, of a dark red color, and is a splendid keeper.

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL WURZELS.



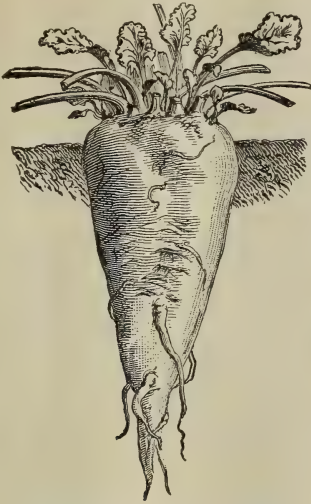
NORBITON GIANT.

Mammoth Prize Norbiton Giant. This sort grows to an immense size, single roots often weighing 20 to 25 pounds. It is a very heavy yielder, a good crop producing from forty to fifty tons per acre. The roots are of a dark red color, of excellent quality, and very nutritious.

Yellow or Orange Globe Mangel. An excellent sort, producing beautiful and symmetrical roots of large size. It is especially adapted to light, shallow soils. The roots grow partly above ground, and on this account are easily pulled.

Try a packet of our MEMPHI WATERMELON.

Silesian or Sugar. One of the most popular of the Sugar Beets, and is highly prized by cattle feeders on account of the large amount of saccharine matter it contains. It is both productive and nutritious, and of splendid keeping qualities.



SILESIAN OR SUGAR BEET.

CABBAGE.

The Finest American Grown Seed.

This is probably a crop which depends more on the quality of seed than any other, and for this reason we wish to warn our friends against sowing **CHEAP SEED**. The purchase of such seed is a poor investment, especially to the trucker, as the failure can never be known until the expense and outlay of a season is lost. To those who have given our Cabbage Seed a trial, nothing in the praise of seed is necessary, but to those who have never purchased of us, we can only say that they are the very best strains grown. By constant care in always selecting the finest specimens for seed, they have become reliable as sure hard-heading varieties which can be relied upon to produce excellent crops.

Culture.—The soil for Cabbage should be well enriched, and the Cabbage thoroughly cultivated and hoed, if fine heads are to be made. The early varieties should be sown in hot-beds in November, giving plenty of air to harden the plants before transplanting. For later use sow in cold frame in March. When the plants are large enough, transplant to other frames, or transplant direct from the seed-bed to rows two and a half feet apart, and eighteen inches between the plants. They should be hoed frequently, drawing the earth to the plants when they commence to head. The late varieties should be sown in May or June, and the plants set out in July or August, in rows three feet apart, and two feet between the plants. One ounce of seed will produce

about 3000 plants. Five or six ounces will produce enough plants to set one acre.

Ullathorne's Solid South. See novelties.

Ullathorne's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. An ideal market gardeners' Cabbage, and one which cannot fail to please the most critical. We have great confidence that this first-class strain will continue to win favor wherever tried. It is very early, hard-heading, and is a large size for so early a sort.



SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

Large Early, or Charleston Wakefield. In this new sort we have a combination of earliness, uniformity, size and solidity. It retains all the characteristics of the Early Jersey Wakefield. It is a little later in maturing, but attains a much larger size. Where size, quality and earliness are desired, this Cabbage commends itself as a most profitable and desirable sort both for shipping and the home market and for family use.

Early Large York. Succeeds the Early York. It is of large size, about ten days later, more robust and bears the heat better.

Extra Early Express. This is considered the earliest Cabbage to mature. In shape it resembles the Early York, has few outside leaves, and for this reason can be planted very close.

Winningstadt. An excellent early variety. Sure heading, solid and of good flavor; especially adapted to sandy soils.

Early Etampes. A very early variety; has good pointed heads with short stem.

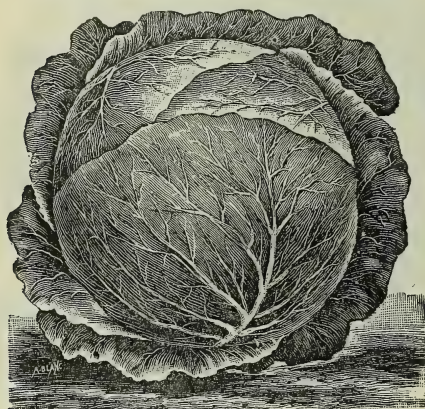
Fottler's Improved Early Brunswick. A fine second early large heading Drumhead. It likewise makes a fine winter cabbage, if the plants are set out late.

Early Drumhead. A popular second early sort, and largely used throughout the South, as it stands the heat remarkably well. The heads are large, hard and solid, and if set out late makes a first-class winter sort.

Send a \$1 00 order and select three packets of Novelties—FREE.

Sure Head produces large, round flattened heads, resembling the Flat Dutch. Uniform in shape, hard, firm and of a fine texture, weighing from 10 to 15 pounds each. It is very fine flavored with few loose leaves. Sure to head, keeps well and is good for shipping.

All Seasons. A greatly improved strain of Early Flat Dutch. Heads very large, round, solid, and of the quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plant very vigorous, but sure heading. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation.



U. S. CO'S IMPROVED LATE FLAT DUTCH.

Ullathorne's Late Flat Dutch. The splendid satisfaction which this improved strain is giving more than repays us for the great care used in its selection. We have in it combined every essential quality necessary to make up a first-class late cabbage. Our tests last year proved it beyond doubt the finest strain of late cabbage yet introduced. It grows to a large size, and never fails to make a good solid head.

Large Late Drumhead. This variety resembles the Late Flat Dutch in many respects, but the heads are rounder on top. A splendid sort for winter use and for "sauerkraut."

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy. This variety is an improvement on the old Drumhead Savoy. The heads are large, the leaves are finely curled. It is a compact grower and excellent keeper. This class of Savoy Cabbage is much superior in quality to the ordinary cabbages. After they have been touched with frost they are very tender and delicious.

Early Flat Dutch. An old standard variety, which bids fair never to outlive its popularity. The heads are large, uniform in shape and flattened on top. Specially recommended for the South on account of its heat-resisting qualities.


Early Summer. This variety is deservedly popular with market gardeners. If forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads, of excellent quality. The heads average more than double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, while it matures only ten or twelve days later. The leaves turn into the heads so completely that about nine thousand plants may be set to the acre, making a very profitable crop. Our seed is true and grown from selected heads.

Henderson's Succession Cabbage. This new Cabbage, of which we offer the best Long Island seed grown from headquarters' stock, is described by the introducers as follows: "It would be classed as a second early variety, coming in a few days later than Early Summer, but it is immeasurably superior to that variety; it is of nearly double the size and is absolutely true to its type under all conditions. Whether for medium early, main crop, or late use, it has no equal. It is so finely bred and so true to type that in a field of twenty acres every head appears alike. We can recommend it either for the market gardener, trucker, or private planter, as it is a perfect cabbage in every respect, not only being of the largest size but of handsome color and of the finest quality.

All-Head Early. A fine, early sort, resembling Ullathorne's Solid South in shape, and possessing many of its fine qualities. The heads are large, very uniform, remarkably tender, and although quite early, makes an excellent winter sort.



ALL-HEAD.

 For General Price List of Seed see back part of Catalogue.

Green Curled Savoy. Hardy and wrinkled-leaved. It does not form a firm head, but after it is frosted it will boil like marrow, and be equal in flavor to Cauliflower.

Red Dutch. A large red-headed variety, used almost exclusively for pickling.

CARROT.

Culture.—Carrots like a light, fertile, deeply-worked soil, that has been manured for the previous crop. Sow the seed in drills, twelve inches apart, and half an inch deep. When growing, thin out from three to six inches apart, according to the kinds. Sow the early varieties as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the main crop from the middle of March to May. The early kinds can also be sown in August. To keep for winter use for the table, horses or cattle, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and eight or ten inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill; four pounds to one acre.

Improved Long Orange. A splendid main crop Carrot, producing long roots of a deep orange color. One of the most popular winter sorts. Good for table, market or stock.

Scarlet Intermediate. A splendid sort for either field or garden culture. In form it is midway between the Improved Long Orange and Half Long, and produces large, smooth and symmetrical roots of a deep orange red color. It is one of our most popular sorts, both for market and table.

Early Scarlet Horn. This is the best early summer variety for both market and family. Flesh highly colored, fine grained, and of good flavor.

Half Long Scarlet. (Stumprooted.) An excellent intermediate Carrot, coming in between the Short Horn and Long Orange.

Half Long Danvers. A half long Carrot of handsome shape and bright orange color. A splendid table sort; very productive, and a favorite with market gardeners.

Large White Belgian. The largest and most productive Carrot in our list, but of coarse texture. The roots are thick and long, and of a yellowish white color. Should be grown by all cattle raisers as they are a very healthy food. They increase the flow of milk, and add greatly to the flavor and, especially the yellow kinds, to the color of the butter.

CAULIFLOWER.

Culture.—Sow the seeds in cold frames or hot-beds as for early cabbage, and plant and cultivate as such. Work deeply and well, and give an occasional application of liquid manure. After they begin to head, they should be thoroughly watered every day, and the leaves fastened together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop sow seed in May or June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter Cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and a good culture. One ounce of seed will produce about 3000 plants.

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt. This seed we have imported from the most noted grower, and have great confidence in recommending it as sure so produce the finest heads. It is one of the best of Cauliflowers, for planting early or late.




EARLY SNOWBALL.

Early Snowball. An excellent variety of dwarf habit, with small outer leaves, and pure white heads. Very early, of good size, a sure header, and well adapted to this section.



IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.

 Three Thousand Merchants Sell our Seed

CELERY.

Culture.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in a bed of fine, rich soil, and transplant to trenches in June, July or August. For bed culture, prepare a bed three or four feet wide, throw out the depth of nine or twelve inches, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in slightly, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants seven or eight inches apart, in rows twelve inches apart, and press the soil well to the roots, and when the plants are nearly grown, earth up to blanch. For single rows, prepare in the same way as for bed culture, except the rows should be only twelve inches wide and the roots set eight or nine inches apart. The rows will require to be four feet apart for earthing up. Care should be had to keep the earth from falling amongst the leaves, hence it is best to hold the leaves with one hand and press soil around it with the other. Dwarf varieties require shallow trenches. The tops must be protected before winter sets in. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,500 plants.

Crawford's Half Dwarf, also known as *Henderson's Half Dwarf*. This variety is a great favorite both for the market and family garden. It is intermediate in size between the Dwarf and Large White Solid, a vigorous grower, and a fine keeper. When blanched it is yellowish white, making it very ornamental for the table.

Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf. A variety highly esteemed for its fine flavor and beautiful appearance, the heart being golden yellow, and very solid. One of the best for either home or market use, and is a splendid keeper.



WHITE PLUME CELERY.



GIANT PASCAL CELERY.

Giant Pascal. Careful selection from the Golden Self-Blanching has established in this a distinct variety of decided merit, which has the advantage of being larger and a better keeper. It is of a fine nutty flavor, crisp and entirely stringless. Has large, thick, solid stalks, with beautiful golden hearts, and blanches quickly.

Large White Solid. The best of the large sorts, and presents a very handsome and showy appearance. The stalks are clear white, solid, crisp, and of fine flavor.

Golden Self-Blanching. The introduction of this variety a few years since marked the beginning of a new era in celery growing, particularly for the private garden. It requires but little earthing up; grows to a large size, is always crisp and solid, and of fine flavor.

White Plume. A variety having stalks and leaves naturally of a whitish color, requiring little earthing up. It makes a handsome appearance upon the table, and is of good quality. The great advantage of this variety is its earliness to mature.

We supplied 295,000 Families with Seed last year.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery. This is grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced, and used with vinegar, makes a most excellent salad.

COLLARDS.

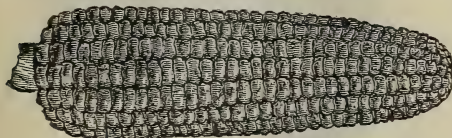
This is peculiarly a Southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of that section for table use. It likewise makes a fine forage for cattle and cows, and is considered a preventive of cholera in hogs. Crops of six or seven tons per acre are produced, which makes excellent ensilage. The leaves form in a mass on the stem, which attains a greater height as the leaves are pulled off.

True Georgia. The old standard sort, which has been in use in the South for years.

CORN.—Garden Varieties.

Culture.—Plant Adam's Early in well-manured ground last of March or during April, in hills or drills. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate deeply and often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. Adam's Early can be planted during July for late roasting ears. Plant from six to eight quarts to the acre.

Country Gentleman. For description see New and Desirable Varieties.



ADAM'S EXTRA EARLY.

Adam's Extra Early. The earliest white corn in cultivation; valuable on this account for early market and family use. It is tender, has a small stalk and ear, and matures very quickly.

Adam's Early, or Burlington. Similar to the Adam's Extra Early, but makes larger ears. Though not a sugar corn, this is one of our most popular early sorts, both for market and the table. It is earlier and hardier than any of the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close.

Ullathorne's Champion. See Novelties.

Stowell's Evergreen. Although a late variety, this is conceded to be the best sugar corn for all purposes. It is especially recommended as a table sort, for besides being exceptionally tender and sugary, it will remain in a green state longer than any other.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears grow to an immense size, and are of fine quality and flavor.

CUCUMBER.

These are deliciously appropriate as a hot-weather vegetable or salad, and likewise for pickles. The South should grow more for this purpose as well as for shipping.

Culture.—A warm, rich, sandy loam is the best soil for Cucumbers. Heat and moisture are two essentials necessary to grow cucumbers. Plant as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to three or four. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted for use or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys the productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.



IMPROVED LONG WHITE SPINE.

Improved Early White Spine. A favorite for home use as well as with market gardeners for both early and late planting. Medium size, very prolific, and excellent either for table use or pickles. Largely grown for forcing.

Japanese Climbing. See Novelties.

Thorburn's Everbearing. A new, valuable, and unique variety. It is of small size, very early, and enormously productive. The peculiar merit of this is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit for a long time.

Early Russian. Productive and well flavored.

Early Cluster. A splendid pickling sort.

Early Frame. A standard sort, of medium size, straight and well shaped. Excellent for table use, and for pickling when young. Desirable for forcing.

Giant Pera. A variety growing to a large size. It is very straight and smooth, and will be found exceedingly crisp and tender, with small seed cavity and few seeds.

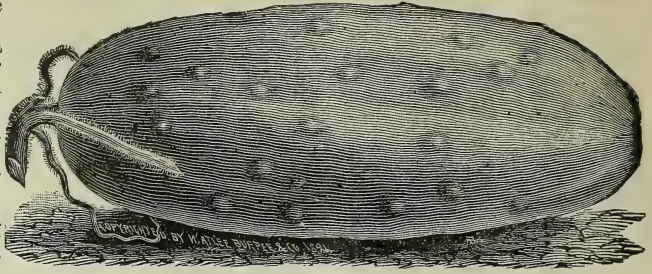
Improved Long Green. A standard variety, largely used for pickles; dark green, firm and crisp. The young fruits are the best for sour pickles, and the riper fruits the best for sweet pickles.

READ WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY ABOUT THE SOLID SOUTH CABBAGE.

Green Prolific. One of the best pickling sorts, making cucumbers of a uniform size, hardly ever too large for pickling, and is enormously productive.

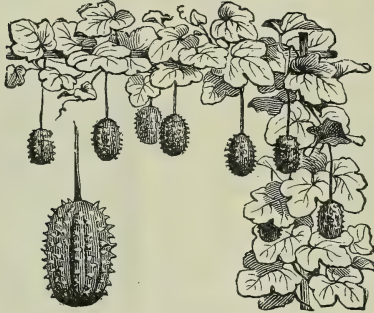
Jersey Pickling. A very productive pickling sort. Very crisp and tender.

Gherkin, or Burr. A small, oval-shaped prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles.



GREEN PROLIFIC.

New York Improved Purple. This is the best and largest variety cultivated, and the leading sort for both table and market. The skin is deep purple and smooth, and the flesh of excellent quality.



GHERKIN, OR BURR.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickling. A very prolific and valuable new pickling cucumber, which has become very popular. Around Chicago, where it originated, it is the principal variety grown, and the large pickle factories prefer it to any other sort.

CORN SALAD or FET-TICUS.

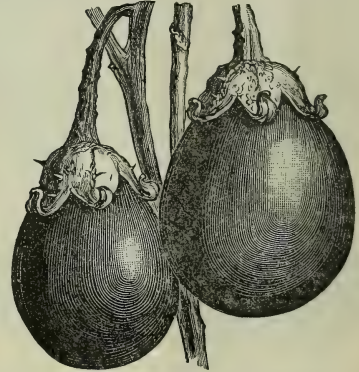
This is popular, and has a large sale in northern and western markets for use as a salad during the winter and spring months. Sow early in spring in rows one foot apart, and it will be ready for use in six or eight weeks. If wanted for winter or spring use, sow the seed in September.

Large Seeded. Round-leaved and the best variety.

EGG PLANT.

The Egg Plant should be grown in every Southern garden, as it is best adapted to our Southern climate, and succeeds remarkably well. When properly prepared it makes a most delicious dish.

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March. Keep warm and give plenty of water, as Egg Plant seed is one of the most difficult to start. Transplant to good rich soil three or four inches apart. About the end of May plant out about three feet apart each way, and cultivate well. Protect from the potato bug by dusting lightly with Slug Shot. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.



NEW YORK IMPROVED EGG PLANT.

ENDIVE.

For fall and winter use this is one of the most refreshing of salads, and should be more generally grown. It is particularly appetizing when mixed with lettuce and French dressing. It is likewise used as a substitute for lettuce.

Culture.—Sow the seed in August. Transplant or thin out the plants to nine or twelve inches apart, and when large enough, tie up to blanch; in dry seasons water freely. A moist, rich soil is best suited for this crop.



GREEN CURLED.

Green Curled. Very hardy; the leaves are dark green, beautifully curled, which blanch white, tender and crisp.

DO YOU WANT A GARDEN? SEND US YOUR ORDER.

KALE or BORECOLE.

Culture.—Sow either broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart, from the first of September till the middle of October. They may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is sown. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. It is best to protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, as when given some protection it can be cut earlier in the spring. Sow winter sorts at the rate of four to six pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast or in drills at the rate of eight to ten pounds to the acre.



EARLY CURLED SIBERIAN.

Early Curled Siberian, or Dwarf German Greens. Earlier than the Extra Curled Late Siberian, lighter in color, and beautifully curled; known in some sections as the Blue Kale.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk. A dwarf spreading variety, of excellent quality; leaves of a bright green color, beautifully curled. It should be sown early in rows and cultivated.

KOHL RABI.

A favorite German vegetable, intermediate in flavor between a cabbage and a turnip. Worthy of much more extended cultivation than it now receives.

Culture.—For early use sow in April in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out to eight inches between the plants. For winter use, sow in June and July. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill.

Early White Vienna. The best market and table sort; flesh white and tender.

LEEK.

Culture.—The leek succeeds best in a light rich soil. It is hardy and easily cultivated, and should be sown as early as practicable in spring, in drills half an inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high, they

may be transplanted in rows eighteen inches apart and ten inches between the plants. Set deeply, and earth up as they are worked, so that the necks will blanch. One ounce will sow a drill of about one hundred feet.

Large Flag. The favorite market variety; makes a strong and vigorous growth.

LETTUCE.

Culture.—The quality of lettuce depends largely on its quick growth, and this can only be obtained by transplanting to rich, mellow soil, and by watering and cultivating well. For early crop, sow under glass in January or February, and transplant early in the spring. For a succession, sow in beds at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July. For fall planting, the hardy varieties may be sown in beds in September, and transplanted when large enough. Protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter and head up in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold frames nine inches apart, and will head up during the winter and early spring. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill, and produce 3,000 plants.

Memphi Cabbage. No lettuce that we have ever grown can equal the Memphi Lettuce, whether required for forcing in frames or for growing in the open ground. It makes a splendid hard head of good size, is very hardy and slow in running to seed; in fact, we have found it necessary to cut the heads to allow the seed stalks to get out. It is a prime favorite in the trucking sections, where it has been thoroughly tested and proved to be an ideal sort both for shipping and the table.

Big Boston. A sterling variety, adapted either for forcing or open ground planting. It is very similar in shape, color and general appearance to the Boston Market Lettuce, but has the advantage of being nearly double the size of that variety. It is a little later in maturing, but its solidity and greater size of head make it peculiarly desirable.

California All Heart. This sort originated in the Santa Clara Valley, California, one of the finest lettuce producing sections in the world. Its shape is very distinct, heading up like a pointed cabbage; very solid, of a beautiful light green color, and particularly rich and buttery in flavor. Very tender and sweet, and well worth a place in every garden.

Henderson's New York. This new sort is remarkable for its unusual size and the solidity of its head, which have been grown to weigh from three to four pounds. The heads are of a dark green color outside, the inside leaves being greenish white. Excellent for summer use, but not adapted for forcing.

We put up half a million packets of Cabbage Seed alone last season.

Plant Ullathorne's Solid South Cabbage and try for the \$50.00 Prize.

Early Curled Silesia. One of the earliest varieties, and popular with all who have tried it. Very quick-growing, but does not form a head. Curled, crisp and tender.

Prize Head. Plant large, deep green, so washed with red as often to appear more red than green; forming a head of a dense mass of leaves rather than one like a cabbage, and very slow to run to seed; leaves large, nearly round, frilled at the edge and densely blistered. They are exceedingly crisp, tender and good flavored.

Large White Summer Cabbage. One of the very best head Lettuces for summer that we know of. The heads are of good size, close and well formed. It is a splendid market variety.

Large Drumhead. Heads very large, crisp, tender and of good flavor; one of the best summer varieties.

California Cream Butter. This fine new lettuce originated in the Santa Clara Valley, California. Its shape is very distinct, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid; of a beautiful light green color, almost white, and particularly rich and buttery in flavor, and very tender. It grows rapidly, and is especially recommended for spring and summer use.

White Seeded Tennisball. A fine early variety, forming hard, crisp and tender heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts; desirable for forcing, and has proved a very profitable variety for market gardeners.

Hanson. This is one of the best heading lettuces grown. The heads are large, solid, tender, crisp, and of fine flavor; color a beautiful green outside and white within; stands the summer heat well. A standard market variety.



Dutch Butterhead. An old favorite with market gardeners, forming a good solid head; crisp, tender and of excellent flavor.



CURLLED SILESIA LETTUCE.

MELON.

CANTALOUPE VARIETIES.

Culture.—Melons succeed best on a rich sandy soil, which has been enriched with well-rotted manure worked into the hills. When danger of frost is over, plant ten or twelve seeds in hills six feet apart and about an inch deep. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the end of the vines when they begin to blossom, especially if the growth is very luxuriant, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. Be careful not to grow them near Cucumbers, Squashes, etc., as they readily hybridize, and the flavor of both be injured. One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills, two pounds will plant an acre.

Extra Early Hackensack. A fine early cantaloupe, which has become one of the most popular of the market sorts, many of our market gardener customers preferring it to all others. It resembles the old Hackensack in shape, but is fully ten days earlier than that variety. Has a roughly netted skin, and dark thick flesh of excellent flavor.



CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago Market. This we consider the best nutmeg for earliness of maturity, large and uniform size; thickly netted skin, small seed cavity, deep green flesh, juicy and deli-

\$100 CASH given away this year for the largest Solid South Cabbage. Try a Packet.

cious flavor and freedom from rot. It has maintained a practical monopoly in the Chicago market for a number of years, and is a great favorite with all who prefer a green fleshed variety.

Netted Gem, or Golden Gem. This is unquestionably one of the best early varieties of muskmelon in cultivation. It has for some time been the favorite with our Memphis market gardeners; not only for its rare quality, but also for its great productiveness. They are uniform in shape with green skin, handsomely ribbed and thickly netted. Flesh light green, and of delicious flavor.

Osage, or Miller Cream. It is impossible to exaggerate in lauding the fine qualities of this splendid sort. As a table melon it is unsurpassed, and is equalled in delicacy of flavor only by the Emerald Gem. It is one of medium size, oval shape, salmon-colored flesh, and very thick meat.

Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A very productive variety, growing to a large size. The flesh is thick, juicy and of the richest flavor.

The Columbus. See Novelties.

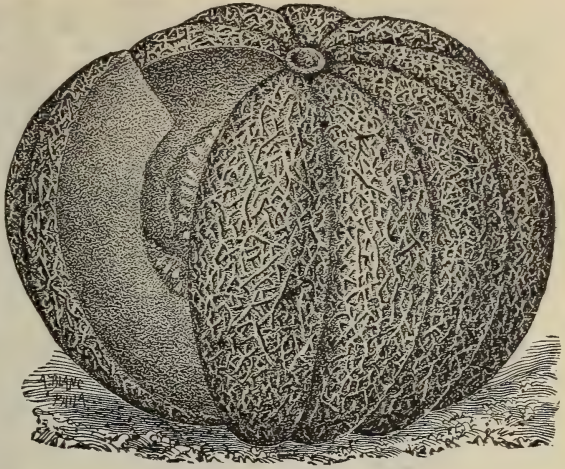
Baltimore, or Acme. Fruit medium size, oval, slightly pointed at stem end, slightly ribbed, covered when ripe with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very fine flavored and sweet. We think this one of the most uniformly ribbed melons we have on our list.

Montreal Market Nutmeg. Green fleshed. This melon grows very large, very many of them weighing 15 to 20 pounds. A sure, heavy bearer, producing as many large melons as any variety does small ones. Vines vigorous, always healthy. Quality as sweet and delicious as the smallest nutmeg melon. This melon is the best of all for Canada, being the leading sort in the Montreal market. Also the favorite with Boston growers, dealers and consumers. Several of our Chicago melon growers plant this melon largely and their crops are abundant and paying. In several parts of our city the fancy grocers will take no other when this melon makes its appearance. It is not so early as the Chicago Market Nutmeg, but is larger, and those who successfully grow it find buyers eager to obtain it. We think our customers will do well to include some of this when ordering.

WATERMELON.

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but give more room, say ten to twelve feet apart each way; they should not be planted near pumpkins, gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor of both. One ounce will plant thirty hills; three pounds will plant one acre.

Try a Packet of the Columbus Canteloupe.



LARGE HACKENSACK MELON.

Ice Cream or Peerless. The best Melon for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers, and is grown extensively in some sections for shipping in carload lots distances of two and three hundred miles. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive. Fruit medium-sized, oval, finely mottled; rind thin; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, tender and of the highest flavor. Our stock of this variety is most carefully selected.

Scaly Bark. A very large, oblong variety, with a dark, tough rind which has a peculiar, scaly appearance, crimson flesh, very solid, remarkably sweet and free from fibre.

Gray Monarch or Long White Icing. A type of the favorite Icing Watermelon, entirely distinct in shape, being oblong. The skin is of an attractive, mottled, very light green color, so light as to nearly warrant the name of white or gray. The flesh is deep red in color and of very fine quality, fully equal to the old Icing, which has long been recognized as one of the finest flavored watermelons grown. In size this new variety is much larger than the old, specimens having been raised to weigh from 60 to 70 lbs. each.

Seminole. Originated in Florida, and possesses four excellent qualities—it is extra early, enormously productive, large and of most delicious flavor. It is of two distinct colors, gray and light green. Melons of both colors are exactly the same in size, shape, color of seed, flavor, etc., and pronounced by competent judges to be exactly the same melon in every respect. The gray color predominates. Melons of both colors are found on the same vine. Try it.

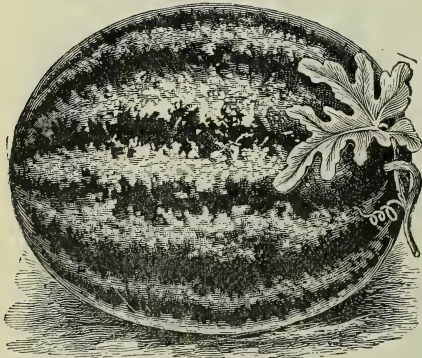
Florida Favorite. Claimed to ripen 10 days earlier than Kolb's Gem, Ironclad or Rattlesnake. It ranks among the foremost as a table variety. Flesh light crimson, very

THE DIXIE WATERMELON



crisp and delicious. Oblong in shape, with color of alternating stripes of light and dark green. Our seed is procured direct from the originator.

Cuban Queen. A popular sort with melon growers; flesh so solid that the Melons weigh much more, according to their size, than other varieties. Rind medium thickness and tough; dark green, with stripes, mottled in two shades of green; flesh bright red, sweet, and well flavored. Vigorous, productive and valuable for general purposes.



KOLB GEM WATERMELON.

Kolb Gem. The leading variety with all Southern growers; hybrid between Georgia Rattlesnake and Scaly Bark; originated by R. F. Kolb, one of the largest melon growers of Alabama. Form oval; rind dark green, marbled in light, very thin and tough; standing shipping longer distances than any other sort. Flesh red, sweet and melting, retaining its freshness and flavor longer after plucking

than many varieties. The vines are very hardy and productive.

The Dixie Watermelon. In this we have a new Watermelon of excellent merits, and we can recommend it to our customers as the best shipping Melon grown, being even larger, earlier and far more productive than the Kolb's Gem which has heretofore been considered the best melon for shipping. It is of a very fine appearance, being much darker than Kolb's Gem and more beautifully striped, it is longer and extremely hardy, while its eating quality is unexcelled, being sweet; juicy and tender. Another very important point is its productiveness, having six to eight large melons on a vine. We have secured some of the genuine stock.

Mammoth Ironclad. This Melon grows to a very large, uniform size, frequently weighing 80 pounds and over, and resembles, in marking, the Cuban Queen. In shape and seed, however, it is quite distinct. It is an enormous yielder. Flesh deep red, solid and of excellent flavor. The rind is extremely tough and hard—hence its name, Ironclad—rendering it a most excellent shipper. The vines are vigorous and hardy.

Gypsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake. A favorite for shipping to Northern markets. Grows to a large size; a vigorous grower and productive. Flesh bright red, skin striped dark and light green.

Boss. A long, early, and productive melon, with a dark skin. Although not extra large, it is remarkably heavy. The rind is thin and tough, and will stand shipment long distances. The flesh is deep scarlet, solid, and of rich flavor.

☞ For general Price List of Seed, see back part of this Catalogue.

MUSTARD.

Culture.—For early salad, sow thickly in March, in rows six inches apart. Cut when about two inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill.

Southern Giant Curled. An improved curled variety of which we are the originators. 18 years ago we found a few plants growing among a lot of English broad-leaf mustard, and instantly recognizing its merit they were left to seed, and the product carefully harvested. The following year this was sown on President's Island held by contract for convict labor, and the entire product was sold to a Northern seed house, which received credit for its introduction. Since that time it has superseded all other varieties as the largest, most beautiful, crisp and tender mustard we have, remaining in that state until the stalk runs to seed. We are still the largest growers of this valuable variety.

OKRA or GUMBO.

Very nutritious in stews, soups, etc. It can be kept for winter use by slicing into narrow rings and drying, or by putting the pods into a pickle, like cucumbers.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow the seeds thickly in drills three feet apart. The plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill.

White Velvet. This variety bears round, smooth, white pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance.

Improved Dwarf Green. This sort only grows about fifteen inches high; bears long, green, slender pods, and is very productive.

Tall. A well-known, popular, and prolific sort, growing from three to four feet high.

ONION.

All who have had experience in growing Onions will heartily agree that good Onion Seed is of the utmost importance. Fully realizing this, we have for some years made a specialty of Onion Seed, and have all our crops raised under special contract. Our Onion Seed is all grown from choice, selected bulbs, examined before being set out for seed. In quality it is superior to much that is put upon the market, often grown by persons either too inexperienced or too careless to select fine, well-shaped bulbs. In vitality, it is very strong, being heavy, fresh seed, carefully tested.

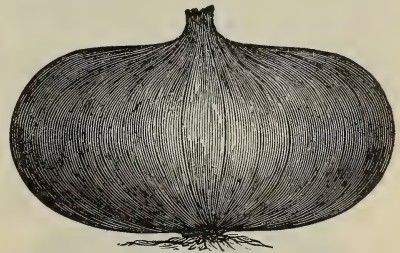
☞ Gardeners in the South as well as in the Middle and Western States, can grow full-sized Onions the first year from our black seed; for this purpose 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre are required. To raise small sets 40 to 50 pounds of seeds are required per acre,

and for this purpose the best varieties are the Yellow Danvers, Yellow Strassburg, Early Red, White Silver Skin, and White Hard Dutch.

Another way is to sow the Italian varieties early in September and transplant about the end of October or early in November. Should dry weather prevail at sowing time, water well to insure germination. After the onions are grown, when the tops commence to die, pull the onions up and leave on the ground to cure until the tops become thoroughly dead, after which remove to the barn and spread out thinly until ready to market. In order not to take up too much room by spreading out, it is best to make crates, about six inches deep, out of laths, the length of the laths, with good stout side and end pieces. The onions can be spread out in these crates and the crates placed one on top of the other, putting blocks between each crate, so as to allow air to circulate freely. The best soil for onions is a dark, rich loam. They also do well on lighter soils, if rich and well manured. Crops made at the Experimental Station would indicate that a yield of three to four hundred bushels per acre could reasonably be expected with good cultivation and favorable seasons. With a yield like this, onions will prove one of our most profitable crops, and we would advise our farmers to give them a thorough and extended trial. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill; six pounds in drills to an acre.

Those wishing large quantities of onion seed are requested to write for special prices.

Extra Early Red. This very early and productive sort grows to a medium size, yields abundantly, and is of mild flavor, close grained, solid and heavy. Very uniform in size and shape.

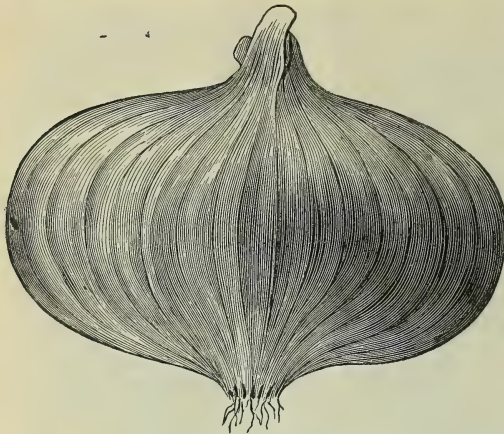


EXTRA EARLY RED.

Extra Early White Pearl. The earliest of the white varieties. The seed should be sown thickly in the spring and the sets put out in the fall to make large onions early the following spring before other sorts are ready. This also makes beautiful pickling onions, as the sets rarely grow too large for this purpose.

Silver Skin. A splendid early variety of medium size, handsome appearance, and mild flavor. Largely sown to make small sets, also to make pickling onions.

We make a Specialty of Onion Seed.



RED MAMMOTH TRIPOLI.

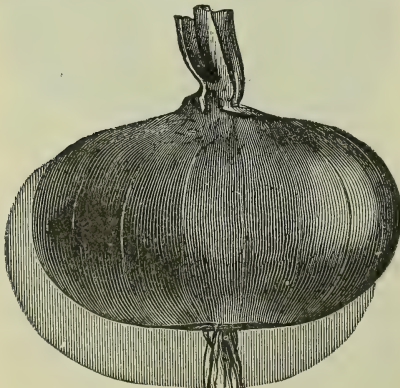
Yellow Globe Danvers. One of the best market varieties, of mild flavor, and very productive. Grows to a good size, with thin, yellow skin; fine grained white flesh of excellent quality. A splendid keeper.

Danvers Yellow. This fine variety is a thick, flat, heavy, straw-colored Onion, mild flavored, and yields most abundantly, ripens early and keeps equal to the best.

Large Red Wethersfield. Our strain of this splendid red sort is nearly perfect in form; the skin is deep red and flesh nearly white and fine grained. In the Northern States this variety is very largely used for growing large onions from seed the first year.

ITALIAN AND SPANISH VARIETIES.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King. This variety has attracted more attention and been more generally tested than any other of the newer varieties, and has given the best of satisfaction. Like nearly all other Spanish sorts, it makes bulbs of extra large size and



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

of particularly fine quality. The outside skin is of a rich yellow straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild and tender. It is of excellent keeping qualities, and makes a most attractive and salable onion. We strongly recommend this variety for extended trial, as likely to prove a most profitable and valuable crop for the South.

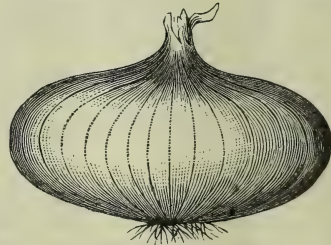
Giant White Italian Tripoli. The same as catalogued by some seedsmen as El Paso, or Large Mexican. Of large size, handsome form, fine white skin and good quality. One of the most popular sorts in Italy, where it attains enormous growth. Likewise one of the best that can be grown in this country.

Red Mammoth Tripoli, or Bermuda Red. Similar in shape and size to the Giant White Tripoli. Skin thin and of a rich blood-red color; flesh white, fine-grained.

TIPTONVILLE, TENN.

I bought Large Red Wethersfield Onion Seed from you, and never had such perfect Onions before in my life. I raised nearly 500 bushels that would average 12 inches in circumference. Not a stiff neck or scallion amongst them.

SMITH NEWTON.



SILVERSKIN.

Mammoth Silver King. This onion grows to a remarkable size, being one of the largest in cultivation. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early, and grows uniformly of large size and perfect form, round and flattened at the top. Every one desiring large and handsome onions of the finest flavor should plant this sort.

Copper King, or Mammoth Pompeii. A splendid type of the celebrated Italian Onions, which has been thoroughly tested and found to succeed remarkably well throughout this section. It grows to an enormous size, single onions having been grown to weigh four and even as much as five pounds. The outside skin is of a reddish yellow color, while the flesh is white and very sweet, mild and tender. It is an enormous yielder, and will prove one of the most profitable varieties in cultivation. Sow the seed as early as possible in the spring, or end of August or during September, under shade, and transplant.

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON FIVE POUND LOTS.

PARSLEY.

Culture.—Soak the seed in water a few hours, and sow in rich soil early in spring, in rows a foot apart, and cover lightly. Parsley is slow to germinate, and is sometimes three or four weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled. The most improved strain of this popular and useful herb. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best of all for garnishing or flavoring. It makes a very ornamental and attractive plant for edging walks and beds.

Plain. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled.

PARSNIP.

Culture.—A rich, sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, and cover lightly. When the plants are two inches high, thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill. Four pounds to the acre.

Hollow Crown. The old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender, and well flavored. The best, either for table use or stock.



SUGAR
PARSNIP.

PEAS.

Realizing the fact that the Pea crop is one of the most important, we grow our peas in such localities as experience proves will produce seed of robust nature and quick growth. With this end in view, we grow them in Canada, where they are carefully inspected while growing in order to cull out rogues, and afterward hand-picked. We are therefore able to offer our customers peas that are first-class in every particular, and such as may be depended upon to give the best of satisfaction.

Culture.—A rich, light, loamy soil, which has been manured the previous season, is best adapted for peas. Plant the earliest varieties as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rows three or four feet apart, covering them to a depth of two inches. For a succession, plant every two weeks, giving more room between the rows for the taller varieties. When grown as a market crop, peas are generally sown in single rows, and rarely ever staked; but when grown in small quantities for private use, it is a good plan to sow in double rows, and stake the tall varieties with brush. They should be kept clean and well worked, and the earth hoed up to them two or three times during growth. From one

to two bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant one hundred feet of drill.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint 15 cents per quart. Packets mailed free.

U. S. Co's Earliest and Best. As usual, U. S. Co's Earliest and Best ripened earlier last spring than any other of the Extra Earlies grown at this market. It maintained its reputation for evenness of growth and ripening and fullness of pods. To have a variety of Peas that ripen extra early and even means a good deal, as the variety that ripens first returns the grower the highest prices of the season, and the one that ripens evenly, so that eighty to ninety per cent. of the crop can be gathered at one picking, enables the grower to replant the ground to a second crop. The pods are straight, having an average length of 2½ inches. Peas are smooth, very tender, and of excellent flavor. Vines 2 to 2½ feet high, stocky, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. We are warranted, from the many testimonials received from practical market gardeners, to place this variety at the head of the entire list of Peas we catalogue.

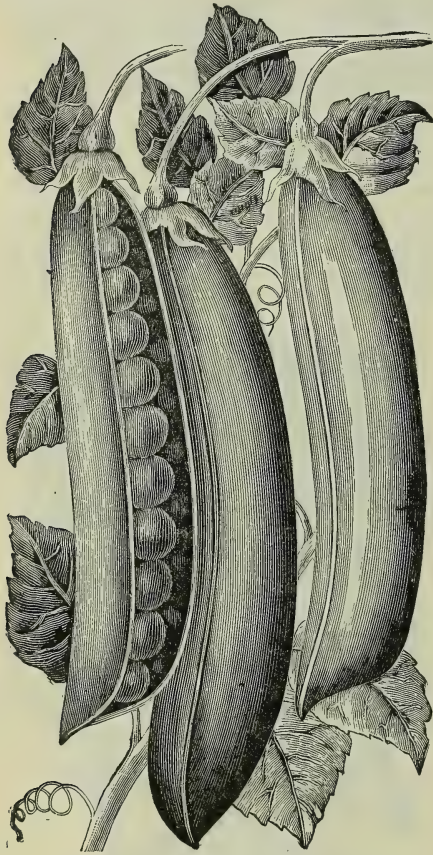


STRATAGEM.

Stratagem. This is a magnificent variety, and is the richest pea in cultivation. It grows a vigorous and showy vine, of branching habit, heavily laden with extra large pods, containing from ten to twelve peas each, of large size and most delicious flavor. It bears long and continuously, requiring no brush. It fills every requisite for fine quality and will outyield the later varieties. Acknowledged to be the most productive and finest of the late sorts. Height of vine about 2 feet.

THREE THOUSAND MERCHANTS SELL OUR SEED.

Extra Early Kent. (Daniel O'Rourke. Rural New Yorker. Philadelphia Extra Early. Early Frame, or Early May.) A very good strain which we consider fully equal to most stocks offered as Extra Early. Pods of fine shape, contain from five to eight peas of fine quality; prolific, uniform in growth and ripening; height 2½ feet. A fine pea for the family garden, because it grows taller, lasts longer, and produces more peas than those grown expressly for market gardeners' use.



ALASKA.

Alaska, or Earliest of All. This beautiful blue market pea has become a standard variety and is the earliest of all blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts but of larger size and ten per cent. more productive. The vines are dwarf growing only about twenty inches high; very uniform, maturing the crop for one picking; of excellent quality, and retains its desirable color after cooking. A splendid extra early sort, which retains the beautiful dark green color of the pods a long time after picking.

REMEMBER.—All packets except Novelties are uniformly 5 cents each.

Blue Beauty Pea. Its distinctive feature is its unusually regular habit of growth. Height, 1¾ feet. It is a blue, round pea, and is nearly as early as the American Wonder. Pods of medium size, borne in the greatest profusion, and are well filled for so early a pea. In quality and flavor, Blue Beauty cannot be surpassed.

McLean's Advancer. An excellent second early green wrinkled variety, which bears an abundance of long, well-filled pods. The vines are of vigorous growth, the peas tender and sweet.

McLean's Gem. An old favorite wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. It is of dwarf habit, growing only about twelve inches high, and bears abundantly.

Champion of England. An old and very popular wrinkled variety, and very largely grown for private use. It is rich and sweet in flavor, and very productive. The pods are long, round, and closely filled; the peas are large and of extra fine quality. Height of vine, 5 feet.



American Wonder. The earliest of all the wrinkled peas, and one of the best for family use. The vines only grow about nine inches high, are of strong, robust nature, and are remarkably productive.

Large White Marrowfat. A late market variety, bearing large, well-filled pods of fair quality. Very productive, and largely used as a canning sort.

Black Eye Marrowfat. Similar to above, but more productive. Height, five feet.

PEANUTS.

Culture.—Virginia's noted crop. Plant in April or May, in drills three feet apart, placing the nuts twelve or fifteen inches apart, in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean.

Selected Virginia. A fine productive strain, carefully selected especially for seed purposes.

Spanish. Enormously productive, small size, but thin hull and full kernel.

PEPPER.

Culture.—Sow in hot bed in March, or in a warm, sheltered border, end of April or May. When large enough, transplant to good, rich, mellow soil, in rows two feet apart, and fifteen inches between the plants. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants.

Sweet Spanish Mammoth, or Mountain. It is a strong grower, very productive and of excellent quality. The peppers when young are of a bright deep green color, without any shade of purple; when ripe they are of a beautiful red; the flesh is very thick, sweet and mild. They often grow six inches long by four inches in diameter. We specially recommend this kind to our market gardeners.

Golden Dawn. This variety is of a most beautiful golden yellow color, making it most elegant in appearance, either in growth or for table. In shape they very much resemble the Bell, or Bullnose, while in productiveness they stand at the head of the list. The flavor is particularly sweet and mild, and entirely free from any fiery flavor, so much so that they can be eaten out of the hand like fruit.



GOLDEN DAWN.

Ruby King. When ripe these are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant, and can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper like tomatoes or used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. This is one of the largest of peppers, the fruit being from four to six inches long.

Long Cayenne, True. The popular variety, used largely for mercantile purposes. A good pickling sort when the pods are in a green state, as well as when ripe. Small, cone-shaped. Color, deep scarlet.

Large Bell or Bullnose. Large and very early, flesh very thick, color glossy red, flavor mild and pleasant. We have an extra choice stock; you will find few better kinds of pepper to stick to than this.

POTATOES.

Our Potatoes, with the exception of the Second Crop Southern Grown sorts, are all Northern grown, and are selected and grown especially for seed purposes. These carefully selected stocks must not be confounded with the cheap and common potatoes offered by many commission houses, which have not the least claim to the name of Seed Potatoes.

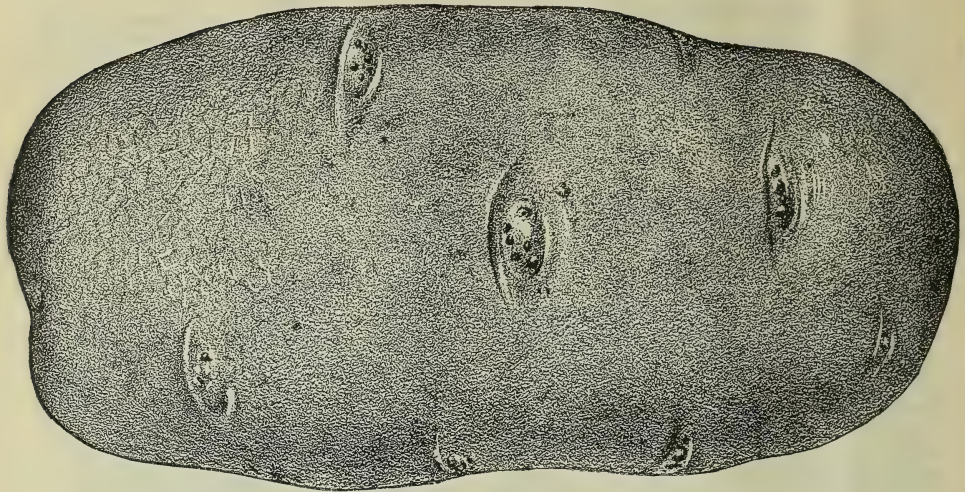
To buyers of large quantities we will be glad to quote special prices. We usually ship potatoes, as well as other seeds, the day the order arrives, the weather permitting; but if excessively cold, we will hold the orders until it moderates. We make no charge for barrels for potatoes, nor for cartage.

Culture.—For early potatoes, plant in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows two and a half feet apart. Put the tubers twelve inches apart in the rows and cover to the depth of four inches. When the potatoes commence to come up, harrow the ground to break the crust, and when well up, plough the earth away, and plough it back again to make the soil friable. For late crop plant in May, June, or July. Use only well rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil before planting.

SECOND CROP SOUTHERN GROWN POTATOES.

In the last few years experiments have demonstrated that a second crop potato can be grown in the South which for seed purposes is superior to those grown in the Northern latitudes. They are produced by planting choice Northern grown potatoes early in the spring, and when they have matured, replanting the product for a second crop, which makes seed for the following spring. This potato is planted on an immense scale by truckers, who, knowing their value, now market larger and better crops than when Northern grown seed was used.

OUR POTATOES ARE GROWN SPECIALLY FOR SEED.



THE ALBINO.

We expect to be able to supply the following named varieties. Prices fluctuate. Current prices quoted at any time.

Early Rose.
Crown Jewel.
Bliss' Triumph.

NORTHERN GROWN POTATOES.

Bliss Triumph. A very early pink-skinned variety, largely grown by truckers for shipment to Northern markets. Of handsome shape and appearance, superior in quality, and admirably adapted to our Southern soil and climate. It is claimed to be at least a week earlier than the Early Rose, and is rapidly becoming one of our most popular market sorts.

Early Sunrise. This sort cannot be too highly recommended, embracing as it does so many fine qualities. It is a large, handsome, extra early sort, with white and fine grained flesh. A splendid keeper and a large yielder, the average yield for three years at the Virginia Experimental Station having been 195 bushels per acre.

New York Early Rose. It is entitled to a very high rank among the early sorts, for the following reasons: Extreme earliness, great productiveness, having yielded at the rate of 400 bushels per acre; good size; some tubers have weighed one pound each, and but a small proportion of small or undersized tubers in the crop. As early as Beauty of Hebron, but a much better yielder. Keeps until late in spring.

Peerless. For a second early potato this is one of the most desirable varieties. It is a very strong grower, and is peculiarly free from disposition to rot. In color it is lighter than



PEERLESS.

the Early Rose, and on strong soils is inclined to grow somewhat more roughly. Its peculiarity of rooting deeply protects its growth during drought, and for this reason in dry seasons and on upland soils is one of the best producers. The tubers are very handsome in appearance. The cooking qualities are of the very highest, and it is a large yielder. We have had grown for us this season, a select stock of this valuable variety and speak with great confidence of its value for general planting.

The Freeman. See Novelties.

The Albino. See Novelties.

SWEET POTATOES.

Special prices on large quantities.

Southern Queen. Very early; grows to large size.

The Strasburg. The earliest and largest sort. The market gardeners' favorite.

Yellow Yam. The best for our southern soil; very sweet; a favorite variety for all.

Red Bermuda. Early variety, heavy yielder, light red color; in some sections called Red Yam.

PUMPKIN.

Culture.—Plant in May, June or July, in hills eight or ten feet apart, and hoe until the vines get strong. Never plant them in the kitchen garden, as they will hybridize with squashes, and injure the quality of both. One ounce of seed will plant twenty hills: three pounds one acre.

Cushaw, or Crookneck. Very productive and of good size; color light cream, sometimes slightly striped.

Try the Celebrated **FREEMAN** Potato.

Mammoth Tours. A large-growing variety, with salmon-colored flesh, of excellent quality.

True Tennessee Sweet Potato. A splendid pie and cooking pumpkin. They grow to medium size, slightly ribbed; skin is a creamy white, lightly striped with green; flesh very thick, creamy white, dry and fine grained, keeping well until late in the spring; when cooked resembles sweet potatoes, but much more delicious in taste. The vines are hardy and enormously productive.

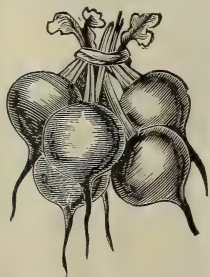
Kentucky Large Yellow Field. Is the common round variety cultivated by our farmers in their corn-fields.

RADISH.

Culture.—Sow as early as possible in the spring in a rich, light, sandy loam, and give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves. As the quality of the radish depends upon the rapidity of its growth, they should be forced as quickly as possible. For a succession sow every two weeks. For fall crop, sow in August and September. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Early Long Scarlet Short-Top. An admirable sort for forcing, also the leading outdoor, quick-growing sort, both for private and market gardens the country over; grown in rich, light soil, its average length is about eight inches; grows half out of the ground, straight and uniform in color, brittle and crisp, small top, bright scarlet. None better for shipping in bunches.

French Breakfast. A popular variety of rapid growth; mild and tender. It is half-long, the upper part being scarlet and the lower part tipped with white. It is fine for forcing in hot-beds.

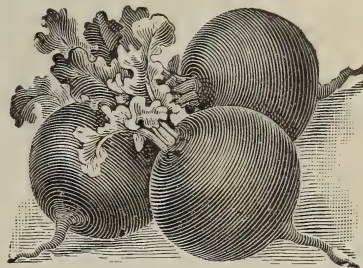


SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIP.

Scarlet Turnip, White Tip. Since first introduced, this wonderful new radish has won golden opinions in all sections of the country. It is one of the very earliest in cultivation, being a week earlier than Scarlet Turnip, which it somewhat resembles in form. Their shape is perfectly globular, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom, exceedingly tender, crisp and de-

licious, never becoming hollow or pithy, very desirable for forcing, being fit to pull in three weeks from sowing, and should be planted by everybody.

Early White Turnip. A small, round, white radish of quick growth. Makes small tops; an excellent variety for forcing, or for open ground.

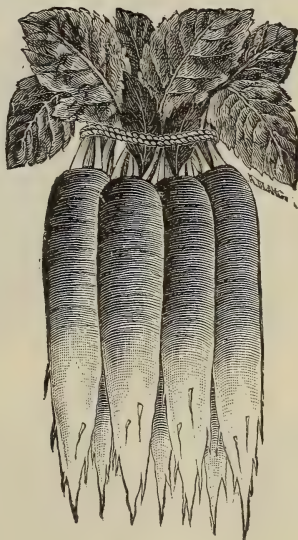


EARLY SCARLET OR RED TURNIP.

Early Scarlet, or Red Turnip. Small, round, red, turnip-shaped, with a small top and of very quick growth. Best for early spring or late fall; fine for forcing.

Golden Globe Summer Turnip. This variety grows to a large size, and as it stands the heat well, may be sown quite late in the spring. Flesh crisp and tender.

Brightest Long Scarlet. See Novelties



IMPROVED CHARTIER RADISH.

Chartier Long Scarlet. This long radish grows to a very large size, and is of a deep crimson color, varying into a delicate pink to the middle, and thence downward it is waxy white. Its quality is unsurpassed, and it will keep tender longer than any other variety.

WE SUPPLIED 295,000 FAMILIES WITH SEED LAST YEAR:

Long Standing. A fine variety, which can be cut longer than any other sort. Has very thick, fleshy leaves, and one of the best varieties for fall or spring sowing.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

Culture.—Sow in March or April, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep. When about an inch high, thin out to three inches apart, and keep clear of weeds. It succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, deeply worked. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill; 8 pounds per acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This sterling new variety is a great improvement over the old sorts. It grows double the size of the old variety, and is of excellent flavor. It is being extensively grown for shipment to Northern markets, and is to a large extent supplanting the old sort in popular favor.

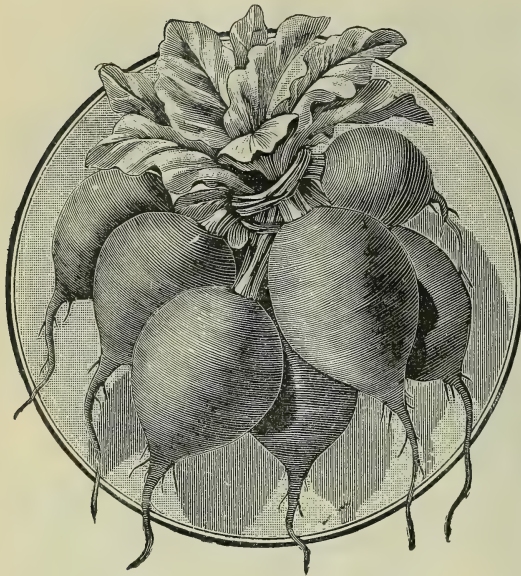
Long White. The old standard sort, and until the introduction of the Mammoth Sandwich Island, the best in cultivation.

SQUASH.

Culture.—Any good enriched soil will do for Squash. The plants are tender and sensitive to cold, and should not be planted until the ground gets warm, then plant in hills, the same as cucumbers. The summer varieties should be four or five feet apart, and the winter sorts six to eight. When danger of bugs is over, thin out to three plants in a hill. One ounce of seed will plant forty hills; four to six pounds per acre.



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.



EXTRA EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.

Extra Early Scarlet Globe. This variety is one of the best extra early radishes grown. It makes a very small top, and is on this account particularly valuable for forcing in frames or greenhouses. It is tender, of fine flavor, and a very desirable sort either for early market or family use.

White Lady Finger. (LONG WHITE VIENNA.) The finest long White Radish in cultivation. Beautiful in shape; skin and flesh pure snow white; crisp; rapid growth.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. Excellent for fall sowing and winter use.

Rose China Winter. One of the best fall and winter varieties, and a general favorite. It is a bright rose color, white flesh, and of superior quality.

SPINACH.

Culture.—Spinach will succeed well in any good garden soil. For early summer use, sow early in spring, in drills one inch deep, and two feet apart, or it may be sown broadcast. For winter and spring use, sow during September and October. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill; ten pounds one acre.

Curled Savoy or Bloomsdale. A valuable variety, which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved Savoy Spinach. Largely used for shipping to Northern markets.

OUR RADISH SEED IS ALL FRENCH GROWN.

Mammoth White Bush. This is the result of careful selection from the well-known Early White Bush. It is a decided improvement over that variety, the squashes being larger and much more uniform in shape and wonderfully prolific. They are very early, of a beautiful white color, and often attain a diameter of from twelve to fifteen inches.

Improved Hubbard. Vines large; fruit irregularly oval, from seven to nine pounds in weight. Shell dense, hard, somewhat lobed, much knotted and in color olive green. Flehs



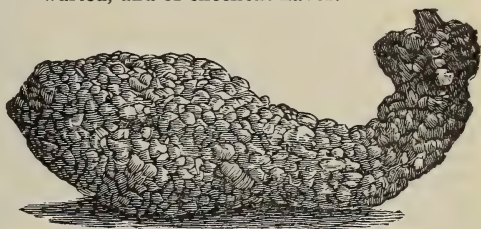
IMPROVED HUBBARD.

rich, deep yellow, thick, dry, of fine grain, sweet and of delicious flavor. It is an excellent keeper, and is second to none for both baking and boiling. As it hybridizes readily, it should be cultivated quite away from others of its kind.

Maturing early, it is a sure cropper and immensely productive. Skin thin and meat thick; seed cavity small. May be used at any stage of growth.

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan. This early squash is grown more largely in the South than any other variety. The toughness of the skin makes it well adapted for shipping. Very early, of a light cream color, productive, and grows to a good size.

Golden Summer Crookneck. One of the best of the summer sorts. Very early, productive, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of excellent flavor.



SUMMER CROOKNECK.

We put up half a million packets of Cabbage Seed alone last season.

All packets of seed are Free by Mail at retail price.



MARBLEHEAD SQUASH.

Marblehead. In size and form similar to the Hubbard, but has a more flinty shell, which renders it a better keeper than that excellent sort. Skin light bluish gray. Flesh light yellow, dry, sweet and delicious. Prolific and highly esteemed variety. It is claimed that the vine bugs will not disturb this sort, which alone makes it valuable.

Fordhook. The size is most convenient for family use. It is yellow outside, and a straw-yellow within. The flesh is dry and sweet. It seems incapable of rotting, and placed in a cool, dry room, keeps in perfect condition throughout the winter and spring, until late in June. The thin, hard stem, and the roots, which are slim and hard, furnish absolutely no food for the squash borer.

TOMATO.

Our Tomato seed is saved from selected fruit of crops which are planted entirely for seed, and which have been critically examined for purity and excellence, and not from crops of which the best fruit is sold off, nor the savings of canning establishments, as is the case with some of the cheap seeds offered by some Northern houses.

Culture.—For early crop sow in hot-bed in February or March, and when two inches high transplant to another hot-bed or cold-frame. Give plenty of air, so that they may become well-rooted and stocky. When all danger of frost is over, about the first of May, transplant to manured hills, four feet apart,

DON'T FAIL TO TRY FOR ONE OF OUR PRIZES.

For later crops, sow in April in open ground. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Atlantic Prize. This is the largest, smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored extra early Tomato. Vine medium size, with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous clusters which ripen all together. Those whose trade demands that they have a large, smooth, good flavored, very early fruit will find this variety to be just what they want.

Acme. We have given a great deal of attention to the improvement of this variety, and think we have succeeded in making it one of the smoothest, and evenest in size, and earliest of the purple fruited sorts. Vines large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth, and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early purple fruited tomato, either for home market or to ship, for private gardens or for canners, it stands without a peer among its class. This variety is used for planting under glass.



ACME.

Dwarf Champion. This is one of the most distinct and valuable Tomatoes of recent introduction. The foliage has a peculiar corrugated appearance, and is of a very dark green color. It is very early and wonderfully prolific. The fruit is of a glossy, dark purplish red, of medium size, perfectly round and smooth, and contains so few seeds that it is really more "meaty" than many Tomatoes twice the size.

Livingston's Beauty. They are perfect in shape, smooth, entirely free from rot, and will both carry and keep well. Of a glossy crimson in color, with a purple tinge, which gives them a remarkably handsome appearance. Very solid and with tough skin, which

makes it a most valuable market variety. The vines are strong and vigorous in growth, and hold the fruit well from the ground. Our seed is procured direct from the originator.

Livingston's Perfection. One of the most popular as well as one of the best sorts in cultivation. Of good size, round in shape and always smooth and solid. Bright red in color and ripening evenly around the stem. A heavy cropper, and, as its name implies, it is "Perfection."

Livingston's Favorite. This variety is quite distinct, being of a much darker red than the Perfection, and far smoother than the Paragon. It is never hollow late in the season, does not crack after ripening, and is larger than either of these varieties. It ripens throughout at once, has few seeds, and is very productive. The flavor is good and flesh solid, and bears shipping admirably.

Buckeye State. See Novelties.

Ponderosa. See Novelties.



STONE.

Stone. Very large, and of bright scarlet color; very smooth, with occasionally a specimen slightly octagon shaped; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed; is an excellent shipper; quality is of the best; fine for canning; a good keeper; without hard core; not subject to rot; its appearance on market remarkably attractive; a heavy variety; its vines and foliage rank and robust, heavily loaded with uniform specimens of fruit. We believe it to be the coming tomato for market gardeners and canners.

The Trophy. Remarkable for its great size and the solidity of its fruit. The tomatoes average 12 to 18 ounces, and in diameter 4 to 4½ inches, they are entirely free from green core, and are extremely solid, containing very few seeds. The shape is round and even, but somewhat irregular in the very large fruits, color bright red, skin smooth and thin, but very tough. The flavor is unsurpassed, and its solidity and evenness of flesh render it one of the handsomest tomatoes for slicing. In addition to the above good qualities, it is very productive.

Essex Hybrid. The fruit of this fine variety grows in clusters, and is of a glossy crimson color; as early as the Acme, larger in size, very productive, and continues in bearing until frost. It retains its large size throughout the season, and is free from rot, seldom cracking after rain, like many others of the thin-skinned varieties. One of the best keepers, and is unexcelled for shipping, early market, or canning purposes.

We put up Half a Million Packets of Cabbage Seed alone last season.



THE MATCHLESS.

Matchless. A very distinct and valuable variety, of recent introduction. The fruit is of a rich cardinal red color, entirely free from core, and not liable to crack from wet weather. The tomatoes are of the largest size and very handsome in appearance. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, so that ripe specimens picked from the vine will remain in good marketable condition for two weeks. Its fine quality, solidity and handsome appearance have made it a great favorite both for family and market use.



The Peach Tomato. The fruit resembles the peach in shape, and the resemblance is

heightened not only by its peculiar delicate bloom, but also by its distinct suffused coloring and faint stripes from stem to blossom end. The tomatoes are two inches in diameter and in color are a deep rose and golden-amber blended, all covered with a delicate bloom, like the furze of a fine peach. For eating out of the hand as fruit it is without a rival, the very solid, rich, meaty flesh being unequalled in delicacy of flavor. It is very productive, the fruits being borne in clusters of from four to eight; they never rot nor speck, even when touching the wet ground. It is most excellent for preserves.

TURNIP.

Culture.—Sow from middle of July to end of September, in well prepared ground. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but larger crops are obtained by cultivating in drills two or two and a half feet apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. It is much the best to roll the ground after sowing, as there will be a much greater certainty of getting a good stand by so doing. Ruta Bagas should be sown in July or early in August, in drills two or three feet apart, and thinned out to nine inches between the roots. For salad for winter and spring use, sow in August or September. Sow one and a half pounds of seed per acre in drills, or two pounds broadcast. The salad varieties should be sown at the rate of three pounds per acre.

Extra Early Munich. The earliest and best purple-top turnip in cultivation; fully two weeks earlier than the Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. Bright purple top; flat; medium size; flesh white and of choice quality.



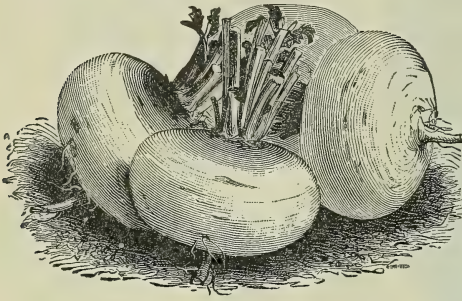
EARLY PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAF.

Early Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. Tops small; bulbs mostly above ground, of medium

Our Tomato Seed is grown specially for Seed.

size, and flat; flesh white, sugary and well-flavored; early, hardy and prolific. The leading American variety.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved. A very popular market variety. Grows quickly, comes early, clear white skin, and flesh of juicy, mild flavor, and excellent quality. For early use sow very early in the spring, and again in July and August for autumn use.



WHITE FLAT DUTCH.

Pomeranian White Globe. A standard variety very extensively grown both for the table and stock. Sweet, very productive, and grows to a large size. The tops make a fine salad in the spring if protected during the winter.

Yellow, or Amber Globe. A beautifully formed, yellow-fleshed variety. One of the best for general crop. Flesh very firm and sweet, and keeps well until spring. Grows to a large size, and is excellent both for stock or table use.

Southern Prize. The best variety for salad, and will produce large white turnips of good quality if sown very early, but its great value is to sow later for salad, which is much superior to Seven Top. Will withstand the most severe weather without protection. Very popular with all who have grown it.

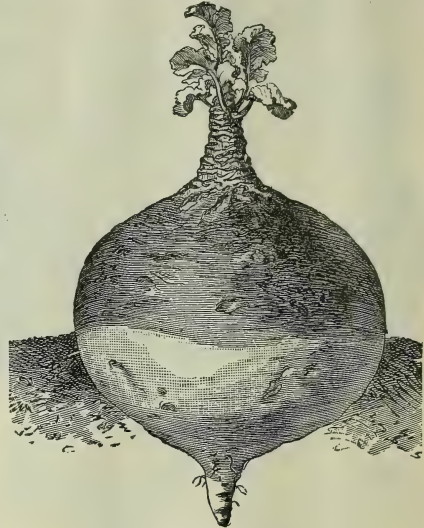
White Egg. A splendid quick-growing egg shaped variety, with pure white skin, fine-grained, and solid flesh of sweet, mild flavor.

Long White, or Cow Horn. This splendid sort is gaining in popularity wherever it has been tried, as its quick growth, heavy yielding qualities, and fine-grained white flesh render it well worthy the attention of all gardeners.

Improved Red Top Globe. This is a greatly improved strain of the old Red Top Globe, and deserves the highest praise. The bulbs are uniform and very handsome in appearance, and of fine keeping qualities. It is of very quick growth, and having such small tops, can be grown close together. Its beautiful appearance and excellent keeping qualities commend it for home use and as a market sort.

Yellow Aberdeen. A very hardy and productive Scotch variety, closely resembling a Ruta Baga in shape, color and keeping qualities, but is of finer texture, and can be sown a month later. Flesh pale yellow and of fine texture.

Seven Top. Valuable only for salad in winter and spring; it is very hardy and does not require protection during the winter.



RUTA BAGA.

American Purple Top, or Long Island Ruta Baga. This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to an enormous size under favorable conditions. We consider this one of the most desirable kinds on our list.

TOBACCO.

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco crop, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for a plant bed. This destroys grass, weeds, and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant bed protected by fine netting to keep off tobacco flies, which often destroy the plants. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled warm (about June), set the plants out in highly-manured or fertilized soil in rows three and a half feet apart and three feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, and examining for worms, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality, and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, it would be impossible, for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each square yard.

OUR TURNIP SEED IS FROM TRANSPLANTED ROOTS.



TOBACCO.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. In many of the Northern States and in Canada, this variety is the staple crop.

Big Havana. A hybrid Havana or Cuban seed leaf. A heavy cropper, of fine texture, delightful flavor and the earliest cigar variety to mature and ripen. Will make two crops from one planting in the South, while its earliness makes it most desirable for high latitudes.

One ounce of seed will sow a bed fifty feet long.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We have now growing in large quantities Early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce Plants, from the very best new seed, and shall have all varieties well grown and rooted in their proper season. Customers may rely upon their orders being filled promptly the day after received, if the weather will permit. They will be packed so as to carry safely for three or four days, and may be expected to arrive in first-class condition. *All plants sent by mail are at purchaser's risk.* No extra charge made for baskets, boxes or packing, and all orders will be delivered free to express office and depots. To avoid laying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered.

Five hundred plants at one thousand rate. If ordered to be sent by mail, add five cents per dozen, or fifteen cents per hundred, for postage.

Early Cabbage Plants. Cold frame plants ready January, February, March and April. Price up to April 15th, per 100, 35cts.; 1,000, \$3. Price after April 15th, per 100, 30c.; 1,000 \$2.50.

Late Cabbage Plants. Ready May, June, July and August. Price per 100, 25cts.; 1,000, \$2.

Tomato Plants. Ready April, May, June and July. Hot-bed plants per doz. 10cts.; 100, 50cts.; 1,000, \$4 00. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, per doz., 15cts.; 100, 75cts.; 1,000, \$6 00.

Cauliflower Plants. Ready February and March, and for late planting during July and August. Price per 100, 50cts.; 1,000, \$4.

Celery Plants. Ready June, July and August. Per 100, 40cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Lettuce Plants. Ready February, March, April, October and November. Per 100, 25cts.; 1,000, \$2.50.

Egg Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz., 25cts.; 100, \$1.25.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

500 ROOTS SOLD AT 1,000 RATES.

Conover's Colossal. One year old roots, per 100; 75cts.; 1,000, \$4.50. Two year old roots, per 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$6.00.

Palmetto. One year old roots, per 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$7.00. Two year old roots, per 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$10.00.

Rhubarb Roots. Strong roots, each, 10c.; per doz., \$1.00.

INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, ETC.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying the Cabbage worm, Potato bugs Tobacco worms, and other insects that prey on vegetation. Not recommended for use on Melon and Cucumber vines. Gardeners need have no fear about applying this, as it is not dangerous to handle like Paris Green, etc. Non-poisonous to human life. Price, 8cts per lb.; 5 lbs. and over at 6cts. per lb. Bbl. prices on application. Pamphlet containing full descriptions, testimonials, etc., mailed free on application. Small sprinklers for applying Slug Shot 10cts. each; large canisters, 25 cts. each.


Paris Green. One of the cheapest and most effective poisons for Potato bugs and other insects. It is a strong poison, and should be carefully used. Mix with plaster at the rate of one pound of Paris Green to fifty pounds plaster, or with water to one hundred gallons. Price, 30cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over at 25cts. per lb.

Tobacco and Sulphur. An insecticide for destroying rose bugs, lice, cut worms, vine bugs, tomato worms, currant worms, cabbage lice, and parasites of all descriptions. Price 25cts. per small package; large package, 50cts.

Powell's Copperdine. For black rot, downy mildew and anthracnose of the grape, pear leaf blight, pear scab, apple scab, and powdery mildew. Price, 1 gallon cans (make 100 gallons wash), \$1.50 per can.

Powell's Bordeaux Mixture. For black rot, downy mildew, and anthracnose of grapes, potato blight, potato rot, leaf blight of cherry, pear, quince, and other fungus diseases. Price, 20 lb. packages (50 gallons wash), \$1.00 per package.

Sturtevant's Slug Killer. A preparation claimed to be sure death to all slugs and bugs of every description. Kills potato bugs and slugs, cabbage worms, caterpillars, fleas, cutworms, and other insects. Price, per package, 25cts. (4 lbs.)

 **FOR THE FIRST TIME, GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER.**

USEFUL TABLES.

AVERAGE QUANTITY OF SEED SOWN TO AN ACRE.

IN DRILLS.

Dwarf Beans.....	1½ bushels
Early Peas.....	1½ “
Marrowfat Peas.....	1½ “
Beets.....	4 to 6 pounds
Carrots.....	3 to 4 “
Onions.....	4 to 5 “
Onions for sets.....	40 to 50 “
Onion sets.....	300 to 350 “
Potatoes (cut tubers).....	10 bushels
Parsnips.....	4 to 5 pounds
Radishes.....	8 to 10 “
Rutabagas.....	1 to 1½ “
Spinach.....	10 to 12 “
Salsify.....	6 to 8 “
Turnip.....	1½ to 2 “

IN HILLS.

Pole Beans.....	12 to 15 pounds
Corn.....	6 to 8 “
Cucumbers.....	2 to 3 “
Muskmelons.....	2 to 3 “
Watermelons.....	2 to 3 “
Pumpkin.....	5 to 6 “
Squash.....	4 to 5 “

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS.

	1 oz.	About	500 plants
Asparagus.....	1 oz.	3,000	“
Cabbage.....	1 oz.	3,000	“
Cauliflower.....	1 oz.	2,500	“
Celery.....	1 oz.	1,500	“
Leek.....	1 oz.	3,000	“
Endive.....	1 oz.	1,000	“
Egg Plant.....	1 oz.	3,000	“
Lettuce.....	1 oz.	1,000	“
Pepper.....	1 oz.	1,500	“
Tomato.....	1 oz.	4,000	“
Thyme.....	1 oz.	1,000	“
Sage.....	1 oz.	2,000	“
Savory.....	1 oz.	1,500	“
Majoram.....	1 oz.	500	“
Rhubarb.....	1 oz.		

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF HILLS.

Pole Beans.....	1 qt. to 50 hills
Corn.....	1 qt. to 200 “
Cucumbers.....	1 oz to 50 “

Watermelons.....	1 oz. to 30-40 hills
Muskmelon.....	1 oz. to 60 75 “
Pumpkin.....	1 oz. to 60-90 “
Squash.....	1 oz. to 40-50 “

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN LENGTH OF DRILL.

Asparagus.....	1 oz. 50 feet of drill
Beet.....	1 oz. 60 “
Beans—dwarf.....	1 qt. 100 “
Carrot.....	1 oz. 100 “
Endive.....	1 oz. 100 “
Okra.....	1 oz. 40 “
Onion.....	1 oz. 100 “
Onion sets.....	1 qt. 20 “
Parsley.....	1 oz. 100 “
Parsnips.....	1 oz. 200 “
Peas.....	1 qt. 100 “
Radishes.....	1 oz 100 “
Salsify.....	1 oz. 50 “
Spinach.....	1 oz. 50 “
Turnip.....	1 oz. 150 “

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SEED NECESSARY FOR AN ACRE, AND THE NUMBER OF POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL.

	No. lbs. to Bu.	No. lbs. to Acre.
Red Clover.....	60	10 to 12
White Dutch Clover.....	60	5 to 8
Alfalfa.....	60	15 to 20
Alsike Clover.....	60	5 to 8
Timothy.....	45	15 to 20
Hungarian.....	48	24 to 36
Millet.....	50	25 to 50
Red Top.....	14	40 to 50
Orchard Grass.....	14	28 to 42
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	14	28 to 42
Johnson Grass.....	25	25 to 31
Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.....	14	50 to 70
Hemp.....	44	30 to 60
Flax.....	56	28 to 42
Buckwheat.....	50	25 to 50
English Blue Grass.....	24	36 to 48
Oats.....	32	32 to 64
Barley.....	48	.. to 96
Corn.....	56	8 to 10
Rye.....	56	72 to 90
Wheat.....	60	60 to 90
Sugar Cane.....	50	6 to 8
Peas, Field.....	60	90 to 120

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES TO THE ACRE OF GIVEN DISTANCE.

Dist. Apart.	No. Trees.	Dist. Apart.	No. Trees.
1 foot.....	43,500	9 feet.....	507
1½ feet.....	19,360	12 “.....	302
2 “.....	10,890	15 “.....	193
2½ “.....	9,969	18 “.....	134
3 “.....	4,840	21 “.....	98
4 “.....	2,722	24 “.....	75
5 “.....	1,722	27 “.....	59
6 “.....	1,210	38 “.....	40

All Seed in packets (except Novelties) are Five Cents.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

Grass and Clover crops are the basis of successful farming. The farmer who gives a fair share of attention to these crops, and makes it a point to at least have enough land in grass to give a proper rotation and rest the soil, and where the system of farming will allow, keeps sufficient stock to make manure to improve his land and raise the money crops, will not be dependent if, for any reason, the so-called money crops fail for a single season, or sell at so low a price as not to repay for the cost of production. There is no part of the south but what, with a little knowledge and care in selecting grasses and forage plants suited to the soil, can easily be made to produce satisfactory and profitable crops of feed and pasturage for stock.

Another great argument for Grass culture is the greatly increased value of the lands where it is practiced. Wherever in different counties or sections of the different States special attention has been paid to this branch of agriculture, we find that the farmers and people as a whole are prosperous, having a more permanent basis on which their prosperity depends, than where the greatest part of attention is paid to the money crops. If our farmers would pay more attention to the intensive system of agriculture, and would devote a smaller acreage to cotton, and other cultivated crops, making it their business to give those crops thorough cultivation with the aid of plenty of manure, putting a larger portion of their farms in forage plants and grasses, which require very little attention, they would realize an amount of real profit never before experienced.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICE.—Prices on Grass, Clover Seeds, and all Field Seeds are variable, and subject to constant market fluctuations. The prices quoted are those ruling at the date when this catalogue is issued. All orders will be charged at lowest market prices at the time received. We shall at any time take pleasure in quoting the current ruling prices when so requested. All inquiries cheerfully answered.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL, DRAINAGE, ETC.—It is most important that the land be clean, finely pulverized and of good tilth when the seeds are sown. Land should be lightly harrowed immediately before sowing the seed, and after sowing should be covered with a very light harrow, or a brush harrow is probably best. Grass seed should not be covered more than half an inch, or it will not germinate well.

SOWING GRASS SEED.—Grass seed can be sown either in the fall or spring in the South. If in the fall, from the first of September to



TIMOTHY.

the middle of November; in the spring, from the first of February to the end of March. The best results are obtained by sowing grass seed alone without grain, although it gives very good results when sown with a light seeding of grain. The quantities of seed to be sown to the acre are given under descriptions of different varieties of grass. Our grass mixtures are combined in proper proportions, and quantity given and quoted sufficient to seed an acre. The results from sowing mixtures of grass are very much better than sowing one or two kinds alone.

It is the general opinion of most experienced farmers that it is much more preferable to mow grass the first season instead of pasturing, and the majority prefer mowing early the first year and again later in the season, and then grazing afterwards. It is also very desirable to top-dress meadows and pastures with well-rotted farm yard manure or ground bone.

WITH EVERY DOLLAR ORDER SELECT THREE PACKAGES NOVELTIES.

GRASS SEEDS.

Timothy. (*Phleum Pratense*.) One of the most valuable hay grasses; succeeds well on stiff lowlands, but not so well on light or upland soils. Yields large crops of the very best quality hay, but is not so good a pasture grass, as it will not bear close cropping. Sow at the rate of one peck to the acre, or sown with Clover (Sapling is best), it should be sown at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre, and 6 lbs. of clover.

Orchard Grass. (*Dactylis Glomerata*.) This is a well-known and valuable grass, either for hay or pasture. It succeeds well on most soils, but does best on loamy or moderately stiff soils, but not very wet. It comes early in the spring, and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth, and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and does well mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, which ripen at the same time. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed ripens. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if by itself, or one bushel Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat, and five pounds of Clover make a fine mixture.

Bermuda Grass. This is a valuable grazing grass, and produces a large yield of hay on rich soils. For railroad embankments, mill dams, etc., it is first-class, as its long, creeping roots soon form a compact mass, holding the soil together, and preventing it from washing or gullyng. Sow in March or April at the rate of from 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. Prepare the ground well for so small a seed, and cover very lightly.

Texas Blue Grass. This endures the winters and resists drought perfectly, making much more pasture and hay than its near relative, Kentucky Blue Grass. The great drawback to the general cultivation of this grass is the difficulty with which the seed is obtained, making it very high in price.

Red Top or Herd's Grass. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) An excellent grass, succeeding in any soil. It grows well on light, sandy, medium, or stiff bottom land. It is one of the best for wet soils, and is not injured by overflows; it is good for grazing or hay. Sow 3 to 4 bu. per acre of the Prime or Choice Seed, or 12 lbs. per acre of the Fancy Clean Seed. When sown with Timothy, sow 2 bu. Herd's (or 6 lbs. of the Fancy Clean Seed) and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sow either in fall or spring. Fancy Cleaned Seed is the pure heavy seed cleaned from the chaff, and we consider it much the best and most satisfactory to sow. Samples sent on application, and special prices quoted where large lots are required.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa Pratensis*.) A fine grass, which does well in mixtures for pasturage or lawns. It succeeds best on limestone land, but does very well on stiff or clay soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasturage or lawn when once established. It is much the best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage.

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halapense*.) This is a species of sugar cane. It grows rather coarse, but makes a large yield of forage, which, when young and tender, is relished by stock. For permanent pasture or hay in the South this is very valuable, but we would not advise to sow this variety if the ground will be required for other crops, as it will be difficult to kill the roots. Sow at the rate of 1 bu. per acre.

Rhode Island Bent. (*Agrostis var.*) One of the finest grasses for lawns; is sowed alone.

Perennial Rye-Grass. (*Lolium perenne*.) Valuable for low lands and pastures; very nutritious.

Italian Rye-Grass. (*Lolium Italicum*.) A European variety of great value; early, and will produce abundant crops; is at home in any soil.

Tall Oat-Grass. (*Avena elatior*.) Well adapted for sowing; being of rapid and luxuriant growth, it makes an abundance of nice fodder.

Meadow Foxtail. (*Alopecurus pratensis*.) One of the most desirable and valuable for seeding-down low lands, and excellent for pastures; quick growth, and furnishes an abundance of the finest feed for stock.

Meadow Fescue. (*Festuca pratensis*.) Well adapted for permanent pastures.

Hard Fescue. (*Festuca Duriuscula*.) One of the best for dry situations, for which it is well adapted; it is a fine dwarf grass.

Sheep's Fescue. (*Festuca Ovina*) Short and dense in growth, and is particularly valuable for sheep pastures.

Sweet Vernal. (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.) On account of its earliness it is useful to mix with other grasses for seeding-down purposes, and has a very agreeable odor when cut for hay.

Rough-Stalked Meadow. (*Poa trivialis*.) Particularly adapted for damp soil; valuable for pastures and meadow lands, as it produces an abundance of good herbage much relished by cattle.

TRY A PACKET OF OUR MEMPHI WATERMELON.

CLOVERS.

Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense.*) This is one of the most valuable farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay, and as an improver of the soil. It likes best a soil of clay loam, but will do well on almost any soil, giving very satisfactory results even on sandy or gravelly soil. It will grow on poor land if the subsoil is clay; but if very poor, it should be helped a little at first with ground bone or plaster and kainit, when large crops can be raised. Cut for hay when in full bloom. Can be sown either in the fall or spring. When sown by itself sow ten to twelve pounds per acre. Sow with Orchard Grass, six or seven pounds of Clover with one and one-half to two bushels Orchard Grass per acre will give a liberal seeding.

Sapling, Peavine, or Mammoth Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense.*) Similar to the preceding, except that it grows much larger and coarser, and is later in maturing. It is much superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. This is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, as it matures at the same time. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy, six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. Price of Clover Seed fluctuates very much.

Crimson, German, or Scarlet Clover. (Annual.) For fall sowing only. As an improver of the soil, or for an early summer forage or hay crop, this Clover is unsurpassed. As a green manuring crop for GRAIN, COTTON, FRUIT, or TRUCKING CROPS, it gives the very best results, while for improving poor land it has no equal. Some of the advantages of this Clover are that it can be sown in August, September, or early in October, after a summer crop has been secured, and is ready to cut during April as a splendid green food, which is both alterative and fattening, or early in May for hay, or to turn under to improve the land in time for corn or other summer crops. The ground upon which it is grown, even if all is cut off, is considerably improved by the roots and their action on the soil. The clover stubble rots quickly, and furnishes plant food for the summer crop. It makes a fine winter pasturage, but should not be grazed too close or when the ground is wet.

Swedish, or Alsike Clover. A hardy, rich clover, succeeding best on moist lands. It resists extremes of drought and wet, and is not easily winter killed. It does not attain its full growth for two years, and is best adapted for pasture when sown with other grasses. It has long, fibrous roots, and is well suited to land liable to wash or gully. Bees extract a great deal of honey from its fragrant flowers, and it is on this account a favorite with beekeepers.




LUCERNE, OR ALFALFA CLOVER.

Lucerne, or Alfalfa. (*Medicago Sativa.*) This is a valuable clover for the South, as on suitable land it can be mown five or six times a year. It likes dry, mellow ground, with a deep subsoil which the roots can penetrate, and they will run down twenty feet or more in search of moisture; hence it withstands drought better than other grasses. It is best used for feeding green or a little wilted, and cutting should be commenced as soon as the blooms appear, and by the time it is cut over, the part first cut will be ready again. Sow twelve pounds per acre, in drills twelve inches apart, and cultivate to keep down the weeds until it is strong enough. It will succeed well sown broadcast on ground free from weeds, when fifteen to twenty pounds should be sown, so as to cover the ground thickly and keep down weeds. If top-dressed every winter, it will last for twenty years or more. Sow late in spring or early in the fall, either in drills or broadcast.

Japan Clover. (*Lespedeza striata*)—"Has spread extensively over the road sides and uncultivated fields (in the South.) It is rather a coarse plant, and should be tried only in places unsuitable for the better grasses."—*Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, D. C.* We have no seed to offer.

White Clover. (*Trifolium Repens.*) For lawn and pasture mixture this is a valuable clover. Sow in the fall or spring.

 For General Price List of Seed see back part of Catalogue.

OUR SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURE

FOR HAY AND PERMANENT PASTURES.



Can be Sown in Either Spring or Fall.

Our **SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURE** for hay and permanent pasture, consisting of the following and other varieties: **Orchard Grass, Meadow Foxtail, Sheep Fescue, Rhode Island and Creeping Bent, Hard Fescue, Sweet Scented Vernal (True Perennial), Meadow Fescue, English Rye Grass, Italian Rye Grass and Red Top**, as highly recommended by that eminent authority, Mr. Wm. Crozier, of Long Island, who has made the matter a life study, mixed in the proper proportions, we will supply for \$2.50 per bushel (of about 14 lbs.) On rich land 2 bushels of this mixture is sufficient to seed an acre, but where the soil is poor, more seed will be required. A fair average would be 2 to 4 bushels to the acre. The foundation of this mixture is Orchard Grass, and the addition of the several other Grasses named add to its value. Orchard Grass when sown alone has a tendency to form tussocks or clumps, which, however, can be overcome by thick seeding; the other Grasses being sown with it fill up the vacant spaces between the Orchard Grass. In addition to this, the other Grasses comprised in this mixture are specially suited for cattle and sheep, and by them eagerly sought for, and have special value in pasture lands for different animals. To this mixture, intended for either Mowing Lands or Pasture (but which on account of its greater weight should be sown separately), is to be added about 10 lbs. of Mammoth or Pea Vine Clover.

Special price given for quantities of ten bushels and upwards.

ULLATHORNE'S LAWN GRASS SEED,

Is composed exclusively of the very best varieties of Grass, such as long experience has shown to be best adapted to produce a thick, heavy, carpet-like lawn. In this mixture we use only the very best re-cleaned seed, and we can guarantee that, for purity and germination, it is equal to any variety sold under any name. One of the greatest troubles in obtaining a good lawn is to get it free from weeds. These, while not always in the seed, but quite often in the ground, or come from the use of stable manure, are, nevertheless, always objectionable. Our customers can rely, in buying our Lawn Grass Seed, of its being the very purest seed obtainable, and entirely free from any weeds or foreign seed.

WITH EVERY 50 CENT ORDER SELECT ONE PACKAGE NOVELTIES.

SEED GRAIN.

PRICES VARIABLE. CURRENT PRICES QUOTED AT ANY TIME.

Grey Winter Oats. (Also called the Turf Grazing Oat and Winter Turf Oat.) One of the best oats for the Southern and Middle States, either for fall and early spring seeding. Will yield much better than the Spring Oats, provided they are sown before March 15th. They are hardy; nearly always free from rust; stand up well, and make a large yield of heavy, well developed grain, averaging in weight from thirty-three to forty pounds to the measured bushel. Yield on good land from fifty to seventy bushels per acre, and we have had yields reported up to one hundred bushels and over per acre (one customer reports 107 bushels.) Yields like this are not to be expected, however, except on very rich soil, and under exceptionally favorable circumstances. Sow at the rate of one-and-a-half to two bushels per acre.

Red Rust-Proof Oats. Our stock of these oats is extra fine quality and Southern grown. It is a well-known fact that the Southern grown oats, especially of this variety, are much better quality and yield much larger crops than the Western Red Rust-Proof, which are usually so largely sown.

White Spring Oats. Choice heavy re-cleaned seed. Samples mailed, and current prices quoted at any time.

Black Tartarian. Early, productive and long. Will weigh forty pounds to the bushel.

Barley. Recommended principally for fall seeding, although it gives fairly satisfactory results in some sections when sown in the spring. Used principally for grazing, green feed, or soiling in the South.

Rye. Principally sown in the fall.

SEED CORN.

FIELD VARIETIES.

Pride of the North. (Dent.) Cob small, kernels deep and yellow, compactly set on the cob, has yielded 100 bushels shelled corn per acre. Planted as late as July 1st, it has fully matured by October 1st.

Improved Leaming. A quick growing yellow variety, highly esteemed by those who have grown it. It usually produces two ears to the stalk, and is very productive.

St. Charles White. An excellent white field corn, which has been pronounced "the finest corn grown in America." The grains are unusually long and large; cob, very small. The stalks grow six to eight feet high, yielding a quantity of excellent fodder, and bearing two or three fine ears of beautiful white corn.

Golden Beauty. A favorite quick-growing variety, with beautiful large yellow ears, and an abundant yield.

Hickory King. This has proved itself one of the best and most productive white corns in cultivation, and is in great favor with all who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four good average sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. It is quick to mature, and has become a standard variety, especially for high land.

New Madrid Bend Corn. (Both white and yellow). New Madrid being the center of the great corn belt, this country produces the largest, most prolific and highly developed samples of the ordinary field varieties. Planted in this latitude it still retains its high state of perfection for several seasons. We advise our customers to try it.

MILLET, SORGHUM AND FODDER PLANTS.

PRICES VARIABLE. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

Jerusalem Corn. This is a new species of the non-saccharine sorghums, which is specially recommended as a large-yielding green crop for dry seasons. It grows about four feet high, and makes one large head on the main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots, sometimes as many as eight heads on the stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. The following is an extract from a report regarding this corn, from Mr. Henry C. Brooks, Superintendent of the Kansas Experimental Grass and Forage Station: "Out of ninety acres in crop, with different varieties

of forage plants, the Jerusalem Corn was the only kind that did any good. I consider it good for both man and beast. Have experimented with it in fattening hogs, and the hogs are in as fine condition as I ever saw. I have also used it in my family in the form of hominy, and it certainly makes the best hominy I ever ate. The past season was the driest season in fifteen years at this point. The results which this corn has given, not only in Kansas, but other points, show it of decided value and well worth a trial by Southern farmers." It requires about three pounds to plant an acre.

We Supplied 295,000 Families with Seed last year.



MILLET.

German or Golden Millet. True Southern grown seed. This is the favorite, and will grow in almost any climate or soil, and the yield in hay or seed is larger than any variety. It grows from three to four feet high; the heads are closely condensed, and the spikes are numerous. Cut while in blossom for hay. Sow one bushel per acre when the weather gets warm in May, or any time during summer until the end of July. Two crops can be seeded and sown during the summer on the same land, which should be rich.

Hungarian Millet Grass. (*Panicum Germanicum.*) This, like other millets, is an annual; it grows two or three feet high, has abundant foliage, but grows less rank than the German. It does well on rich soils, especially on low grounds, making a most nutritious hay. Sow one bushel per acre for hay, and cut while in bloom.

Pearl Millet. This is an excellent fodder plant. If a sufficient quantity has been drilled, cutting can commence when it is large enough, and fed green to horses and all kinds of stock, and by the time it has been cut once over, that cut first will be ready to commence on again. Sow three pounds of seed per acre, in drills three feet apart.

Teosinte. The results from this crop the past two seasons were most satisfactory, and it promises to become one of the leading forage plants of the South. In appearance it

somewhat resembles Indian Corn, 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 ten to twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. It makes most nutritious feed, and horses and all cattle eat it as freely as they do fodder. It requires about three pounds per acre. Should be sown in drills three-and-a-half to four feet apart.

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn. An excellent variety; it is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to six inches. Sow five pounds per acre.

Yellow Millo Maize. This is earlier than the ordinary Millo Maize; of vigorous growth, and yields more grain.

Early Amber Sugar Cane. The saccharine matter of this early and productive variety is of the first quality, and produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows ten or twelve feet high, and yields large crops of fodder, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It will produce two cuttings during the summer. Culture same as corn. Sow three or four quarts per acre.

Early Orange. About two weeks later than Amber, and makes a lighter colored molasses; very productive.

Rural Branching Sorghum. (*White Millo Maize.*) A wonderful branching sorghum, which produces an enormous amount of excellent fodder, and is highly recommended for that purpose. It branches wonderfully after the first cutting. Sow about four pounds per acre, in drills about three feet apart, in May.

Kaffir Corn. The fodder of this forage plant is eaten by all kinds of stock. The grain also makes nutritious feed, both for feeding to stock and poultry. Sow end of April or beginning of May, in drills three feet apart, at the rate of four pounds to the acre.

Chufas or Earth Almonds. The nuts grow under ground, near the surface, and are easily reached by pigs or poultry. Excellent for fattening hogs. Plant ten inches apart and in three feet rows. If seed is dry, soak before planting. One peck plants an acre.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native Sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as a poultry and stock food, its leaves make capital fodder while its strong, thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Three quarts of seed will plant one acre.

DO YOU WANT A GARDEN? SEND US YOUR ORDER.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

BEANS.

White Navy Beans. An old standard sort, largely grown as a shell bean for market. Plant in June in rows three feet apart, dropping two or three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early and often as they grow rapidly, but do not plow or work deep after they are three or four inches high or you will ruin them. Neither should they be worked when the dew is on them, or disturbed in any way after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, they prove a most profitable and satisfactory crop.

California Prolific Tree Bean. This is a new and quite valuable variety for field culture, grows about twenty inches high, has stiff, upright branches, and bears immensely, sometimes yielding forty-five bushels to the acre. In a thorough test has averaged four hundred and sixty pods to each plant. The beans closely resemble the White Navy. Plant one bushel to the acre.

PEAS.

FIELD VARIETIES.

Canada Field Peas. These are a most popular and satisfactory forage plant in some sections, making a splendid and nutritious early green or dry feed. Sown in February, March or April, with a small quantity of oats, they make a large yield of forage, greatly relished by all kinds of stock. Cures easily, making a splendid dry feed. Sow at the rate of one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre broadcast with half-bushel of oats to assist in keeping them off the ground. Cut for hay while green. Write for special prices if a quantity is required.

Large Black Eye Peas. The large Black Eye Peas are more prolific and always bring a higher price on our market than the ordinary Black Eye Peas, and farmers will find it much more profitable and satisfactory to plant these than the ordinary small-sized black eye pea.

Black or Cow Peas. Makes one of the best crops known for green manuring. Sow at the rate of from one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre broadcast in May or June. Prices quoted on application.

Clay, Speckled Whip-poor-will, and other Fertilizing Peas in stock during the season. Prices on application.

BUCKWHEAT.

Grown largely for flower food for bees, and if cut green it makes good forage. It is likewise sown for turning under to improve the land, and also for grain for flour. Sow in July or August three-fourths of a bushel per acre.



Japanese. This variety of Buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. Flour made from it is of superior quality. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities it need not be sown quite so thickly.

Silver Hull. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. Current prices quoted on application.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY OUR
MIXED GRASSES.



STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS.

ABRONIA.

Pretty little plants, resembling the Verbena in style of growth. The flowers are very fragrant, and especially so in the evening. Sow in open ground end of April. H. H. annual.

Umbellata. Rosy lilac. Height 6 inches. Per pkt. 5cts.

ACROCLINIUM.

One of the best everlastings; has rose or white daisy like flowers. Finely adapted for winter bouquets, for which purpose cut as they begin to open and dry in the shade. Sow in open ground end of April. Height, 1 ft.

Mixed. Per pkt., 5cts.

AGERATUM.

MIXED.

Suitable for beds, and especially nice for cut flowers and bouquets. Pkt. 5cts.



ALYSSUM.

ALYSSUM.

Free-flowering, pretty little plants for beds, edgings or winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals and bloom all summer.

Sweet Alyssum. White, oz. 30cts.; per pkt., 5cts.

AMARANTHUS.

A class of highly ornamental plants, many of which are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage, while others are equally desirous for their beautiful clusters of brilliant colored flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in hot-bed or in open ground in a bed the first of May. Transplant two feet apart.

Caudatus. (*Love Lies Bleeding.*) Long drooping sprays of red flowers. Per pkt. 5c'

Tricolor. (*Joseph's Coat.*) Height, 3 feet. Per pkt., 5cts.

SUPERB ASTERS.

These beautiful and popular annuals are unrivalled for richness of display and profusion of flowers. They are very desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over, and are very useful for cut flowers and bouquets. Start the seed early in-doors, or sow later in open ground. H. H. A.

Victoria. One of the finest Asters grown. Flowers very large, perfectly double and very rich colors. Grows about 18 inches high.

All Colors Mixed. Per pkt., 10cts.

German Quilled. (*China Asters.*) Mixed colors. Per pkt., 5cts.

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON FIVE POUND LOTS.



ASTERS.

Bachelor's Button.*(Centaurea Cyanus.)*

Handsome flowers of various colors. It does best if sown in a hot-bed; hardy annuals; 2 feet. Pkt. 5cts.

BALSAM APPLE.

A beautiful climber, with ornamental foliage, affording an excellent shade. Grows quickly. Its fruit changes from a golden yellow to a bright red. Far prettier as a climber than the Balsam Pear. Plant end of April. Grows fifteen feet high. Per pkt., 5cts.

BALSAM PEAR.

A very desirable climber, bearing large prickly pear-shaped yellow fruit, the flesh of which, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes one of the best and most effective pain-killers and healers of cuts, bruises, etc. known. Height, ten feet. Pkt., 5cts.

BALSAMS.*(Touch me not, or Lady's Slipper.)*

An old favorite, producing large masses of beautiful brilliant-colored flowers in the greatest profusion. Our strain of these is very fine, and will produce the finest double blooms. Of easy culture, but requires rich soil to produce the finest flowers. Tender annuals. Sow in May, when the weather is settled warm. Two feet high.

Camellia-flowered. Mixed. Per pkt. 10c.

BALLOON VINE.*(Love in a Puff.)*

Very pretty and rapid growing climbers, with inflated seed pods shaped like a balloon.

Has small white flowers, produced in abundance, which make it very attractive. Grows ten feet high.

Balloon Vine. Pkt., 5cts.

CANTERBURY BELL.*(Campanula.)*

A highly attractive class of plants, combining richness of color with stately growth; valuable for beds and borders. Sow early, and transplant in light; rich soil. Pkt., 5cts.

CASTOR OIL BEAN.*(Ricinus.)*

Ornamental plants of stately growth and picturesque foliage; fine for lawns, massing, or centre plants for ribbon beds; half-hardy annuals. Pkt., 5cts.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis.

Very pretty free-blooming flowers of easy cultivation. Very effective in beds. Sow beginning of April.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 5cts.

CALENDULA.

Showy free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. They succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and continuing in bloom until killed by frost. Sow middle of April, and transplant to one foot apart.



BALSAM.

THREE THOUSAND MERCHANTS SELL OUR SEED.

Prince of Orange. This new variety surpasses in beauty the well-known Meteor. The stripes are of deeper orange, and make a brilliant appearance. Per pkt., 5cts.



MARGUERITE CARNATIONS.

CARNATIONS.

Carnations are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. With the exception of Marguerites they will very seldom bloom the first season, but with a little protection stand the winter well, and flower profusely the following May and June. Sow in April.

Marguerite. This new variety blooms four months after sowing the seed. Good for bedding or pots. Plants are dwarf and very free-flowering. Mixed colors. Per pkt., 10cts.

Good **Mixed.** Per pkt., 10cts.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.

(*Eschscholtzia.*)

Showy free-blooming plants, very attractive for bedding. Flowers are of extremely rich and beautiful colors. Sow end of April. Height one foot. Per pkt., 5cts.

CANDYTUFT.

Popular and useful plants of the easiest culture. Free-blooming and very desirable for growing in beds and masses. Sow the seed in March in shallow drills, and thin out to six or eight inches apart. Sowings should be made later for a succession. Hardy. Height one foot.

Fragrant. Pure white. Per pkt., 5cts.
Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5cts.

Canary Bird Flower.

A very desirable rapid-growing climbing

plant, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. Height ten feet. Per pkt., 5cts.

CENTAUREA.

Highly prized for their beautiful white foliage. Sow early in spring in hot-beds or in-doors, and transplant when large enough to the open ground.

Gymnocarpa. Silver foliage, delicately cut. Height one and-a-half feet. Pkt., 10c.

Candidissima. (*Dusty Miller.*) Very white dwarf. Height one foot. Pkt., 10cts.

Cyanus. (*Batchelor's Button.*) Pretty blue and purple flowers. Hardy annual. Per pkt., 5cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The annual Chrysanthemums bear no resemblance to the late autumn varieties, but have a beauty distinctly their own. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high, have fine delicate foliage, and produce beautiful daisy-like flowers of various bright rich colors. Sow in April in open ground.

Mixed. Fine strain. Pkt., 5cts.

COCKSCOMB.

(*Celosia Cristata.*)

Highly ornamental for decoration of the greenhouse, drawing-room and garden. Half-hardy annuals. Pkt., 5cts.

COLEUS.

Popular foliage plants. The seed we offer is selected from the best strains, and will produce different colored plants of desirable markings. Start the seed in-doors, and transplant only when the weather is settled warm.

Finest Mixed. Per pkt., 10cts.

COSMOS HYBRIDUS.

An autumn blooming plant, growing four or five feet high, and bears beautiful flowers in loose clusters, which wave to and fro when disturbed by a passing wind. The blooms are in the various shades of pink, lilac, light purple, white; are excellent for cutting and bouquets. Sow the seeds early in the spring, and transplant to open ground after danger of frost.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 10cts.

COLUMBINE.

(*Aquilegia.*)

Very handsome, ornamental hardy plants, growing one to three feet high; of easy cultivation and bearing in profusion large flowers of novel shape and in great variety of color. The stems rise about two feet high and carry from fifty to eighty blossoms.

Single Mixed. Per pkt., 5cts.

REMEMBER—All packets except Novelties are uniformly 5 cents each.

CYPRESS VINE.

One of the prettiest and most delicate looking climbers in cultivation. To secure the best results sow the seed thickly, so as to make a thick growth. Sow middle of April.

Mixed. White and scarlet. Per pkt., 5c.

DAHLIA.

This well-known flower succeeds admirably from seed if started early in hot-bed or the house. The seed does not come true, but sports and produces different colors and kinds. It is in this way that new sorts are originated.

Double or Single. Per pkt., 10cts.

DAISY.

(*Bellis Perennis.*)

An old favorite, and one of the most charming spring flowers. Sown in the fall or early in the house will produce flowers from April to June. H. P.

Double. All colors mixed. Per pkt., 10c.

DOLICHOS.

(*Hyacinth or Jack Beans.*)

Rapid growing climbers, bearing racemes of purple and white flowers. Sow end of April. Beautiful in fall.

Lab Lab. Purple. Per pkt., 5cts.

FEVERFEW.

(*Pyrethrum Aureum.*)

A highly ornamental golden yellow foliage plant, unexcelled for bedding. Hardy perennial; one-and-one-half feet. Per pkt., 5cts.

FOUR O'CLOCKS.

(*Mirabilis or Marvel of Peru.*)

Well-known and popular annuals; flowers opening only in the evening, or on cloudy days. Start in house or hot-bed, and transplant when warm weather sets in, or they can be sown in open ground end of April.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 5cts.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

(*Myosotis.*)

Popular and charming little plants, bearing delicate blue flowers, which are highly prized for their modest beauty. Sow in April, choosing a moist and shady situation. Per pkt., 5c.

Myosotis Victoria. A new large flowering sort, valuable for pots or bedding. Per pkt., 10cts.

FOXGLOVE.

(*Digitalis.*)

A handsome and highly ornamental hardy perennial plant of stately growth, fine for shrubberies and other half shady places; three feet. Per pkt., 5cts.

GOURDS.



GOURDS.

A curious genus of climbing plants, bearing fruits of various shapes and sizes, some of which are very attractive and pretty, while others are valued for their usefulness. Sow early in May. Tender annuals.

Fine Mixture of small sorts. Per pkt., 5cts.

GLOBE AMARANTH.

(*Bachelor's Button.*)

Well-known popular everlasting, which are very desirable for winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before fully open. The seeds are best started under glass and the plants transplanted to the open ground when large enough, about the middle of May.



BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.

Mixed Colors. Per Pkt., 5cts.

GODETIA.

Very attractive hardy annuals, flowering profusely early in the season. Sow in April where they are to bloom. Per pkt., 5cts.

HOLLYHOCK.

Stately and showy early blooming plants. Flowers perfectly double, and of great variety of colors. Perfectly hardy, and blooming year after year when once planted. H. P. Sow in April.

Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 10cts.

ICE PLANT.

Pretty trailing plants, with curious succu-

WITH EVERY 50 CENT ORDER SELECT ONE PACKAGE NOVELTIES.

lent leaves and stems. Fine for hanging baskets. Start in the house or hot-bed. Per pkt. 5cts.

JAPANESE HOP.

(*Humulus Japonicus.*)

A very ornamental and fast growing climber. The foliage is a lively green, and stands drought, insects, etc., retaining its fresh color till late in the fall. Undoubtedly the best climber for covering verandas, trellises, etc. Per pkt., 10cts.

LARKSPUR.

(*Delphinium.*)

Ornamental and desirable plants, producing flowers of varied and brilliant colors. The perennial varieties are well suited for permanent beds. Sow either in fall or early spring.

Dwarf German Rocket. H. A. Mixed colors. Per pkt., 5cts.

LOBELIA.



LOBELIA.

Pretty profuse-blooming plants, of great value for edging as well as for hanging baskets or vases. Seed must be started in pots or boxes of sandy soil, and carefully watered. When large enough plant in the open ground, six inches apart.

Crystal Palace. Dark blue; splendid; one foot. Per pkt., 10cts.

Erinus Gracilis. For hanging baskets. Pkt., 10cts.

MARIGOLD.

Easily grown and useful garden plants. The African are tall growing, and most striking in large beds, while the French varieties are low growing, and best adapted to small beds, or as a fore-ground to taller plants. Sow in April.

French Gold Striped. Plant of dwarf habit; flowers of a rich maroon striped with golden yellow. Very strong. Pkt., 5cts.

African. Dark orange, with quilled petals. Tall. Pkt., 5cts.

MIGNONETTE.

An universal favorite on account of its delicate fragrance. Good for pots or garden culture. If thinned out will produce stronger plants and better blooms. Sow the seed at intervals throughout the summer for a succession of bloom.

Sweet. Large flowering. Pkt., 5cts.

MIMULUS.

Tender plants, succeeding best in damp, shady situations. Sow early in April in open ground.

Tigrinus. (*Monkey Flower.*) Bears beautiful blotched and spotted flowers in great profusion. Per pkt., 10cts.

Moschatus. The well-known Musk plant; leaves highly scented; bears small yellow flowers. Per pkt., 10cts.

MORNING GLORIES.

MEXICAN. (*Cobæa.*)



COBÆA SCANDENS.

One of the finest of our summer climbers, with fine foliage and large bell-shaped purple flowers. It grows very rapidly, often attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet, and spreading out correspondingly. In sowing, place the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Start in house, and transplant in May. Half-hardy perennial.

Scandens. Purple. Per pkt., 10cts.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

Popular and rapid climbing plants, bearing flowers of the most beautiful colors. Sow in March.

Finest Mixed Colors. Per oz., 20cts.; pkt., 5cts.

Dwarf Mixed. (C. Minor). Pkt., 5cts.

Evening Glory or Moon Flower.

(*Ipomea Grandiflora Alba.*)

A beautiful rapid climber, having large white flowers from four to six inches in diam-

TRY A PACKET OF THE COLUMBUS CANTELOUPE.

eter, which open in the evening. Start seed in the house and transplant when the weather is warm.

Hybrida. This hybridized strain of Moon-flowers or Evening Glory comes in bloom from 30 to 45 days earlier, and has all the luxuriance of the other sort, and bears quite as many blooms. Grows to a height of 40 to 50 feet. Per pkt., 10cts.

Grandiflora Alba. The well-known variety; large flowers; pure white. Per pkt., 10cts.

Nasturtium or Tropæolum. TALL OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

Very desirable for covering small trellises or fences. Make splendid plants also for vases or as trailing plants, and are very profuse bloomers. Height six feet.

Finest Mixed. Per pkt., 5cts.

Dwarf Mixed. Per pkt., 5cts.

NIGELLA.

(*Love in a Mist.*)

Curious and interesting free-flowering plants of easy culture. Sow in March or April. Mixed. Per pkt., 5cts.

PANSIES.



PANSIES.

Popular universal favorites, succeeding best in the spring and early summer. A partially shaded, moist situation is the best for them. Start the seed under glass in the fall, in order to have blooming plants for early spring and summer. Spring-sown seed in the open ground will produce fine plants for blooming in the fall.

With every 50c. order, we give a packet of Solid South Cabbage—Free.

German Mixed. A splendid strain, producing large sized flowers beautifully stained and blotched. Per pkt., 10cts.

Good Mixed. Per pkt., 15cts.

PETUNIAS.

Surely there is no garden complete without a bed of elegant Petunias or a few fine specimen plants of it for the center of beds, or for growing in pots. For out-door decoration or house culture, few plants are equal to this class. They commence flowering early and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, requiring rich soil and a sunny situation. Of late years the single striped, mottled and double varieties have been greatly improved,



PETUNIAS.

and the above cut gives but a faint idea of their great variety and beauty. The double varieties require more care and should be started in the house.

Grandiflora Mixed. Very large, elegant flowers; the largest and handsomest of all. Fully twice the size of the old sorts, with the most beautiful shades of crimson, white, rose maroon, etc., blotched, striped, veined, bordered, marked and fringed. Per pkt., 20cts.

Hybrida Choice Mixed. The best of the older sorts, carefully mixed. Contains some extra fine striped and blotched varieties. Per pkt., 10cts.

PHLOX.

One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Makes very attractive beds, and continues in bloom throughout the summer. As valuable as Verbena for cut flowers. Sow in April in open ground. Can be started earlier if desired in-doors.

Grandiflora. A large flowering variety, and a great improvement on the older sorts. All colors, Per pkt., 10cts.

Star of Quedlingburg. A new dwarf Phlox, bearing pretty star-shaped flowers, varying in color from violet to white and rose. Per pkt., 10cts.

PINKS.

DOUBLE DIANTHUS.

This genus of plants is one of the most brilliant of our garden flowers, and gives universal satisfaction. Very fragrant and desirable for bouquets. Sow early in April.

Chinensis. (*China Pink.*) Double. Colors mixed. Per pkt., 5cts.

Heddewigii. (*Japan Pink.*) Colors vary from the richest velvety crimson to the most delicate rose. Mixed. Per pkt., 5cts.

Heddewigii Double. Fine mixed colors. Per pkt., 10cts.

Imperialis. (*Double Imperial Pink.*) Mixed colors. Per pkt., 5cts.

PORTULACA.

(*Moss Flowers.*)

Desirable and popular hardy annuals, succeeding best in a sunny situation, and producing flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The Double Portulaca is especially beautiful and showy. Sow end of April or beginning of May.

Single. Per pkt., 5cts.

Double Mixed. Per pkt., 10cts.

POPPIES.

(*Papaver.*)

Popular free-flowering hardy annuals, with large and brilliantly colored flowers, always making a showy display in the garden. Sow in March or April in open ground.

Shirley Poppies. These beautiful Poppies are very free flowering and remarkably brilliant in color. They range in color from pale rose to deep crimson, and are delicately edged and fringed.

Fine Mixed. Per pkt., 10cts.

Carnation Flowered. Splendid double fringed varieties. Pkt., 5cts.

Pæony Flowered. Large and very double. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5cts.

SALVIA.

(*Scarlet Sage.*)

One of the most showy and desirable bedding plants in cultivation. Very profuse bloomer. Start in hot bed or house in February or March, and transplant in May.

Splendens. The well-known scarlet variety. Pkt., 10cts.

SNAP DRAGON.

(*Antirrhinum.*)

One of the most useful and showy border plants. The recently improved varieties have large, finely shaped flowers of brilliant colors. Perennial. Pkt., 5cts.

STOCKS—Ten Weeks.

This plant embraces wonderful range of colors, unsurpassed for beds, borders or pot culture. To insure the best results they should be started early in the house and be transplanted to rich soil, deeply cultivated, with plenty of moisture.

Large Flowering Dwarf German. Finest varieties mixed. Pkt., 5cts.

SWEET PEAS.

SWEET PEAS.

May well be called America's favorite, as it is such a popular and easily grown flower that rich and poor alike can enjoy its fragrance

OUR TURNIP SEED IS FROM TRANSPLANTED ROOTS.

and beauty. They are hardy, free from insects and disease, and if cut freely as soon as they begin to fade will continue to bloom throughout the season. One ounce will sow a row fifty feet long, and make a lovely hedge. Try them.

Eckford's New Hybrids. A strain of mixed Sweet Peas comprising many beautiful new varieties of bright colors, making a gorgeous effect. Pkt., 10cts.

Extra Fine Mixed. Contains a splendid assortment. Pkt. 5cts.

SWEET WILLIAM.



SWEET WILLIAM.

A beautiful class of free-flowering plants of extreme richness and diversity of color. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders; hardy perennials. Sown in March or April.

Sweet William. Single mixed. Per pkt., 5cts.

Double Mixed. Pkt., 10cts.

SUNFLOWER.

(*Helianthus.*)

Remarkable for the stately growth, size and brilliancy of their flowers, making a very good effect among shrubbery and for screens. The seed is also good for feeding poultry. Pkt., 5cts.

WALLFLOWER.

Well-known hardy plants producing fragrant flowers of various colors. Blooms early in the season. Sow in April.

Single Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 5 cts.

VERBENA.



VERBENA.

Splendid for beds or massing. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late in the fall. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty, and do not get the rust. Sow early in house, or out doors in April.

Finest Mixed Hybrids. Pkt., 10cts.

New Mammoth. A very large flowering strain of exceptionally fine colors. Per pkt., 15cts.

VINCA.

(*Madagascar Periwinkle.*)

A beautiful free-flowering plant, succeeding and blooming admirably throughout our hot summers. Start seed in hot-bed or greenhouse, and transplant to open ground middle of May. Pink and white. Per pkt., 5cts.

ZINNIAS.

For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing they are particularly suitable. Sow early in house or hot-bed, or late in open ground.

Elegans. Finest mixed double. Per pkt., 5 cts.

SPECIAL OFFER.

With every 50 cent cash order for packets at catalogue prices, we Will give free, one packet of ULLATHORNE'S SOLID SOUTH CABBAGE, which entitles the purchaser to compete for the prize.

With every Dollar cash order as above, purchaser can select free of charge any three packets of the novelties, which also entitles them to compete for the prizes.

PRICE LIST.

1895.

SUGGESTIONS TO PURCHASERS--READ CAREFULLY.

Cash should always accompany the order. No goods sent C. O. D. Be sure to send full amount of order otherwise we only send seed to the amount of the remittance. Remit by Post-office Order, Express Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps. Use the order sheet in ordering.

Always state whether seed is to be sent by mail, express or freight.

Packets, ounces and quarter pounds will be sent prepaid by mail or express. To pints, quarts and pounds add 15 cents per quart and 10 cents per pint and pound to the list price and we will then send them charges prepaid.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, it is hereby mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser that we do not warrant the same, and are not responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof in any respect.

Artichokes.

	Per bu.			
Jerusalem.....				\$2.00

Asparagus.

	Oz.	½ lb.	1 lb.	
Palmetto.....	\$.25	\$.75	\$2.00	
Conover's Colossal.....	.10	.20	.50	

Beans—Dwarf or Bush.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Early Mohawk.....	\$.15	\$.25	\$1.25	\$4.00
Long Yellow Six Weeks	.15	.25	1.25	4.00
Best of All.....	.15	.25	1.25	4.00
Imp. Red Valentine....	.15	.25	1.25	4.00
Extra Early Refugee..	.15	.25	1.50	6.00
Challenge Black Wax	.20	.30	1.75	6.00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax.....	.25	.40	2.50	7.50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	.20	.35	1.75	6.00
Dwarf Golden Wax....	.20	.35	1.75	6.00
Imp. Rust Proof Golden Wax.....	.20	.35	1.75	6.00
Golded Eyed Wax....	.20	.35	1.75	6.50
Dwarf German Black Wax.....	.20	.35	1.75	6.00
Burpee's Dwarf Lima..	.40	.75		
Dreer's Dwarf Lima....	.40	.75		
Henderson's Dwarf Lima.....	.40	.75		

Beans—Pole or Running.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Small or Sieva Lima..	\$.20	\$.35	\$2.00	\$6.50
King of the Garden Lima.....	.25	.40	2.50	7.50
Large White Lima....	.20	.35	2.00	6.00
Early Golden Cluster Wax.....	.25	.40	3.00	8.00
Creaseback or Fat Horse.....	.20	.35	1.75	6.00
Southern Prolific....	.20	.35	1.75	6.00
Imp. Southern Prolific	.25	.40	2.00	7.00
Dutch Caseknife.....	.20	.35	1.75	5.50
Lazy Wife.....	.25	.40	2.50	7.50

Beet.

	Oz.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Eclipse.....	\$.10	\$.20	\$.65
Extra Early Egyptian.....	.10	.20	.65
Early Blood Turnip.....	.10	.20	.65
Bastian's Early Turnip.....	.10	.20	.65
Early Bassano.....	.10	.20	.65
Edman's Blood Turnip....	.10	.20	.65
Imp. Long Blood.....	.10	.20	.65

Mangel Wurzel.

	Oz.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Norbiton Giant.....	\$.10	\$.20	\$.50
Yellow Globe.....	.10	.20	.50
Silesian Sugar.....	.10	.20	.50

Cabbage—True Long Island Crown.

	Oz.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Ullathorne's Solid South....	\$.75	\$2.00	\$6.00
Early Jersey Wakefield ..	.25	1.00	3.00
Charleston or Large Wakefield .....	.35	1.00	3.50
Early Express.....	.25	.75	2.25
Extra Early Etampes.....	.20	.60	2.00
Early Winingstadt.....	.25	.75	2.25
Large Early York.....	.25	.75	2.00
Burpee's All Head.....	.35	1.00	3.50
Burpee's Surehead.....	.25	.75	2.50
All Seasons.....	.25	.75	2.25
Succession.....	.30	.75	2.50
Fotter's Brunswick.....	.25	.75	2.00
Early Drumhead.....	.25	.75	2.00
Early Flat Dutch.....	.25	.75	2.00
Henderson's Early Summer	.25	.75	2.50
Late Flat Dutch.....	.25	.75	2.50
Large Late Drumhead.....	.25	.75	2.50
Drumhead Savoy.....	.25	.75	2.00
Green Curled Savoy.....	.25	.75	2.00
Red Dutch.....	.25	.75	2.00

Carrot.

	Oz.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Early Scarlet Horn.....	\$.10	\$.25	\$.85
Half Long Scarlet.....	.10	.25	.80
Scarlet Intermediate.....	.10	.25	.80
Half Long Danvers .....	.10	.25	.80

Carrot Continued.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Improved Long Orange.....	.10	.25	.75
Large White Belgian.....	.10	.20	.50

Cauliflower.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	\$.25	\$3.00
Early Snowball, true.....	.25	3.50

Celery.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Crawford's Half Dwarf.....	\$.20	\$.60	\$1.75
Dwarf Golden Heart.....	.20	.60	1.75
Large White Solid.....	.20	.60	1.75
Golden Self Blanching.....	.45	1.50	4.50
White Plume.....	.25	.75	2.25
Celeriac or Tp. Rt. Celery..	.15	.40	1.50

Collards.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
True Georgia.....	\$.10	\$.40	\$1.50

Corn.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Country Gentleman..	\$.25	\$.40	\$2.00	
Adam's Extra Early..	.15	.25	1.00	\$3.00
Adam's Early.....	.15	.25	1.00	3.00
Stowell's Evergreen..	.15	.25	1.00	3.00
Mammoth Sugar....	.15	.25	1.00	3.00
Ullathorne's Champion	.10	.15	1.00	3.00

Cucumber.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Japanese Climbing.....	\$.10	\$.25

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Thorburn's Everbearing ..	\$.10	\$.35	\$1.25
Early Russian.....	.10	.35	1.00
Early Cluster.....	.10	.35	1.00
Early Frame.....	.10	.35	1.00
Green Prolific.....	.10	.35	1.00
Improved White Spine....	.10	.35	1.00
Improved Long Green.....	.10	.35	1.00
Giant Pera.....	.10	.35	1.25
Westerfield's Chicago Pick- ling.....	.10	.35	1.25
Jersey Pickling.....	.10	.35	1.00
Gherkin or Burr.....	.10	.35	1.25

Corn Salad.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Large Seeded.....	\$.10	\$.20	\$0.75

Egg Plant.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
New York Purple.....	\$.50	\$1.50

Endive.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Green Curled.....	\$.15	\$.40	\$1.25

Kale or Borecole.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Dwarf German or Siberian Greens.....	\$.10	\$.20	\$.65
Dwarf Curled Scotch.....	.10	.25	1.00

Kohl Rabi.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Early White Vienna.....	\$.25	\$.90	\$2.75

Leek.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Large Flag.....	\$.20	\$.60	\$1.75

Lettuce.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
The Memphi.....	\$.25	\$.75	\$2.50
Big Boston.....	.20	.60	1.75
California All Heart.....	.15	.40	1.25
Henderson's New York.....	.15	.40	1.25
Early Curled Silesia.....	.15	.40	1.25
Prize Head.....	.15	.40	1.25
White Summer.....	.15	.40	1.25
Large Drumhead.....	.15	.40	1.25
California Cream Butter....	.20	.60	2.00
White Seeded Tennis Ball..	.15	.40	1.25
Hanson.....	.15	.40	1.25
Dutch Butterhead.....	.20	.60	2.00

Musk Melon or Canteloupe.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Extra Early Hackensack...\$	.10	\$.20	\$.75
Large Hackensack.....	.10	.20	.75
Netted Gem.....	.10	.20	.75
Osage or Miller's Cream ...	.10	.25	.90
The Columbus.....	.20	.60	2.00
Chicago Market.....	.10	.30	1.00
Baltimore or Acme.....	.10	.25	.75
Montreal Market.....	.10	.25	.75

Watermelon.

"Ullathorne's Memphi." See novelties.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
The Dixie.....	\$.10	\$.25	\$.75
Gray Monarch or Light Icing	.10	.25	.75
Seminole.....	.10	.30	1.00
Florida Favorite.....	.10	.30	1.00
Cuban Queen.....	.10	.20	.75
Peerless or Ice Cream.....	.10	.20	.75
Kolb's Gem.....	.10	.20	.75
Mammoth Ironclad.....	.10	.25	.70
Gypsy or Rattlesnake.....	.10	.20	.75
The Boss.....	.10	.20	.75
Scaly Bark.....	.10	.20	.75

Mustard.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Southern Giant Curled.....	\$.10	\$.25	\$.75

Okra.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
White Velvet.....	\$.10	\$.35	\$1.00
Dwarf Green.....	.10	.25	.50
Tall Green.....	.10	.25	.75

Onion.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Extra Early Red.....	\$.25	\$.75	\$2.00
Extra Early White Pearl ...	.25	.75	2.50
White Portugal or Silverskin	.25	.85	3.00
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.15	.50	2.00
Danver's Yellow.....	.15	.60	2.00
Large Red Wethersfield....	.15	.50	2.00
Prize Taker.....	.25	.75	2.50
Giant White Tripoli.....	.25	.75	2.50
Red Italian Tripoli.....	.25	.75	2.50
Mammoth Silver King.....	.25	.75	2.50
Copper King or Brown Pom- peii.....	.25	.75	2.50

Parsley.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Champion Moss Curled....	\$.25	\$.75	\$2.00
Plain.....	.25	.75	2.00

Parsnip.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Hollow Crown.....	\$.10	\$.20	\$.50

U. S. Co.'s Earliest and Best.....	Peas.		
	Pt.	Qt.	Pk. Bu.
First and Best.....	.15	\$.25	\$1.25 \$3.75
Extra Early Kent ..	.15	.25	1.00 3.50
Alaska .....	.15	.25	1.25 3.75
Blue Beauty.....	.15	.25	1.25 3.75
Stratagem .....	.20	.30	2.00 6.00
McLean's Advancer...	.15	.25	1.50 4.00
American Wonder....	.25	.40	2.50 7.50
McLean's Little Gem.	.20	.30	2.00 5.50
Champion of England	.15	.25	1.00 3.00
Large White Marrow- fat.....	.15	.20	1.00 3.00
Black Eyed Marrowfat	.15	.25	1.00 3.00

Selected Virginia.....	Peanuts.		
	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Spanish.....	\$.25	\$.10	\$.60
	\$.25	.40	

Sweet Spanish.....	Pepper.		
	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Ruby King.....	\$.25	\$.75	\$2.00
Long Red Cayenne .....	.25	.75	2.00
Golden Dawn.....	.25	.75	2.00
Large Bell or Bull Nose...	.25	.75	2.00

Potatoes—See Farm Seeds.

Cushaw or Crookneck.....	Pumpkin.		
	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Mammoth Tours.....	\$.10	\$.25	\$1.00
Tennessee Sweet Potato.....	.10	.25	.75
Kentucky Field.....	.10	.30	1.00
	.10	per lb.	per bu. 4.00

Extra Early Scarlet Globe..	Radish.		
	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Scarlet Turnip White Tipped	.15	\$.40	\$1.25
Early White Turnip.....	.10	.20	.75
Early Scarlet Turnip.....	.10	.20	.65
Golden Globe.....	.10	.20	.65
French Breakfast.....	.10	.20	.65
Chartiers or Shepherd.....	.10	.25	.75
Long Scarlet Short Top.....	.10	.20	.65
White Lady Finger.....	.10	.25	.90
Brightest Long Scarlet, <i>new</i> ..	.15	.35	1.25
Chinese Rose Winter.....	.10	.20	.65
Long Black Spanish.....	.10	.20	.65

Bloomsdale or Curled Savoy	Spinach.		
	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Long Standing.....	\$.10	\$.15	\$.35
	.10	.15	.35

Mammoth Sandwich Island..	Salsify.		
	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Long White .....	.15	.50	1.25
	.10	.25	.90

Early White Bush.....	Squash.		
	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Mammoth White Bush	\$.10	\$.25	\$.75
Golden Summer Crookneck.	.10	.30	1.00
	.10	.25	.75

Marblehead.....	Squash Continued.		
	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Hubbard	\$.10	\$.25	\$.75
Fordhook .....	.10	.25	.75
	.15	.50	1.50

Atlantic Prize.....	Tomato.		
	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Acme	\$.25	\$.85	\$3.00
Dwarf Champion.....	.25	.75	2.50
Livingston's Beauty.....	.25	.85	3.00
Livingston's Perfection.....	.25	.75	2.50
Livingston's Favorite.....	.25	.75	2.50
Buckeye State.....	.35	1.00	3.50
Ponderosa .....	.35	1.00	3.50
The Stone.....	.25	.75	2.50
The Trophy.....	.25	.75	2.50
Essex Hybrid.....	.25	.75	2.50
The Matchless.....	.35	1.00	3.50
The Peach .....	.30	1.00	3.00

Extra Early Munich	Turnip.		
	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	\$.10	\$.15	\$.35
White Flat Dutch.....	.10	.15	.35
Pomeranian White Globe...	.10	.15	.35
Yellow or Amber Globe....	.10	.15	.35
Red Top Globe.....	.10	.15	.35
White Egg.....	.10	.15	.35
Long White Cowhorn.....	.10	.15	.35
Seven Top.....	.10	.15	.35
Yellow Aberdeen.....	.10	.15	.35

American Purple Top.....	Ruta Baga.		
	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
	\$.10	\$.15	\$.35

Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	Tobacco.		
	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Big Havana.....	\$.20	\$.60	\$2.00
	.35	1.00	3.50

Grass and Clover Seed.

If ordered by mail add 8 cents per lb. for postage.

Ullathorne's Mixed Lawn	Lawn Grass.	
	Per lb.	Per bu.
Grass.....	\$.25	\$4.00
Timothy .....	.10	Mkt. Price.
Orchard Grass.....	.20	"
Bermuda.....	1.50	"
Texas Blue Grass.....	2.00	"
Red Top or Herds Grass....	.10	"
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	.25	"
Johnson Grass.....	.30	"
Rhode Island Bent.....	.35	"
Perennial Rye Grass.....	.25	"
Italian Rye Grass.....	.25	"
Tall Meadow Oat Grass....	.30	"
Meadow Foxtail.....	.40	"
Meadow Fescue.....	.35	"
Hard Fescue.....	.20	"
Sheep's Fescue.....	.30	"
Sweet Vernal.....	.50	"
Rough Stalked Meadow....	.45	"

Clover Seed.

	Per lb.	Mkt Price.
Medium Red Clover.....	\$.20	"
Mammoth, Peavine or Sap- ling.....	.20	"
Crimson, German or Scarlet Clover.....	.15	"
Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	.20	"
Alsike or Swedish Clover...	.25	"
White Clover.....	.35	"
Japan Clover.....	.25	"

Grass Mixtures.

	Per bu.
No. 1, for light gravelly soil....	\$2.50
No. 2, for heavy clay soil.....	2.50

SEED GRAIN.

Oats.

	Per bu.
Grey or Winter Turf Oats, about \$.65 to \$.85	
Red Rust Proof Oats....	.55 to .75
White Spring Oats.....	.85
Black Tartarian.....	1.50

Wheat.

	Per bu.
All standard varieties.....	Mkt Price.
Rye.....	"
Barley.....	"

SEED CORN.

	Per bu.
Pride of the North.....	\$1.25
Improved Leaming.....	1.25
Golden Beauty.....	1.25
Hickory King.....	1.00
New Madrid Bend.....	1.00
St. Charles White.....	1.00

SEED POTATOES.

Second Crop Southern Grown.

Write for prices.

Early Rose.....	Mkt Price.
Crown Jewel.....	"
Bliss' Triumph.....	"

Northern Grown.

Write for prices.

	Per bu.
Bliss' Triumph.....	Mkt Price.
Early Sunrise.....	"
New York Early Rose.....	"

Northern Grown—Continued.

Peerless.....	Mkt Price
The Freeman.....	\$2.00
The Albino.....	1.00

Sweet Potatoes.

Write for Prices.

Southern Queen.....	Mkt Price.
The Strasburg.....	"
Yellow Yam.....	"
Red Bermuda.....	"

Miscellaneous Seed.

	Per lb.	Per bu.
German or Golden Millet, about		\$1.00
Hungarian Millet.....	"	1.00
Pearl Millet.....	\$.20	
Jerusalem Corn.....	.25	
Teosinte.....	1.50	
Evergreen Broom Corn.....	.35	2.00
White Millo Maize.....	.25	
Yellow Millo Maize.....	.25	
Kafir Corn.....	.25	

Sorghum or Cane Seed.

	Per lb.	Per bu.
Early Amber.....	\$.25	\$2.00
Early Orange.....	.25	2.00

Buckwheat.

	Per bu.
Japanese.....	\$1.50
Silver Hull.....	1.50

Field Beans.

	Per bu.
White Navy Beans....	\$3.00
California Prolific Tree Beans.....	3 50

Field Peas.

	Per bu.
Canada White Field Pea.....	\$1.50
Large Black Eyed Pea....	Prices Changeable.
Black or Cow Pea.....	"
Clay Pea....	"
Whip-poor-will Peas.....	"

Sunflower.

	Per lb.
Mammoth Russian.....	\$.15
Chufas or Earth Almonds.....	.25

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

I offer for sale all the leading varieties of Strawberry Plants for the South, guaranteed to be true to name.

On receipt of one dollar I will send by mail

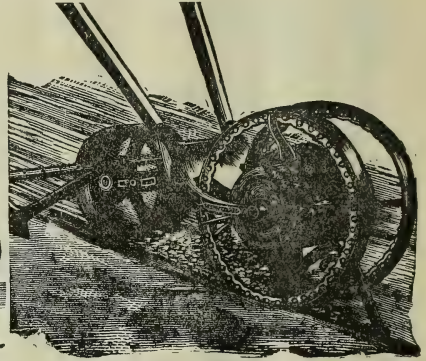
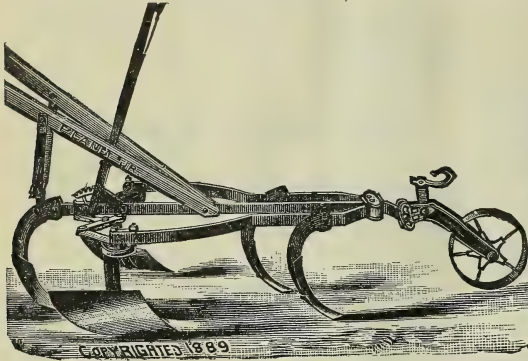
25 MICHAEL'S EARLY, 25 CLOUD'S SEEDLING,
25 HOFFMAN, 25 CRESCENTS OR WARFIELDS.

Send me your orders and I will make you hard time prices.

Address, **FRED. J. WARNER,**
BARTLETT, TENN.

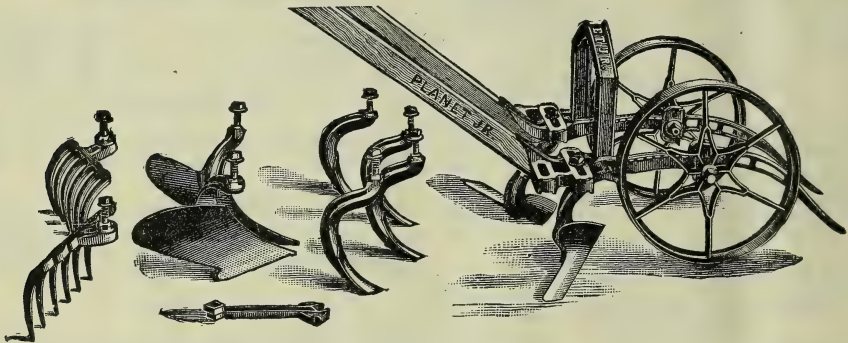
PLANET JR. GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

These are the most popular and satisfactory tools made for garden and field use. We can show but a portion of them and only partially describe them here, but we shall be glad to send our Special Planet Jr. Catalogue, containing full description and fifty illustrations, free to all who will write for it.



The "Planet Jr." No. 5 Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Seed Drill.

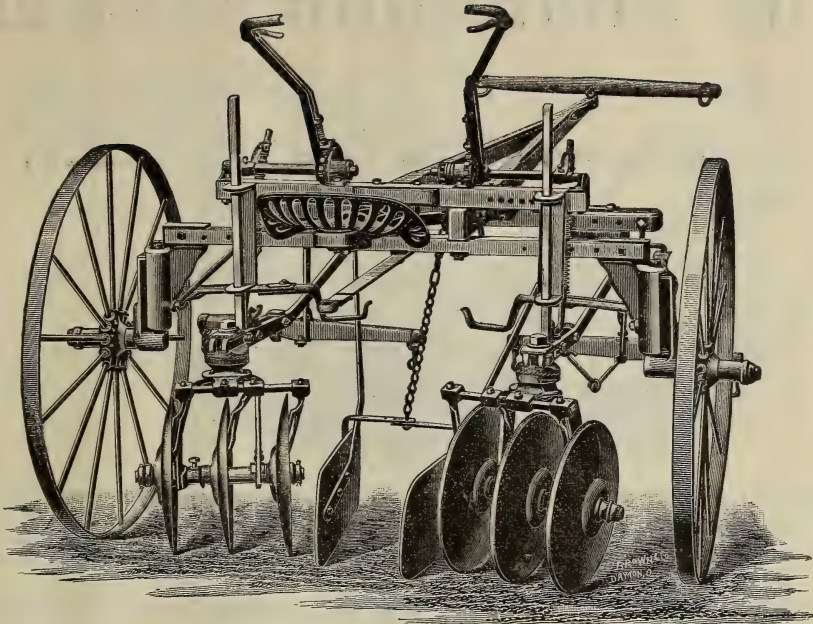


Double-Wheel Hoe.

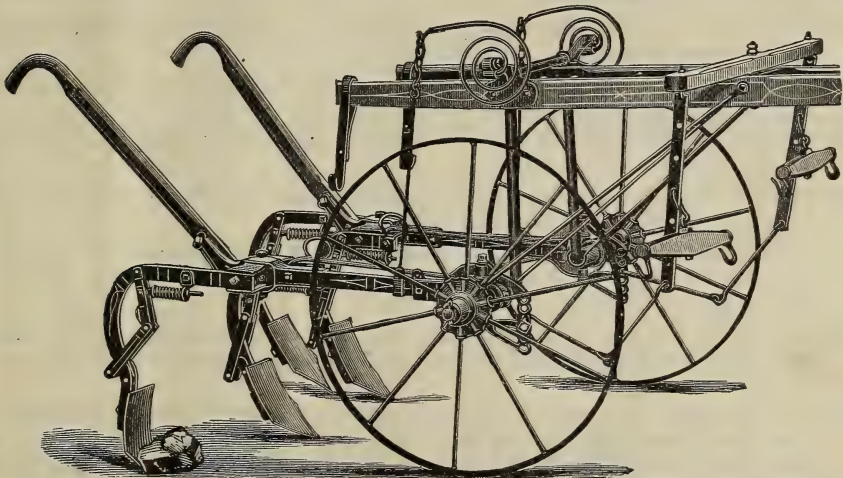
SPECIAL PRICE LIST.

	PACKED WEIGHT.	OUR NET PRICE.	FACTORY PRICE.
The "Planet Jr." Hill Dropping Garden Drill.....	45 lbs.	\$10.00	\$12 00
The "Planet Jr." Combined Hill Dropping and Fertilizer Drill.....	60 "	15.00	18 00
Onion Set attachment (fits either of above drills only).....		.40	.50
The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.....	40 "	7.00	9 00
The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow	40 "	9.00	12 00
Onion Set attachment (fits either No. 2 or Combined Drill).....		.40	.50
The "Planet Jr." Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.....	35 "	6.00	8 00
The "Planet Jr." Plain Double-Wheel Hoe, no attachments but one pair of Hoes.....	24 "	4.00	4 50
The Planet Jr." Single-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.....	26 "	5.00	6 00
The "Fire-Fly" Single-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow (Fig. 26).....	23 "	4.00	5 00
The "Planet Jr." No. 5 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator, with wheel	65 "	7.00	11 25
No. 5 Horse Hoe without wheel.....	55 "	6.25	10 25
The "Planet Jr." No. 4 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator, with wheel.	60 "	6.25	10 25
Without wheel.....	50 "	5.75	9 25
The "Planet Jr." Twelve Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer complete.....	70 "	7.75	12 50
The "Planet Jr." No. 5 All Steel Plain Cultivator, wheel.....	60 "	4.75	8 00
Same tool without wheel.....	50 "	4.50	7 00
The "Planet Jr." No. 4 All Steel Plain Cultivator, with wheel.....	60 "	4 50	7 00
Same tool without wheel.....	50 "	4 00	6 00

If you are in any way interested in Gardening Implements drop us a card and we will forward promptly complete catalogue of Planet Jr. Tools.



The cut above represents the **BUCKEYE COMBINED RIDING AND WALKING DISC CULTIVATOR** with Pivot Axle or Wheel Guide. Adjustable for all kinds of work for which any cultivator can be used. The most easily operated and the most perfect in its operation of any Disc Cultivator in the market. Discs can be adjusted to throw dirt either to or from the corn, and can be tilted to either side and to any required angle to work listed corn or ridged cotton. The entire weight of the machine can be thrown upon the discs for working hard ground and preparing the land for seeding or cutting trash and corn stalks.



This cut illustrates the **No. 4 BUCKEYE SUNBEAM WALKING CULTIVATOR** with Spring Shovels, which is the leading and most universally used Cultivator of our line, and stands today unequalled by any other make of Cultivator on the market.

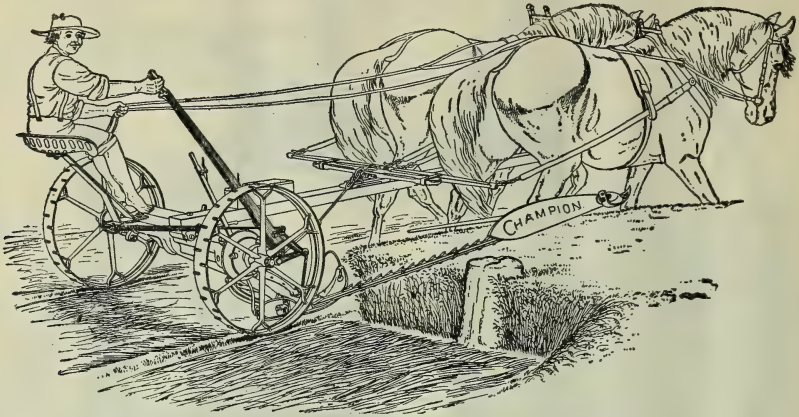
What These Cultivators Will Do: They will Bed Up Cotton Land. They will Scrape and Bunch Cotton. They will Bar Off Cotton. They will Cultivate Corn and Cotton until laid by. They will Cultivate new land perfectly.

Positively the only Spring Trip Cultivators made which have never failed to do good work and give perfect satisfaction. Positively the only Cultivators ever made which perfectly fill all requirements of the Southern trade.

P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

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The Champion Mower.



- THE ONLY MOWER** that has a self-adjusting cutter bar. The bar will fold down as well as up.
- THE MACHINE** can be put in or out of gear easily, regardless of the position of the wheels.
- THE ONLY MOWER** on which the knife will run when the bar is placed in an upright position.
- THE ONLY MOWER** that can be successfully used among trees, stumps, or on very rough ground.
- THERE ARE NO CLUTCHES OR SPRINGS** to get out of order in connection with the gear shifter.
- THE DRIVING ARM** gives motion to the knife without a single joint between the gear and pitman.
- THE CHAMPION** is the only Mower on which lost motion can be taken up without getting new parts.
- THE OSCILLATING GEAR MOVES** only one-eighth of an inch on its bearing at each throw of the knife.
- THE ONLY BOX** on the machine is adjustable for taking up wear and lost motion on the parts driving the knife.
- THE ONLY MOWER** that has no frame or pitman hanging down low in front, to come in contact with obstructions or bunch up the heavy cut grass. Its first cost is all it costs.
- THE PITMAN** has no swaying motion, but moves in a straight line; consequently there is no friction or wear, and the whole power is applied directly to the knife.
- THE CHAMPION** is a wide-tread, light-draft, noiseless Mowing Machine; a powerful cutter, easy for the team, and easy and safe for the driver; the most popular machine in the market. The pitman and gears are warranted not to break or wear out.

The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

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◀NEW LINE!▶

We have recently added to our stock of.

LEATHER,
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SADDLERY,
HARDWARE, ETC.,

Buggies, Phaetons,

Spring Wagons,

Buggy and Wagon Harness.

These goods are of the best material, made by the leading factories, and will be sold at prices to

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TRY US BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDERS.

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Highest market price paid for Hides, Furs, Wool and Tallow.

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IN THE SOUP!!

❁ ULLATHORNE'S ❁

NEW PROCESS

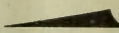
Prepared Pea Meal.

Nothing equal to it for all kinds of Soups

TRIAL PACKAGE

(Enough for six persons)

➤ FREE. ➤

By Mail for Three 2-cent Stamps. 

THE ULLATHORNE SEED CO.,

Memphis, Tenn.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ITALIAN MARKET GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION,
WHO BUY THEIR SEED FROM THE ULLATHORNE SEED CO.

Ullathorne's "Memphi" Watermelon

The largest, best and sweetest Melon ever introduced.



Price
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Per
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Dollars.

Free
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\$30

CASH IN PRIZES for the LARGEST "MEMPHI" WATERMELON;
\$15.00 cash for the largest; \$10.00 cash for the second largest;
\$5.00 cash for the third largest.