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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF BOTANY
SEED LABORATORY
1897

TRUMBULL SEED CO'S Illustrated CATALOGUE of FIELD

AND GARDEN



SEEDS

1897

Carlton-Rose Eng. Co. K.C. Mo.

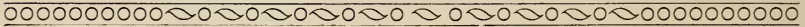
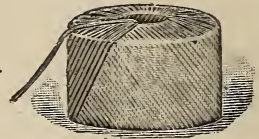
1426-1428 ST. LOUIS AVENUE.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

BEST QUALITIES OF _____

BINDER TWINE.

◎	SISAL, STANDARD, MANILLA, PURE MANILLA.	◎
◎		◎
◎		◎

Our Prices are Bed Rock.
Write for them before placing your orders.



BALING WIRE.

Strongest and Best Looped Ties on the Market.

We Guarantee Best Twisted Loop. Best Quality Wire. Extra Strength and Satisfactory Ties.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

SEND FOR TRIAL ORDER AND GET BEST WIRE YOU EVER USED.

TRUMBULL SEED CO.,

_____ KANSAS CITY, MO.



SPECIALTIES

FOR 1897.

In the selection of our SPECIALTIES or NOVELTIES we have exercised the greatest care to know that the goods we offer under this head possess TRUE MERIT and STERLING QUALITIES, and by procuring these goods from none but strictly responsible growers we are able to assure our customers that the results herein claimed are easily attainable, and the articles will be found just as represented, *producing under ordinary conditions* the same results as originally shown when in the hands of the grower.

Davis Kidney Wax,

THE BEAN FOR

MARKET GARDENERS and CANNERS.

Bound to be the Most Popular Bean in Cultivation.



A large, handsome pod, containing pure white kidney-shaped Beans. Produces a third more bushels of pods to an acre than any other wax variety.

It is unequalled for productiveness, compact and upright growth, earliness, hardiness, handsome appearance and selling and shipping qualities.

The plant is vigorous, of compact, upright growth, carrying the pods well to the center and up from the ground.

The pods are long, straight, oval clear waxy white color and handsome, often growing to a length of 7 to 8 inches, and when fit for use, are quite stringless and of fine flavor.

One of the main points of superiority over other sorts is its extreme hardiness and shipping qualities. Another good point of merit is the plants produce a very small portion of waste or second quality pods.

There is nothing we can so highly recommend for market gardeners and canners use; and in conclusion may say that this new Bean is bound to become the most popular and standard wax sort.

The largest cropper, the handsomest pod, the best shipper and market Bean in cultivation.


Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 1-4 bu. \$2.00.

Grand Rapids Early Market Musk Melon.



Seven Melons Photographed in a Bushel Basket.

attractive appearance. There is nothing we can so highly recommend for fancy grocers and hotel trade. Unlike many melons of this type, the Grand Rapids Early Market will stand shipping long distances with splendid results. It is an all-around money-maker, and no gardener that is "up-to-date" should be without it. Pkt 10c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

At least Two Weeks
Earlier than any Musk
Melon in Cultivation. 

*Large, yellow flesh, handsomely
netted, good flavor and attractive.*

THE MELON

For Home Market Trade.

Flesh is pure yellow color to the rind, skin finely netted, is of vigorous growth, and crop ripens very uniform.

The Grand Rapids Early Market is of good flavor; but the main points in its favor are: Its extreme earliness, large size and

Cosmopolitan Musk Melon.

The handsomest and Best Musk Melon.

Flesh firm, sweet, delicious. This extra early, green fleshed Melon has a delicious spicy flavor, firm, thick meat, and is wonderfully productive. It is of handsome, globular form, thickly covered with gray netting. oz. 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.



"Kleckley's Sweets" Water Melon

An Entirely Distinct and New Water
Melon which is

Early. Large, Handsome, Heavy,
Good Shipper, Long Keeper. . . .

BRIGHT COLOR—BEST QUALITY.

It is said by many leading growers to be the best melon ever introduced. It is the largest early watermelon to mature, ripening in the remarkably short time of 65 to 80 days after planting, and weighing under ordinary cultivation, from 40 to 60 pounds each. It is the greatest yielder, the sweetest,

juiciest, most crisp and solid melon ever produced, never having a hollow or pithy center when ripe. It is the easiest seller; once tried, people will have no other. Inside it is a brilliant red, outside a rich, dark green. Many will measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. It is certainly the finest appearing melon ever produced for market or table use. It has proved to be an excellent shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1-4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD.

SURE HEADER.



SURE HEADER.

Stands Hot Summers Better than any Other Variety.

Louisville Drumhead combines, to a wonderful degree, all desirable requisites. It has a very short stem, and grows very compactly—the leaves all turning in to form the head, and very few loose leaves—thus allowing the plants to be set close together. The heads are very large, EXTRA, HARD, SOLID, round, flattened on the top; they grow most uniform in size and shape, and present the handsome appearance well depicted in the illustration. Heads frequently attain twenty or thirty pounds in weight, and are always of the finest quality. For reliability of heading this variety is, from long continued selection, also remarkable. For each one hundred plants set out, at least ninety-eight large solid heads may be confidently expected. The large, solid heads, and remarkably “short legs,” have elicited much praise from experienced cabbage growers. Where so many varieties fail to head, Louisville Drumhead can be relied upon. Pkt 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Luxembourg or Hardhead.

This valuable new cabbage is of medium size, almost round, with outer leaves tinged with red at upper portion. This cabbage is a remarkably good keeper, the heads remaining solid until very late in the spring. The young plants are extremely hardy, standing both transplanting and long continued dry weather. Pkt. 5c; 1-4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Dutch Winter, or Hollander.

The Best Cabbage for Early Spring Sales.



The heads of this valuable sort are of medium size, averaging a weight of eight pounds, are *very solid and deep*, and of a *fine white* color, making them entirely distinct from any other strain. Their quality is superior, and they *keep better than any other sort*, the heads being just as solid and perfect when taken up in spring as when they were put away in fall. No Cabbage will sell beside it, even if offered at half the price. We have obtained a supply of the genuine seed, and offer it at such a price as to bring it within the reach of all.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

NEW IMPERIAL TOMATO.



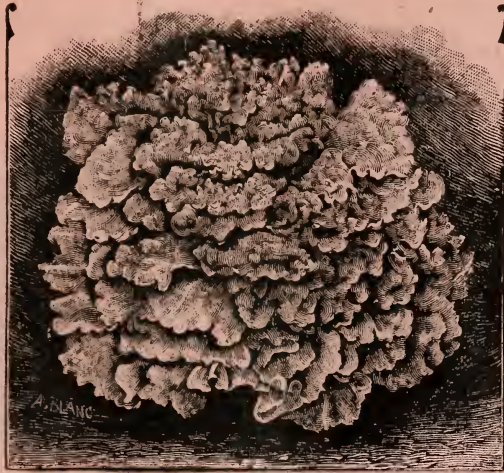
The earliest and most valuable Tomato ever introduced. The new purple Tomato is two weeks earlier than the Dwarf Champion; is the largest Early Tomato known—perfectly smooth, solid, very productive, a long keeper, and the most profitable for the market gardener. This variety will produce more fruit, of better color, larger size, and far better quality before a single specimen of Dwarf Champion is ripe, than the latter will produce in a whole season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.50.

White's Excelsior Tomato.

This new Tomato is the largest, smoothest, nearest solid, and has less seeds than any of the other purple fruited varieties. It is valuable for standard crop and has been bred for several years with a view to attaining diameter as well as circumference resulting in a Tomato with great depth, perfectly free from hard core, and one that ripens very evenly around the stem. The fruit is of a rich, glossy purple red, of the highest quality. Has a tough skin, which enables it to bear shipping. The vines are rank growers, the foliage a peculiar dark green, and bear their fruit in large clusters until killed by frost. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; lb. \$2.50.

LETTUCE. GRAND RAPIDS FORCING.

A Distinct Forcing Variety.



Grand Rapids — (SEED BLACK)—As a distinctly forcing lettuce this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list. Leaves medium size, of light yellowish green color, much crimped and frilled. Of very upright growth, with loose cluster of leaves; crisp, tender and of good quality. Owing to its upright habit it may be planted very closely. It is of extremely rapid growth and retains its freshness a long time after cutting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

NEW GIANT PASCAL CELERY.

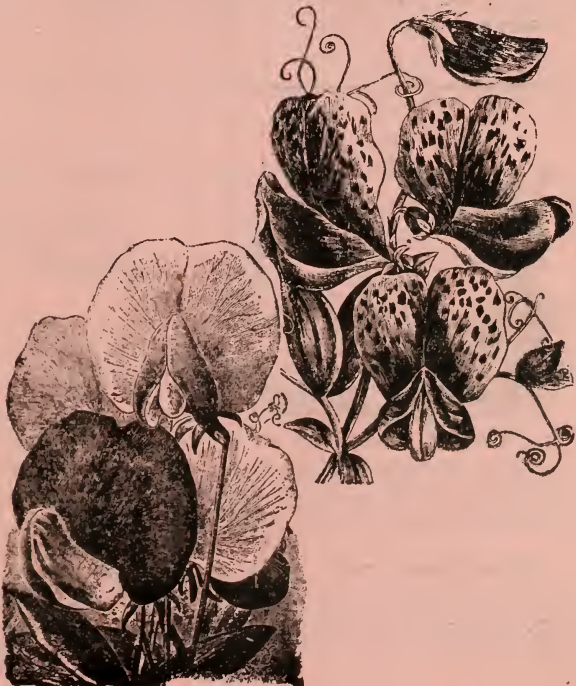
This variety is a sort, thoroughly established by skillful selection from our Golden Self Blanching Celery, which has become so popular, and partakes of the best qualities of that variety, but is larger and taller. Is of a fine nutty flavor, free from any bitter taste; grows about two feet high; width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. Bleaches with but slight "earthing up," usually in five or six days. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

SWEET PEAS.

Eckford's large flowering hybrids.

Finest Mixed — Including many of great merit and various bright colors, making a gorgeous effect.

A superb cross-fertilized mixture of superior excellence. The colors are brilliant and novel, dark violet, gold, blue and white in eccentric variation of shades and marking; some striped, blotched, or flushed with red and bronze. Also recommended for size and beauty of form: Price, per pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.



TWO NEW POTATOES.

Wonderfully Productive and Extremely Early.

Nebraska State —

This new potato is a very early and productive variety. Tubers are slightly oblong, uniform and handsome. Flesh is white, fine grained and dry, cooking well when only half grown. Vines are of vigorous upright growth — potatoes maturing from three to five days earlier than the Early Rose or Early Ohio;

an excellent shipping potato. This potato has given universal satisfaction wherever introduced, and cannot be too strongly recommended. Pk. 30c; bu. \$1.00.



Nebraska State.

Kansas King—This is one of the latest introductions, and as its name indicates, is a wonderful success. Matures about one week later than the Early Ohio, but is a heavy yielder, producing on an average about 100 bushels more per acre than the Ohio. The tubers are uniformly large, smooth and handsome. Flesh and skin white while the eye has a slightly pinkish tinge. Good keeper, and is one of the most popular varieties. Bu. \$1.00; pk. 30c.



White M. Itiplier Onion.

Very useful for pickling. The **New Multiplier Onion** is enormously productive, and its handsome appearance will make it one of the most saleable and productive varieties that can be grown. Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00.

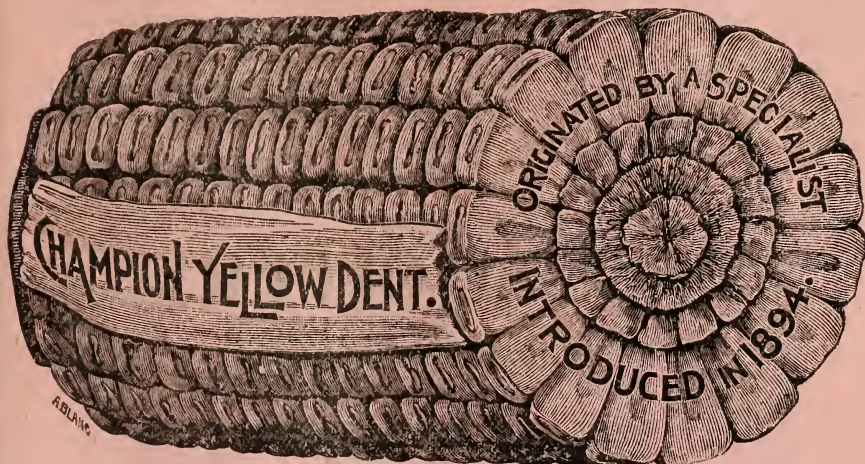
NEW WHITE MULTIPLIER ONION.

An onion of pure silvery white color. It is very hardy, and will prove a grand acquisition to this class of onions. White Onion Seed is usually high priced, hence the advantage of a White Multiplying Onion of

Potato Onion—Valuable for an early crop. The small bulbs increase in size, and the parent bulb produces a quantity of small bulbs in a cluster. Of mild, sweet flavor, and highly esteemed by many. The large bulbs produce the small and the small the large, alternately. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00.

CHOICE FIELD CORN.

CHAMPION YELLOW DENT. A grand new thoroughbred corn. Tested and proved. All and more than claimed for it.



We now first introduce this superior new early Dent corn. (The illustration herewith, exactly representing part of an ear, husked September 20, 1894.) It was originated by an expert seed corn grower in the famous corn region of Illinois. The originator says: "Much encouraged by the great success the famous Champion White Pearl corn, of which I am the originator, has achieved throughout the land, I have, during the past ten years, been breeding up towards a high ideal, a main crop superior yellow Dent corn, suitable for general and extensive culture in the corn states. First by a combination of crosses of several leading standard sorts. Subsequently by continuous systematic selection, grasping and perpetuating the superior merits of its parents, and permanently fixing its type and characteristics. I have never seen a variety that combines so many desirable qualities. In fact, it is what they call an 'all-rounder.' Good in every point. It stands alone in my estimation as the best general crop yellow Dent corn for all localities south of the latitude of the northern boundary of Illinois." It does extremely well throughout the cotton states, where it fully forms its ear in July before the usual August drouth begins, making good yields when the native corn makes almost nothing. It is not a wonderful magical yielder, but a uniformly large yielder, 80 to 100 bushels per acre over large fields being common occurrences. It can be depended upon, when planted by June 15, to make good corn by September 15. When planted early, matures in 100 days. The grain, owing to an unusually large, solid, oily germ, has peculiarly high germinating powers, seldom germinating less than 100 per cent. Truly a most valuable feature.

It makes a rapid, strong, healthy spring growth. A short, thick, strong-jointed stalk, with a profuse growth of air roots which hold it firm against storms. It has very long tap roots which reach deep down after moisture during dry weather. A very profuse growth of pollen and silk, producing very long, heavy, well filled ears, which grow upon very short, small shanks close to and low upon the stalk, and contains 16 very compact rows of rich, golden colored, starchy, oily grain of a uniformly high grade and makes a No. 1 feeding and milling corn. It has a very small, red cob. Get a stock of it now, it will make extra dollars for you in future years. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$2.00

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

An Excellent Forage Plant.

A biennial possessing great merit, and should be grown extensively for stock feed. It yields from 3 to 5 tons per acre of excellent feed and all animals are fond of it.

Our stock can be relied upon as the *True Dwarf Essex*, and not the worthless annual variety that is often sold for forage.

Sown from April to August. If in drills, 2 to 4 pounds, if broadcast, 4 to 6 pounds per acre. Lb. 20c.

RELIABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS

Such as we furnish to our customers always fill the want of those who want THE BEST AND NOTHING BUT THE BEST, and our continued aim will be to maintain the high grade of seed we have been supplying our customers, and make advances when we find anything superior to varieties we now have. To encourage the formation of clubs, and larger orders from our customers, we make the following offer:

CUSTOMERS	\$1 00	} MAY	\$1 30	} Worth of Vegetable Seeds in packets. This discount, however, does not apply to seeds by weight or measure or collections, nor does it apply to orders sent at different times during the season, except previous arrangement is made.
	2 00		2 70	
	3 00	4 00		
SENDING	4 00	5 50		
	5 00	7 00		

SPECIAL OFFER.

STANDARD FLOWER

AND 

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

18 Packets 50c.

25 Packets 75c.

Sent Postpaid to any Address.

PACKED from our REGULAR BULK STOCK.

OUR 50c. LIST. OUR 75c. LIST.

- 1 pkt. Beans, Improved Golden Wax.
- 1 pkt. Lettuce, Hanson's.
- 1 pkt. Onions, White Globe.
- 1 pkt. Radish, Chartier.
- 1 pkt. Radish, French Breakfast.
- 1 pkt. Tomato, Trophy.
- 1 pkt. Sweet Corn, Stowell's Evergreen
- 1 pkt. Beet, Early Egyptian.
- 1 pkt. Peas, First and Best.
- 1 pkt. Peas, American Wonder.
- 1 pkt. Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch.
- 1 pkt. Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield
- 1 pkt. Spinach, Savoy Leaf.
- 1 pkt. Balsam, finest mixed.
- 1 pkt. Pansy, finest mixed.
- 1 pkt. Petunia Hybrid.
- 1 pkt. Alyssum Sweet.
- 1 pkt. Sweet Peas, mixed.

- 1 pkt. Beans, Improved Golden Wax.
- 1 pkt. Lettuce, Hanson's.
- 1 pkt. Lettuce, Black Seeded Simpson.
- 1 pkt. Onion, White Globe.
- 1 pkt. Onion, Red Wethersfield.
- 1 pkt. Radish, Chartier.
- 1 pkt. Radish, French Breakfast.
- 1 pkt. Radish, Early Scarlet Turnip.
- 1 pkt. Tomato, Dwarf Champion.
- 1 pkt. Beet, Early Egyptian.
- 1 pkt. Sweet Corn, Stowell's Evergreen
- 1 pkt. Sweet Corn, Early Minnesota.
- 1 pkt. Peas, First and Best.
- 1 pkt. Peas, American Wonder.
- 1 pkt. Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch.
- 1 pkt. Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield
- 1 pkt. Turnip, Mammoth Purple Top.
- 1 pkt. Turnip, White Flat Dutch.
- 1 pkt. Cucumber, Early White Spine.
- 1 pkt. Celery, Golden Self Blanching.
- 1 pkt. Alyssum, Sweet.
- 1 pkt. Balsam, finest mixed.
- 1 pkt. Pansy, finest mixed.
- 1 pkt. Petunia Hybrid.
- 1 pkt. Sweet Peas, mixed.

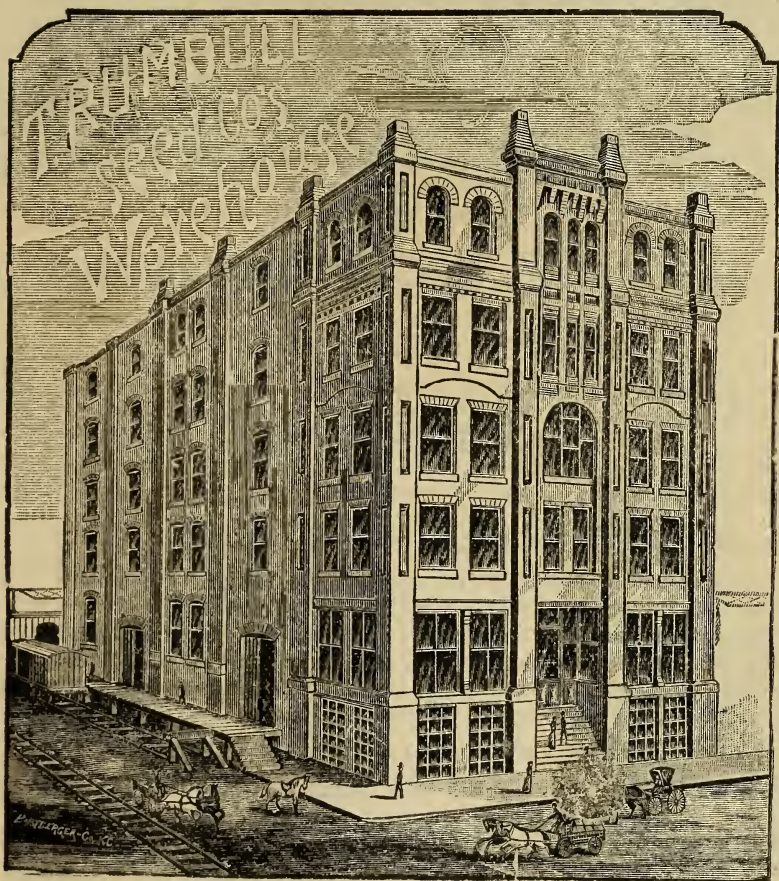
As these collections are put up in advance we cannot make any change in the list

Trumbull Seed Co.

CATALOGUE
— OF

SEEDS

FOR FARM
AND
GARDEN.



HAY GATHERERS, HAY STACKERS,
PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS,
HAND SEED SOWERS, BINDER TWINE.

1426-1428 St. Louis Avenue,

KANSAS CITY, = = MISSOURI.

Tribune Printing Co., Kansas City, Kansas.

SEED ANNUAL.

TRUMBULL SEED CO.

To Our Patrons:—

1897 is at hand and we take pleasure in presenting to you our new illustrated and descriptive Seed Annual, which contains all that is best for Garden and Field culture.

It is not necessary to tell you of our increased facilities for furnishing *Choice Fresh and Vital* seeds. Your success with them in the past proves it and we well know that to maintain and increase our trade, we must furnish only the *best*.

We have the largest and best selected stock of Garden. Flower and Field Seeds we have ever offered, and hoping that our efforts for your and our success will meet with a generous response in the way of increased orders, we remain,

Yours truly,

Trumbull Seed Co.

 TERMS.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH WITH THE ORDER.

We do not send goods C. O. D. unless 15 per cent. of the money is sent with the order. Goods cannot be sent C. O. D. by freight.

How to send money.—Remittances may be made by draft on New York, St. Louis, Chicago or Kansas City; Postoffice Order, Express Co's. Money Order or Registered Letters. If local checks are sent, 15 cents must be added to cover exchange. We will take postage stamps to any amount.

DON'T FORGET TO SIGN YOUR NAME.

Very frequently we receive letters to which sender has failed to sign his name, and sometimes the postoffice is also omitted, making it impossible for us to answer the letter or fill the order.

Use our **Order Sheet and Envelope** in sending in orders.

Our Guaranty.—While we exercise the greatest possible care to have all seeds pure, reliable and true to name, and believe our seed to be the very best that can be obtained, yet we do not warrant the same and are not in any respect liable or responsible for the crop.

Perishable Goods.—Onion Sets, Seed Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Artichokes and Sweet Potato Plants are always shipped out in the very best condition and carefully packed, but as they are subject to damage in transit, owing to excessive heat and cold, or other causes which we cannot control, the purchaser must assume all risks, and no claim for damages can be allowed.

If you are a Seed Dealer—Send for our Wholesale Trade Price List; also, Weekly Price Current of Field Seeds.

If you are a Market Gardener—Send for Gardeners' and Planters' Price List.

If you are a Nurseryman—Send for our Special Price List of Tree Seeds.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.



GROWN FOR

TRUMBULL SEED COMPANY.

When **Packets, Ounces** and **Pounds** of Garden Seeds are ordered at list prices, they will be mailed **Free of Postage**. This does not apply to Beans, Peas, Corn or Onion Sets.

When **Pints** and **Quarts** of Beans, Peas, Corn or Onion Sets are ordered by mail at list prices, 15 cents per quart or 8 cents per pint must be added for postage.

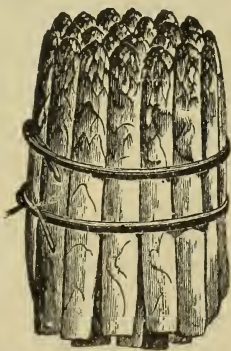
IMPORTANT. If you wish to buy Beans or Peas in bushel lots, write for special prices.

ARTICHOKES. See page 50.

Asparagus. German, *Spargel*.
French, *Asperge*.

One ounce for sixty feet of drill.

CULTURE—Sow in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are four to five inches high, they should be thinned out to about nine inches apart. Great care must be taken the first year to keep down the weeds as soon as they appear, or they will choke up and destroy the young seedling Asparagus. The deeper the soil and the greater abundance of manure used, the greater will be the crop. It delights in a moist, sandy soil.



Palmetto.

CONOVER'S COLLOSSAL WHITE. See Specialties.



The **Palmetto**—Before the **Few Palmetto** Asparagus was produced, the **Conover's Colossal** was the universal favorite, but this new production is not only *much earlier*, but is also a *better yielder*, and is more *even* and *regular* in its growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Conover's Colossal—Has long been a standard variety. The shoots are of large size, very productive and of good qual-

ity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Beans==Dwarf or Bush. German, *Bohnen*. French, *Haricots*.

CULTURE.—Beans are extremely sensitive to frost and wet, and should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and light. Drills should be about eighteen inches to two feet apart, two inches deep, and plants from three to six inches apart. Frequent and very shallow cultivation is necessary, and caution must be exercised that the roots are not disturbed, as this will cause the plants to wilt.

One quart for 100 feet in drill; two bushels for an acre in drills. If by mail, postage 15c per quart, 8c per pint extra.

GREEN POD VARIETIES.



Early Red Valentine.

Early Mohawk—Very early, productive and extremely hardy, and one of the best Beans we know of for poor land. Handsome, long, straight and narrow pods; Beans kidney shaped, dark purple and brown in color. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

Burpee's Bush Lima—A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, bearing very abundantly, single plants under favorable circumstances yielding from 150 to 350 pods—pods as large as those of the Large Limas, and containing from four to six beans—beans very large, flat and of the best quality. Grows only twenty inches high, branching freely; vigorous grower, immense bearer. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima—A dwarf form of the Small Lima and valuable because of its extreme earliness. Vines without runners, but continuing to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Leaves small, bright green and Lima like; flowers small, yellowish-white, borne in clusters and often above the foliage; pods short, flat and containing two to four beans. Dry beans white, small and much superior in quality to the Large Lima. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.



Henderson's Bush Lima.

Early China Red Eye—A popular Bean for home use. Pods are short, straight and flat, and if picked young, of good quality for snaps. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

White Navy or Pea Bean—A well known standard sort for field culture. Seed white, nearly round. Very productive. Pkt. 5c; qt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

Refugee or Thousand to One—Hardy abundant bearer; one of the best for pickling. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

Large, White Marrow—Beans large, clear white, cooking very mealy. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

Improved Round Podded Early Red Valentine—One of the finest green podded varieties for snaps. Ripens ten days earlier than the Early Valentine. Pods thick and fleshy, of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.



Early Yellow Six Weeks.

Dwarf Horticultural—A bush variety of the well known Horticultural Pole Bean. It is one of the best varieties for use shelled green, and when in this condition the Beans are very large, easily shelled, and although of quite different form, are about equal to the Lima in quality. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25.

White Prolific or California Tree—Valuable for field culture, growing about twenty inches in height, branching in all directions, bearing its numerous pods so high that they do not touch the ground. Resembles somewhat the common Navy Bean, more rounded at the end and very white, yields abundantly. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

Early Yellow Six Weeks—Hardy, prolific and of good quality. Recommended for either string or shelled Beans. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

YELLOW POD VARIETIES.

Black Wax—When ripe the pods are yellow, averaging seven inches in length, very tender and of excellent quality. Beans a glossy black when ripe. A universal favorite snap bean. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

Golden Wax—Very showy, productive, hardy and of excellent quality. It is at least a week earlier than the Black Wax. Pods are long, brittle and entirely stringless. As a snap bean, it perhaps excels all others in tenderness and richness of flavor. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—This bean merits a position among the earliest, hardiest and most productive wax beans ever produced. The pods are very large, smooth and showy, and will readily sell in preference to any others; are tender, stringless and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

Crystal White Wax—Very desirable for snaps or pickles. Pods greenish white, short, curved, with crease in back; very fleshy and brittle. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

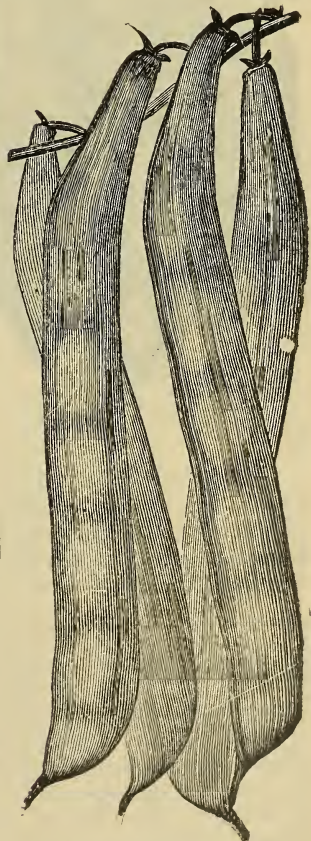
FAVIS'S KIDNEY WAX—See Specialties.

Keerey's Rustless Golden Wax—A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. It sends out short tendrils on which pods are formed in addition to those near the central stalk of the plant, which accounts for its wonderful productiveness, amounting, under favorable conditions, from 100 to 150 fold. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick-flat when young and semi-round; of rich yellow color and fine quality, and entirely stringless even when large enough to shell. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.00.



Black Wax.

White Wax—Pods waxy yellow, tender and stringless. Beans medium size, oval, white. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.



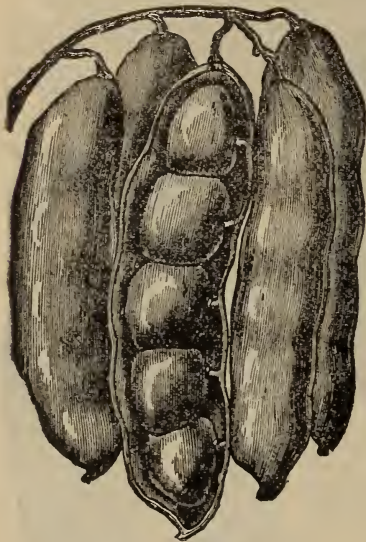
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

Beans==Pole or Running. Ger., Stangenbohnen. Fr., Haricots a Rames.

One quart for 150 hills, ten to twelve quarts to an acre in drills.

Cut Short or Corn Hill—An old variety, very popular for planting among Corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles. Vine medium not twining tightly, with dark colored, smooth leaves, and white blossoms in small clusters; pods short, cylindrical and tender; Beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white and marked with reddish brown dots. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; bu. \$1.50.

King of the Garden Lima—One of the most popular Pole Beans ever grown. They are vigorous growers, setting the Beans early at bottom of pole, producing continuously to the end of the season. They are more prolific than the ordinary Lima, bearing profusely in clusters of four to six, with five to six Beans in a pod. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.



King of the Garden Lima.

Dutch Case Knife—One of the earliest and most prolific; good size and of excellent quality, green or dry. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

Black Wax Pole—Is also a popular variety, of superior quality for snaps and remains in suitable condition longer than most varieties. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

Small Lima—About half the size, but earlier and harder than the large Lima. Sometimes grown without poles. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

Southern Prolific—Habit vigorous and very prolific, bearing until frost; pods borne in clusters; succulent and delicious. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

Large White Lima—Very Rich and Fine Flavored. An excellent shelled Bean. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

Horticultural Pole—Beans round, oval, speckled; a popular variety; equally serviceable in the green state or when shelled. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

Kentucky Wonder—This reliable green podded variety is the most prolific and best Pole Bean to plant for "snaps"—It has been offered as a novelty, under the name of "Old Homestead" and is sometimes sold as "Seek no Further." We know this variety to be especially valuable, as it will set pods during the hottest weather. Ours is the true Round Pod Stock. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

Barecole or Kale. Ger. Blaetter Kohl. Fr. Chou-vert.

Dwarf German—A dwarf variety growing about eighteen inches in height, but spreading, under good cultivation, to three feet in diameter; leaves a bright green, beautifully curled. Pkt. 5c; oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Broccoli. German, Spargelkohl. French, Brocoli.

CULTURE—Same as for Cauliflower.

Early White Cape—Heads medium size, compact and of creamy white color; one of the most certain to head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

Early Purple Cape—Differs from the preceding only in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

Beets. German, *Rothe Rube.* French, *Betterave.*

CULTURE—For garden use the best results are obtained on a deep rich, sandy loam. Sow as soon as ground will permit, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to three inches apart. For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June.

Edmunds—Handsome turnip shape, skin deep blood red, flesh dark, and sweet flavor, good marketable size and matures medium early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Early Blood Turnip—A well known standard variety; rich deep blood-red color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Eclipse—Has become exceedingly popular for its extreme earliness, possessing all the qualities requisite in a first-class beet. The roots are bright, glossy red, fine grained and delicious. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Egyptian Turnip—A standard sort, being from eight to ten days earlier than the old Blood Turnip. The roots are large in size, and of a rich deep crimson color. Owing to the smallness of the tops, it can be planted very close. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

One ounce for fifty feet of drill; five to six pounds for an acre in drills.



1. Edmunds. 2. Early Blood. 3. Eclipse. 4. Early Egyptian.



Mammoth Red Mangel.

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN. See Specialties.

Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip—An excellent Blood Turnip variety, about a week earlier than the Blood Turnip. Deep blood red color, fine form and excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Early Bassano—Flesh white, circled with bright pink, of good flavor. Shape somewhat resembles Early Egyptian. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Half Long Blood—This is an entirely distinct variety, and by far the best for winter use. The roots are about one-half as long as the Long Dark Blood, but on account of their thickness, weigh quite as much. They are always smooth and handsome, and the rich, dark red flesh is very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in portions above the ground. We consider this the most valuable sort of recent introduction.

Long Smooth Blood—An excellent late variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Mangel and Sugar Beets. (Stock Feeding Varieties.)

Special prices for large quantities.

Sown six to eight pounds per acre.

The following varieties used for stock feeding are easily grown and harvested, and their value for this purpose cannot be over estimated. They keep well during the winter and furnish a great abundance of cattle food at small cost.

French Sugar—This variety unites capacity for a large yield, with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Golden Tankard—A valuable variety, fine form and sweet flavor. Color bright yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Yellow Globe Mangel—A large, round, orange colored variety; an excellent keeper and good yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Mammoth Red Mangel—A celebrated variety, sometimes called JUMBO. A very heavy cropper, growing enormous in size, but of fine texture and quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.

Cabbage.

German, *Kopf-Kohl oder Kraut*.
French, *Chou Pomme*.

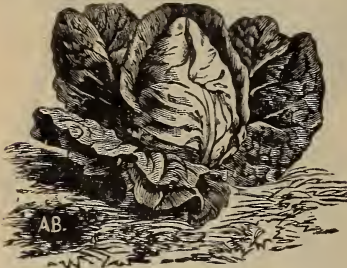
One ounce for 1500 plants; one-half lb. of seed in beds to transplant an acre.

CULTURE—For Cabbage, a heavy, moist and fresh loam is most suitable, requiring frequent and thorough cultivation. Ground should be well manured and worked deep. For early use sow seeds of early kinds in hot beds or boxes in the house, early in April and transplant when the weather will permit. For winter, sow seeds of winter sorts, early in May. Early varieties may be transplanted from twenty inches to two feet apart each way, and the late sorts from two and one-half to three and one-half feet, varying with size.

There is no vegetable grown in which the quality of the seed is of more importance than in Cabbage. Compared to the cost of the seed, there is more money in growing Cabbage than in any other crop, and there is nothing about which growers should be more particular. To those who have used our seed, we need say nothing; but to those who have never given us a trial, we wish to say that our seed is from the best American growers, selected with special reference to purity of type and certainty of heading.

✱ **Early Jersey Wakefield**—Among its merits may be mentioned its large size of head for an early sort, small outside foliage, and its uniformity in producing a crop Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Fotter's Improved Brunswick—One of the very best. Heads large, flat solid and of good quality. Stems remarkably short and a sure header. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



New Express.

Premium Late Flat Outch—An improved strain which is pronounced by our gardeners to be the finest strain of late Cabbage in the world. Heads very large and heavy, never failing to make solid, uniform head in size and color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Marblehead—A variety noted for its enormous size and fine quality. With good cultivation, on very rich ground and during a favorable season, average weight 25 or 30 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Large Late Drumhead—An excellent fall and winter variety; heads large, round somewhat flattened, compact and of a lightish color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.



Early Winningstad.

New Express—This Cabbage has proven itself to be the earliest in cultivation, and in this class cannot be excelled. While not so large as the Jersey Wakefield, it is four or five days earlier. Uniform in size and shape, very solid and firm, and of a fine, mild flavor. Having but few outside leaves, they can be planted close and thus secure large crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. 1.50.

Early York—An early variety. Heads small, heart shaped, firm and tender; of very dwarf growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.35.



Premium Late Flat 1 inch.

Mammoth Late Bridgeport Drumhead—This is the standard shipping sort. It makes a large, round, firm head, which seldom bursts or rets. It is now indeed one of the most profitable sorts to grow, and will give you unbounded satisfaction for every purpose. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25c; lb. \$2.00.

Early Winningstad—A good variety for general use, being a sure header. Comes in about three weeks later than the first early sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Early Etampes—Similar to the well known Jersey Wakefield, but a little earlier. The heads are fully as large, and are of excellent quality, and we recommend it as the best. Sold as "Earliest of All," "Wonderful," etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

All Seasons—A greatly improved strain of Early Flat Dutch. Heads very large, round, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Succession—A sure heading, long keeping variety, very similar in all respects to All Seasons. Our seed is from carefully grown selected stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Early Flat Dutch—An excellent second early, sure heading, reliable Cabbage. We consider it one of the very best to follow the Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads large as Early Summer, solid and stand long without bursting. Pkt. 5; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



Etampes.

Henderson's Early Summer—This variety is about ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but being about double the size, it may be classed *the best large early Cabbage*. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Large York—Larger and later than the Early York. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

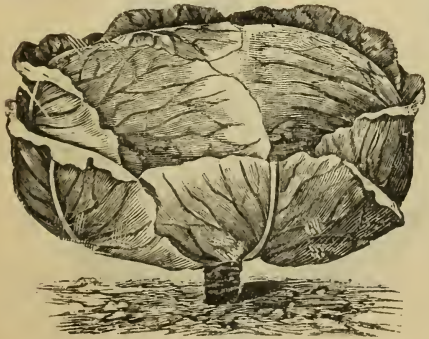
Sure Head—Rightly named Sure Head, never failing to make a remarkably fine, solid head with few outer leaves. It is a strong, vigorous grower, ripening late for a main crop, and very uniform in size and color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



Sure Head.

Early Drumhead—Dark green, solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.
Red Dutch—Dark red, for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.
Vandergaw—Desirable for a summer and winter Cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Early French Ox Heart—Light green head, solid and good size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



Short Stem Drumhead.

LUXEMBOURG—See Specialties.

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD.

See Specialties.

DUTCH WINTER OR HOLLANDER.

See specialties.

Short Stem Drumhead—Heads very large, extra hard, solid, round, flattened at the top, uniform in size and shape. Has a very short stem, grows very compact, the leaves all turning in to form the head. We believe it to be one of the finest strains for winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 80c; lb. \$2.75.

Carrots.

German, *Möhre. oder Gelbe Rucben.*
French, *Carrote.*

One ounce for about 125 feet of drill; four pounds for an acre.

CULTURE—The carrot delights in a sandy loam, deeply tilled. For early crops sow in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked; for later crops, they may be sown at any time until the middle of June. Sow in drills about fifteen inches apart, thinning out to three or four inches between the plants.

Long Orange—A standard field variety, very desirable for stock, but also used for the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Long Orange.

Ox Heart or Gu-rande—One of the most valuable for family or market use. It is an intermediate between the half long and horn varieties, attaining a diameter of three to four inches at the neck, of beautiful shape and rich orange color; extra fine quality and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Early French Forcing.

Early French Forcing—The earliest variety and one largely grown for forcing purposes. It makes a small, almost globe-shaped root of an orange-red color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Ox Heart or Gu-rande.

Half Long Danvers—One of the most productive and best for field culture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Half Long Nantes—A fine intermediate variety, bright scarlet color, smooth, large and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Early Scarlet Horn—A general favorite for early crops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Belgian Carrots—Yellow Belgian—Pkt 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.
Used for stock feeding Long White Belgian—Pkt 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Cauliflower.

German, *Blumenkohl.*
French, *Choufleur.*

One ounce for about 1200 plants, or for about 40 square feet of ground.

CULTURE—For spring and early summer crop, sow in March or early in April in hot beds and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large and to the open ground when the weather is warm enough. The soil for Cauliflower should be like that for Cabbage, but it is better to be made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. Give the plants thorough culture and keep free from worms with insect powder. For late crop sow at the same time as for late Cabbage and treat in the same manner. It should be borne in mind that Cauliflower will not head up well in hot, dry weather, hence the sowing should be regulated as to bring it in either early summer or late fall. No crop responds more generously to the liberal use of water than this, and its frequent and thorough use will generally be repaid in a larger yield. After the heads begin to form, draw the leaves over them and pin or tie them together to protect from the sun and keep it white. They should be cut for use while the curd is compact and hard, as they soon become tough and bitter after they open and separate into branches.

Early Paris—Heads large, white, compact and solid; of good flavor and delicious. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

Early Erfurt—Is fine for forcing and equally valuable for open ground. Pkt. 50c; oz. \$1.50.

Lenormands—Best large late variety, with well formed white heads of extra quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

Henderson's Early Snowball—Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and with short outer leaves, thus allowing planting 30 inches apart each way. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$14; lb. \$50.



Early snowball.

Celery.

German, *Sellerie*.
French, *Celeri*.

One ounce for about twenty-five hundred plants and will sow about two hundred feet of row.

CULTURE—Sow seed in hot beds or in a box in the house, or in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked, and when the plants are four to six inches high, make trenches a foot deep and four or five feet apart. Enrich thoroughly the bottom of the trenches and transplant six to eight inches apart in the trenches and as the plants grow, draw the fine earth up about them to blanch the stems. The dwarf kinds may be set on the surface, in rows three feet apart, and the stems blanched by hilling them.



Golden Hearted.

Golden Hearted Dwarf—A distinct variety of sturdy dwarf habit. It is solid, an excellent keeper and of fine, nutty flavor. When blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a light yellow, making it an exceedingly showy and desirable variety both for market and home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

White Plume—Is ornamental, tender, crisp and of good flavor. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the earth with the hoe, the work of blanching is complete. The stalks and inner portions of its leaves and heart are pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



White Plume.

Giant White Solid—Among the best of the large growing sorts and a favorite variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Golden Self-Blanching—One of the standard sorts for early market use. When matured, the inner stems and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow. Crisp, tender and free from strings. Requires very little earthing up to blanch it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

New Giant Pascal Celery.

See Specialties.

Henderson's Half Dwarf—Entirely solid, possessing a rich nutty flavor, while it has much vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in weight of bunch. Pkt. 5; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.50.

Dwarf White—White, solid, crisp and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Soup Celery—For flavoring. oz. 10c; per pound 30c.



Golden Self-Blanching.



**Celeriac or
Turnip
Rooted
Celery—**

Grown exclusively for its roots which are turnip-shaped. They are cooked sliced; used with vinegar they make an excellent salad.

ad. They are also used for seasoning meats and to flavor soups. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CHICORY.

Large Rooted
—Much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee. In the fall the roots should be taken up and dried, and when required for use should be roasted and ground like coffee. Pkt 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



Sweet Corn.

Ger. *Mais-Welchkorn.*
French, *Mais,*

One quart for 200 hills; one peck in hills for an acre.

(If by mail, postage 15c per quart, 8c per pint extra.)

EARLY AND MEDIUM VARIETIES.

Early Minnesota—A very early and excellent Sweet Corn. Ears large and eight rowed; uniform in size. Pkt. 5c; qt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c; bu. \$2.00.



Extra Early Adams—While not a sweet corn, this is a tender, white corn for table use. Dwarf stalk, small ears, very hardy; can be planted earlier than any sweet corn; matures within sixty days. Pkt. 5c; qt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

Early Adams—An old variety, well known for its hardiness and earliness, but not a sweet corn. Pkt. 5c; qt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$2.00.

Early Cory—We feel convinced from repeated tests that no corn is earlier than this variety. Resembles the Marblehead, but of larger, lighter colored ears and about five days earlier than that sort. Pkt. 5c; qt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

Crosby's Early—An early market variety; very productive, ears rather short and rich sugary flavor; twelve rowed. Pkt. 5c; qt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

LATE VARIETIES.

Stowell's Evergreen—The late standard main crop variety, and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds will keep the table supplied until October. Is hardy, productive, tender and sugary. Pkt. 5c; qt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

Mammoth—A late, fine, large variety, producing the largest ears of any Sweet Corn we know of. Of excellent quality, sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c; qt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

Egyptian—A variety noted for its productiveness, the stalks bearing from two to four ears each, the large size of its ears, its sweetness and tenderness. A good canning sort. Pkt. 5c; qt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

Black Mexican—Although the ripe grain is of a bluish black color, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white and is surpassed by none in tenderness; is a good second early sort. Pkt. 5c; qt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c; bu. \$2.00.



Cress. Ger., *Garten Kresse*.
French, *Cresson*.



True water cress.

True Water Cress—One of the most delicious of small salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Doubled Curled or Peppergrass—Desirable for salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Corn salad.

Ger., *Feldsalat*. French, *Mache*.



Corn Salad or Fetters.

Large Seeded—Large leaved. The best variety for family use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Cucumbers. Ger., *Gurke*.
French, *Concombre*.

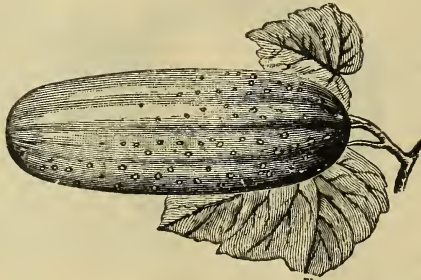
One ounce for 50 hills; two to three pounds in hills for an acre

CULTURE—The plants are tender and planting should be delayed until settled warm weather, about the latter part of May. Plant in rows six feet apart, and four to six feet apart in the row, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill and thin out to three or four plants in each hill. Cultivate often, but quite shallow.

Early Frame or

Short Green—

Fruit straight and handsome, with crisp, tender flesh and makes good pickles when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Early White Spine.

Early White

Spine—One of the

finest for forcing, comes early and is very productive. Excellent for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Boston Pickling or Green Prolific—A distinct variety, very popular for pickles. Fruit very smooth and symmetrical, cylindrical, bright green and a great producer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Improved Long Green—We have a superior strain of the well known Long Green; is the most uniform, long, straight, smooth and handsome of any we have ever seen. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.



Long Green.

Nichol's Medium Green—Very prolific, medium size, always straight, smooth and handsome; color dark green, flesh crisp and tender; good for early forcing and for pickles or slicing it is not surpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Early Russian—A good variety very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Early Green Cluster—Matures early, bears in clusters near the roots; color pale green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Small Gherkin or Burr—A very small oval, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others. Should be picked when young and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Early Cluster.

Egg Plant.

Ger., *Eierfrucht*.

French, *Aubergine*.

One ounce for 50 hills; two to three pounds in hills for an acre.

CULTURE—The Egg Plant will thrive well in any good garden soil, but will repay good treatment. The seeds should be sown in hot beds or green house in March or April, and when about an inch high, put in two-inch pots. Plant about June 1st, about two and a half feet apart. If no hot bed is at hand, they can be grown in any light room, where the temperature will remain at an average of about seventy-five degrees.



Improved New York—Best variety in cultivation, early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. Plants are large and vigorous; fruit very large, oval and of a deep purple color, flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50.

Early Long Purple—Very hardy and productive; six to eight inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Endive.

Ger., *Endivien*.

French, *Chicoree Endive*.

One ounce for 15 feet of drill; will produce 3,000 plants.

Green Curled—Is the hardiest variety, with beautifully curled dark green leaves, which blanch white and are very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 80c.

Moss Curled—Grows denser than the Green Curled, and leaves are finer cut. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Broad Leaved Batavian—Has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head which is preferred for stews and soups, but if the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the whole plant will blanch nicely and make an excellent salad for the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Gourd.

Nest Egg Gourd—Grows exact size, color and shape of an egg and makes a very good nest egg. Is a rapid growing climber. Do not plant until danger from frost is over. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.



The Dipper Gourd—When grown on the ground the stem will be curved, while if raised as a climbing vine weight of the blossom end will cause the stem to grow straight. Dippers of a capacity from a pint to a quart can be had from a few vines. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Dish Cloth or Luffa Gourd—The peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, tough and durable, makes a natural dish cloth. The fruit grows about two feet in length and the vine is very ornamental. Also makes a fine sponge for the bath, the fiber being very fine and is almost indestructible. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.50.

Mammoth Sugar Trough Gourd—By letting only two or three of these mature on the vine, they will grow to a capacity of several gallons and make fine receptacles for lard and butter. If sawed in half they make excellent hens' nests. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Leek.

Ger., *Lauch-Porte*.
French, *Poireau*.

London Flag—Is the variety more cultivated in this country than any other sort; is hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Large Mwaselbourg—Of enormous size, leaves large and broad; very mild, pleasant flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



Kohl Rabi.

Ger., *Kohlrabi*.
Fr., *Chou Rave*.

CULTURE—Same as for Turnips.

Early White Vienna—Very early, small, handsome white bulb; a fine variety for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Early Purple Vienna—Nearly identical with the above, except in color, which is a bright purple, with the leaf stems tinged with purple. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Lettuce.

German, *Salat*.
French, *Laitue*.

One ounce for about 100 square feet, and will produce about 3,000 plants.

CULTURE—Lettuce should grow rapidly, and to attain this end it should be sown in a rich, thoroughly prepared soil. For early crop sow under glass in February or March and thin out a necessary to prevent crowding. Transplant to open ground as soon as the ground is fit to work. Sow out of doors as early in the spring as the earth can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. Sow at intervals of from two to three weeks throughout the summer for a continuous crop.

Prize Head—It forms a mammoth head and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head but slow to seed; of superior flavor and very hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Early Curled Simpson—One of the best early sorts for market. Leaves beautifully crimped dark green, tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Black Seeded Simpson—Like the Curled Simpson, this variety does not properly, form a head, but it differs from that variety in being much lighter in color, the leaves being nearly white and attaining nearly double the size. Stands the summer heat well, and is equally suited for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



Early Prize Head.



Tennis Ball.

Tennis Ball—White seeded or *Boston Market*. A standard and justly popular early variety, forming a close, hard head; very hardy, crisp and tender. Excellent for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Boston Curled, Black Seeded—The symmetry of its growth and fine frilling of leaves render it highly attractive; of superior quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Silver Ball—A handsome variety, head of silvery white color, very solid and firm, exquisite flavor and attractive appearance. A splendid variety for winter forcing, also for early spring and summer use, coming early and standing a long time before going to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE.

See Specialties.

Gold-n Stonehead—As its name indicates, is golden and heads are very solid; is about as early as the Tennis Ball, but the heads are much larger; would recommend it to the gardener for its earliness and large size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Denver Market—An early variety of head lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. Forms large, solid heads, light green color and is slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 80c.



Denver Market.

Hanson—Heads green outside and white within; grows to a remarkable size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp and tender, even to outer leaves. It stands the hot sun better than most other varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Early Curled Silesian—A fine early curled variety which does not head; leaves large and tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Philadelphia Butter or Cabbage—Standard variety; too well known to need description. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Musk Melons. German, Zuckermelone. French, Cantelope-Melon.

One ounce for sixty hills; two to three pounds in hills for an acre.

CULTURE—A light, sandy loam, moderately enriched with well rotted manure is most suitable. Hills should be four or five feet apart and from six to twelve seeds should be planted in a hill. Thin out to three or four plants to each hill.



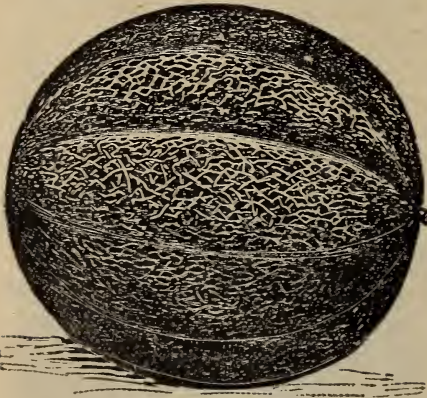
Early Hackensack.

Early Hackensack—In shape and color similar to the old Hackensack, the only difference being its earliness; *at least ten days earlier*; nutmeg shape, heavily netted and light green flesh of very delicious taste. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Green Nutmeg.

Grand Rapids Early Market Musk Melon
See Specialties.



Champ on Market

Golden Net ed Gem—One of the earliest, best and most prolific small melons grown. They are globe shaped, uniform in size; flesh light green and very fine in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Miller's Cream, or Osage Musk Melon—This splendid melon is unanimously pronounced by market gardeners as one of the very best ever offered in Kansas City. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, very thick and delicious; rind very thin; melons of handsome shape and appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Miller's Cream.



Delmonico.

Delmonico—Claimed to be the most deliciously flavored Musk Melon ever introduced. It is an oval shaped melon of large size, finely netted; has beautiful orange pink flesh, and we do not hesitate to call it as fine a melon as we ever saw. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

The Princess—Highly recommended for its rich flavor, wonderful weight, productiveness and handsome appearance, heavily netted, dark green skin, flesh salmon color and very thick. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

We can also supply the following standard varieties of Musk Melon:

	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.	LB.
Cassaba	5c	10c	20c	60c
Skillman's Fine Netted	5c	10c	20c	60c
Champion Market	5c	10c	20c	60c
Green Nutmeg	5c	10c	20c	60c
Montreal	5c	10c	20c	60c
Emerald Gem	5c	10c	20c	60c

Water Melons.

Ger., Wassermelone.
Fr., Melon d'eau.

CULTURE—Same as for Musk Melon.

One ounce for about thirty hills; four to five pounds in hills for an acre.

Mountain Sweet—Fruit oblong, dark green, rind thin, flesh red solid and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Ice-Cream or Peerless—Fruit of medium size, nearly round, rind pale green, and very thin, flesh solid and delicious. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Georgia Rattlesnake—Ranks among the largest and best sorts and is a good shipper for long distances. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Sweet Heart—This variety has no equal as a melon to ship to distant markets, and is so attractive in appearance that it is readily sold when all others are a drug. It is very large, a little longer than thick, but nearly globular in shape. Skin very bright; beautifully mottled green. Flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but crisp, melting and sweet. It is not only a good keeper, but it improves in quality for a long time after ripening. Seeds dark gray. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Light Icing and Dark Icing—These two melons, one light and the other dark skinned are very similar in shape, flesh and flavor, and combine all of the good qualities essential to perfection. Are good sorts for shipping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

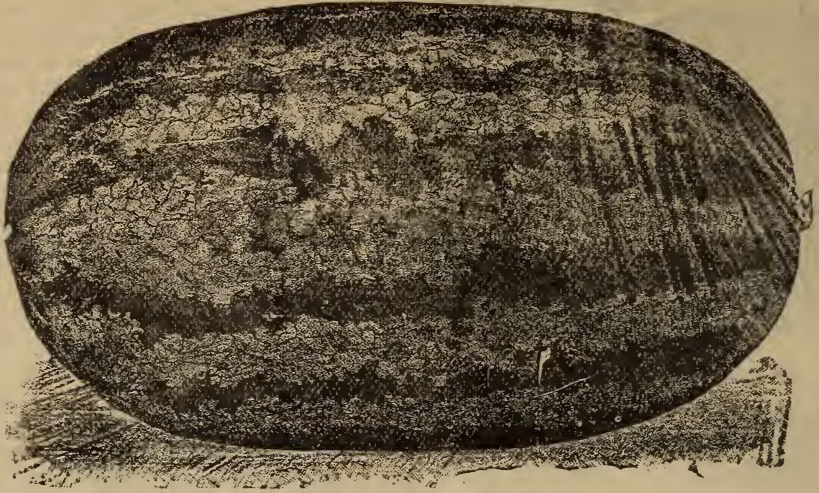
KLECKLEY'S SWEETS.

See Specialties.

Citron—For preserving; flesh white and solid. Seed red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Dixie—This new and desirable variety, of Southern origin, is a cross between Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and long keeping qualities of the former, combined with the great productiveness and high flavor of the latter. Vines vigorous, large growing and hardy; fruit medium size to the very largest, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade, making it very attractive; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

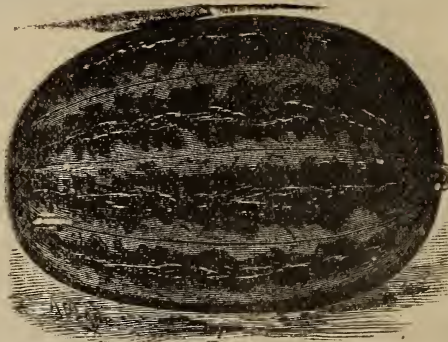




Mammoth Ironclad.

Mammoth Ironclad—The shape is most perfect; skin handsomely striped. The flesh is particularly beautiful scarlet, of most delicious quality, rich, sugary flavor. The head is very large, and the flesh next to the rind is equal to the heart in luscious taste. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Scaly Bark—An excellent variety of great value to shippers, remaining in good eating condition from ten to fifteen days after being pickled. The flesh is light crimson, solid, tender and of fine flavor. Skin is almost smooth and looks as though covered



Scaly Bark.

with fish scales. Rind, though quite thin, is remarkably tough. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

inch of the outer rind, which is very hard. Always solid, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Jumbo—The shape is round, color green with faint lighter stripes; deep red meat, surpassing all other varieties in flavor and size, and as a market melon sells more rapidly and for higher prices. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Rocky Ford—This melon is considered one of the best for this climate. They are medium large, dark skin, with white seed and light red flesh, and of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Cuban Queen—One of the largest and best melons grown. An excellent keeper, skin beautifully striped dark and light green; red flesh, solid and finely flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

We can also supply the following standard varieties of Water Melon.

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.	LB.		PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.	LB.
The Boss.....	5c	10c	20c	60c	Mountain Sprout...	5c	10c	20c	50c
Florida Favorite....	5c	10c	20c	50c	Pride of Georgia....	5c	10c	20c	50c
Jolnston's Christmas 5c	10c	25c	60c	White Gem.....	5c	10c	20c	60c	
Seminole.....	5c	10c	20c	60c	Delaware.....	5c	10c	20c	60c
Phinney's Early... 5c	10c	20c	50c						

Kolb Gem—The most profitable sort to grow for shipping long distances and is probably used for this purpose more than all others. Vines of small size but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, light green. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an

Mushroom Spawn. German, *Champignonbrut*. French, *Blanc de Champignon*.

One brick will plant eight to ten square feet of bed.

Mushrooms are much more easily cultivated than is generally supposed. They can be successfully grown in a cellar, under green house benches or in sheds.

CULTURE—Fermenting horse manure mixed with an equal amount of fresh sod loam, is made into beds the size required eight inches deep. See to it that bed is packed very solidly and evenly. Plant the broken pieces of spawn six inches apart, covering the whole with two inches of soil and protect from cold and rain. The Mushrooms will appear in about six weeks. Water sparingly with luke warm water.

English Spawn per brick, postage paid, 25c.



Mushroom—English Spawn.

Mustard. German, *Sen* French, *Moutarde*.

Besides the use of the flour of the seeds as a condiment, the out leaves are used as a salad. Sow in drills one foot apart, and cover half an inch deep. Succeeds well in almost any soil. For succession sow every two weeks during the season.

White English—Most desirable for salad and culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Black or Brown—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Southern Giant Curled—This mustard is very highly esteemed in the South, where seed is sown in the fall, and the plants used very early in the spring as a salad. Our stock is the true curled leaf. The seed is brown and produces plants which often grow two feet high and of a greater breadth, forming enormous bunches. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Okra or Gumbo. German, *Esbarer*, *Hibiscus*. French, *Gombo*.



White Velvet.

CULTURE—This vegetable is extensively grown in the Southern States. Its long pods, when young, are used in soups, stews, etc., and are believed to be very nutritious. It is of easy culture and grows freely, bearing abundantly in an ordinary garden soil. It is sown at the usual time of tender vegetables, in drills two inches deep, setting the plants from two to three feet apart.

White Velvet—This variety is a great improvement over the old White and green sorts. The plant is of medium height, bearing large crop of white, smooth, tender pods. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Dwarf White—A very long podded variety, very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Long Green—Long, ribbed pods. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Onion Seed.

German, *Zwiebel*.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill;

French, *Oignon*. five to six pound in drills for an acre.

CULTURE—The onion thrives best in a rather deep rich, loamy soil, and unlike most vegetables succeed well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. The best culture requires that the ground should be deeply trenched and manured the previous autumn and laid up in ridges during the winter to pulverize. As early in the Spring as the ground is in good working order, commence operation by leveling the ground with a rake, and tread it firmly; sow thinly in drills about a quarter of an inch deep, and one foot apart, cover with fine soil and press down with the back of spade or light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand three or four inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply or to collect it about the growing bulbs.



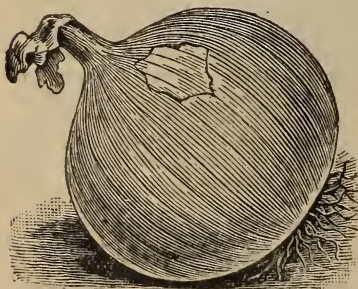
Extra Early Red.

Large Red Wethersfield—This is the standard red variety. Large size; skin deep purplish red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish white; moderately fine grained, and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Extra Early Red—A medium size flat variety; an abundant producer, and very uniform in shape and size; moderately strong flavored, and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield; very desirable for early market use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Large Red Wethersfield,



White Globe.

White Globe—Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniform globe shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

White Portugal or Silver Skin—A large flat Onion; of mild flavor; fine for early winter use, and much esteemed for pickling. It is the best keeper of the white varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Yellow Danvers—A fine variety of medium size, globular, mild flavor and very productive; ripens early, and is a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Red Globe—Full globe shape, maturing as early as the flat sort; deep rich red color, mild and of superior quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.20.

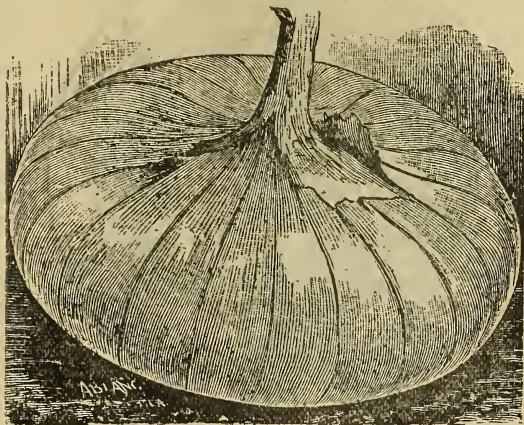
El Paso or Large Mexican—This large Onion has been known to attain a size six inches in diameter, and from two to three pounds in weight. Color variable from white to light red; mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

IMPORTED ONIONS.

Prize Taker or Spanish King—This is the large beautiful Onion that is seen every fall offered for sale at the fruit stands in large cities. They are a rich straw color of enormous size, averaging from twelve to fourteen inches in circumference. Is an excellent keeper, flavor mild and delicate. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Giant Rocca—An immense Onion, globular in form; flesh mild and tender. It will produce a large Onion from seed the first season, but to attain the largest growth, very small bulbs or sets should be put out the second spring, when they will continue increasing in size, instead of producing seed as in the case with American Onions. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Silver King—An enormously large, flat Onion, resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and a better keeper, making it better suited for fall and winter market. Skin silvery white, flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



Mammoth Silver King Onion.

New Queen—An Italian Onion; of quick growth, small flat white, mild flavored and has remarkable keeping qualities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Covent Garden Pickling—An excellent small white Onion; globular in form; used for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

ONION SETS.

Postage 10 cents per quart extra. Prices subject to fluctuation.

SEE SPECIALTIES FOR WHITE MULTIPLIERS AND POTATO SETS.



	QT. ¼ BU.	BU.
Red Top Sets or But.	15c	\$1.00 \$3.50
Red Bottom Sets	15c	1.00 3.00
Yellow Bottom Sets	15c	1.00 2.50
White Bottom Sets	15c	1.00 3.50
White Multiplier	15c	75c 2.50
Potato Sets	15c	1.00 3.50

Peas.

Ger. Erbse.
Fr. Pois

If by mail, Postage 15c qt., 8c per pint extra.

One quart for seventy-five feet of drill; two to three bushels in drills for an acre.

CULTURE—For early peas the soil should be light, but for general crop a moderate heavy soil is better. Sow as early as possible a few of the earliest varieties on warm, quick soil. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in ripening. The first sowing will mature earlier if covered only an inch deep; and other sorts should be covered from two to six inches deep, the deep planting preventing mildew and prolonging the season. Fresh manure, or wet, mucky soil should be avoided as they cause the vines to grow too rank and tall.

All wrinkled Peas remain longer in season, are more delicate in flavor, and are sweeter than smoother sorts, for as in sugar corn, the wrinkled appearance indicates a great amount of saccharine matter.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.



Alaska.

and very productive. Peas of good size and of fine quality, second to none in early maturity, nearly the whole crop can be taken at two pickings. Large pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

Philadelphia Extra Early—For family use this is probably equal to the First and Best, though it does not ripen as evenly. Will bear Peas large enough to eat as early as any variety, and will continue bearing at least ten days after first picking. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

American Wonder—A variety whose stout branching vines grow only from ten to twelve inches high, and are covered with long, well filled pods of exceedingly sweet, tender Peas. Nearly as early as the First and Best. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.



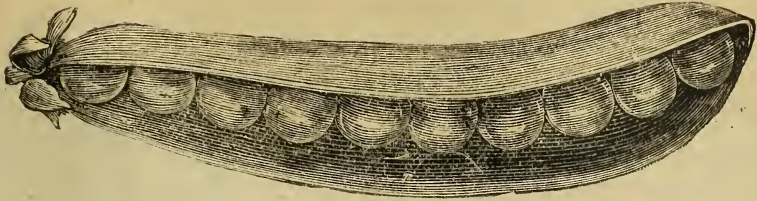
AMERICAN WONDER

Alaska, or Earliest of All—Without doubt the earliest and best smooth blue Pea, ranking with the first and best as to evenness, uniformity in ripening and earliness. Ripens all the crop at once and an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Vines two to two and one-half feet high. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

Carter's First Crop—Yields well; grows about two and one-half feet high. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

Tom Thumb—An early Dwarf Pea, very productive; grows about nine inches high. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

First and Best—This is our standard Extra Early Pea and MARKET GARDENERS' favorite. Vine vigorous; 20 to 24 inches in height; pods long and well filled



First and Best.

McLean's Blue Peter—An early blue Pea of fine quality; as dwarf as the Tom Thumb and a good producer. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

Daniel O'Rourke—A popular variety and an old standard. Pods well filled when ripe; grows two and one-half feet high. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

Premium Little Gem—This variety is a little larger growing than the American Wonder, the height being usually from twelve to fifteen inches, is more branched, bears larger pods and more of them, while the green peas are of excellent flavor. We think this to be, all things considered, the very best dwarf wrinkle Pea for general use. Almost as early as the American Wonder. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.



Premium Little Gem.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

Bliss Everbearing—Grows from one and a half to two feet high, of branching habit, pods three to four inches long, containing six to eight of the very largest peas, of peculiarly rich flavor, unsurpassed in quality and very productive, continuing a long time in bearing. Large pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.00.

Bliss Abundance—Pods three to three and one-half inches long, roundish and well filled with large excellent Peas. The most striking feature of this variety is its remarkable tendency for branching directly from the roots, forming a varitable bush; grows from fifteen to eighteen inches high. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

Horsford's Market Garden—A grand wrinkled variety, coming in between Little Gem and Advancer. The vines are two feet high, very regular in growth. It is a prolific bearer and yields abundantly. Pods, medium size, numerous and full with peas of a delicious sweet flavor. No pea grown better meets the requirements of the market gardener in this locality where crops are subject to dry weather. It is a wrinkled pea, a cross between the Alpha and American Wonder. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.50.

Telephone—Very productive, of fine quality, and excellent sugary flavor. Pods grow very large and closely packed. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25,

McLean's Advancer—A green wrinkled variety about two and one-half feet high; produces abundantly with long, well filled pods. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

Telegraph—Strong growing and hardier than the Telephone; pods fully as large, dark green, but hardly as sweet as the former. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 1.40.



Horsford's Market Garden.

PEAS—LATE VARIETIES.

Stratagem—Vine of medium height, but stout, with large, light green leaves, and bearing near the top, a good number of large, well filled pods of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.45.

Champion of England—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas grown, and very productive. Height four or five feet. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

Large, White Marrowfat—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation and a favorite market sort. Pods large, well filled and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; qt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

Black Eye Marrowfat—An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; pods large, a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pkt. 5c; qt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. See Specialties.



Pride of the Market.

Pride of the Market—A round blue pea with pods of enormous size, well filled. Requires no sticks and unequalled for productiveness. Of vigorous growth, attaining a height of eighteen to twenty-four inches. Pkt 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

Dwarf Sugar. Edible Pods—Can be used in green state like string beans. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.



Stratagem

Parsley.

Ger., *Petersilie*.
French, *Persil*.

One ounce for 150 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Sow in middle of March thinly in drills one foot apart and half an inch deep. As the seed germinates very slowly, it is best to soak a few hours in tepid water before sowing. For winter use, protect with glass frame or light cellar.

Plain or Single—A very hardy variety, leaves a dark green. Preferred by some on account of its hardness. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Moss Curled—Very select stock, beautifully crimped and curled, of a bright green color. Owing to its fine color and density of foliage, it is much sought for in market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Double Curled or Myatt's Garnish- ing—No variety is more attractive when well grown; excellent for garnishing. Resembles a tuft of finely curled glass; is hardy and slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Parsnips.

Ger. *Pastinake*.
Fr., *Panais*.

One ounce for 200 feet of drill; five to six pounds in drills for an acre.

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will admit, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in the fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug as required.

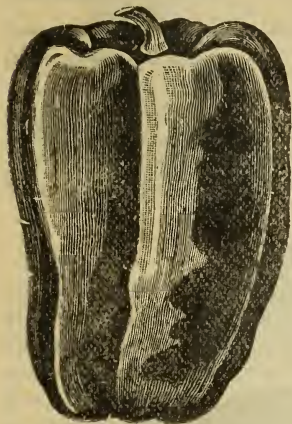
Long Sugar—Best variety for general purposes. Very hardy and will keep through winter without protection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Hollow Crown—A popular variety; extremely smooth and even, and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Pepper.

German, *Pfeffer*.
French, *Piment*.

CULTURE—Sow in hot bed early in April, and transplant to open ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart. They may also be sown in the open ground when danger of frost is passed and the soil becomes warm and settled.



Ruby King.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—An early variety of mild flavor; rind thick and fleshy. Is a favorite for use as pickles or in its crude state. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

Long, Red Cayenne—A long, slim, pointed pod, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Very strong and pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

Sweet Mountain or Mammoth—Similar to the Bull Nose, but larger and milder in flavor. Used for stuffed pickles "Mangoes." Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

Ruby King—An exceedingly large and handsome Pepper of mild flavor; the fruit a bright, ruby red. It can be sliced for salads or eaten with salt and vinegar, like tomatoes or cucumbers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 80c; lb. \$3 00.

Golden Dawn Mango—Plants quite dwarf but very prolific. Fruit medium in size and of inverted bell shape; rich golden yellow color, with very thick, sweet, mild flavored flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c;

Pumpkin.

Ger., *Kuerbiss*.
Fr., *Courge*.

One pound for two hundred and fifty hills; four to six pounds to an acre.

CULTURE—The Pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than to the garden. It does well in almost any soil and should be cultivated about the same as melons. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves.



King of the Mammoths—No other Pumpkin ever introduced has ever reached such enormous weights. Flesh and skin of bright yellow, very fine grained, of splendid quality, and notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the best pie Pumpkins grown, and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Kentucky Field—A splendid variety either for table use or for feeding stock. Large, oblong, light green and yellow with very thick, sweet, tender, yellow flesh. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; bu. \$3 50.

Connecticut Field—One of the best for field culture; can be grown with corn to good advantage; largely used for stock for winter feeding. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

Dunkard's Winter—The outside skin is a deep rich orange color, lightly striped. The flesh is very thick and of a beautiful golden yellow color, very rich and sweet in flavor. Their most wonderful property is their great keeping qualities, having been kept for a period of two years in perfect condition. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb 50c.

Large Cheese—One of the best for field culture; cheese shaped, yellow flesh, deep and fine grained. Used largely for canning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50.

Sugar Pumpkin—Very prolific, fine grained and sugary. Used extensively for table use, also for stock. Pkt 5c; oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c; lb. 60c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Grows pear shaped, medium sized, a little ribbed; flesh thick, creamy white, remarkably fine grained, dry and brittle. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb 60c.

Cashaw or Crook Neck—Long, Yellow crook neck; splendid for table use or feeding; fine grained and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Radish. Ger., *Radies*—*Rettig*. One ounce for one hundred feet of drill, Fr., *Radis*. nine to ten pounds in drills for an acre.

CULTURE—For the home garden sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, on sandy soil, if it can be had, which is well manured with thoroughly rotted manure. Sow in drills twelve inches apart and thin to such a distance in the row as to prevent crowding. A good dressing of Nitrate of Soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender brittle roots. Successional sowing from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy as the early sorts.

Early Scarlet Button—As its name indicates a small, round, red radish, of very fine flavor crisp and tender. A favorite with gardeners for its remarkable earliness. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



EARLY SCARLET BUTTON.

Early Scarlet Turnip—A small, round, red turnip-shaped Radish; with a small top and of very quick growth; mild and crisp when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Rosy Gem—One of the earliest varieties; globular in shape; deep rich scarlet on top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Tender, crisp and does not become hollow or pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



Long Scarlet.

Early Long Scarlet—A standard variety for family garden or for gardeners, particularly for out door culture. Six or seven inches long, is uniformly straight and smooth, brittle and crisp and of quick growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Long White Naples—An early sort, skin white, flesh fine grained, crisp and of very good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

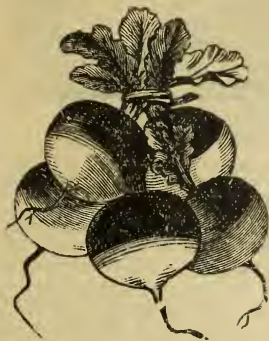
French Breakfast—A medium sized Radish, olive shaped, small top, quick growth and tender. Excellent variety for the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.



French Breakfast.

Long, White Vienna or Lady Finger Radish This radish is the finest Long White Radish in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape, white color; both skin and flesh are pure snow white; crisp, brittle, and of rapid growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb. 70c.

Early Scarlet Olive Shaped—In the form of an Olive, terminating in a very slim tap root. Skin scarlet; flesh rose colored, tender and excellent. Well adapted for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—A beautiful variety, deep scarlet, white tipped. Recommended to gardeners as an excellent early variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

White Turnip—Like the scarlet in shape, but in color pure white. It is later and will bear heat longer without becoming spongy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Glass Radish—So named on account of its flesh, which is a transparent white, crisp, mild flavor, and brittle, even when grown to a large size. It is a long radish, pink, with white tip, and is very uniform in growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.

Chartier — Although too strong growing to be used for forcing, it is one of the very best for sowing out doors. The roots come to usable size very early, remaining hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of one and one-half or two inches, and so furnish good roots until late in the season. Roots scarlet-rose above shading into white at the tip. They are long, cylindrical for the upper two-thirds, and then gradually taper to the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Golden Globe—A good summer sort, of fine quality and rapid growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

* **Giant White Stuttgart**—Will produce roots of excellent quality and as large as a Winter Radish in six to eight weeks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20; lb. 70c.

White Box—Of perfect turnip shape; it remains solid and juicy long after full grown, and its short top and rapid growth make it very desirable for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SUMMER VARIETIES.



Chartier.

White Strasburgh—A fine summer radish, remaining a long time in edible condition, grows quickly and withstands severe heat without injury; the roots are smooth, handsome, oblong, tapering shape, pure white skin and flesh, which is firm, brittle and tender, and retains its crispness even when the roots are large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Yellow Turnip—This is an oblong, turnip shaped, russet colored Radish, growing to a large size, with a pretty white top; excellent to stand heat and drouth of summer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

WINTER VARIETIES.

China Rose Winter—Form rather conical and smooth, of bright rose color; flesh firm like Black Spanish, but more pungent; cultivate same as for that variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

California Mammoth Winter—It is pure white about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh is tender and crisp, and keeps well through the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Black Spanish Winter—An oblong Black Spanish, of very large size and firm texture, with dark green leaves. Is sown little earlier than fall turnips and should be stored in sand in cellars for winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Rape. German, *Raps*. French, *Colza*.

For Greens—The young leaves are used as a salad, but its chief use is as a forage plant for green food. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

DWARF ESSEX. See *Specialties*.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant. German, *Rhabarber*. French, *Rhubarbe*.

CULTURE—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred, the better. In the fall, trench a piece of ground and manure it well, then transplant the young plants to it, three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and give a dressing of course manure every fall. The seed cannot be relied upon for reproduction of the same variety. The stalks should not be plucked until the third year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed.

Victoria Giant—This is a very large and late, green variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held in high esteem by the market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

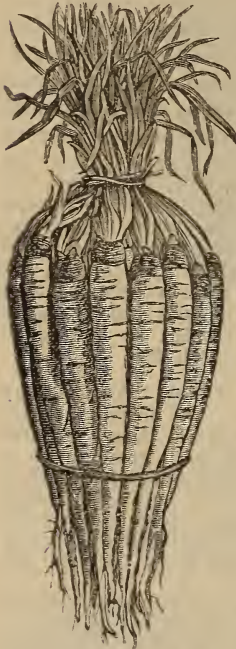
Linneæus—Large and tender; very fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Salsify or Oyster Plant. Ger. *Haferwurzel*. Fr. *Salsifis*. One ounce to about 60 feet of drill

CULTURE—The Oyster Plant succeeds best in light well enriched soil, which, previous to sowing the seeds, should be stirred to a depth of eighteen inches. Sow early in the spring in drills fifteen inches apart. Cover the seed with fine soil an inch and a half in depth, and when the plants are strong enough, thin out to six inches apart.

Long White—The old favorite sort; the tops can be used in the spring, dressed like Asparagus. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—This new Salsify recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color, and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



Long White Salsify.

Leaves are thick, fleshy and crumpled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

Spinach. Ger., *Spinat*. Fr., *Epinard*. One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 12 lbs. to acre.

CULTURE—It must be grown in deep, rich soil. For summer use sow early in spring in drills one foot apart, covering seed one inch deep. Sow at intervals of two weeks through the season. For early spring use, sow the winter varieties in the fall, and protect by a covering of straw.

Round or Summer—The popular summer variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

Savoy Leaved Bloomsdale—Very popular with market gardeners. Leaves large, thick, curled like Savoy Cabbage. Very hardy, heavy cropper, suitable for fall sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

Prickly or Winter—Hardy, thick leaved; for winter sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

New Long Standing—This is decidedly the best variety for spring sowing, as it stands fully two weeks longer than any other sort before running to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

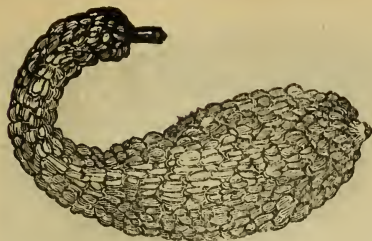
Squash. Ger., *Speise Kuerbis*. One ounce for 20 to 50 hills, according to size of seed; four to six pounds per acre. Fr., *Courge*.

CULTURE—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for each hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the Squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop, or Yellow Patty-Pan—Orange yellow color; flat scalloped shaped; smooth rind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Early White Bush Scallop, or White Patty-Pan—Light cream color; large flat scalloped shaped; grows to a large size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Bush Summer Crook-Neck.



Bush Scallop.

Golden Summer Crook-Neck—Early, productive and of good quality fruit Orange yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Hubbard—A general favorite and more largely grown as a late sort than any other; flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Hubbard Squash.

Marblehead—Remarkable for its keeping qualities and rich flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Boston Marrow—A much esteemed variety; a good keeper of unsurpassed flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Winter Crook-Neck—The most certain of any to produce a crop, its strong growing vines suffering less from insects than any other sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Sibley or Pikes' Peak—Very productive, of vigorous growth and matures same time as the Hubbard, although the quality is considerably improved after being housed a few weeks. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Tobacco. Ger., *Tobac*.

CULTURE—The seed should be sown as soon as possible after the danger of frost is over; a good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring, on the ground intended for the seed bed, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth, and mix with ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows six feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—In many northern states and in Canada this variety is a staple crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Havana—From pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price for cigar stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Missouri Broadleaf—Extensively grown in Kansas and Missouri; the large, broad leaves are used principally for wrappers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

White Burley—Largely used for the manufacture of cigars, as the leaf of this variety readily absorbs a large quantity of manufacturing material. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Tomato. Ger., *Liebesapfel*. Fr. *Tomate*.

One ounce for from thirteen to fifteen hundred plants.

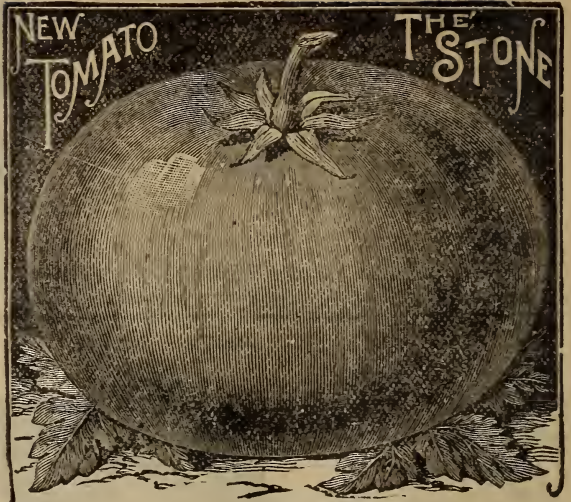
CULTURE—Sow seed in March, or early in April, in hot beds, or in pots or boxes in the house. If convenient, when the plants are about three inches high, transplant from hot bed to cold frame, placing the plants about five inches apart, to harden them previous to a final setting out. When settled warm weather comes, transplant to four feet apart each way, in good soil. Tomatoes will ripen earlier if cut back and exposed to the sun.

Acme—A purple Tomato, very popular in this market; fruit good sized and smooth; well filled and cuts hard and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.

Livingston's Perfection—Fruit is almost round, ripens clear up to the stem, is solid and rich in flavor; fine for shipping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.

Livingston's Stone—This variety has obtained great favor with canners. Southern growers and market gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red; shape, perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. All speak in the highest terms of its beautiful color, its wonderful yielding qualities, its unequaled firmness or some other of its good points.

PRICE (POSTPAID)—Pkt. 10c;
½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1b.
\$2.50.



Dwarf Champion.

Smooth Red—A valuable variety for general crop. Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit medium size, oval form, light crimson color and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00.

Early Conqueror—One of the earliest varieties, fruit of good size and very uniform in shape. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00.

Livingston's Beauty—Handsome, medium shaped and smooth a good yielder, continuing late in the season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00.

Dwarf Champion Tomato—A new and valuable variety, entirely different from all other sorts in style of growth: being dwarf and compact, standing up straight with thick short jointed stems, and on this account it is very valuable, as it can be planted exceedingly close and still leave plenty of room to gather the fruit. An EXTRA EARLY sort, and therefore valuable to market gardeners, as the first tomatoes in the market always command the highest price. The fruit is of purplish pink color, round and smooth, greatly resembling the Acme; flesh very solid, and of the finest quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.50



Livingston's Favorite—One of the largest and most perfect shaped varieties. Ripens evenly and early, and holds its size to the end of the season; very prolific, has few seeds and bears shipping well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



Acme.

Paragon—It is a very large sized variety and an immense cropper. Solid, good color and well flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

We can also supply the following standard varieties:

	PKT.	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB.	LB.
Canada Victor	5c	20c	60c	\$2 00
Mikado or Turner's Hybrid	5c	25c	75c	2 50
Golden Trophy	5c	25c	75c	2 50
Yellow Pear	5c	25c	75c	2 50
Red Plum	5c	25c	75c	2 50

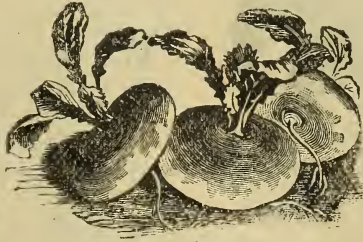
Turnips. Ger., *Weisse Rube*. Fr., *Navet*.

One ounce for 150 feet of drill; one to two pounds for an acre in drills.

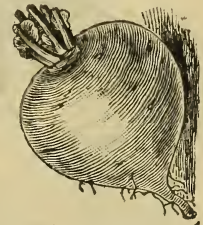
CULTURE—For early use the Turnip should be sown as soon as possible, so as to have the benefit of the spring showers. The Strap Leaf varieties and the early Flat Dutch are the better for this purpose. For the main crop, for fall and winter, sow during July and August, just before rain, or during showery time if possible. Ruta Bagas should be sown about the first of June. The soil should be rich and mellow, and kept free from weeds. Sow in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart, half inch deep. Thin out the plants to five or six inches apart. Ruta Bagas should be ten inches apart.



Purple top Milan.



American Purple Top.



White Globe.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright, purple top; leaves few, short and of a light color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

American Purple Top—This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use; form exceedingly flat like a broad disk in shape, and of medium size; color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender. Popular for garden or field culture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

White Globe—Large, white; valuable alike for table and stock. Not so early as the flat sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Extra Early Purple Top Muni—This variety is next to the Milan in earliness. It is of a handsome appearance, somewhat flattened; white with purple top, fine grained and most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Early White Flat Dutch—An early, white fleshed, strap leaved variety, usually sown for early summer use very early in the spring; of quick growth, mild and excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

White Egg—Its shape is nearly oval or egg; flesh very firm and fine grained, thin and perfectly smooth skin, and both flesh and skin are of snowy whiteness. Its flavor is of the very best, mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Large White Norfolk—A large late variety; very desirable for garden culture or for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Seven-Top or Forester. (Winter Greens.) Used extensively in the south for winter greens; does not produce a good bulb; desirable only for its tops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Cow-Horn—It is without question a delicate and good-flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

RUTA BAGAS FOR STOCK.

Skirving's Purple Top Ruta Baga—The leading variety principally grown for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

White Ruta Baga—Of large size, rich, sweet flavor; superior alike for table or stock, should be sown late. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Yellow Aberdeen, or Scotch—Hardy, productive and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.



PANSY.



PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

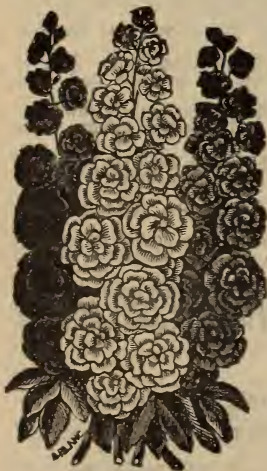
Selected . . . Flower Seeds.

WE TAKE pleasure in presenting to you our revised Flower Seed List, embracing only the best and most popular varieties. Our Flower Seed trade has increased very rapidly

the last few years, which is very gratifying to us as it speaks well for the quality of seed we send out.

Annuals grow from the seed, bloom and perish in one season. Biennials generally bloom the first and second year and then die. Perennials bloom the second year and every year thereafter, some perishing after three or four years, others continue indefinitely.

Full Cultural Directions on Each Package.



STOCKS

ALL FLOWER SEEDS

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THESE PRICES.



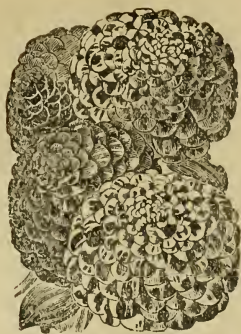
Alyssum Sweet—Hardy annual; flowering from early spring till killed by frost; and all winter in the green house if sown in fall. Pkt. 5c.

Astors—It seems scarcely necessary to speak of the merits of such universally grown favorites as these; yet there may be some who are not aware of the great strides that have been made in recent years, and of the distinct new races that have been originated.

German Quilled, mixed. pkt. 5c
 Pæony-Flowered Perfection, mixed pkt. 10c
 Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, mixed pkt. 10c
 Pompon Crown, white center. finest mixed pkt. 10c



Verbena.



Zinnias.



Dahlia.



Petunia. 92



Helichrysum.



Ipomoea



Candytuft.



Salpiglossis.

Balsams Double—(Lady's Slipper—Touch Me Not)—Among the showiest and most popular of summer garden annuals, forming dwarf bushy plants profusely covered with large double flowers of brilliant colors throughout the summer and autumn; height 1½ to 2 feet.

Double Rose Flowered, finest mixedpkt. 5c.
Improved Camelia Flowered, finest mixed.....pkt. 10c.

Calliopsis—(Coreopsis.) These beautiful "*Bright Eyes*" are showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers borne in great profusion all summer long, and succeeding almost everywhere. They are elegant for garden decoration and fine for cutting. 2 feet.

Bicolor, mixed pkt. 5c.

Candytuft—Dwarf plants, flowering profusely throughout the whole season; great favorites for beds, edgings, pots, borders, etc.

Mixed Annual sorts.....pkt 5c.

Chrythemums—New and unique varieties. They are extremely variable. Some are pure white, yellow or crimson, but the prevailing types are bronzy yellow, the florets tinged with red or lilac-rose. Although mostly very double, there will be an occasional semi-double or even single, but these are almost equally charming:

Finest mixed colors.....pkt. 5c.

Cypress Vine—Summer climbing annuals 15 to 20 feet high with delicate feathery foliage and star shaped, borne in clusters.

Fine mixed colors.....pkt. 5c.

Dianthus or Pinks—The family of "*Pinks*" is unrivaled for brilliancy and rich variety of color; the plants are bushy, of symmetrical form—blooming so profusely as to almost cover the plants uninterruptedly until late in the autumn, rendering them one of the most beautiful and satisfactory of all annuals for summer flower gardens; they also make very beautiful pot plants. Height, about 1 foot.

China, or India, finest double, mixed.....pkt. 5c.

Imperialis, or Double Imperial, mixed.....pkt. 10c.

Heddewigi, or Japan, choicest mixed.....pkt. 10c.

Dahlia—(Single varieties.) From their grace and beauty are much used for cut flowers; also handsome bedding plants; flowering in great profusion in a large variety of colors. Seed sown in spring will produce plants that bloom from August until frost.

Striped and punctuated.....pkt. 15c.

Dianthus Barbatus—(Sweet William.) Hardy plants about one foot high, of extreme richness and variety of color, and also deliciously sweet scented; for clumps or borders no plant can surpass this old favorite.

Flora Pleno, fine double, mixed pkt. 10c

Forget-Me-Not—(Myosotis.) The popular "*Forget-Me-Nots*." Bushy plants 6 to 12 inches high, bearing clusters of lovely small flowers. They are perennials and hardy enough to remain in the open ground, excepting in very cold latitudes, where they should be well protected, but they are generally sown in the fall and wintered over in cold frames, when they will flower early in the spring. If sown early in the house they will flower the first season.

Fine mixed.....pkt. 5c.

Fuchsia—Choice double and single sorts of this elegant pot plant; tender perennial, 1 to 2 feet.

Imported hybrida in splendid mixture.....pkt 25c

Helichrysum—Very showy, summer blooming annuals; free growth and producing in abundance, flowers large, full and double, in shades of white, yellow, crimson, etc.; not only valuable as an "*Everlasting*" for winter bouquets, but very handsome as garden plants.

Large flowering, double, mixed, 2 feet..... pkt. 5c.

Hyacinth Bean—(Dolichos.) The Egyptian or Hyacinth Bean; annual climbing plants of rapid growth; bearing large clusters of showy flowers; purple or white. 10 feet.

Mixed colors pkt. 5c.



Fuchsia.



ASTOR.



Marvel of Peru.



Balsam.



Calliopsis.



Dianthus Barbatus.

Ipomœa—Grandiflora. "The Moon Flower" or "Evening Glory." One of the grandest summer climbers grown, bearing immense pure white, fragrant flowers in great profusion, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy, all day. Pkt. 10c.

Ipomœa Purpurea—"Morning Glory." The well known Morning Glories; splendid climbing plants; unequalled for rapidity of growth and profusion of bloom; annuals, attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet. Finest mixed, pkt. 5c.

Marigold—These annuals are old favorites in our gardens, but have been greatly improved recently in size and doubleness of flowers. They are very effective for groups and masses.

Double French mixed, yellow, brown and crimson, beautifully striped, 1 foot, pkt. 5c.

Marvel of Peru—(Four O'clocks.) Beautiful summer blooming annuals of bushy habit, 2 feet high, each plant bearing throughout the summer hundreds of large flowers of white, yellow, crimson, striped. Splendid mixed, pkt. 5c.

Mignonette—One of the best known and popular flowers, indispensable for the garden; is suited to almost any locality and soil, furnishing its fragrant blossoms continually through the summer and until after severe frosts. Large flowering, pkt 5c; Golden Queen, pkt. 10c.

Pansies—These charming and universal favorites are much improved in size, shape and color. One can scarcely realize that the modest little Pansy of a few years back could assume such grand proportions and such gaudy colors as the sorts now offered. Very fine mixture, Pkt. 5c.

Petunia—Few if any plants are more deservedly popular than these for bedding purposes, greenhouse or window culture. Producing showy flowers in profusion. Although perennial they flower in a few weeks from the seed. Hybrids, fine mixed, pkt. 5c. Hybrids, striped and blotched, pkt. 10c.

Phlox Drummondij—There can be no stronger proof of the value and beauty of this than the extent to which it is grown. For beds and massing, nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the summer. 1½ feet high. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c.

Poppies—Exceedingly showy annuals, making a gorgeous display in the flower garden; they flower lavishly for a long period. Ranunculos mixed, pkt. 5c.

Portulaca—Brilliant dwarf annuals, luxuriating in warm situations, and blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. ½ foot Grandiflora, finest mixed, pkt. 5c.

Ricinus Sanguineus—"Flowering Castor Bean." Exceedingly ornamental. Red-spotted bean in clusters. Fine foliage. Finest mixed, all colors. Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c.

Salpiglossis—(Painted Tube tongue.) One of the most beautiful of flowering annuals, forming strong bushy plants about 18 inches high, and bearing throughout the season large flowers of many beautiful colors, all exquisitely veined and laced. Large flowering mixed, pkt. 10c.

Stocks or Gillflower—These well-known favorites require no description; they are indispensable to all lovers of flowers; the "Stocks of to-day" are greatly superior to the old types, the flowers being much larger and extra double. Open ground ten weeks. German mixed, pkt. 5c; winter or biennial Brompton fine mixed, pkt. 10c.

Sweet Peas of Extra Merit.

Mixed—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.



Sweet Pea.

Duchess of Edinburgh—A deep, bright red, difficult to describe; wings hood shaped and darker in color than the standard; keel shaded from purple-pink to white.

Countess of Radnor—Flowers medium sized, standard broad, waved at edge, pale lilac shaded mauve; wings pale lilac. A distinct and beautiful variety.

Blanche Ferry—Large pink and white flowers of perfect form, fully 10 days earlier than any other, of dwarf compact habit and a most profuse bloomer.

Queen of England—One of the best whites; color very pure and true.

Lottie Eckford—Standard large, broadest at base; a delicate mauve; wings large, expanded, white, shaded with delicate blue, which becomes a bright blue line at the edge.

Empress of India—Large pink and white flowers; clear, rosy-pink standard and white wings. A lovely variety that will please all with its delightful colors.

Lemon Queen—Delicate blush standards, faintly tinted lemon. Wings almost white. Grand, large.

Mrs. Sankey—Classed as pure white, but we think improperly as the flowers while seemingly white in some lights, in others show a tinge of warm, shell pink which is very delicate and beautiful.

ECKFORDS FINE MIXED. See Specialties.

Mixed—Includes many of the new sorts and can be depended upon to give fine flowers of wide range of colors.

Tropæolum or Nasturtium—One of the showiest and most popular annuals, forming compact plants, not over one foot high, making gorgeous masses of color from early summer until killed by frost; succeeding under all weathers and conditlons, and unsurpassed for garden decoration.

Tom Thumb—Mixed, many sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Tall Mixed—Many sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Zinnias—For gorgeous summer and autumn display there is nothing that can equal in effectiveness the improved dwarf, compact growing, large flowering Zinnias; growing only two feet high and bearing flowers of immense size, perfectly double showing no center, and as perfect in form as Dahlias.

Double Pompon, finest mixed Pkt. 5c.

Double Striped or Zebra Pkt. 10c.

Verbena—For garden beds or massing, the Verbena is unrivaled; flowers of the most brilliant colors, blooming continually from spring until late in the autumn. Although perennials, these form luxuriant plants and bloom profusely the first season from seed.

Grandiflora Hybrida, mixed Pkt. 5c.

American Mammoth Pkt. 15c.



Mignonette.



Dianthus.



Marigold.

TREE SEEDS.

Directions for Planting, Etc.

All of our most valuable forest trees are readily grown from seed, and few investments made by farmers will pay as well as planting a few acres with forest trees, which are needed not only for the timbers they supply, but as a protection against the cyclone hurricane and hot winds which so frequently sweep over our country. There should be a grove of at least ten acres on every farm, especially on every prairie farm of the west. Trees should also be planted around the farm house, so as to combine both utility and beauty. The most objectionable winds generally come from the north and northwest in winter, from the south and southwest in summer, hence for winter evergreens, or trees that hold the leaves should be planted on the north, northwest and west, thickly but not too close to the house; and for protection in summer, trees that shed their leaves in autumn, on the south and southwest. On the east and southeast, low shrubs with here and there a shade tree.

With the seeds of deciduous trees, only a little care is required in planting at the proper season to insure success. Those with hard shells like locust and walnut should be planted in the fall, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to the frost before planting, otherwise they may lie in the ground from one to three years without sprouting. If too late in the spring to expose them to the action of frost, pour boiling water over the seeds and let it stand till cool, when a portion of the seed will have swollen, pick them out, and scald the rest again, continuing until all have swollen.

The seeds of other deciduous trees should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May. The soil should be deep, mellow and rich; if not so apply a good liberal dressing of any old, well decomposed manure, mix thoroughly with the soil, and rake all down smooth and level, and your seed bed is ready. Now draw a line across one side of the plot, and with the hoe make a shallow trench from a half to one inch deep, according to the size of the seed to be sown, make the trench about six inches wide, scatter the seed over the bottom, but not too thickly, then draw the soil back and cover the seeds to the depth of the thickness of the seed, as evenly as possible, then press the bed gently with the back of the spade to make the earth firm around the seeds.

The seeds of evergreen trees should be kept until time of planting in a dry, cool place. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, the seeds should be sown thinly in beds of fine, sandy loam, raised about four inches above the general surface. The seeds may be raked in or if very small, they may lie upon the surface and then be rolled in or patted with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Then water very sparingly as the young plants are very apt to damp off, and need to be shaded from the hot sun and drying winds. A good shade can be made of laths nailed two inches apart to a light frame. This should be supported about eight inches above the seed bed in such a way as to be easily removed to allow cultivation and weeding. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain one or two years before transplanting where they are to remain.

FRUIT.

Packet, ounces and pound prices include postage.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Apple.....	pkt. 5c; lb. 30c; bu. \$6 00		
Apricot, Russian.....	5c	10c	60c
Cherry, Mazzard.....	5c	10c	40c
Cherry, Mahaleb.....	5c	10c	50c
Peach.....	bu. \$1 00		
Pear.....	5c	25c	\$2.00
Plums.....	5c	10c	60c
Green Gage.....	5c	10c	50c
Myrobalon.....	5c	10c	60c
Quince.....	5c	20c	\$2.00

We will furnish free, a full description of all the tree seeds we list on next page.

Deciduous Tree and Hedge Seed.

Packet, ounce and pound prices include postage.

Ailanthus, or Tree of heaven	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.
Alder, European	pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.25.
Alder, Smooth White or Hoary	pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.
Ash, White	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.
Basswood or Linden	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.
Birch, White	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.
Black Cherry	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.
Black Gum	pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; lb. \$3.00.
Box Elder	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.
Catalpa, Hardy	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c.
Catalpa, Teas Japan Hybrid	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.
Dogwood	pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.
Elm, White	pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50.
Hawthorne	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.50.
Hickory Nuts, common large	market price.
Hickory Nuts, Shellbark	market price.
Locust, Honey	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.
Locust, Black or Yellow	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c.
Maple, Norway	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.
Maple, Soft or Silver Leaf, (Seed ready in June)	can give prices in May.
Maple, Sugar	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.
Maple, Sycamore	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.
Mulberry, Black	pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.
Mulberry, Russian	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$2.00.
Mulberry, White	pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.
Osage Orange	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 40c; pk. \$1.75; bu. \$6.00.
Pecans	oz. 5c; lb. 30c.
Sweet Gum	pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. \$5.00.
Sycamore	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80.
Tilia	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80.
Black Walnuts, unhulled	bu. 65c.

Conifers or Evergreens.

Arbor Vitæ, American	pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.
Arbor Vitæ Chinese	pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.
Fir, Balsam	pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$2.00.
Fir, Silver	pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.
Holly, Rough Leaf	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.25.
Holly, Smooth Leaf	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.25.
Larch, European	pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.00.
Pine, Austrian	pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.
Pine, Scotch	pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.
Pine, White or Weymouth	pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$3.00.
Pine, Swiss	pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$3.00.
Red Cedar	pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.
Spruce, Norway	pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25.

Table Showing the Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre, of Given Distances.

		No. of Pts.			No. of Pts.
1 ft. apart	each way	43,560	10 ft. apart	each way	445
2 "	" "	10,890	12 "	" "	300
3 "	" "	4,840	15 "	" "	195
4 "	" "	2,725	18 "	" "	135
5 "	" "	1,745	20 "	" "	110
6 "	" "	1,210	25 "	" "	69
8 "	" "	680	30 "	" "	50

CLOVERS, TIMOTHY, MILLET AND GRASS SEEDS.

SEAMLESS SACKS 15 CENTS EACH.

Add 8 cents per lb. for postage when ordered by mail.

The prices quoted below are values of the present markets and are subject to change. We would suggest that you write for prices, but any orders sent us voluntarily shall be filled at lowest market prices, and will always send seed for full value of money sent us.

Not knowing at this time (December) what Clover and Timothy will be worth in the spring, we prefer our customers to write for prices when wanted and will quote lowest market prices.



Timothy.



Red Clover.



Meadow Fescue.

Timothy—This is decidedly the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong, rich clay, of medium state of moisture, though somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet if cut in the blossom or directly after, it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, and especially so by horses; while it possesses a large percentage of nutritive matter in comparison with other agricultural grasses. It grows very readily and yields large crops on favorable soils. Sow in spring or fall, ten to fifteen pounds per acre. Lb. 6c; bu. \$1.75.

Red Clover—It succeeds on any soil of moderate fertility, if sufficiently dry; may be sown in autumn or winter at the south, or in this latitude upon the snow, immediately previous to its disappearance, by which the seed is distributed with regularity, and carried down into the crevices of the soil. A dressing of one bushel of gypsum per acre will immediately increase the Clover crop. Lb. 10c; bu. \$5.50.

Meadow Fescue—This is one of the most valuable of pasture grasses, as its long, tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It succeeds well, even in poor soil, and its roots penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen inches. It is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. When cured like Timothy it yields a very superior quality of hay. Our stock is all native seed. Lb. 8c; bu. \$1.75.

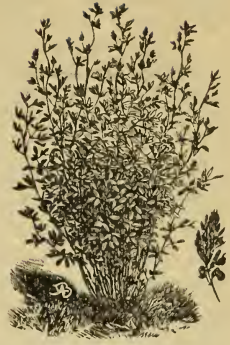
Mammoth, or Sapling Clover—This variety grows five or six feet high and is used almost exclusively for plowing under, for manure. Its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves. Sow in spring or autumn, at the rate of eight pounds per acre. Will grow where common Clover will not. Lb. 10c; bu. \$6.00



Alfalfa.



Kentucky Blue Grass.



Orchard Grass.

Alfalfa—Has become one of the leading hay and pasture grasses of this section, producing more hay and pasture per acre than any other grass known. It succeeds best on bottom or second bottom land where the tap roots can penetrate and reach water. It does well if planted with grain crop the whole being cut for hay in the spring and can be cut again the first year; the second year it will attain a growth from which may be cut three crops of one and one-half to two tons each per acre. If not pastured too closely or water allowed to stand on it, Alfalfa will continue to grow many years; some fields seeded twenty years ago being as good as ever. It will produce a greater yield by irrigating, but will stand a severe drought, having a long tap-root which draws moisture from below the surface. For hay it should be cut when in bloom and put in the stack before it becomes dry enough to break in handling. Under favorable circumstances it will produce five to six tons per acre per year. For dairy purposes and fattening beef it is unexcelled. It is sometimes sown in the fall, but in this latitude about April first or after danger of frost. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Lb. 8c; Bu. \$5.00



English Rye Grass.



White Clover.



Red Top.

English or Perennial Rye Grass—Leaves long, narrow and fine. Cut when in blossom it makes a fine hay. It requires a moist climate; in such, stands six or seven years. Sow forty pounds to the acre. Lb. 8c.

White Dutch Clover—An excellent pasturage grass in conjunction with Kentucky Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey-bee. It succeeds on all rich clayey lands, not too wet. Lb. 20c.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. See specialties.

Bokhara Clover—A tall and shrubby plant, grows to the height of four to six feet, with branches whose extremities bear numerous small white flowers of great fragrance. Eight to ten pounds should be sown per acre in the spring in drills twelve to sixteen inches apart. Lb. 20c.

Burr Clover—Valuable for the south. The stems are creeping and soon spread over a large area. Flourishes in dry soils and is not affected by the drought of southern winters. The seeds are contained in small, burr-like pods, hence the name. About eight pounds of the burrs should be sown per acre, and on good soil, lightly covered, will soon spread over the entire surface. Lb. 40c.

Scarlet, or Crimson Clover—Crimson

Clover is an annual, and when ripe to cut for hay or seed, it never starts again; sown from July 15th to October 15th, but when sown early in the summer on good land, if it has made a good growth it can be pastured without harm during the fall and winter and still make a crop of hay or seed at the usual time. It is a very rank grower—some stools counting as many as 120 to 140 blossoms from one seed. It grows to the height of twenty to twenty-four inches, roots deep even in poor soil, from four to five feet. It will grow and make a heavy crop of hay



or seed on land so poor that the common Clover would do but little. It grows late in the fall, early in the spring, and in warm spells in winter when red clover will not start.

The quantity of seed to sow per acre is from 10 to 15 lbs. Per single pound 10c; per hundred pounds \$8.00.

Japan Clover—A low perennial of spreading habit, adapted by nature to withstand excessive drought. It flourishes on the poorest soils and is valuable only in the south, as it is not hardy north of Virginia. Fourteen pounds per acre. Lb. 40c.

Trefoil, or Italian Clover—This is an annual variety in common use in Italy and the south of France for feeding green. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again and continues until severe cold and freezing weather. In warm climates, four or five cuttings are made during the season. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black, leaves long, blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in March or April, about ten to twelve pounds per acre. Lb. 10c.

Alsike, or Swedish—The heads are globular and very sweet and fragrant and much liked by bees, who obtain a great amount of honey from it. It produces a great amount of herbage during the season, making it valuable for a hay crop. The seed is cut from the first crop—when left to seed the stalks are still green when the seeds are ripe, and produce much better hay than the Red Clover. It is as free from fuzz or dust as Timothy, hence does not cause horses to cough or heave, as Red Clover hay does. From three and one-half to four pounds, when sown with wheat, rye, oats or barley, is sufficient; six pounds per acre when sown alone; can be sown in spring or fall. Lb. 15c.

Yellow Trefoil Clover—A variety with yellow flowers of spontaneous growth; very prolific and hardy; an excellent fodder plant when sown with other grasses. Sow in March or April, about eight or ten pounds per acre. Lb. 20c.

Orchard Grass—This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming early in the spring and remaining later in autumn than any other; it grows about two and a half feet high, produces an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards; and very valuable either for grazing or for hay. Lb 15c; bu. \$2.25.

Espcercette or Sanfoin—This is a leguminous plant, with many stems from two to three feet long, straggling, tapering, smooth; leaves in pairs of pointed, oblong leaflets, slightly hairy on the under side; flower stalks higher than the leaves, ending in a spike of crimson or variegated flowers, succeeded by flat hard pods, toothed on the edges and prickly on the sides; roots perennial and hard and woody; flowers in July. It is highly recommended for sandy soil. It is an excellent forage plant, and improves the quality, and increases the quantity of milk when fed to milk cows. It will take twenty to thirty pounds to sow one acre. Lb. 10c.

Red Top—A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any others, and consequently well suited to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil it will grow half that height. From seven to fourteen pounds are sown per acre. Lb. 10c; bu. \$1.00.

Wild Rice—An annual which sows itself in the Fall, lies dormant all Winter, in Spring commences to sprout, reaching the surface during the first half of June. It grows very rapidly in one to eight feet of water. It should be planted before ice forms, broadcast from a boat, in water having a mud bottom. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equalled. It purifies the water, affords a refuge for the small fry from the large fish, as well as furnishing the small fry with plenty of food from the animalculæ upon the stalks; for planting in fish ponds it is equally desirable. Lb. 20c.

Creeping Bent Grass—Well adapted for permanent pastures, especially in moist situations. Sow fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. Lb 25c.

Rescue Grass—A native of Australia, particularly recommended for resisting drouth, and will thrive on any soil, except when there is a super-abundance of moisture; yields two good crops in a season, and is much liked by cattle. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre. Lb. 25c.

Bermuda Grass—Largely grown in the South with average yield of about four tons per acre per annum. The seed is difficult to obtain, but the roots and stems are cut up and planted. It roots at every joint, and is excellent for sowing on hill sides which are liable to wash. Lb. \$1.50.

Hard, or Evergreen Fescue—May be classed among the best grasses for general purposes. It will thrive on nearly every soil, and is found to resist the effects of severe drouth in Summer and retain its verdure during the Winter in a remarkable degree; it is well adapted for sheep pasture. Sow from twenty-five to thirty lbs. to the acre. Lb. 30c.

Italian Rye Grass—This variety is similar to the English Rye Grass. It is very nutritious and valuable for pastures, especially for early sheep feeding; also excellent for lawns. Sow the same quantity per acre as of the English Rye Grass. Lb. 15c.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—This produces an abundant amount of foliage, and is valuable for pasturage on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It is recommended for hay, and shoots up very quickly after being cut, and produces a thick crop of aftermath, which also makes it valuable as a soiling crop. Sow from thirty to forty pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

Sweet Vernal Grass—Yields but a moderate percentage of herbage. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant sweet smell during the process of drying, and it is to the presence of this grass that hay from natural meadows owes its peculiar fragrance. Sow from twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Lb. 40c.

Johnson Grass—Johnson Grass is a coarse grass, much raised in the South, but is not so desirable in sections where tame grasses can be raised. Before sowing, soak in water about fifteen hours until seed swells ready for bursting. Sow in August or September, or in Spring after soil becomes warm and dry. From one to one and one-half bushels for an acre. Lb. 10c.

Kentucky Blue Grass.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the soil of Missouri and Kansas is as well adapted for raising Blue Grass as that of Kentucky; we have the facilities for harvesting and caring for the Seed, and a market for distributing it lies at our door. The seed raised here is fully equal to that raised in any other part of the country, the germinating qualities of it being above the average of the seed usually shipped in. Possessing all of these natural advantages, Missouri and Kansas are justly entitled to a world-wide reputation for Blue Grass pastures and blooded stock, such as has brought the state of Kentucky before the eyes of the world.

It is one of the best pasture Grasses for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on our hill lands and producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its fine qualities to a late period in the winter. In combination with White Clover it forms the finest and closest lawns; for this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used—say three bushels of Blue Grass and two pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for pasture, fourteen pounds is sufficient. Sow early in the spring or during the months of September or October.

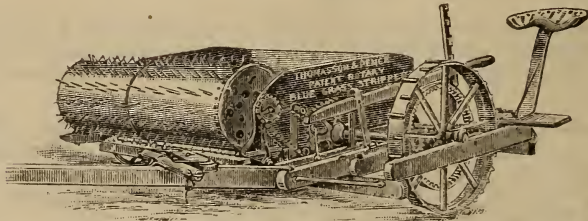
Fancy, per hundred lbs. \$11.50 to \$12.00; extra cleaned, \$9.25 per hundred lbs.

Caution—In buying Blue Grass, great care should be exercised that you do not get the CANADIAN SEED which is greatly inferior to the Kentucky or Missouri seed, and always contain more or less of the Canadian Thistle which is one of the most objectionable of weeds and it is almost impossible to eradicate.

SAVE YOUR BLUE GRASS SEED.

It Will Pay You to Investigate How it is Done.

The THOMASSON AND PENCE ROTARY CYLINDER BLUE GRASS STRIPPER.—The Best and Easiest Handled Stripper in the Market.



This machine will strip from seven to ten acres per day, and strips it much cleaner, leaving less seed on the straw than any other machine. An acre will average from ten to twenty-five bushels of seed.

THE MACHINES ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL WHO HAVE BLUE GRASS.

Send for Circulars; We Want the Name of Everyone who has a Blue Grass Pasture.

Millet and Hungarian.

Very valuable annual grasses; sown in May and June, after it is known what the crop of other grasses will be, and in case of a short crop, Millet and Hungarian is resorted to with great success. Yields an immense amount of fodder—the German yields about one-third more fodder and seed than the common Millet.

German Millet—Per hundred pounds, \$2.00.

Common Millet—Per hundred pounds, \$1.80.

Hungarian—Per hundred pounds. \$2.00.

Sorghum or Cane Seed.

For those living in sections subject to drouth we cannot too earnestly urge the planting of Sorghum, Rice Corn, Kaffir Corn, etc., which will almost certainly give them fodder in the dryest of seasons. Indeed, as all regions are occasionally subject to extreme drouth, we think every farmer should be on the safe side and put in some of these wonderful drouth-resisting forage plants.

SORGHUM SEED is now being sown to a great extent for stock feed. It is an enormous yielder of fodder. All stock like it, and it is very nutritious and full of saccharine matter. It has great fattening properties. It can be grown almost anywhere and takes the place of tame grasses in sections where they cannot be grown readily. Large cattle raisers are growing it to a large extent for winter food for cattle. Sheep raisers say it is the finest thing yet discovered for that animal. Sow broadcast for this purpose, about one to one and a half bushels to the acre.

It should be planted from May 20th to June 1st, as soon as the soil is warm enough for the seed to sprout. If in a cold climate the seed should be sprouted before planted. It is best to plant in hills of forty-two inches one way and twenty inches the other. Cane planted in this way will produce one hundred gallons per acre.

Early Amber—This popular and well-known variety is the earliest and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. \$1.50 per hundred lbs.

Early Orange—A well-known variety, well adapted for the south; it is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber; produces a syrup of excellent quality. Per hundred lbs, \$1.50.

Kansas Orange—Very desirable for sugar purposes; also for syrup; does not grow quite as large as the Early Amber; forms a compact head; about ten days later than the Early Orange; produces a large amount of feed. Per hundred lbs. \$1.50.

Red Top—A very popular late variety, making an excellent quality of syrup; yields a large amount of fodder. Per hundred lbs. \$2.25.

Red Liberian—A very valuable variety, producing superior quality of syrup, and yielding a large amount of fodder. Per hundred lbs. \$2.50.



Early Amber Cane Seed.

Non-Saccharine Canes.

Kaffir Corn, African Millet, Yellow Milo Maize, White Milo Maize, Dhoura or Egyptian Rice Corn.

All are non-saccharine varieties of sorghum having great drouth resisting qualities, very productive, yielding heads of grain weighing from six ounces to a pound. They make excellent forage, are easy to cure, keep well in shocks, and are well eaten by stock during the winter. If cut in green state they make excellent green food, and the shoots that spring at once from the roots make a second crop of forage.

Red or White Kaffir Corn—Grows low, stocky, perfectly erect; the foliage is wide, alternating closely on either side the stalks. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints, producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. On very thin and worn lands it yields paying crops of of grain and forage even in dry seasons, in which corn has utterly failed on the same lands. If cut down to the ground, two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost. Lb. 5c; per 100 lb. \$1.50.

African Millet—Grows a single stalk eight or ten feet high and yields heads of grain twelve to fourteen inches long. It bears dry weather and makes its crops where corn would wholly fail, and matures in one hundred days. Plant early in April in rows three feet apart, leaving one or two plants every twelve inches in the row and cultivate as corn. Lb. 5c; 100 lb. \$1.50.

Yellow Milo Maize—It is much earlier than the White Milo Maize. Should be planted in four or five foot rows, and two or three feet in the drills, according to the quality of the land, two plants in a hill. The cultivation is like corn. It is early enough to be adapted to cultivation in the Northern states as well as in the South, and by its massive growth is highly suitable for ensilage food. Price per pound 5c; per 100 lbs. \$2.00.

White Milo Maize—It bears grain in erect full heads, and is almost equal to corn for feeding. Also makes excellent meal. The yield of grain will average thirty to forty bushels per acre on land that will make fifteen bushels of corn. It requires all summer to mature seed. Lb. 5c; per 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Dhoura, or Egyptian Rice-Corn—If sown in the Spring while the ground is moist it will mature without a drop of rain. Grows about seven feet high; will yield from seventy-five to one hundred bushels per acre. Stands firm against the highest wind. The grain can be ground into flour; makes good bread or grits, and can be used as other cereals for human or animal food, and fattens pigs faster than corn. Price per pound 5c; per 100 lb. \$2.00.

Broom Corn Seed.

Requires similar soil and culture to corn, but should be planted later; and it pays better to have the ground in prime condition. It is frequently planted in drills three and a half feet apart leaving the plants six inches apart.

California Golden—An excellent standard variety, grows a very fine brush of good length, and is free from the large center stem. Bleaches very easily even in the sun. Per 100 lbs. \$2.00.

Missouri Evergreen—Is a favorite of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Grows to be a good length, and if cut at proper time has good color, but allowed to stand will redden at tip as seed ripens. Per 100 lbs. \$2.00.

Tennessee Evergreen—Is generally of shorter, finer growth than the Missouri Evergreen and preserves its color better. It is becoming more popular with growers, as it is profitable for manufacturing, and therefore commands a higher price. Per hundred pounds \$2.00.

Dwarf—A very fine dwarf variety, generally used by brush manufacturers on account of its being short and of fine fibre; is planted extensively in Southern Kansas. Per hundred pounds \$2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

Cow Peas—This is not exactly a pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. It is a valuable fodder and fertilizer crop, and can be grown as a second crop after wheat in the north. The pods may be harvested for grain and the plants plowed under to fertilize the soil. The seed or grain is used for cattle food; the stalk and leaves make excellent fodder fed green. Poor, sandy land may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus make into fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill in drills a foot apart. If grown for fodder or seed, plant three and a half feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. Bu. (60 lbs.) \$1.75; pk. 50c.

Spring Vetches, or Tares—A species of the pea, grown extensively in England, and to a considerable extent in Canada, for stock. Culture same as Field Peas. Two bushels per acre. Weight per bushel, 60 lbs. Pk. \$1.25; lb. 10c.

Field Lupins—They may be sown from April to July, and succeed well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in the Lupin as a manure. Pk. \$1.25; lb. 10c.

Canadian Field Peas—These are sown for fodder for stock. For this purpose they are sown on land in good heart, plowed in the autumn or as early as possible in the spring, at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre, either broadcast or in drills, or sow at the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre with an equal quantity of oats. Bu., 60 lbs., \$1.75; pk. 50c.

Peanuts—Thrive and produce best on a light, sandy and tolerably fertile soil. Plant soon after frosts are over. Per pound 15c.

Beans, Navy.....	bu.	\$2 50
Beans, Medium White.....	bu.	2 25
Castor Beans.....	bu.	1 75
Flax Seed.....	bu.	1 50
Hemp.....	per lb.	10

SUNFLOWERS—For Chickens, Bees and Horses.

Plant Sunflowers in patches where the chickens can get at them; plant the Russian Sunflower as that grows an immense head full of seed which the chickens will feed on as they drop off, or they can be gathered before they commence to drop off, and be stored away, and thus you raise chicken feed at comparatively no cost, instead of feeding corn and other grain. Will require no planting, as new stalks spring up each spring from the seed. Per single pound 10c; per hundred pounds \$6.00.

OIL CAKE MEAL.

Chemical analysis has shown, and experience has proven, that of all feeding substances OIL CAKE MEAL stands without an equal. To farmers it is especially valuable. It is the greatest FLESH FORMER, MILK AND BUTTER PRODUCER IN USE, and on fair test, will prove to be the most economical Cattle Food a farmer can use, and it not only increases the value of his land, but keeps his stock in excellent condition, and at the same time, INCREASES THE QUANTITY AND RICHNESS OF MILK. THOSE WHO HAVE FED THE LONGEST FEED THE MOST. Price for 100 lbs. \$1.25; price per ton \$20.00.

Insect Destroyers.



Slug Shot—Is an infallible insecticide and has been used for a number of years with efficacy and safety.

It Kills the Potato Bugs — Dust the plants all over but do not cover the leaves too thickly. Use lightly but thoroughly. Slug Shot does not kill the eggs or prevent them from hatching. The bugs do not fall off while you wait.

Kills the small insects on Turnips, Beets, Radishes, etc., worms on the Currant and Gooseberry Bush, Cabbage Worms, Yellow Striped Beetles on Squash, Melons, Cucumbers, Beets, etc. Lice and Slugs on Rose Bushes and other flowering plants. Canker Worms and other Caterpillars on Apple and Fruit Trees. Is also a good fertilizer.

Directions for Using—Dust the powder lightly over the infected plants so as to cover every part of them. One application is generally sufficient, but if a new brood appears repeat the operation at once. Price per 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50; bbl. 235 lbs. loose in bulk, \$9.40.

Implements for Use of Slug Shot—Canister holds $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, hose screw tops perforated with the fine holes, useful for applying Slug Shot in small gardens. Price filled 25c.

The **Duster** is the commonest implement used for applying Slug Shot. Are two sizes, holding one-half and one gallon. A man or youth can go through a field and cover the plants as fast as he can walk. Price 35c and 50c each.

Fertilizers.

PURE GROUND BONE AND POTASH.—Every farmer knows that bone is a good fertilizer. Potash is equally essential. In using these two important elements you are restoring to the soil that which has been removed by crops or consumed by animals. This combination of our soluble bone and potash is a happy one for grain crops in this section of the country. Most of the soils here contain more or less organic matter which contains some ammonia that is given out to the crops rather slowly. Our brand of pure Ground Bone and Potash furnishes enough ammonia to give the crop a quick vigorous start, but not enough to produce an overgrowth of weak straw and thereby cause lodging. The potash will give a firm sturdy straw to sustain the heavy, well filled grain head, which is produced by the abundant phosphates furnished by the bone. We also recommend this brand for general use.

HOW APPLIED—The first requirement is to have the fertilizer evenly and well mixed with the soil. Do not plow it in; keep it near the surface where the rains and dews will dissolve it. It may be drilled in or sown broadcast after the ground is prepared for the crop and harrowed in well. For crops in rows it may be cast beside the rows and worked in the first time the crop is cultivated. There are fertilizer attachments for most planting machines.

OUR SPECIAL FERTILIZERS—Are as follows:

	Quantity per Acre.	PRICE		
		Per 100	Per 1000	Per Ton
Grain Fertilizer	150 to 300	\$1.40	\$12.50	\$23.00
Pure Ground Bone	300 to 600	1.40	13.50	25.00
Bone and Potash	200 to 500	1.75	16.00	28.00

Seed Potatoes---Northern Grown.

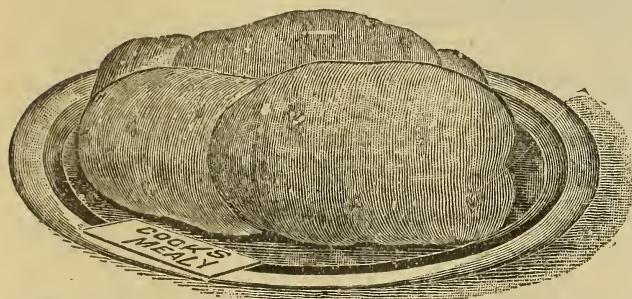
Growing potatoes for Seed is a branch of our business to which we devote much care, and our Minnesota-grown Seed Potatoes have gained a very good reputation for their extreme productiveness and good keeping qualities.

In addition to the standard sorts given here, see special page on potatoes in front.

Nebraska State and Kansas King.

See Specialties.

EARLY SIX WEEKS.

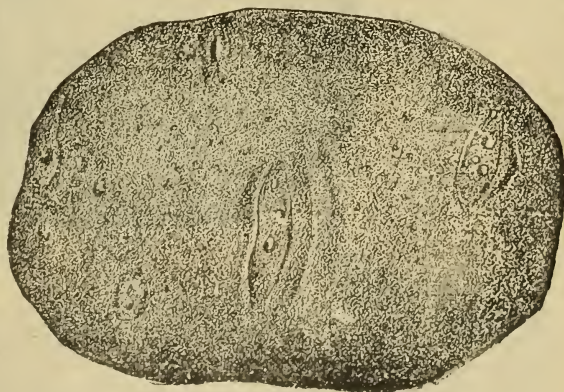


The Six Weeks is very evidently a seedling from the Ohio, which it very closely resembles in every way, but is earlier, makes rather taller stalks and appears to yield better on upland than that fine variety. It is well described as growing medium to large size; oblong to round in shape; skin light pink; flesh

white; shape smooth; eyes near the surface; tubers grow close together in the hill. The potatoes grow so rapidly that, under favorable circumstances, they are fit for family use *in six weeks from time of planting*, and mature in between ten and eleven weeks. We find it a good yielder and though not so extraordinarily productive as some claim, still a *remarkably good cropper for so early a sort*. It revels in moist land. Pk. 30c; half bu. 60c; bu. \$1.00.]

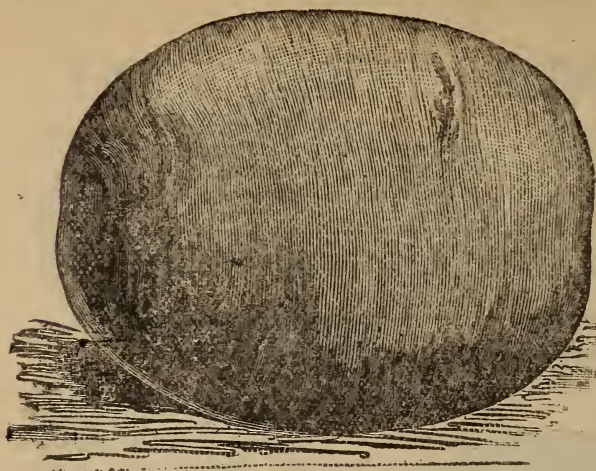
Freeman—The tuber is oval in shape, russet in color; flesh very white, both raw and when cooked; very fine grain and very best flavor. The greatest merits of the variety are its extreme earliness and long keeping qualities. From the time they are as large as hen's eggs until new potatoes come in the next year they burst open when boiled with their jackets on, appearing snow white and floury. Has matured in 59 days after planting. A good yielder. □ Pk. 25c; bu. 75c. The stock we offer is true and genuine and excellent.

The Early Ohio—This is decidedly the standard early variety, which is always in demand for an early market potato. Amongst all the old and better known varieties it ranks first as to quality and productiveness, and is a favorite with all. It is hardly necessary to go into particulars about describing this good old sort, it being well known everywhere. Most of the Early Ohios offered for seed are badly mixed up with other varieties; if your seed is mixed at all, better dispose of it and get new seed. It does not pay to plant old and run out stock when we offer true stock at such a low price. Pk. 25c; half bu. 45c; bu. 75c; bbl. \$2.00.



Early Ohio.

It does not pay to plant old and run out stock when we offer true stock at such a low price. Pk. 25c; half bu. 45c; bu. 75c; bbl. \$2.00.



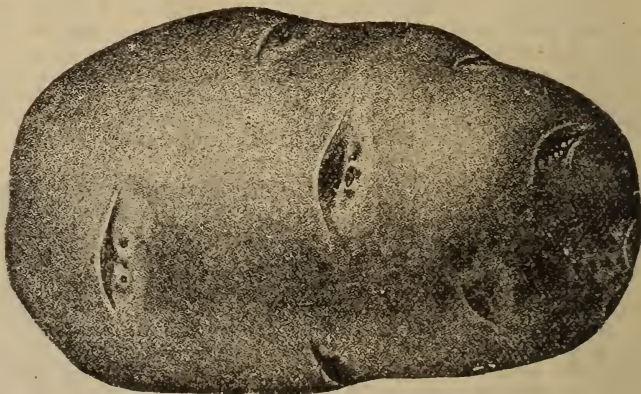
Red River Ohio.

In most sections it proves earlier than the Early Rose, fully as vigorous and very productive. Tubers similar in shape to the Early Rose, but shorter; skin tinged with pink at first, but becomes pure white during winter. Pk. 25c; half bu. 45c; bu. 75c.

True Early Rose—The Early Rose is a standard early potato and is so well known as to need no description. We are prepared to sell fine northern grown selected stock. Pk. 25c; half bu. 45c; bu. 75c.

White Star—This variety has proved a sure cropper, and one of the most profitable sorts to grow for the market. Whether baked or boiled, its purity of color, fine floury texture and delicate flavor are very attractive. The tubers are oblong, large and very handsome, remarkably prolific in yield. It is medium early, considered by growers a good late variety. Color pure white, fine floury texture; vines strong, stocky and vigorous, and remarkable for its fine keeping qualities. Pk. 25c; half bu. 45c; bu. 75c.

New Queen—The New Queen is a very early potato of light flesh color and large tubers; a good yielder and in quality for table use it is unsurpassed by any other variety of potato. It grows fast in the early part of the season, making large tops for an early kind, until its blossoms appear, at which period it stops growing altogether, and from that time on, the potatoes grow as rapidly in the hills as the tops did before. Pk. 25c; half bu. 45c; bu. 75c.



New Queen.

Burbank's Seedling—White skinned, few eyes, fine grained flesh; dry and floury when cooked; very productive, ripening between the early and late varieties. Pk. 25c; half bu. 45c; bu. 75c.

Mammoth Pearl—A great favorite wherever tried on account of its productiveness and handsome appearance. In shape it is oblong, skin white, eyes few and even with the surface. It ripens in August. Pk. 25c; half bu. 45c; bu. 75c.

Red River Ohio—Northern Grown. This Potato is grown in the Red River Valley and well pays for the difference in price of it and the native Ohio, yielding one-half more potatoes per acre than the native. They grow large and are equally as early as the native Ohio and after once having planted them, you will want no other. Pkt. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 55c; bu. \$1 00.

Beauty of Hebron—This is undoubtedly one of the best of the medium varieties.

SWEET POTATOES.

Per bushel
Subject to change.

Yellow Nansemond.....	\$ 75
Red Nansemond.....	1 00
Jersey Yellow.....	75
Golden Queen.....	85
White Brazilian.....	85
Southern Queen.....	85
Red Bermuda.....	85

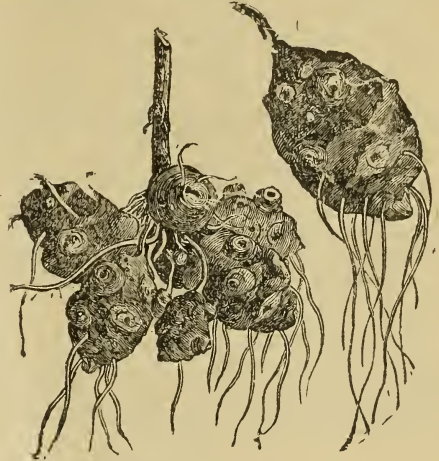
SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

per 1000.

Yellow Nansemond.....	\$1 50
Red Nansemond.....	1 50
Jersey Yellow.....	1 50
Golden Queen.....	1 75
White Brazilian.....	1 50
Southern Queen.....	1 50
Red Bermuda.....	1 50

Jerusalem Artichokes.

We offer the Jerusalem Artichokes because we consider it the best, and is a good yielder. This is the well known Tuberos variety. They are prepared for eating in the same manner as potatoes, and by some are considered extra fine. Their principal value, however, is for the feeding of swine, for which purpose nothing is better. They are very productive and easily grown. Bu. \$1.00.



THE ACME

Hand Potato Planter.

Plants at any and uniform depth in moist soil. Makes the holes, drops and covers at one operation.

INSURES LARGER CROPS. NO STOOPING;
NO BACKACHE. ONE MAN PLANTS
TWO ACRES A DAY.

Price \$1.50, *And guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.*



SEED GRAIN.

WHEAT.

Fulcaster—A bearded wheat, very fine grained and a great yielder, but owing to its rank growth, is better adapted to the uplands and valley than the rich bottom lands. Price \$1.00 per bu.

Red Fultz—A smooth, red chaff wheat, a good yielder and suited to any kind of land. Price \$1.00 per bu.

The Rudy—Bearded variety of soft winter wheat. *Beards short and very soft*; bright colored and extra large, long grains. Millers pronounce it exceptionally valuable for flouring. The straw is stiff and stands up well. It is an ironclad variety to withstand hard winters. Price \$1.10 per bu.

New Early Red Clawson—This productive and desirable bald sort is destined to become a general favorite. Was originated from the popular Golden Cross, fertilized on the Clawson, partaking from the Golden Cross the compact head, dark red grain, extreme hardness, rapid growth and strong straw; from the Clawson, baldness, red chaff and very large kernels. The heads are very large, often growing from five to six inches in length and is a very strong, vigorous grower, being the first to start out in the spring and is a wonderful stooler. Price \$1.00 per bu.

Mediterranean Hybrid Winter—It has proven extremely hardy and very prolific and has been pronounced by the best judges to be very superior for flour. It has the beard and blue straw of the Mediterranean, and thick set, compact head and plump berry of the Diehl, with stiff, long straw. Bu. \$1.25.

BUCKWHEAT.

Japanese.....	per bu. \$1 00	Seed Rye.....	per bu \$ 65
Silver Hull.....	“ “ 1 00	Seed Barley, common ..	“ “ 60
Common.....	“ “ 85		

OATS.

Vick's American Banner—These wonderful new oats have yielded as high as 100 bushels per acre. They grow four feet high with branching heads, long, plump, thin hulled grains, remarkably stiff straw, ripen very early and weighing over forty pounds per level bushel. Bu. 75c; pk. 25c.

New Welcome—Perhaps there is not a variety in existence that has been so extensively advertised and tried as this popular variety. They are very early and prolific, with long branching heads, short, plump grains, weighing from 40 to 45 pounds to the bushel and yields from 90 to 100 bu. per acre. Bu. 75c; pk. 25c.

Red Rust Proof—Heavy grain; very prolific and entirely rust proof. Bu. 50c; pk. 20c.

White Bonanza—One of the finest varieties in cultivation and yields extraordinary crops; very early, stiff straw, grows four feet high; heads remarkably heavy; grain short and plump, resembling barley in shape, and has never rusted or fallen down on the richest soil, weighs from 35 to 40 pounds per level bushel. Bu. 75c; pk. 25c.

Prize Cluster—Very early prolific and extremely heavy, and yields 100 bushels per acre. Remarkably stiff straw, growing four feet high with long, branching heads filled with short, plump grains, resembling barley in size and shape. Bu. 75c; pk. 25c.

Black Russian Winter Oats—It is exceedingly prolific, yielding 80 to 100 bushels per acre of measured oats. It is perfectly hardy and can be sown in the fall. The grain is plump and heavy, has stiff straw, enabling it to stand up well against severe weather. Reports from it have always been favorable. Seed will be ready August 1st. Price per pk. 25c; bu. 75c.

PEDIGREED SEED CORN.

We have secured for 1897 some of the finest strains of what we know to be standard and reliable Corn for this locality. Have exercised unusual care in selecting and sorting same, and can promise an extra fine strain of all we list below.

We recommend the planting of early varieties of corn. In view of the past experience and possibilities of a dry August, we think that early planting of corn of such varieties as will mature by August 15th will be certain of a crop; while those planted later risk failure.

Pride of the North—(90 days)—An early yellow Dent corn, maturing in this climate in 90 days. An excellent corn for stock and is quite prolific, very often yielding two ears to the stalk. Deep, soft grain and small red cob. Bu. 75c; pk. 25c.

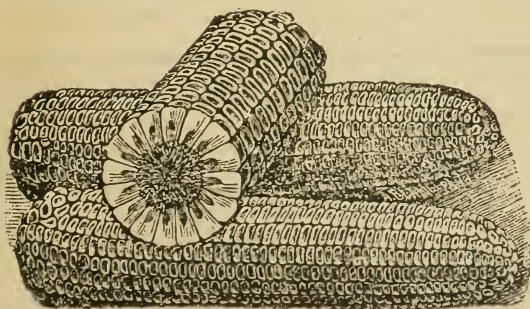
Eclipse Corn—This is one of the earliest and most prolific Yellow Corn ever introduced. The ear is a bright golden color, medium size, cob small red, deep grain, and will mature in 90 days. Per bu. 75c; pk. 25c.

Improved Leaming—This is one of the earliest yellow Dent Corn in cultivation, ripening in from 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, productiveness and quality. The ears are large and handsome, and deep, large grains; orange yellow color, and small red cob; stalks medium size and taper gradually, generally producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easy. Per bu. 75c; pk. 25c.

Iowa Gold Mine—Is very early; ripening only a few days later than Pride of the North; ears are of good size and symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow; grain very deep; cob small. Will make excellent early crop, or will mature if planted after wheat is cut, or early potatoes dug. Qt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 25c; bu. 75c.

The Champion White Pearl—Strictly pure white, having the appearance of pearl; extra early variety, maturing in 85 or 90 days. Pure Dent corn, showing same type and characteristics in almost every ear; exceedingly heavy, often going as high as 62 lbs. to the measured bushel; deep grain; very prolific. B. 1. 75c; pk. 25c.

Mammoth White Dent—This is a large eared variety combining all the good points required in corn growing sections south of the 40th parallel. It has a broad, very deep, pure white kernel and cob; grades "strictly white" in any market. It is very desirable for white corn meal, and those desiring a large white corn cannot fail to be pleased with it. Price per bu. 75; pk. 25.



Golden Beauty.

Golden Beauty—(100 days)—This variety is a very large grained and handsome yellow corn. The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of brightest golden yellow grains of remarkable size, and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The cobs are small. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it very superior for grinding

into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty type, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled, as in the Golden Dent. Per bu. 75c; pk. 25c.

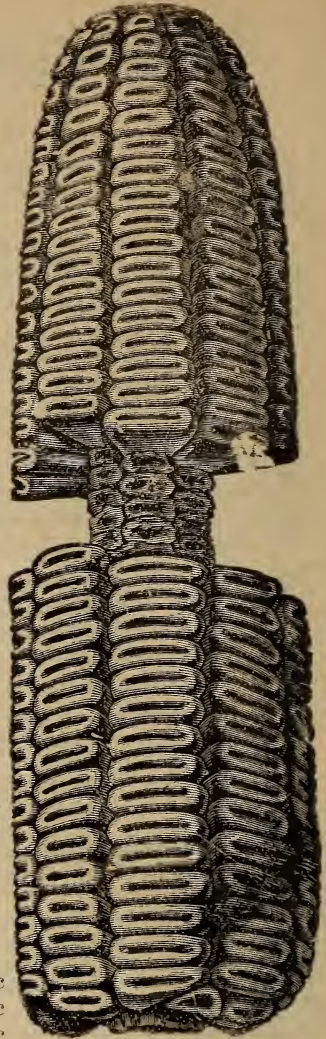
Mammoth Yellow Dent—This is a large-eared variety, combining all the good points required in corn growing sections south of the 40th parallel. It has a broad, very deep yellow kernel and red cob; grade "strictly yellow" in any market. It is very desirable for yellow corn meal, and those desiring a large yellow corn cannot fail to be pleased with it. Bu. 75c; pk. 25c.

Hickory King—We have greatly improved this famous, pure white Dent corn, and it now comes nearer to being all corn and no cob than any other grown. The cob is so small and the grain is so large that when an ear is broken in half one grain will cover the entire end of the cob. Nearly all of the stalks bear two ears, and with its increased size it now produces more corn and fodder per acre than any other white corn. We consider it the best white corn grown. It ripens in from 100 to 110 days from time of planting. Price per bu. postpaid, 75c; pk. 25c.

Early Mastodon—Early Mastodon will be found to combine large yield, large grains and extra earliness to a remarkable degree, better than any other variety. It is named Mastodon because it is of large ears, and has been brought to its present standard by careful selection. Fields planted June 1st were cut up Sept. 15th. It cannot be too highly recommended. Bu. 75c; pk. 25c.

Mammoth White Ensilage Corn—Bu. \$1.25; pk. 65c.

Stooling Flour Corn—Per bu. \$1.25; pk. 60c.



Hickory King.

POP CORN.

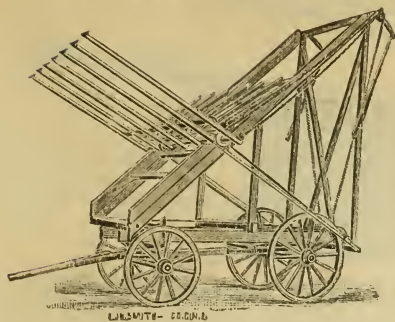
- White Rice.....Per lb. 6c
- Silver Lace....." " 6c
- Queens Golden....." " 6c

Add 8 cents per lb. if ordered by mail.

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

	No. lbs. bu	No. lbs. to Acre.		No. lbs.	No. lbs. to Acre.
Red Clover.....	60	10 to 16	Rye.....	56	56 to 70
White Dutch Clover.....	60	5 to 10	Johnson Grass.....	25	25 to 38
Alfalfa.....	60	20 to 30	Cane Seed Sorghum		
Alsike Clover.....	60	6 to 8	(broadcast).....	50	50 to 75
Timothy.....	45	10 to 15	Cane Seed Sorghum		
Hungarian.....	48	25 to 35	(drilled).....	60	6 to 10
Millet.....	50	20 to 30	Wheat.....	60	60 to 90
Red Top.....	14	7 to 14	Corn (shelled).....	56	7 to 10
Orchard Grass.....	14	14 to 20	Oats.....	32	64 to 80
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	14	10 to 14	Barley.....	48	80 to 100
Flax.....	56	20 to 30	Osage Orange.....	33	
Buckwheat.....	52	25 to 30	Fescue or English Blue		
Broom Corn.....	48	6 to 10	Grass.....	24	14 to 24

DAIN AUTOMATIC STACKER.



It is the only stacker operated and moved on an ordinary farm wagon; no time lost setting, unloading and leveling the ground. The only stacker operated successfully in windy weather.

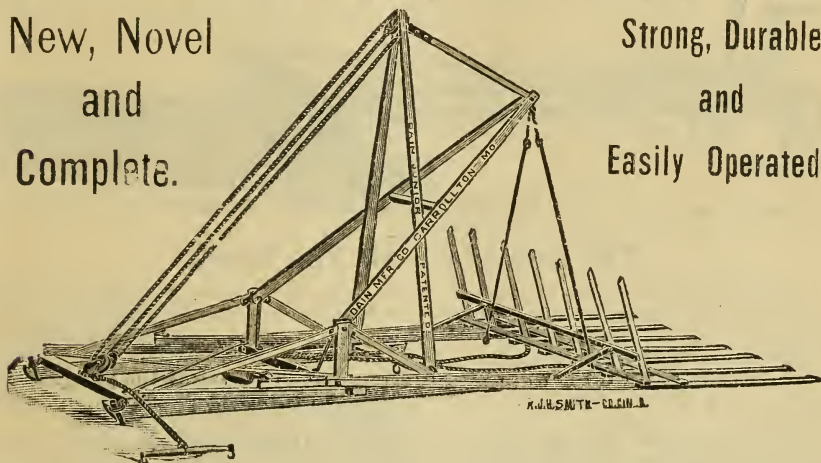
FACTS FULLY DEMONSTRATED.

Over 50 per cent. saved over the old way in the cost of stacking hay. Hay is not touched with a fork from the time it leaves the mower until it is in the stack. It will put up hay better than it can be put up by hand, as the hay is thrown in the center of the stack and not over the side, as is done by hand, so that when the stack settles it leaves the center highest; it is thrown on straight, just as it comes from the mower, instead of being rolled up, so that it sheds rain better. The price of a stacker and two gatherers saved in putting up seventy to seventy-five tons of hay. Many times its price often saved in putting up hay quickly out of the way of the storm. Weight 1,000 pounds. Price \$50.00.

THE DAIN JUNIOR HAY STACKER.

New, Novel
and
Complete.

Strong, Durable
and
Easily Operated.



IN POSITION FOR STACKING.

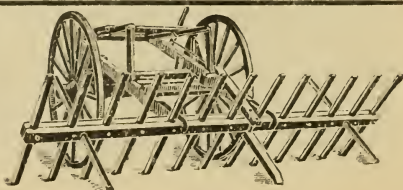
Will build a Rick 25 Feet High When Completed. Extreme Simplicity. Nothing on Earth Like it.

It is the only Stacker made except the Dain Automatic that will deliver the hay to the center of the stack from top to bottom. With this machine it is possible to build a stack any height desired.

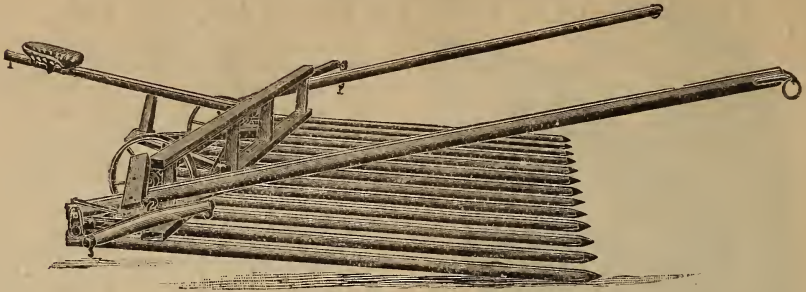
It can be taken down, or made ready to move in one minute, and when hauled to another part of the field, made ready to stack in the same time. One third lighter than any other, owing to its peculiar arrangement of hoisting rope, together with a movable derrick pivoted near the center of gravity, and moving in a circle with the hay fork, requiring the same power, only, to elevate at all points of attitude. Weight 600 pounds. Price \$45.00.

THE MATCHLESS STALK RAKE.

Burn your corn stalks and thus avoid the worry they cause you in working the new crop, and the damage done by insects which they harbor. A Matchless Stalk Rake will enable you to rake them easily into windrows, so you can burn them.



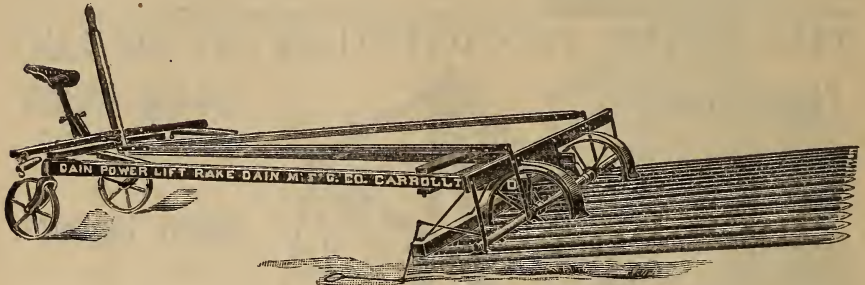
THE DAIN SWEEP RAKE.



Has Been on the Market Twelve Years.

TUBULAR STEEL AXLE and TRUSSED FRAME. Will gather the hay from the swath or winrow and deliver to the stack or any part of the field. **Simple, Strong and Durable.**

The Dain Power Lift Push Rake.



4 wheels, 14 Feet.

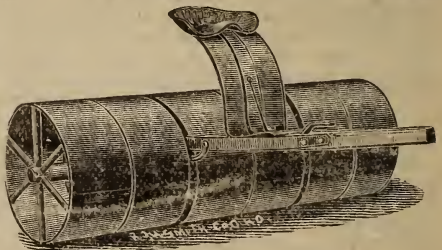
The Horses Do All The Work.

The only Sweep Rake ever made that will positively carry the teeth entirely off the ground when heavily loaded. So simple any child can operate it with perfect ease. The horses do all the work. By means of an automatic lever (which is connected to the inner ends of the doubletrees) the draft of the team is instantly applied (at the will of the operator), thus elevating the points of the teeth to any desired height, carrying them any distance over rough and uneven ground.

Another excellent feature of the Power Lift is that the pressure on the points of the teeth against the ground (while loading) can be relieved at the option of the driver, thus making the lightest draft sweep rake on earth; or extra pressure can be applied to the teeth if desired, when starting to load in hay that has been beaten close to the ground. Just the thing for gathering the hay from the swath, winrow or shock and conveying it to any part of the farm, through gates or over culverts, etc. Having no obstruction at its sides, it will pass through an ordinary opening while loaded. It will also rake close to fences, hedges or other obstructions for the same reason. Price, Four Wheel Rake \$28.00.

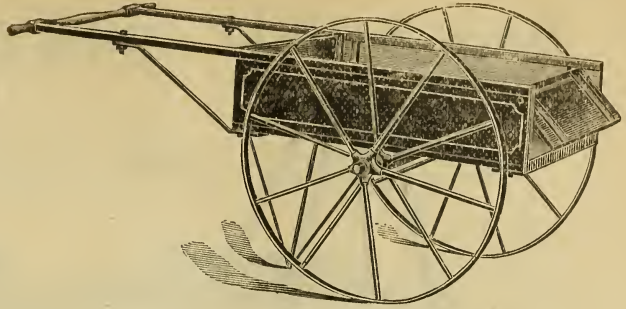
DAIN LAND ROLLER.

Made of castiron sections one foot wide by two feet in diameter. Each section is independent of the other, and held together by a two-inch solid steel axle, which revolves with the sections when going ahead, so that the friction and wear is reduced to two bearings, which are provided with oil cups and will last as long as the roller itself, (or can be easily replaced). In making a turn, the sections being independent, will revolve separately, and thus turn very easily. The Dain is made entirely of Iron and Steel, except the tongue, which can easily be detached when not in use. Price, 6 sections, \$25.00; 8 sections, \$30.00.



HAND WAGONS.

Something everybody has use for. Carpenters, Painters, Masons for carrying tools, Merchants use it for delivery purposes, while Farmers, Gardeners and Fruit Growers find it valuable in a thousand ways.



**Steel Wheels and Axles, Body Well Made of Poplar,
Nicely Painted.**

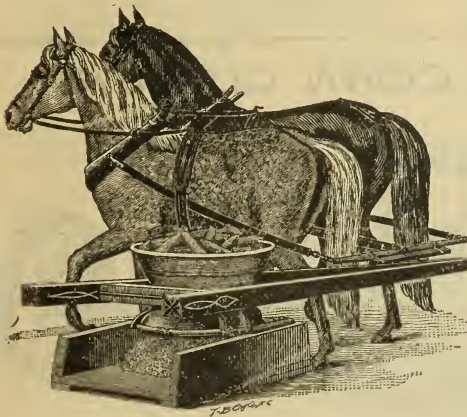
Light, Strong and Very Durable.

WE MAKE THE FOLLOWING SIZES.

Size	Size of Box	Diam of Wheel	Size of Axle	List.
No. 1.....	20x31 in 8 in. dp.....	30 in.....	1¼ round.....	\$6.00
No. 2.....	20x31 in 5 in. dp.....	36 in.....	1½ round.....	6.30
No. 3.....	22x36 in 9 in. dp.....	36 in.....	1½ round.....	6.60
No. 4.....	27x44 in 10 in. dp.....	42 in.....	1½ round.....	7.20

Special discount to the trade. Write us for prices. We are "in it."

TRUMBULL SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo.

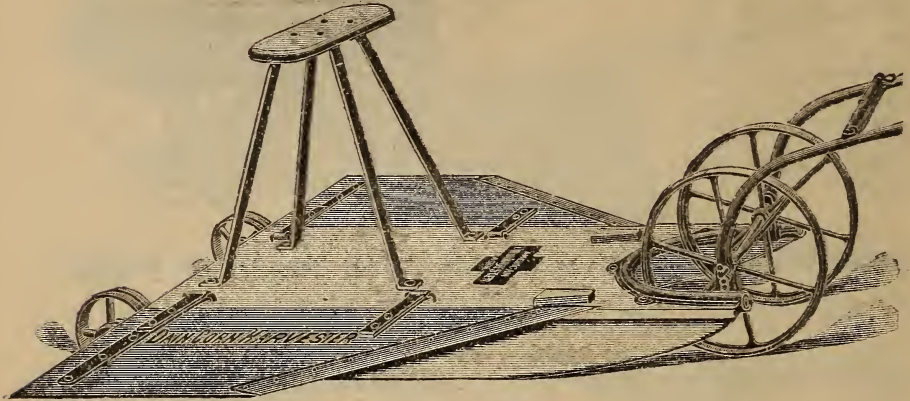


THE MATCHLESS FEED MILL.

The best sweep mill ever offered to the public. Easily operated and especially adapted to farm use. It has no complicated machinery, can be run by any ordinary farm team, and will grind ear corn, shelled corn, or small grains. We have three styles of grinders, suitable for fine, medium and coarse grinding. The medium will grind ear corn, shelled corn and the smaller grains. The coarse grinder is intended for ear corn only.

Price, \$22.50. The medium will be furnished unless otherwise stated.

DAIN SAFETY CORN CUTTER.



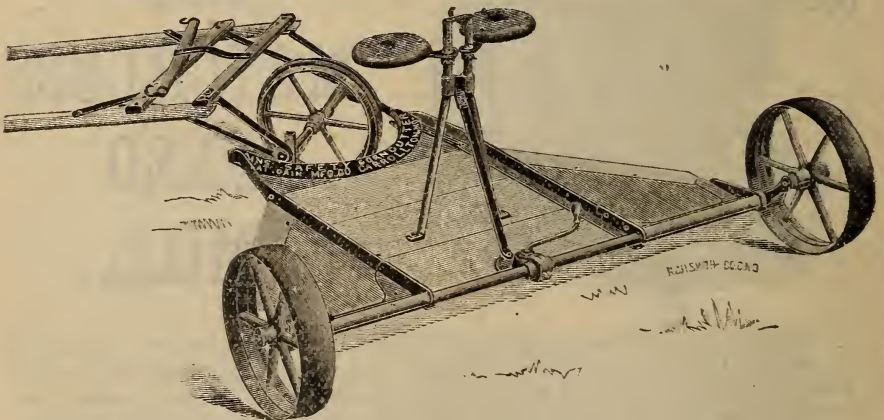
SAFETY because it is perfectly safe for the operators as well as the horse. The shafts not only guide the movement of the leaning stalks back to the knives so that a larger amount of leaning stalks can be cut than otherwise would be left, but absolutely prevents the horse from getting against the knives in turning a square corner. With the **DAIN SAFETY** the machine can be turned upon the same ground which it occupies. The objection to a Wheel Harvester is entirely overcome, as when shafts are applied the machine must follow the horse and at the same time will not run against him when going down an incline.

We guarantee that old men or boys not capable of cutting corn the old way can use the **DAIN SAFETY**.

We guarantee that either one or two operators can cut one or two rows at once and that the machine will cut all the corn they can handle.

We guarantee the price of a **DAIN SAFETY** can be saved in cutting twenty acres of corn. Price \$18.00.

DAIN STEEL CORN CUTTER.



A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS—the verdict is unanimous. An entirely new departure. Strictly up do date.

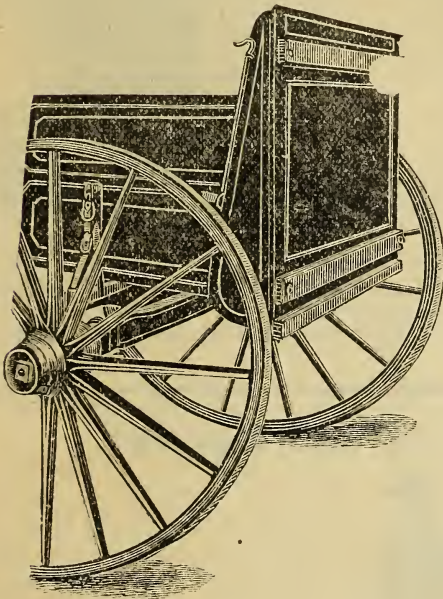
It will cut more corn than any device ever invented and at less expense, machines costing \$100 to \$150 not excepted. Adjustable, practical, easy to ride and safe. Price, \$20.

Farmers' Friend!

SHOVELING BOARD.



BEST ON EARTH! SELLS AT SIGHT!



Most simple in construction.
Most readily attached.
Most reasonable in price.
No loose parts when detached,
to be lost.

The hooks or rods do not extend below the box to catch or get bent.

It is not attached to the top box, making it more substantial.

Can be thrown on top of box without detaching, for use in dumping grain or shelled corn, or on hog or sheep racks. Price, \$2.00.

Strong, Cheap

AND

Easily Attached.

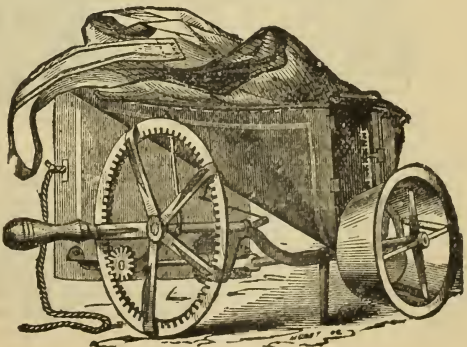
HAND SEED SOWERS.

CAHOON'S

Hand Broadcast Seeder.

For sowing Wheat, Oats, Hemp, Rye, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Grass, Seed, Etc.

The HAND MACHINE, at the common walking gait, sows from six to eight acres per hour. It sows equally well in the face of the wind; it is attached to the body by a strap over the shoulders, and turned by a crank in the right hand. \$3.50.



Little Giant Seeders.



Little Giant No. 1.



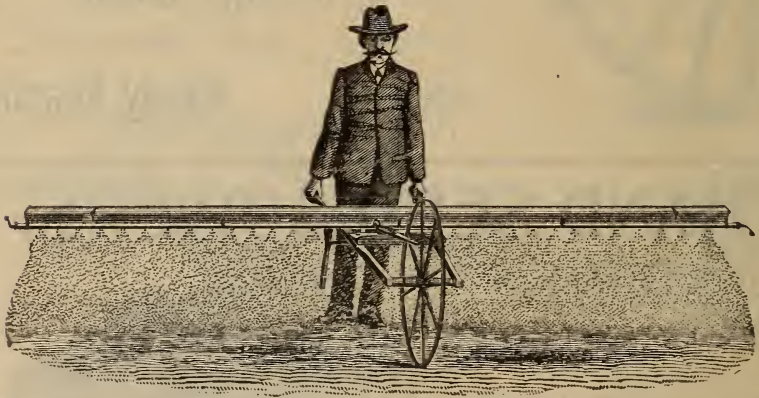
Little Giant No. 3.

Are the lightest and easiest running and best sowing machines of this class. The pressed tin wheel is the strongest wheel made, and is equaled by none in work. The stirrer is the most effective feeder placed in any machine.

Little Giant No. 1—Is the original and embodies all the latest improvements in seed sowers. Price \$1.50.

Little Giant No. 3—Is geared. It contains all the features of the original Little Giant but is operated by a crank instead of a bow. The gearing on this machine is the lightest that mechanical ingenuity can devise and make a seeder of the highest grade. Price \$1.75.

Thompson's Grass Seeder.



The Thompson Wheelbarrow Grass Seeder—Is best described by the name "Wheelbarrow." It consists of a long box or hopper attached to a wheelbarrow frame. The cut of its working parts here given makes its operation easy to understand. A manilla rope passes through a groove in the bottom of the box, fastened at the ends of a rod moved back and forth by a lever. This is operated by the revolution of the wheel, upon each of the eight spokes of which is fastened a casting. These castings strike alternately V-shaped irons on the feed levers. The length of stroke governs the quantity of seed sown, and is regulated by the pin which forms a fulcrum at any distance desired from the driving point. The plate for this pin is accurately marked in figures indicating the quantity of seed sown per acre. By use of a thumb-screw the lever can be thrown out of connection, when all sowing stops, the feed-rope covering the holes in the bottom of the hopper through which, when at work, it forces the seed.

Manilla rope is used because it is better than wire or any substitute. It does not wear the groove, bruise the seed or fail in its work—*wire rope will*. Being scorched and chemically treated, our rope is weather proof. It is provided with an iron wedge at one end of the feed rod, so that it may be loosened when not in use.

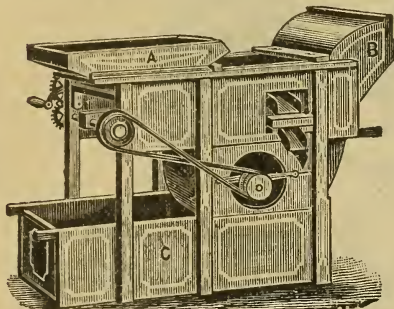
Sows uniform the whole length of the hopper and does not bunch or injure the seed. Unrivalled for fast and perfect work.

- No. 1 Clover and Grass Seeder, 14 ft. hoppers.....\$8 00
- No. 2 Clover and Grass Seeder with double hopper for Red Top and Orchard Grass, 12 ft. 9 00
- No. 3 Complete Seeder, with double hopper for Flax and large quantities of Millet, 12 ft hoppers..... 9 00

SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

THE CLIPPER SEED CLEANERS.

We consider the Clipper Mills the best Grain and Seed Cleaner we have ever used.



The Improved No. 1 Hand Grain and Seed Mill—Cleans wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, beans, coffee, pepper, spice, clover, timothy, flax, millet, mustard, cabbage, turnip, radish and all other kinds of grain and seeds of this description, and leaves no tailing to clean over. No. 1, price \$22.50.

The Improved No. 2 Clipper Seed Mill—Cleans clover, timothy, flax, millet, mustard, cabbage, turnip, onion, radish and all kinds of seeds of this description grown in America, with once through without waste, and leaves no tailings to clean

over. This is a seed mill only. No. 2, price \$27.50.

KING'S HAND GRASS SEED STRIPPER.

The Stripper only weighs four pounds, and is very easily handled—a boy ten years old can easily use them— and in a fair crop of Kentucky Blue Grass Seed and Red Top you can gather twenty bushels per day, at a very low price. These hand strippers can be used in fence corners and places where a horse power machine cannot work. Every Stripper is warranted to give entire satisfaction. There are thousands now in use. Price \$2.00

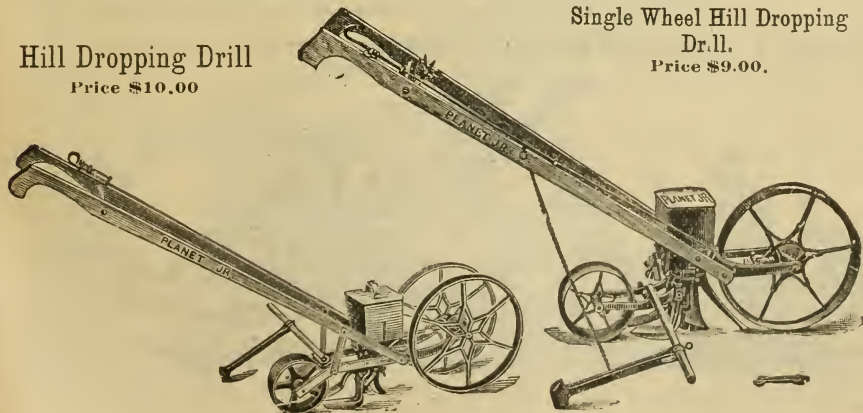
PLANET, JR. TOOLS.

DRILLS, CULTIVATORS AND HORSE HOES.

Hill Dropping Drill—These two new machines are now conceded to be the best of the Planet family. They sow in drills or drop in hills either 4, 6, 8 or 12 inches apart. They can be changed from a hill to a drill dropping machine or the reverse, or can be thrown in or out of gear in a moment, and will not sow when run backward. Have a force feed so that sowing is regular. The discharge of both may be stopped and started instantly either separately or together.

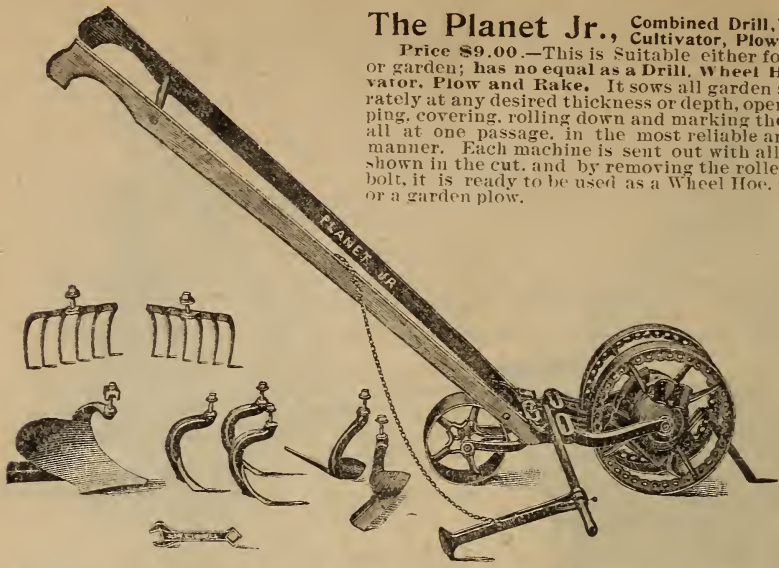
Single Wheel Hill Dropping Drill.
Price \$9.00.

Hill Dropping Drill
Price \$10.00



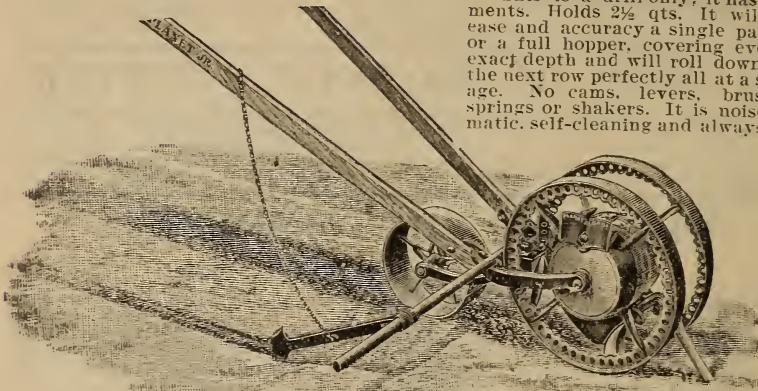
The Planet Jr., Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake.

Price \$9.00.—This is suitable either for the farm or garden; has no equal as a Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake. It sows all garden seed accurately at any desired thickness or depth, opening, dropping, covering, rolling down and marking the next row all at one passage, in the most reliable and perfect manner. Each machine is sent out with all the tools shown in the cut, and by removing the roller and one bolt, it is ready to be used as a Wheel Hoe, Cultivator or a garden plow.



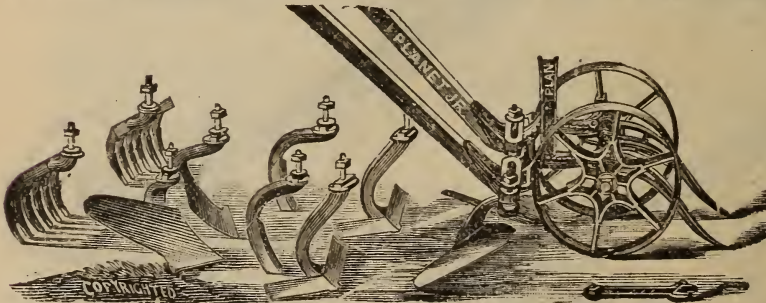
The Planet Jr. No. 2 Drill. Price \$6.50

This is a drill only; it has no attachments. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ qts. It will sow with ease and accuracy a single paper of seed or a full hopper, covering evenly at any exact depth and will roll down and mark the next row perfectly all at a single passage. No cams, levers, brushes, cogs, springs or shakers. It is noiseless, automatic, self-cleaning and always reliable.



The Planet Jr. Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price \$6.00.—Will do the work of

from six to ten men, with the common handhoe among market-garden and root crops, nursery stock, etc. and is especially adapted to onion culture. It is light firm and strong, quickly set and easily



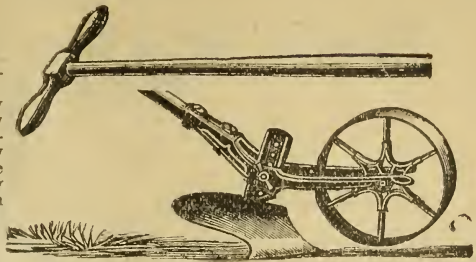
manufactured; each one is sent out with all the tools shown in the cut. All the blades are tempered and polished steel.

FIRE-FLY PLOW.

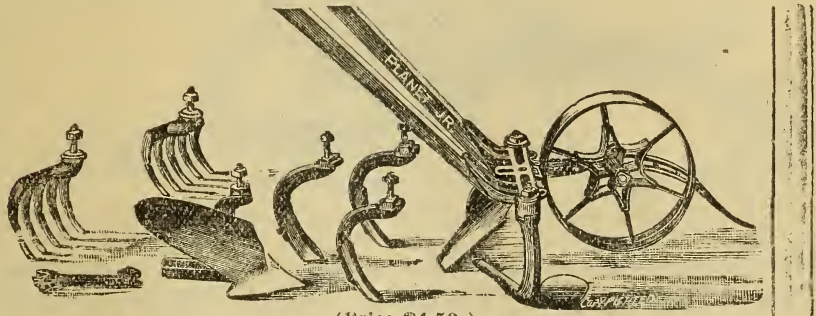
The Fire-Fly Plow is a great labor-saving tool in the garden. The mold-board is tempered and polished steel.

Some owners of the "Fire-Fly" say they want no other tool in their garden; they break up their ground in the spring, going twice in each furrow. Then they draw their furrow for manure and large seeds and cover them. As the crops grow they plow to or from, very shallow when small, deeper as they grow larger.

(Price \$2.00.)



The Planet Jr Single-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow Combined.

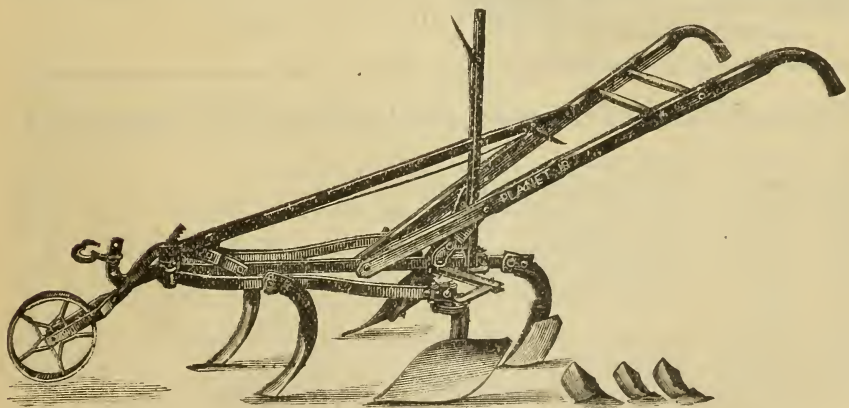


(Price \$4.50.)

The "Planet Jr." Single-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow Combined—Is considerably lighter than the Double, and does almost the same variety of work; the attachments are nearly identical. Owing to its lightness it is more pleasant to some than the Double-Wheel Hoe.

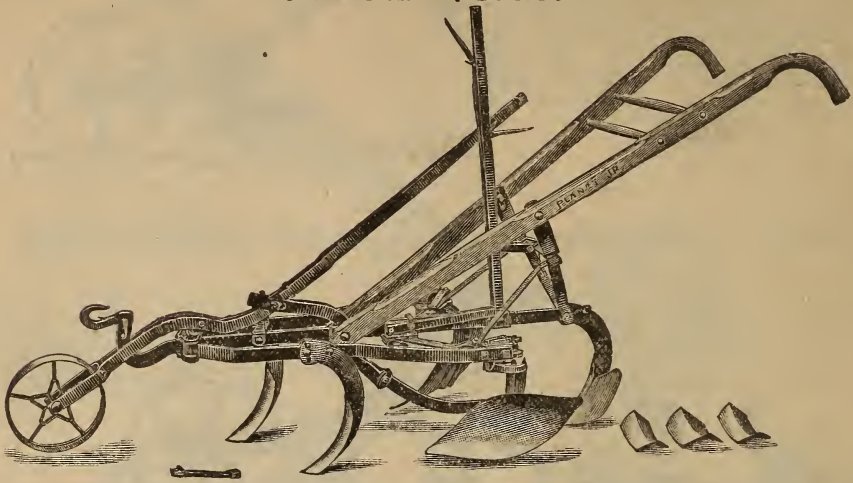
Though intended chiefly to work between the rows it can be used to hoe both sides at once, while plants are small, by placing wheel to one side of frame.

The Planet Jr. No. 6 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator Price \$7.25.



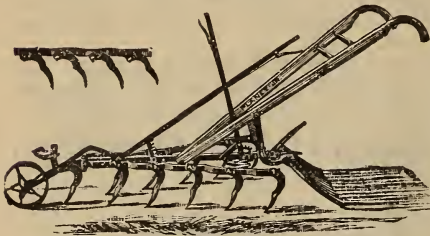
Perhaps no single cultivating tool now made is so widely and favorably known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator. The improvements have been very gradual, but at the present time its adaptability to almost every locality and crop is thoroughly proven by its extensive use, for the trade mark "Planet Jr." is known the world over.

"Planet Jr." No. 8 Horse Hoe and Cultivator.
PRICE \$8.00.



This is an improvement on the No. 6, having a depth regulator; handles are also braced.

The "Planet Jr." Twelve Tooth Harrow, Cultivator, Pulverizer. Price, \$7.50.



The pulverizer is controlled by a lever, which can be operated in an instant by the foot while in motion. For fine cultivation, either deep or shallow, or for working among small plants, this tool has no equal.

Prices of Planet Jr. Goods, Packed Ready for Shipment.

The "Planet Jr." Hill Dropping Drill, single wheel.....	\$ 9 00
The "Planet Jr." Hill Dropping Drill, double wheel.....	10 00
The "Planet Jr." Combined Hill Dropping and Fertilizing Drill.....	14 50
The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.....	6 00
The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.....	6 00
The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.....	9 00
The "Planet Jr." Plain Double Wheel Hoe, no attachment, but one pair of Hoes.....	3 50
The "Planet Jr." Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.....	4 50
The "Fire-Fly" Hand Plow.....	2 00
The "Fire-Fly" Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.....	3 75
The "Planet Jr." No. 6, all steel, Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator with level wheel.....	7 25
The "Planet Jr." No. 8, all steel, Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator with level wheel, new.....	7 75
The "Planet Jr." 12-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator, Pulverizer, complete.....	7 50
The "Planet Jr." all steel, Plain Cultivator with wheel, No. 5.....	5 25

Send for Full Descriptive Catalogue.

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