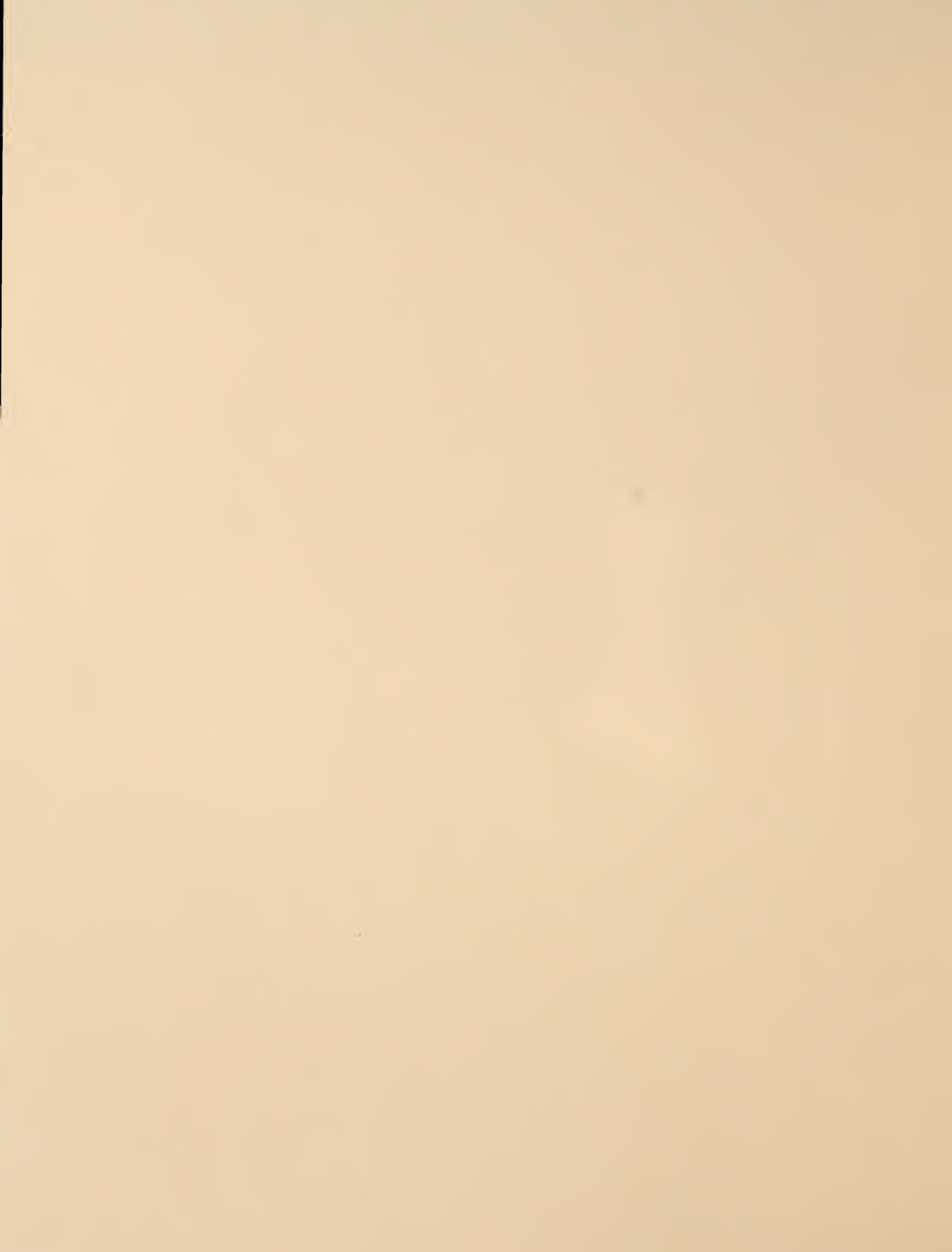


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52.27

SEED LABORATORY.

1900



RECEIVED
PRICE LIST
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

F. BARTELDES
& CO.

KANSAS
SEED HOUSE

LAWRENCE,
KANSAS.

OFFICE:
804 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

WAREHOUSES: 805, 807, 809 & 811.
NEW HAMPSHIRE ST.



OFFICE OF KANSAS SEED HOUSE,

804 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

To our Friends and Customers, New and Old:

With this Annual Catalogue and Price List for 1900, we extend a hearty New Years' greeting. Our list shows a wonderful gain over that of the year just closed, and the steady increase of orders and constant additions to the number of our patrons is a gratifying assurance that our efforts to supply only **reliable seeds** are successful and are duly appreciated by you. It is our aim to furnish our patrons the **best seeds** that care in selection or skill in production can secure, and we have lately added to our already extensive business many new features in the way of improved machinery for cleaning all kinds of seeds, and facilities for testing their vitality, which are second to no other house in this country.

A long experience in the west enables us to determine what is best for Kansas soils, and for that of adjoining states with greater accuracy than firms in remote localities who know but little of the peculiarities of our western climate.

The importance of planting **good seeds** is the **first** consideration. Remember, **poor seeds, poor crops**, no matter how great the pains taken in planting or cultivation. Get **only the best**. We keep them, and our packets are liberally filled. Commissioned seeds, or those peddled about the country are unsatisfactory, and you run risks in buying them. **We send out no seeds on commission.**

The seeds we offer are tested under our personal supervision before shipment, and every care is taken that none but **reliable, fresh and genuine** goods are sent out. At the same time it must be distinctly understood that we **send no goods with warranty, expressed or implied, in any respect, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.** If the customer does not accept the seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be returned to us at once, and the money that has been paid for them will be refunded.

Weights and measures guaranteed and prices low as those of any other reliable seed house.

Our Vegetable Seeds.—We have spared no pains and cost to procure a stock of fine quality, growing most of them ourselves or having them grown for us by the best and most reliable growers in America and Europe, and feel confident that they will prove satisfactory even to the most critical gardeners.

Our Flower Seeds are all fresh, imported from the best houses in Europe. We have a fine and selected stock. Try them.

We are headquarters for **Tree Seeds**, and carry a large stock. Nurserymen and parties having timber claims can rely on getting their seeds from us fresh and good.

We carry a large and choice stock of **Grass Seeds** adapted to the climate of Western States. Orders always filled promptly at lowest market price.

Terms of Sale.—Cash with order. **REMITTANCES** may be made at our risk by draft, money order, cash by express or in register letters. We will take postage stamps in any amount. Express money orders are always safe, and in case of loss quick adjustment can be made.

Seeds by Mail.—We will furnish all Garden Seeds at the prices on the following list, postage paid, except heavy seeds, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, Clover, Grain and Grass Seeds, etc. For these it will be necessary to add to the remittance fifteen cents per quart, or eight cents per pound, to cover postage.

Seeds by Express or Freight.—Heavy seeds can be sent at lower rates by express or freight. Full shipping directions are required with order, and will be strictly observed.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed.—We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by mail or express, but request that correspondents will give us plainly their name, post office, county and state, with order.

To our customers we feel grateful for their long continued patronage. From those who have never dealt with us we ask a trial order.

Respectfully yours,

December 15, 1899.

F. BARTELDES & CO.

P. S.—If you are a market gardener, send for our Gardener's Price List. Correspondence solicited.

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SPECIAL PREMIUMS!

With all orders for Garden and Flower Seeds at Catalogue Prices, amounting to \$1.00 or over, we will send either some extra

Flower and Garden Seeds Gratis.

Variety and quantity to be governed by the size of your order and our liberality; or will send

The Kansas Farmer.

A Weekly Agricultural Paper Published in Topeka, for **SIX MONTHS GRATIS**; or will send

The Farm Journal.

A Monthly Agricultural Paper Published in Philadelphia, for **ONE YEAR GRATIS**; or will send

Practical Suggestions for Vegetable Culture

For Market Gardeners and others. A book of twenty-four pages, by MR. JOHN M. FITCH. Just what you want.

With all orders for Garden and Flower Seeds, at Catalogue Prices, amounting to \$3, or over, we will send **Vick's Magazine.** One of the best Horticultural Magazines in America. Free for **ONE YEAR.**

These offers do not apply to Special Collections; nor Grass and Field Seeds.

Please be particular and state what premium you prefer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postage on Peas, Beans and Corn is 15 Cents; on Onion Sets 10 Cents per quart Extra.

ORDER SHEET.—KANSAS SEED HOUSE.

Please to be particular to WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS DISTINCTLY AND IN FULL with each order. We are continually receiving orders where this is neglected, and are obliged to return them until we hear again from the writer. Be sure to give Express Office, as some orders can be sent better and cheaper by prepaid Express than by Mail.

ORDER EARLY, so the orders can be filled before the stock is broken.

No Goods Sent C. O. D. Our Terms are Cash with All Orders.

F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

Please forward the following order:

Your Name.....

Post Office.....

County.....

State.....

Express Office.....
(If different from post office.)

Amount Enclosed Post Office Order, \$.....
 " " Express Order, - \$.....
 " " Check or Draft, \$.....
 " " Cash, - - - \$.....
 " " Stamps, - - - \$.....
 Total, \$.....
 Date..... 1900.

Packed by.....

Date.....

Seamless.....

Cottons.....

Box..... Bbls.....

Bushels.

Quarts.

Pints.

Pounds.

Ounces.

Packages.

NAMES OF SEEDS OR OTHER ARTICLES WANTED.

PRICE.

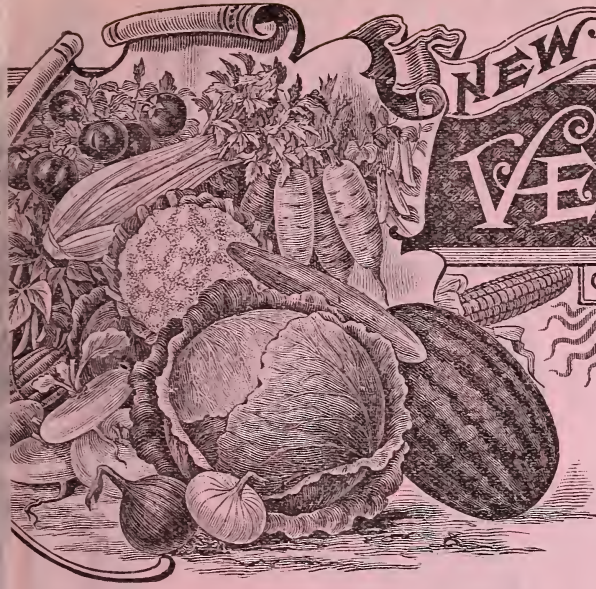
Additional Order Sheets Sent on Application.

prefer.



SOME NOVELTIES IN

NEW & CHOICE
VEGETABLE SEEDS
OF SPECIAL MERIT.



DAVIS KIDNEY WAX BEAN.

It is unequalled for productiveness, compact and upright growth, earliness, hardness, 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. In productiveness, it is astonishing, it will produce a third more bushels of pods to the acre than other kinds.

The pods are long, straight, oval, clear, waxy white color and handsome, often growing to a length of seven to eight 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 hardness 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. Pkt. 5c., qt. 30c., ¼ bu. \$2.

NEW STRINGLESS GREEN-POD BUSH BEAN.

Earliest of all Green-Podded Bush Beans.

The only absolutely stringless green-podded Bean in the market. The pod is round, full, and larger and straighter than that of the Red Valentine. In quality it is superior to most other Bush Beans. Rust-proof in all localities as any can be. Vigorous growing;

hardy, and productive. Exceedingly crisp and tender, and no approach to stringiness. Sure cropper; pods long, and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c., pint 20c., quart 30c. Postage 15c. per quart extra.

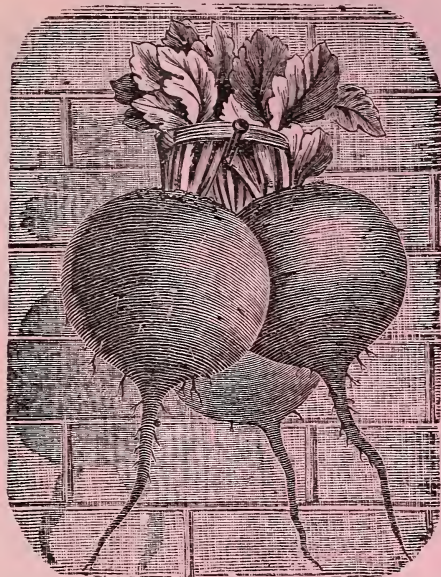


NEW PINK PLUME CELERY

The stalks of this magnificent new Celery are of clear, creamy white, shaded with a beautiful delicate pink. In flavor it is sweeter than the red varieties, having a strong "Celery" flavor, and preferred by Celery lovers wherever known. The foliage is white, serrated like the White Plume, and the plants bleach naturally. It has the long keeping qualities for which red celeries are noted, and the faint tint of pink makes it wonderfully attractive for table use. It has no tendency to rust, and owing to its white tops matures and blanches as early as the famous White Plume. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET.

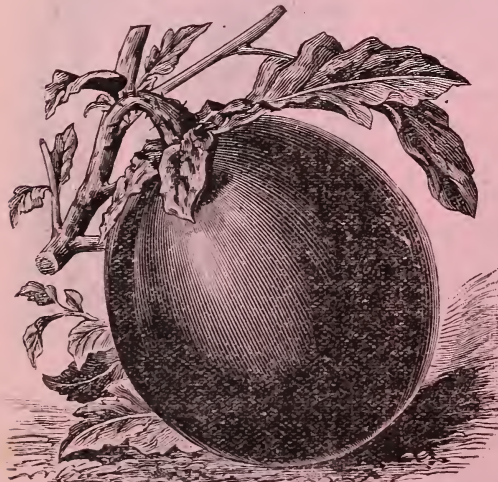


The earliest beet in the market. A selection from that old market beet Early Egyptian, which retains the earliness of the parent stock, and has added thickness, giving it a more desirable shape; it is the deepest red, almost black in color, and is of a finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smoother. The most desirable sort for small beets for early market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EGG PLANT.

WHITE PEARL. The fruit is pure creamy white, with slight shading of a very light green near the stem; beautiful in shape, and as large or larger than the purple; flavor superior, delicate, fine grained; good boiled and fried. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

LOUISIANA VERY EARLY DWARF PURPLE. Earliest of all. It resembles the New York Improved in shape and color; is smaller and earlier; valuable for northern sections. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.



Extra Long White Spine Cucumber.

A variety used largely for forcing by market gardeners. They grow 10 to 12 inches long and very straight, and make fine, hard, brittle pickles, when four or five inches long; dark green and handsome. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

PARISIAN PICKLES.



A distinct, new sort, and finest for pickles when small. Slender, crisp, tender, and brittle. Beautiful shape and pretty, dark green color. Makes solid little pickles, and no sign of seeds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



DANISH BALLHEAD or HOLLANDER CABBAGE.

The variety known as Ball Head has been selected and perfected for more than fifty years by the Danish gardeners; they prize it so highly that they grow it almost exclusively for winter cabbage, and annually export large quantities to London and other ports. It will stand long journeys and keep far into the spring, and is of most rich and mild taste. Heads round as a ball, of good size, solid and very fine grained, of extremely delicate cooking quality. Last year the demand for the Ball Head Cabbage was far greater than we anticipated, and consequently our supply was exhausted long before the season was over. We have this year secured a much larger lot of this most excellent variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.





C
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Kansas Sunflower Corn.

This is the largest Early Yellow Corn we know of, ears averaging one foot in length and about two inches in diameter, weighing one pound and upwards. The ears are very uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It is early, maturing for us this year in ninety days, and looks as pretty as the Golden Beauty Corn. Stalks grow about eight feet high, are very leafy and furnish large quantity of fodder.

Have grown it for several years and find it to be a heavy yielder and can recommend it highly to anybody who wants a large early yellow corn. Qt. 10c., ¼ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.25.

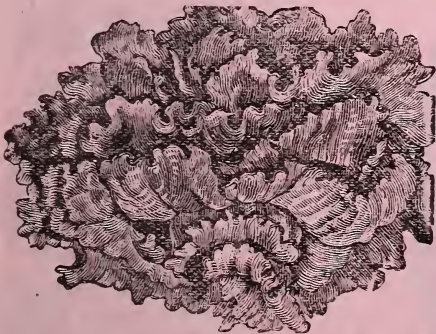


Iowa Silver Mine Corn.

The stalks grow to a height of seven or eight feet and set the ears about 3½ to 4 feet from the ground. The ears measure from 10 to 12 inches in length and often weigh 1½ pounds. They are very uniform in size and shape, with 16 to 20 straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small white cob. It matures in about 90 days, being about one week earlier than Champion White Pearl. It is the heaviest yielder we know, having yielded over 200 bushels to the acre. Seventy pounds of ears will make sixty-two pounds of corn. It is entirely distinct and will give satisfaction. Qt. 10c., ¼ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.25.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY SWEET CORN. THE LARGEST AND BEST EXTRA EARLY SWEET CORN.

The ears are twelve-rowed, and very much larger than the old cory, white-cobbed, and covered with very large, white grains of good quality. No other sweet corn will find ready sale in a market which is supplied with this splendid variety, and the gardener who wishes to get the cream of the trade should make his first planting of this best of extra early sorts. Pkt. 10c., quart 20c., ¼ bush. \$1.00, bush. \$3.50.



LETTUCE.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. Heads large, round and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are medium green, marked with small brown spots; inner leaves of a rich cream color. Medium early and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality very good, rich buttery flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

BIG BOSTON. This new variety resembles the well-known Boston Market Lettuce, but produces heads almost double the size, and matures a week later. Endures hot weather exceedingly well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

OSTRICH PLUME MUSTARD.

A higher and distinct type than Georgia Southern Curled, finest mustard in the world. Resembles beautiful crimped ostrich plumes. No such mustard has ever been seen. One plant weighed as much as 5 lbs. It is beautiful enough for a center table. Pkt. 10c.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY A PACKET OF OUR NEW TOMATO, THE KANSAS STANDARD.

It is the BEST and EARLIEST TOMATO IN EXISTENCE and A MONEY MAKER. SEE INSIDE PAGE OF BACK COVER.

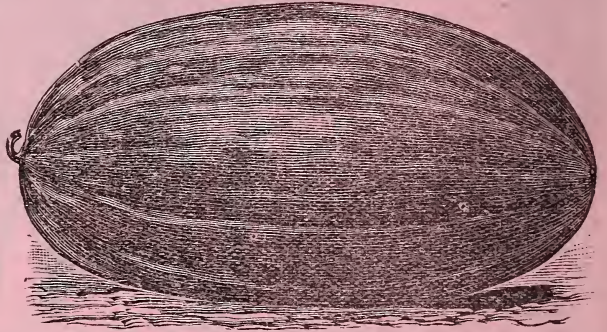
THE ROCKY FORD.



DELICIOUS FLAVOR.

The
Most
Attractive
Melon
On
The
Market.

THE ROCKY FORD MUSKMELON is a new and most valuable introduction, and has attained in an incredibly short time a national reputation. It is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape, averaging from four and one-half to five inches in length, of a delicious flavor, very fine and smooth grained flesh, of a light green color throughout when ripe, and is the most attractive and popular cantaloupe ever before placed on the market. This variety derives its name from the district in which it has been for the past three years so extensively grown, Rocky Ford, Colorado, and from which point these melons are shipped in their season by the car load to nearly every station in the United States, till the name Rocky Ford has become a synonym for excellence in cantaloupes. Few hotels remain whose tables are not supplied with this toothsome dainty, and for a breakfast delicacy this luscious little melon is without a rival. Its aroma is delightful, and no bill of fare is complete without it in the melon season. In productiveness it equals any of the older sorts, making up in quality and number of melons for whatever it may lack in size. Recent experiments have determined its perfect adaptability to many counties in Kansas, and the up-to-date grower of melons for the market has a field already opened to him by the enterprise of the Rocky Ford growers for this superior variety. The seed we offer is of our own growing at Rocky Ford, Colorado, and can be relied on for both purity and vitality. The accompanying cut, made from a photograph of melons grown by us, will show the true type of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. Be sure and include it in your order. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



Rocky Ford Watermelon

This melon is considered one of the best for this climate. They are medium long, dark skin, with white seed and light red flesh, and of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



Black Diamond Watermelon.

A cross between Kolb's Gem and Hooster King. All that could be said of the Kolb's Gem as to good shipping qualities can be truthfully stated in a higher degree of the Black Diamond. All the praise of high quality bestowed on the Sweetheart can be repeated of our new Melon, but its prominent point of merit is its **extreme size**—no melon ever yet produced anything like so uniformly large fruit nor approaching it in **productiveness**. **Melons weighing from 75 to 90 pounds** are frequent. It is the most prolific Watermelon ever planted. Its color is a rich, dark green, almost black. Of uniform symmetrical shape, roundish to bluntly oval, and this similarity of shape running through the whole field. The habit of the vine is extremely vigorous. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



BERMUDA ONIONS.

These onions grow to an immense size and are of beautiful form. The skin is very thin, flesh white, fine grained, of mild and pleasant flavor. It will grow an onion from 1 to 1½ pounds from seed, but to attain full size, set out the bulbs the following spring.

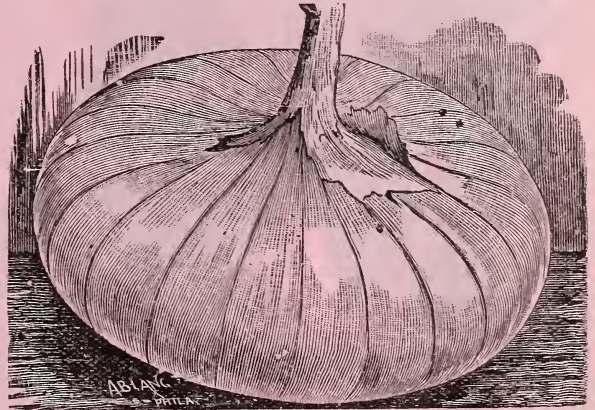
Can supply either the white or the red. In ordering, please state which color you prefer.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ½ lb. 40c., 1 lb. \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY LONG-KEEPING

Brown Australian Onion.

Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. The illustration was engraved from a photograph. They are extremely early in ripening, and never make any stiff necks or scullions. Every seed seems to produce a good sized onion and the bulb begins to form very quickly,—when the plant is not over three inches high. Planted with the Red Wethersfield, it proved to be nearly four weeks earlier and ripened off more uniformly. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely, and we think from its firmness and hardness that it will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown. So widely contrasted from any other onion is this color that it will be noticed on the market, and when once bought, purchasers will be likely to return and call again for "those beautiful brown onions." Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

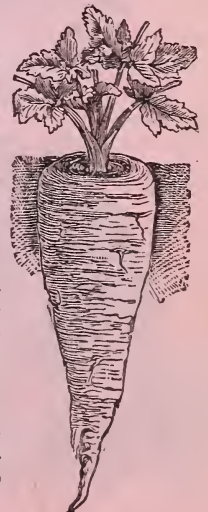


THE BLOOMING SWEET POTATO.

We never heard of a blooming sweet potato till last season when one of our customers offered us the plants of such a variety. We purchased 2,000 plants of him, and have now somewhat over 100 bushels of them in storage. It produces a flower like a Morning Glory, and besides this novelty of blooming, it is a first class table sweet potato in every respect, dry and mealy. It matures early and is a good yielder. We shall plant this variety largely next season, and would advise our customers to try a few. Our supply is very limited; order early. One-fourth bushel \$1, per bushel \$3, packed, at express office or depot here.

THE VINELESS SWEET POTATO.

This potato is not as particular about soil as the Yellow Jerseys, hence adapted to grow over a wider range of country; is very early and can be grown farther north. The vines grow in a bunch over the hill, and can be grown and cultivated with much less trouble than the old kind and dug as easily as Irish potatoes. The color is golden yellow, shape as shown in the illustration. Flesh sweet and dry when cooked. Enormously productive, and keep well in a dry place away from frost. They mature one to two weeks earlier than the Yellow Jerseys. The Vineless is the best dry weather sweet potato in the country. The vines grow in a bunch above the hill and drop down, covering the ground. In this position they afford a thick mulch right where it does the potatoes the most good. They grow right along during the hottest weather. This potato will reduce the labor of producing a crop for the large grower and afford a luxury for thousands of families who cannot grow the old varieties, and produce the finest and most marketable crop of any variety in existence. Our supply is very limited. Pk. 75c., bu. \$2. bbl. \$5.



MAGNUM BONUM PARSNIP.

It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth, flesh fine grained, and of excellent quality. The best variety for the market or home garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 75c.



THE WONDERFUL NEW McPIKE GRAPE.

This rare and valuable novelty in grapes is a distinct variety and comes to us highly recommended. We have examined samples of the same, and find it in size, taste and quality all that its introducers claim for it. The size of the grapes on sample sent us were from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to one inch in diameter, of a blue-black color and covered with an attractive and beautiful bloom. Evenly ripened and of most pleasing flavor. In our judgment the McPike Grape has a bright future before it. The plants we offer will be shipped direct from the growers, *under seal*, to enable our customers to secure the genuine McPike Grape. The supply is very limited and we advise the placing of early orders before the stock is exhausted. The cut on this page shows shape of cluster and berry.

We offer while supply lasts at the following prices:

One year, No. 1, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

Two years, No. 1, \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per dozen.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH.



This sort is grown to supply the place of the ordinary spinach during the hottest months of the year, or in dry, arid localities where the ordinary spinach does badly. The leaves are eaten boiled like those of the other kinds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

NEW EMERALD PARSLEY.



Distinct in appearance from any of the other varieties, being of a lighter and more brilliant shade of green. The plant is of dwarf habit, with leaves finely cut and very curly. To growers for the market, as well as private gardens, we commend this sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.



Barteldes Glass Radish.

This new radish comes from the same gardener in Denver, Colo., who originated the Denver Market Lettuce, and is a fine acquisition. It is a long radish of light pink color, white tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It was named "Glass Radish" on account of the fine transparency of the flesh.

Tried by us and other seed men this season it was pronounced one of the finest among the Radishes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Don't Fail to Try a Packet of OUR NEW TOMATO,

THE KANSAS STANDARD.

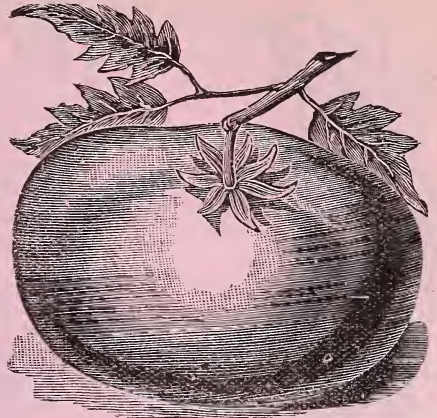
It is the BEST and EARLIEST TOMATO in Existence,

AND A MONEY MAKER.

SEE INSIDE PAGE OF BACK COVER.

Extra Early Purple Advance Tomato.

This variety also originated in Iowa by the originator of White's Excelsior, who gives the following description: For some years eastern seedmen have claimed much for Early Advance as one of the best extra early tomatoes, and they were right in their claim. But the old Advance was a red. In growing this for first early the originator found, by chance, one vine with purple fruit, and from this one vine has bred up a very select stock. While this has the same extra early qualities of the old Advance, yet it has other points of excellence. The fruit is larger, the vines better croppers, they are perfectly smooth and of fine quality. Extra earliness is the greatest recommendation for Extra Early Purple Advance, as in this we have a variety that will lead all others by from a week to ten days. Good size and sells readily. To get best results from this variety the plants should be transplanted several times and finally set in good, rich soil and pushed from start to finish. Every gardener who wishes the cream of the market on early tomatoes should plant Extra Early Purple Advance. Our stock, like Excelsior, is direct from originator and warranted genuine. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.



White's Excelsior Purple Tomato.

Originated in Iowa by a tomato specialist—White—who makes the following claims: The vines are the largest, strongest growers of any of the purple tomatoes. Foliage beautiful dark green. The fruit sets in clusters and grows to great size; are of purple or rich dark red color. The vines bear immense crops of this fine fruit, which hold their size until last of the season. The fruit is free from cracks or rot and ripens up well around the stem. They are nearly solid, the seed cavities are small and contain but few seed; the skin tough, and for shipping have no equal, as they will stand up from two to three days longer than any other purple tomato, a fact which should commend them to all who grow tomatoes for shipping long distances. In fact the gardener growing for home market, the grower who is growing for canning, or the grower who is shipping will find Excelsior the tomato to fill any demand for which tomatoes are needed. Wherever introduced they have become the standard. Excelsior is now being grown by many of the leading tomato shippers of the south. Our stock is obtained direct from the originator and is genuine. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.

Warty Hubbard Squash.

This is one of the best in quality of all the winter sorts. Is attractive on the market, and a ready seller. Very dark green, and flesh is dry and sweet. Very hard shell, which insures long keeping qualities. High prices can be gotten in early spring market. It is considered an improvement on the old type of Hubbard, on account of its warty skin. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



SCARLET KASHMYR TURNIP.

A new and entirely distinct Turnip. The outer color is rich scarlet. while the flesh is snow-white. It is an extra early sort, small, rarely exceeding three inches in diameter, and flat; the flesh is very solid, tender, fine grained and of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

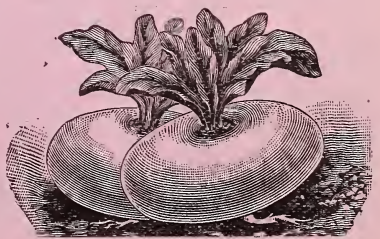
Early White Milan Turnip.

As early as the Early Purple Top Milan, and possesses all of its good qualities. The entire bulb, inside and out, is clean, ivory-white in color; the outer surface is perfectly smooth. It grows so quickly that even the outer surface of the bulb is quite tender. Its table qualities are unequalled, being of most delicate flavor and tempting appearance. It will undoubtedly find a welcome in our markets, as, in addition to the heavy crop assured by its adaptability for close planting, it will be found to be fit for use at least a week earlier than any other white variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Golden Hubbard Squash.



This is a very distinct sort of the shape and general character of the Hubbard but a little smaller; earlier to mature and of a rich orange red color, instead of the dark olive green of the old Hubbard, while the flesh is a little deeper colored and fully as good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



The New Siberian Millet.



THE NEW SIBERIAN MILLET is claimed to be a most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree, all the essential merits of any of the older sorts,—exceeding them by far—besides many other points of excellence that distinguish it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and if the claims are well founded, destine it to take front rank, if not lead all the rest. The claims made by its introducers are that it is from **two to three weeks earlier** than the German Millet, is a **much heavier cropper**, that the **hay is much finer**, stalks more elastic and growing much taller, that it is **rust proof**, that **chinch bugs do not relish it**, and being of **stooling habit**, requires much less seed per acre.

We disposed of a limited quantity of the seed of this new millet last year and have received a number of letters from different localities in several states, extracts from which we give below, which show that excepting where weather conditions were very unfavorable to a fair test, most satisfactory results were obtained, and that the claims made for it as given above are fully sustained.

Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kan.:

"Received millet seed and planted it on prepared sod. It made a good, vigorous growth and appeared to do well, making about one ton per acre. As to whether we would recommend it for Kansas or not would depend upon further observations. However, it appeared to do well this season. —J. G. Haney, B. Sc.

From Smith County, Kansas:
"Siberian Millet did well. * * * Shall sow it again next season."—G. E. Smith.

From Jewell County, Kansas:
"Siberian Millet did fine. Have not threshed yet, but it beats the old variety. Sowed half bushel to the acre and it took four pounds of twine to the acre."—A. Sapp.

From Franklin County, Kansas:
"We think the millet we got from you is all right. The chinch bugs got the best of ours, but the country was alive with bugs that hatched in the wheat. Had a little corner in our patch that was four feet high and the heads were seven inches long. * * * Shall try it again next spring."—Geo. H. Merrill & Bro., M'rs Sorghum Syrup.

From Butler County, Kansas:
"Sowed about May 8th, and it did fairly well and made a fine crop. Seems very early. Have not threshed yet. It is a heavy seed cropper and way ahead of the common varieties."—Z. Peffley.

From Johnson County, Kansas:
"Regarding the Siberian Millet, will say: The seed sown here has given entire satisfaction. We find it quicker growth than any of the other millets. Rust does not affect it. * * * Leaves stay green until head is ripe. * * * It will produce a third more hay than any other millet. * * * Chinch bugs relish it if sown late. Sow early to give it a good start."—Geo. Scott.

From Rice County, Kansas:
"The Siberian Millet was all right. * * * Two or three weeks earlier than any millet raised around here. Hay is of fine quality."—M. C. Richardson.

The foregoing are authentic specimens of reports received by us and are only a few of many of like tenor. Out of some thirty or more in our possession only two report adversely. The Siberian Millet therefore it is safe to conclude is a good thing, and has come to stay.

Price by mail, postpaid, per lb. 15c; not prepaid, per peck 50c, per bushel \$1.25.

Manitoba or Hog Millet. The seed is very rich and thus especially valuable as a hog food. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green, thus if cut promptly can be threshed for the seed, while the hay after being threshed will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millets. Price by mail, postpaid, per lb. 15c; not prepaid, per peck 50c, per bushel \$1.25.

THE COMING CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE.

Census of Farms, Farmers, Farm Products and Animals. Everything Confidential.

1. The U. S. Census of Agriculture will be taken during June, 1900.
2. A separate blank will be devoted to each farm.
3. Tax assessors and collectors cannot serve as enumerators or see the returns.
4. Census officials only will see the returns.
5. No names will be published or given out.
6. The acreage of crops, and quantities and values of butter, cheese and all other products made on the farm in 1899 will be written on the blanks.
7. Live stock, poultry, and hives of bees will be counted and value taken as of June 1, 1900.
8. Farm acreage, buildings, implements and machinery will be taken as of June 1, 1900.
9. Tenants will be asked to give information the same as owners.
10. Write down farm items now, and thus be perfectly ready for the arrival of the enumerator next June.
11. It is very important to have the statistics of farm products in the next census full and reliable. The active co-operation of all farmers is essential to make them so.
12. The women and children of the farm households can render material assistance in this direction.

DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

GARDEN SEEDS

BY MAIL.

We will furnish Garden Seeds, at the prices on the following list, post paid, except heavy seeds, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, Clovers, Grains, Grass Seeds, etc. For these it will be necessary to add to the remittances 8 cents per pound to cover postage. Half pounds sold at pound rates.



ASPARAGUS.

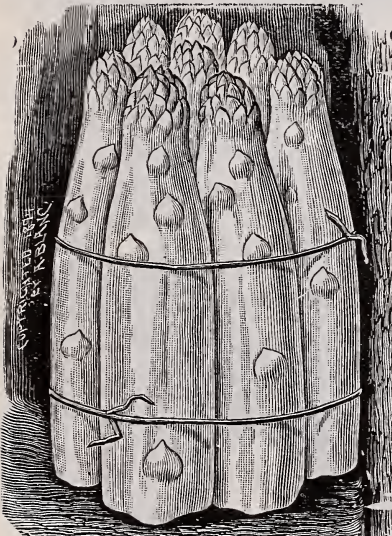
Sow early in spring in drills two inches deep, rows one foot apart; keep clear from weeds by frequent weeding. When one or two years old transplant into permanent beds, which should be made rich by plenty of manure. The perfection of the shoots depends mainly upon the favorable condition of the soil. Set the plants in the rows about one foot apart, with crown of the root three inches below the surface. Every fall remove the stalks and apply a good dressing of manure, which it would be well to stir in the following spring with a liberal dressing of fine salt.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. A mammoth sort, frequently sending up fifteen to thirty sprouts from one to one and half inch in diameter from a single plant, and spreading less than most sorts. Color deep green; quality good. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

THE PALMETTO. This variety is earlier than others, a better yielder, more even and regular in growth, and is becoming fast the favorite sort everywhere. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

COLUMBIA MAMMOTH WHITE. An entirely new and magnificent variety of asparagus, which is sure to be in great demand, because it furnishes white shoots which stay white as long as fit for use without earthing up or any other artificial blanching, and because it can be absolutely depended on to give 80 to 90 per cent white plants from seed. There is no question but this is the greatest advance of the last quarter century in Asparagus improvements, and no grower can afford to be without it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Can supply Roots of above varieties at 25c. per dozen by mail, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000, at express office here.



Columbia Mammoth White.

BEANS. Bush or Snap-Short Varieties

(Postage 15c. per quart extra.)

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—See novelties.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX BEANS. See novelties.

EARLY MOHAWK. About the hardiest; will endure a slight frost, and hence valuable for first planting; productive and excellent. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., ¼ bu. \$1.50.

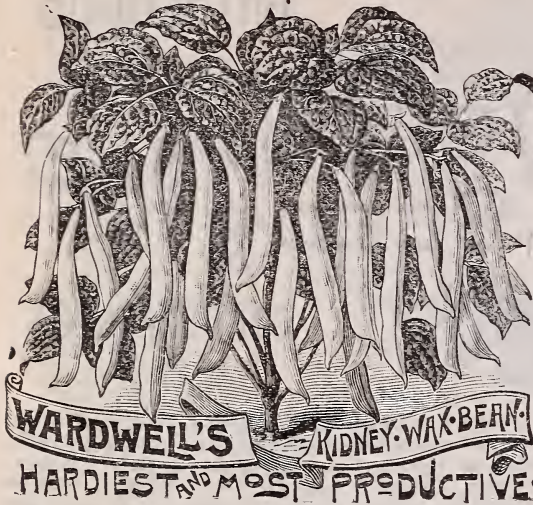
EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS. An early snap-short variety, producing edible pods 30 days after germination. Very bushy; erect. Pods long, flat, straight. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., ¼ bu. \$1.50.

IMPROVED EARLY RED VALENTINE. Is ten days earlier than any other stock of Valentine beans ever offered. In addition to this, it is more productive, grows a stronger and more thrifty vine, and yields larger and better filled pods than does any other strain of this variety. A single trial cannot but convince the most skeptical that it is all we claim. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., ¼ bu. \$1.50.

REFUGEE, or BROWN SPECKLED VALENTINE. Matures in 40 days after germination; pods round and fine in flavor. Habit of growth vigorous—requires twice the ordinary room. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., ¼ bu. \$1.50.



Improved Red Valentine.



one and a half feet high, holding the pod well off the ground, thus being singularly free from blight and rust. The pods are flat, larger than the Golden Wax, and very nearly as large as the Large-colet Wax. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL. Vines very compact. Pods medium length. It is undoubtedly the best variety for green shelled beans, in which condition they are very large; also good as a shelled bean for winter use. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

LARGE WHITE KIDNEY. Excellent as a shelled bean, green or ripe. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

LARGE WHITE MARROW or CORNHILL. A large, round oval or white bean, of excellent quality, shelled green or dry. Very tender, rich, and one of the most productive beans grown in the garden or field. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

BROAD WINDSOR. This class is very hardy, and should be planted as soon as the soil is in good state in the spring. Plant four inches and two inches deep, in hills four feet apart. To insure well filled pods, pinch off the tops as soon as pods begin to set. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING.

(Postage 15c. per quart extra.)

LARGE WHITE LIMA or BUTTER. Richest and finest flavor, and estimated to be the best of pole beans. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

CAROLINA. A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod, not so imposing in appearance, but valuable; offers great possibilities of more satisfactory returns for labor expended than the more tender Lima. Pkt. 5c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. Claimed to be larger, stronger growing, more productive, and with larger pods and beans than the Large White Lima. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners in many places. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if no more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Pkt. 5c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

LAZY WIFE. This sort is popular in many localities. As its name indicates, a handful of choice stringless pods at a single grab. The pods are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, and possess a rich buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a very good dry bean for winter use; may be grown either on poles or on corn. Pkt. 5c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

HORTICULTURAL. A showy bean, maturing in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red, valued either as a snap or for shelling. Pkt. 5c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE. An excellent bean, used either as a snap-short, shelled as the Lima, or for soaking when dry in winter. Prolific, maturing in sixty days. A favorite bean in the South. Pkt. 5c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

CUTSHORT or CORNHILL. An old variety, very popular for planting among corn; vines medium, not twining tightly, with dark colored, smooth leaves and white blossoms in small clusters; pods short, round and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; white, covered at one end partially over the whole surface with reddish brown dots. Pkt. 5c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

KENTUCKY WONDER. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young, and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Dry beans, long oval, dun colored. A very prolific sort, with showy pods. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. The Early Golden Cluster begins to bear early in July, and continues until frost; pods are six to eight inches long, borne in clusters of three to six and are a beautiful golden yellow color, and the flavor is most delicious. It can be used shelled or as a string bean. Pkt. 5c., qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

DWARF BLACK WAX. Known in many locations as "Butter Beans." A very superior Snap-short, ripening among the first earliest, and having the best characteristics. Pods round, yellowish-white, fine flavor. Continuous in bearing 40 days. Habit of vine dwarf and compact. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

CHALLENGE DWARF BLACK WAX. A distinct extra early wax bean; vigorous and productive. Pods large and of good color, growing uniform and well together. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

CURRIES RUSTPROOF WAX. It has been claimed that this variety is absolutely rustproof, and we have found it as nearly rustproof as any good wax bean can be. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive. Comes in about same time as Kidney Wax Bean. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. This variety is pronounced to be the very best dwarf bean known. The pods are large, long, brittle, entirely stringless, and of a beautiful, rich golden wax color. As a Snap Bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a Shell Bean, for winter use, it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. We consider this new variety the best of all the wax beans. It is as early as the Golden Wax; pods very large, long, tender, stringless and of a fine light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax, and out-yields it by far. We recommend it highly, both for private and market garden. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

GOLDEN-EYED WAX. This is an early and vigorous growing variety, yielding a great profusion of tender pods of a beautiful waxy appearance. The vine grows about the ground, thus keeping them clean and attractive. It is larger than the Golden Wax, and very nearly as large as the Large-colet Wax. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.



Golden Cluster Wax.

BEANS—BUSH LIMAS.

(Postage 15c. per quart extra.)

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. The New Bush Lima grows without the aid of stakes or poles, is compact bush form, from fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces enormous crops of delicious Lima Beans, which can be as easily gathered as the common bush beans. The New Bush Lima is at least two weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas. The size of the leaves are like small Lima. Pkt. 5c., qt. 30c., ¼ bu. \$2.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. It is the true Bush form of the old Large Lima Pole Beans. It grows vigorously to a height of eighteen to twenty inches, forming a circular bush two to two and a half feet in diameter, yielding from fifty to one hundred fine pods and fifty similar to those grown on the Large White Pole Bean. Pkt. 5c., qt. 30c. ¼ bu. \$2.



Burpee's Bush Lima.

BEETS, FOR TABLE.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. See novelties.

THE LENTZ. It is as early as the Egyptian but larger and of better quality, color a dark red, flesh very tender and sweet at all times, whether old or young. Very productive. good keeper, and will produce a crop in six weeks from the time of planting the seed.

Pkt. 5c., oz.
10c., ¼ lb. 20c.,
lb. 60c.



Ey. Blood Turnip. Egyptian. Eclipse.

EGYPTIAN EXTRA EARLY TURNIP. The earliest of all the beets, growing with the rapidity of a radish; not desirable after others can be obtained. Bulb globular or flattened at the poles; flesh quite dark. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

ECLIPSE. It is as early as Egyptian and much more desirable, owing to its globe shape, great smoothness and regularity, having a firm, small top, very sweet, very fine, and dark blood color. It is very desirable for market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness, as well as its other numerous good qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

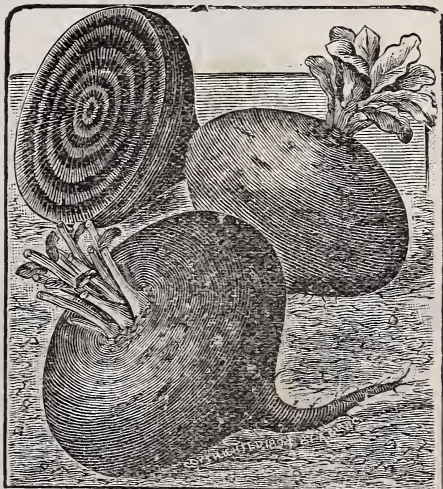
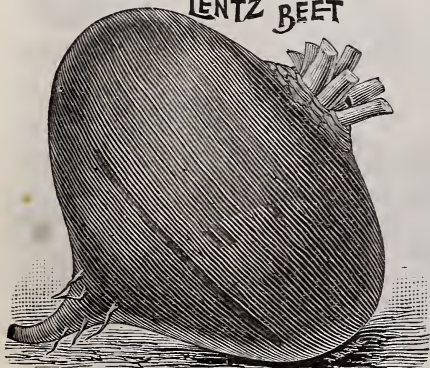
EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP. Here we have the old standby, the turnip-beet, with its dark red color, well known to so many homesteads. It is useless to occupy space in describing it; suffice it to say, it is the best variety for family use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP. Of handsome round shape; the skin is very deep, blood-red in color; the flesh also very dark and exceedingly sweet and tender in quality; the beets grow regularly of good marketable size, not growing over large and coarse as do many sorts of the turnip beet when they have plenty of room. They mature early and have given the very best satisfaction as a bunch bet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

LONG BLOOD RED. An old standard variety, used for table and cattle; resists drought better than any of the other varieties of beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten or twelve ton can be grown to the acre. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c. ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

SWISS CHARD or SILVER BEET. A distinct vegetable, and much superior to the common beets for greens. If sown at the same time, it will be fit to use before them. Later, the plants form broad, flat, beautiful white and wax-like stems, which are very delicious cooked as beets, or pickled. We recommend all our customers to try it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

LENTZ BEET



Edmand's Blood Turnip

BEETS, FOR STOCK AND SUGAR BEETS.

(Special Prices for Large Lots.)

RED TOP SUGAR BEET. It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long-top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

SILESIAN SUGAR. This is the old well known form of sugar beet long raised in this country for feeding, and the variety mainly grown abroad for sugar. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED SUGAR. A variety out of which much sugar has been made abroad—used here for stock feed; skin cream color; flesh white; an average of fifteen tons per acre can be produced. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

WHITE KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR BEET. This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground, and is claimed to yield under average conditions about 16 tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent of sugar. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGOLD WURZEL. A particularly fine stock of Mangold. The roots attain enormous size, smooth and regular in shape. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.



Golden Tankard Mangold Wurzel.

RED GLOBE MANGOLD WURZEL. A large round variety, of excellent quality, productive and a good keeper; color light red, flesh white; better adapted to shallow soil than the long varieties. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

YELLOW GLOBE MANGOLD WURZEL. More delicate than the long red; more easily pulled; seventy tons to the acre not uncommon in England. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGOLD WURZEL. This is undoubtedly one of the most profitable varieties to grow for stock, as it is an enormous cropper, and said to be one of the most nutritious Mangold in cultivation. Color bright yellow. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.



White Klein Wanzleben.

BROCCOLI.

Sow early in spring. Transplant and cultivate the same as cabbage. The Broccoli is similar to the Cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November, and should any plant not be forward enough for use before severe frosts, let them be removed to a light cellar, where they will head during the winter.

LARGE WHITE MAMMOTH.—Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

PURPLE CAPE.—Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

Brussels Sprouts.

Cultivated for the small heads that grow in considerable numbers from the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed in some parts of Europe, but here it has attracted very little attention. Sow in seed bed middle of spring, and transplant and manage as winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.



Brussels Sprouts.

Borecole or Kale.



Tall Green Curled.

DWARF GREEN GERMAN. Sow in autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy, prolific, flavor similar to cabbage. Desirable in every garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

GERMAN DWARF PURPLE. A variety of the preceding, and identical with it, except in color, which is a beautiful deep purple. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy, and is much improved by frost. Two feet high. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.



Dwarf Green German.



All-Head Early Cabbage.

EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES. One of the earliest cabbages, producing well formed conical heads, remarkably large for so early a ripener. Whoever plants it will be amazed in its early maturity, and if he be a market gardener, will be able to place it in market ahead of all competitors. Pkt 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c., lb. \$1.50.

EARLY YORK. This is one of the earliest varieties—deficient, however, in size and without ability to stand the heat of the summer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.25.

EARLY LARGE YORK. This succeeds the Early York, and is more desirable. It is of a large size, about ten days later, more robust, and bears the heat better, and on that account is much esteemed South. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c., lb \$1.25.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. A well known and very popular early variety, in season very close to the Wakefield; heads large, decidedly conical; leaves bright, glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure-heading variety, valuable not only for early use but also for winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c., lb. \$1.50.

TRUE JERSEY WAKEFIELD. This is an admirable sort, and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our seed is true Long Island grown. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH. Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat; it never flaws under the severest sun and it produces very fine large heads after the earliest sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

BARTELDES HIGH GRADE CABBAGE.

1899 CROP.

THE HOLLANDER. See novelties.

ALL-HEAD EARLY CABBAGE. It is the earliest of all large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than Early Summer. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c., lb. \$2.

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS CABBAGE. Produces fair-sized heads in eighty to eighty-five days from sowing of seed. Does not form as large a head as "Earliest Etampes," but is ahead of this variety several days. An important acquisition for the market gardener and those who grow cabbages for early market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.



Fottler's Brunswick.

EARLY SUMMER. This variety is about five days later than the Wakefield, but, being fully double the size, it may be classed as the best Large Early Cabbage; in weight it is equal to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves enable it to be planted nearly as close as the "Wakefield"—about 12 000 to the acre—"Flat Dutch," "Winningstadt," etc., producing no larger heads, can only be grown at the rate of 8,000 to the acre. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

ALL SEASONS. A new Drumhead Cabbage as early and every way as good as Early Summer, but yielding heads from a third to a half as large again. This new cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July, matures a day or two earlier than Early Summer in the fall, so that it will average as early, while the solid heads are from a third to half as large again. As a rule, our earliest cabbages are only good as early cabbages, being too small for late, or too small and too thin to be kept over winter; but the heads of this new cabbage being large and also thick through make it a most excellent variety, either for extreme early, for fall or spring market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Head large, blueish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish-brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.



Premium Late Flat Dutch.

FOTTLER'S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK. This has proved to be a most excellent acclimated second early variety. It is low on the stump, heads solid and compact, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each, and is sure to head. From seed sown in March good sized heads can be marketed in June. A very valuable variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

OUR EXCELSIOR. We recommend this magnificent new variety highly. The Excelsior is a medium early, following the Early Summer in close succession. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Fottler's Brunswick, but much larger. It is not equaled by any medium early cabbage we are acquainted with for sure solid heading, which it must be remembered is the highest recommendation for a cabbage which must mature in the trying heat of summer. Another remarkable feature is that it never cracks. Planted during July, it is an elegant winter variety. Market gardeners will find it an acquisition of decided value. We recommend all to try it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

LATE LARGE DRUMHEAD. This is also a very large fall and winter variety. It is similar in most respects to the preceding, but the heads are more rounded on top; it is also generally longer in stem. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD. This is without doubt the largest variety of the Cabbage family in the world. Under high culture it is compact and hard. Its size is, indeed, mammoth, ranging from that of a half bushel measure to that of a two bushel basket. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. 1b. \$1.50



Early Winningstadt.



Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.

C A B B A G E

SUREHEAD. Produces large, round, flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is the very best cabbage for main crops. It is a uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture, and ordinarily weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. It is very sweet flavored, has scarcely any loose leaves, keeps well, is good for shipping, and is just the variety and quality to suit market gardeners, farmers and all lovers of good cabbage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY. An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers; for family use it is equalled by none. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads. The best of the red cabbages, Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

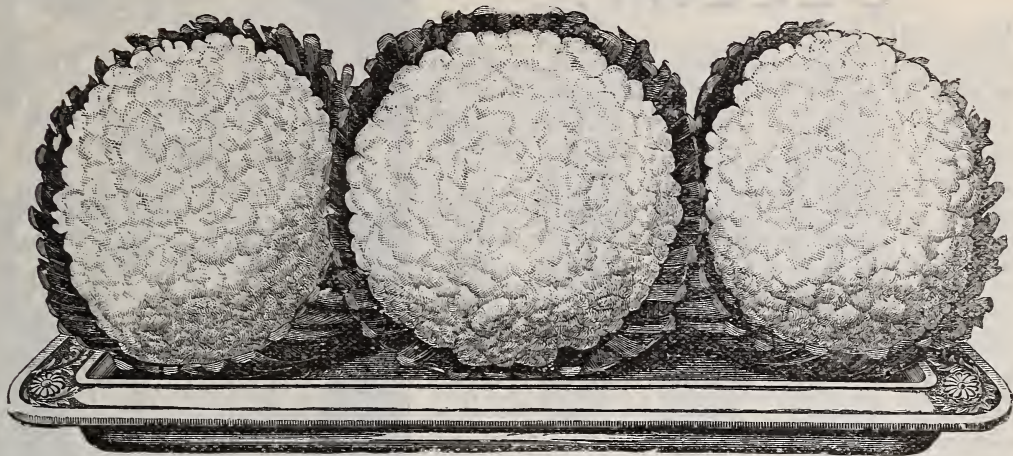
TRY THE
HOLLAND OR DANISH BALLHEAD CABBAGE,

Described among our novelties. It is sure to give satisfaction.



Surehead.

CAULIFLOWER.



Danish Snowball

EARLY PARIS. A most excellent French variety, and the popular early sort in the Paris markets. Heads large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short. Being so early, it must always be a favorite, especially with market gardeners. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$10.

EXTRA EARLY ERFURT. The best in general cultivation for forcing and open ground. Head close, compact and large, measuring from seven to ten inches in diameter. The surface of the flowerhead being so close, they possess the peculiar white, curly character so rarely attained in the climate of the United States. The plants are quite dwarf, and seldom fail to form a good size, symmetrical head or flower. Pkt. 25c., oz. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8, lb. \$30.

DANISH SNOWBALL. This variety, by innumerable trials, has established the claims made for it. The plants are very dwarf. The outer leaves are erect. The inner ones lap over the head so as to completely shade from the sun. We think it equal to the Henderson Snowball and consider it a valuable market variety. Pkt. 25c., oz. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8, lb. \$30.

LE NORMAND'S SHORT STEM. It is of dwarf growth, very early, hardy and stands dry weather. Is considered by the French gardeners to be one of the very best sorts. The curd is very close and uniform, and well protected by leaves, which renders it desirable for early use. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$10.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT. A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, beautifully white, firm and compact, and being well protected by foliage, remain for a long time fit to use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season, to insure their full development. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$10.



1. Early Forcing. 2. Danvers. 3. Long Orange.
4. Chantenay. 5. Ox-Heart. 6. Early Horn.

CARROTS.

EXTRA EARLY SHORT FORCING. An excellent forcing variety, very tender and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

CHANTENAY. One of the most perfect and uniform in shape, smooth, heavy yielder and of fine table qualities. It grows 5 or 6 inches long; is fine in texture and easily dug; the flesh is of a beautiful deep orange, tender, and of excellent flavor. One of the very best for table and market use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

OX-HEART, or GUERANDE. This new French carrot is one of the most valuable of all recent introductions, either for family use or market. It is an intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of three or four inches at the neck, and of most beautiful shape and rich orange color. It is of extra fine quality and very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN. A very early variety. Recommended for the market and family garden. Texture fine, very delicate in flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

ORANGE DANVERS, HALF LONG. A decided acquisition of the Half Long type, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, the best of all for the stock-breeder, and valuable to the market gardener. With this variety the planter secures the largest return to the acre with the least difficulty of harvesting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

HALF LONG SCARLET NANTES. Top medium, finely divided, dark; roots medium, cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core; finest quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

LONG ORANGE. The old stand-by, both for table use and for stock-feeding, for late summer and winter. Fed to milch cows, it increases the flow of rich milk, and imparts to the butter in winter a fresh flavor and golden color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. It will grow to a very large size, on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse; is raised exclusively for stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN. Same as above except in color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

CELERY.

PINK PLUME. See nevelties.

DWARF WHITE. More desirable for the private than market garden, the dwarf character not inducing ready sale. Heart white and crisp. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

GOLDEN HEART. A very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles the Half Dwarf White sorts, except that when blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. It is a most striking and showy variety, for either market or private use. It is entirely solid, of excellent flavor, and keeps well during the winter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

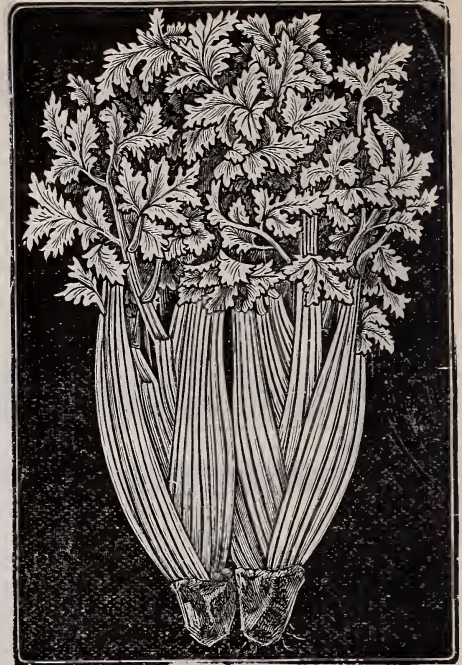
BOSTON MARKET. The most popular sort in the market of Boston, and the only one planted by the market gardeners of that vicinity. It forms a cluster of heads, instead of a single large one, and is remarkably tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

WHITE PLUME. This new celery is valued because, naturally, the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and hearts are white, by simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is complete. It is ornamental, tender, crisp, and of good flavor, and very early. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. The plant is of beautiful appearance, of close habit, compact growth and straight, vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle, and of delicate flavor, surpassed by no other variety, while it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

GIANT PASCAL. This is a green leaved variety. It blanches very quickly after earthing up, when it is of a beautiful yellowish-white color, very solid and crisp, and of a nutty flavor, which cannot be equaled by any other sort. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Under high culture this variety will give the best satisfaction. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

LARGE WHITE SOLID. The most imposing of all varieties, though not as delicate as dwarfier sorts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.



White Plume.



Golden Self-blanching. Golden Heart. Giant Pascal. Dwarf White. Boston Market.

HALF DWARF. When blanched it is of a yellowish-white, making it very ornamental for the table; is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in weight of bunch grown under the same conditions. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED. Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip shaped, very smooth, tender, and marrow-like. The roots are cooked and sliced, used with vinegar they make an excellent salad. They are used for seasoning meats and to flavor soups. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

CORN SALAD.

BROAD LEAVED. Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills; cover slightly first of autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible, even when deep snow prevails. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

COLLARDS.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN or CREOLE. This is the variety so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves their quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



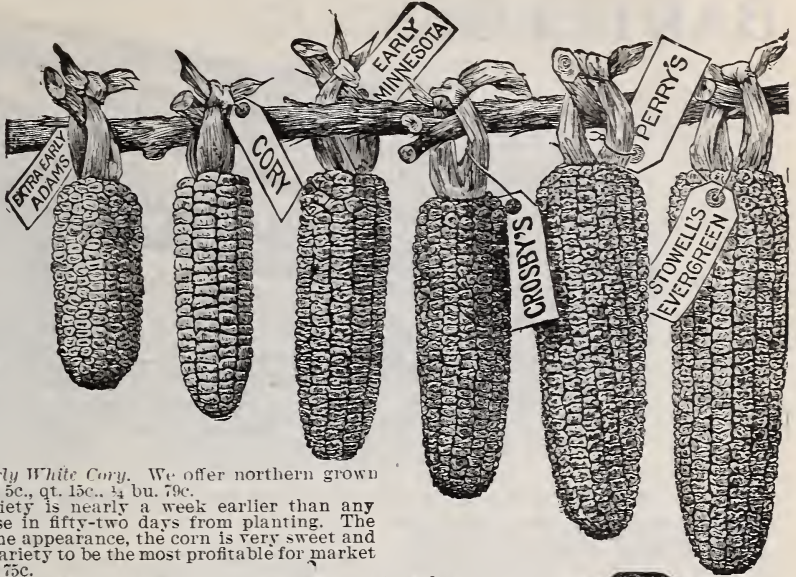
Corn Salad.



Collards.

BARTELDES SWEET CORN.

SWEET OR . . .
. . . SUGAR.



(Postage 15c. per quart extra.)

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. See novelties.

WHITE COB CORY. Selected for white cob and white kernel from the original and earliest. For a strictly early for first market and home use, you can't be far wrong with *Early White Cory*. We offer northern grown extra early matured seed. Pkt. 5c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

THE CORY. This new variety is nearly a week earlier than any others. It matures for table use in fifty-two days from planting. The ears are of fair size and handsome appearance, the corn is very sweet and of fine quality; we believe this variety to be the most profitable for market gardens. Pkt. 5c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. One of the earliest, maturing for table in sixty days after germination. Height of stalk, three feet; not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition, so very early in the season. Of weak habit, requiring good cultivation and land of high fertility. Pkt. 5c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

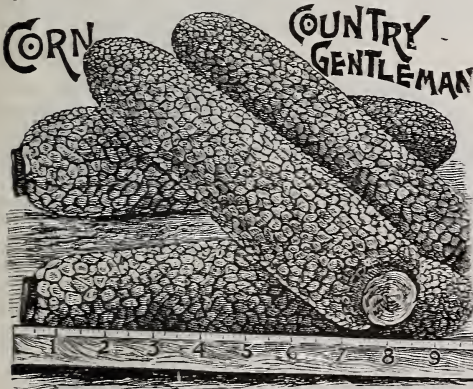
EARLY MINNESOTA. This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures so early but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long, and pointed. Pkt. 5c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

PERRY'S HYBRID. A very fine early variety, full as early as the Minnesota, and ears much larger, each containing twelve to fourteen rows of kernels, well filled to the end. The grains are very large and pure white, but the cob is red. Pkt. 5c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

CROSBY'S EARLY. Most excellent variety, and remarkably early. Ears of large size, medium length, sweet, rich and delicate. Pkt. 5c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remain for a long time in an edible condition. This variety, with one or two of the early varieties for a succession, is necessary to every garden. Pkt. 5c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

MAMMOTH EVERGREEN. This produces the largest ears of any sweet corn, a single ear sometimes weighing as much as two or three pounds; quality very sweet and luscious. It ripens a little later than the Evergreen, and the cobs are large; the kernels being flatter, not horse-tooth shaped. Pkt. 5c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.



EGYPTIAN. This is the best of the large varieties of sweet corn. It is of vigorous habit, the stalks averaging about seven feet in height. Ears large, having from twelve to fifteen rows of kernels of good size, and very productive. It is very sweet and tender, and of delicious flavor, surpassing all others. Invaluable for canning. Pkt. 5c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the great merit of the "Country Gentleman" corn is its

delicious quality; it is, without doubt, the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corn, and at the same time with ears of good size. Pkt. 5c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

BLACK MEXICAN. The sweetest and most desirable for family use. When dry the kernels are black. The corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white and is not equaled in tenderness by any other sort. Pkt. 5c., qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.



White Cory.

TRY A PATCH OF THE

Brazilian, or Stooling Flour Corn,

Described on next page, for roasting ears, and you will not be disappointed.

BARTELDES

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SELECTED SEED. (Postage 15c per quart extra.) Prices subject to fluctuation.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER. See novelties.

IOWA SILVER MINE. See novelties.

KING OF THE EARLIEST (85 days). The earliest Dent variety, ripening in 85 days, and can be grown as far north as any other variety of Dent or Flint corn. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears short, twelve to sixteen rowed, well filled. Grain long, yellow, making an extra quality of meal. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

FORSYTHE'S FAVORITE (95 days). Widely advertised as the most prolific white corn grown. It is a medium early variety; has yielded over 100 bushels to the acre; the ears are very large, grain deep and pure white. Have grown it for several years; it does well and can recommend it highly. Qt. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH (90 days). This variety has smaller ears than late kinds, but is valuable to grow, as it matures earlier. Planted as late as July 4th, it has fully matured by October 1st. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows, grown eight to ten inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow six to eight feet in height, producing one or two good ears. Our seed of this variety has been grown for us with special care, from the original stock. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

IMPROVED LEAMING (90 days). This is one of the earliest yellow Dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, productiveness, and quality. It is extra early, and not a hard flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome, with deep large grains; orange yellow color and red cob. Stalks medium size, tapering gradually, generally producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easy. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL (100 days). The stock is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact, and heavy. Two grains will more than span the cob. The cob is small. By a test, seventy ears weighed eighty-seven and one-half pounds, of which the cobs alone weighed only seven pounds. It makes a superior quality of corn meal, and grades No. 1 white in any market. It matures early. We commend it highly. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

EARLY MASTODON (100 days). This new variety has the largest ear and largest grain of any early dent corn. It grows strong, rank, quick, and makes the finest shelled corn of all, being purely dent of two shades of white and yellow. Can be grown with equal success in all sections. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

HICKORY KING (110 days). This new corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn. It yields greater, and is unquestionably the most productive white field corn. Stalks bear two good ears each, and occasionally three; it never has barren stalks, no matter how thin the soil, and both ends of the ear are filled full out. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It both shells and shucks easily, and will make more shelled corn to a given bulk or ears than any other variety. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

WHITE KANSAS KING (110 days). This new variety is the result of careful breeding of Champion White Pearl to Hickory King. It has medium high and very strong stalk and stands heavy winds and storms without being blown down. The ears set on heavy stems. It bears generally two ears to the stalk, and had some with as many as four to the stalk. The grains are long shaped like Champion White Pearl and the cob is small like Hickory King. The ears weigh heavy, averaging nearly one pound each and have ten to fourteen rows. This corn husks easy. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

ECLIPSE (90 days). 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 and will mature in 90 days. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

RILEY'S FAVORITE (95 days). The grains are larger, deeper and softer than the Leaming; cob very small, ten to twenty rows to the ear. Stalks eight to ten feet high, producing generally two good ears from eight to ten inches long. Husks and shells very easy. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

GOLDEN BEAUTY (110 days). The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size, and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear, and in every respect present as perfect a type as could be possible to have. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in 100 to 110 days from planting and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

IOWA GOLD MINE (90 days). It is early, ripening in about 100 days, ears are of good size and symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow; grain is very deep; cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

BRAZILIAN, or STOOILING FLOUR CORN. This corn stooks like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks, each stalk bearing two or three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder than common corn, and more bushels in shelled corn, containing a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, yields a finer flour that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as good as those made of wheat flour, also used largely for roasting ears. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Two quarts will plant one acre. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.50.

POP CORN

OR

PARCHING.

(Postage 15c. per qt. extra.)

WHITE PEARL. Our common market variety. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c.

WHITE RICE. A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed, and resembling rice; color white; very prolific. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN. The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c.

CUCUMBERS.



Japanese Climbing.

SIBERIAN. Absolutely the earliest cucumber grown. Cucumbers five inches long, grown in open ground from the seed in fifty-five days. It is also a splendid free-bearing variety, and for early forcing purposes, or for slicing, it is the most valuable addition every made. Try it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY SHORT GREEN. Excellent variety for table use, being tender and well flavored, hard, green pickles; comes into use a few days after the Early Cluster. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

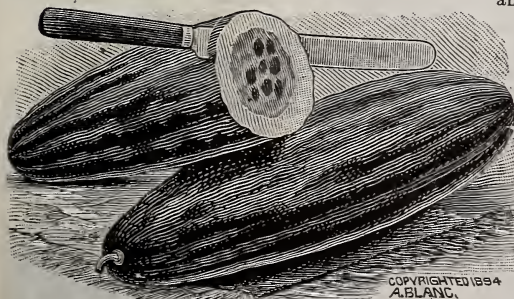
EARLY WHITE SPINE. This, a favorite market variety, belonging to the short-growing section, producing fruit of medium size, from six to eight inches in length, and two to three inches in diameter. It is a handsome fruit, deep green, flesh crisp and of fine flavor. Largely grown for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY FRAME. Productive, of growth vigorous, early, fruits medium size and straight. Popular for both table use and pickling. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

CHICAGO, or WESTERFIELD PICKLING. Very popular with Chicago market gardeners, and extensively grown in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with very large and prominent spines, color deep green. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Everbearing Cucumber.



Cool and Crisp.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE. See novelties.

PARISIAN PICKLES. See novelties.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. While all cucumbers are running vines, this variety is much more climbing in its habit. It quickly climbs on poles or trellises same as the Pole Lima Bean. It is entirely distinct. Quality is splendid. Well adapted for pickling as well as for slicing for salads. The great advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole or a fence will be apparent to all. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

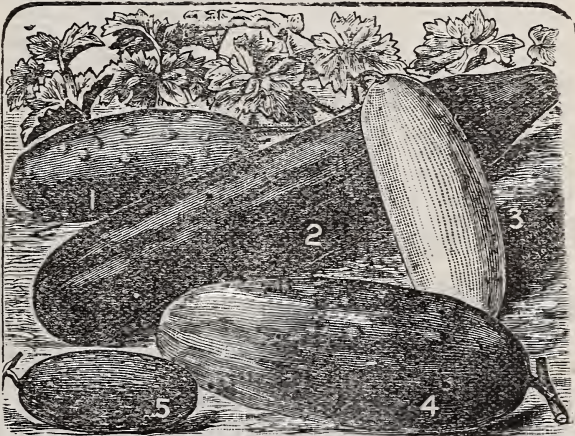
COOL AND CRISP. The peculiar feature of this variety is the knobs or protuberances, upon which the spines are placed, are very prominent, giving an attractive appearance. This variety is the earliest and most prolific of all pickling cucumbers, will become a standard sort. Dark green, almost black. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

WHITE WONDER. The cucumbers are thickly set throughout the length of the vine, uniform in color, shape and size. They average about 8 inches long by 2 to 2½ inches through; skin is thin, but tough, and the pearly white flesh is exquisitely fine in quality, quite brittle, remains solid for a long time. Ivory white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

NEW EVERBEARING. It is of small size, very early, enormously productive and valuable as a green pickler. The peculiar merit of this novelty is that the vine continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all other sorts. The one vine exhibits at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth, the small ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color and just the size for pickling. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY RUSSIAN. One of the earliest in cultivation; resembles the Early Frame, but is samiler and shorter, being only four inches long. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY CLUSTER. A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruits in clusters near the root of the plant. Its usual length is about five inches; skin prickly; flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



1. Early Frame. 2. Long Green. 3. White Wonder. 4. White Spine. 5. Chicago Pickling.

SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLES. A very short variety of the "Frame" type, an abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles, for which it is used extensively in New York state. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

BOSTON PICKLING. A distinctive variety which has obtained a great degree of popularity in Boston markets as a pickle. Medium long, a great producer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

TAILBY'S HYBRID. A cross of the Early White Spine on an English frame variety. Retaining the hardness of the former, it gains from the latter increased size, fine flavor, smooth beauty, and prolificness. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN. This new variety is excellent as a pickle sort, and for forcing purposes there is no better variety. It is very productive, of medium size, and always straight and smooth. Color dark green, flesh crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit long and slim, not surpassed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

GIANT PERA. Variety remarkable for its great size, often attaining a length of eighteen inches and ten inches in circumference. Notwithstanding this immense size, their quality is excellent. They are fit to eat at all stages of their growth, even when full grown, and are free from the green cucumber taste. We know every purchaser of this seed will be immensely pleased. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN. This variety, used exclusively for pickling, is a species distinct from the common cucumber. It is very small, length from two to three inches, a strong growing sort, and should be planted five feet apart. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

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A. BLANC.



Water Cress.

CRESS or PEPPER-GRASS.

Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills, on a smooth surface, at short intervals throughout the season. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.



Cress or Pepper-Grass.

CRESS—TRUE WATER.

Is quite distinct from the common, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., ¼ lb. \$1, lb. \$4.

GOURDS. (See among flower seeds.)

CHICORY.

LARGE ROOTED. A hardy plant, introduced from and much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee; large quantities of the prepared root are exported to this country. May be used to good advantage and pay a large profit, as its culture is simple. In the fall the roots require to be taken up and cut into small pieces, and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used for drying apples. When required for use, it should be roasted and ground like coffee. Requires similar treatment to carrots. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

CHIVES.

The chives are small and not very important members of the onion tribe, quite hardy everywhere. The leaves are slender and appear very early in the spring, and may be shorn several times during the season. They are propagated by divisions of the root. The chives make the very best border for beds in the vegetable garden, and are not only ornamental, bearing pink flowers and a mass of green leaves, but equal the onion for flavoring soups and salads. Bulbs 25c. per bunch, post paid.

EGG PLANT.

PEARL WHITE & LOUISIANA PURPLE. See novelties. **EARLY LONG PURPLE.** This is the earliest variety; very hardy and productive. Fruit long and of superior quality; good for general culture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., ¼ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50. **N. Y. IMPROVED ROUND PURPLE.** Used both for private and market garden. The most imposing variety, productive, vigorous, good in quality; popular everywhere. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.



New York Improved Round Purple.

KOHL-RABI, Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.

Kohl-rabi has been grown for several seasons at the Agricultural College farm at Manhattan, Kansas, for stock feed, with good success. They are planted and treated as cabbage, and after plants are properly started withstand the severest drought and yield big crops. The two Giant varieties are best for stock feed; they are better feed than Mangolds and sugar beets.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The earliest and best for forcing; very tender; excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. Same as above, only differs in color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

LARGE WHITE GIANT. A good sort for summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

LARGE PURPLE GIANT. Differs from preceding only in color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb., 60c., lb. \$2.



Vienna Kohl-Rabi.

HORSE-RADISH. Horse-Radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the roots. *Culture.*—Mark off rows 2½ feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in the rows, vertically, the small end down, and the top one to three inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. Small roots, 20c. per dozen, postpaid. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, 75c. per 100.



Horse-radish.

GARLIC.

The Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring six to eight inches apart, and in August the tops will die, when the bulbs are ready to gather. They do best in light, rich soil. Per lb. 30c.



Garlic.

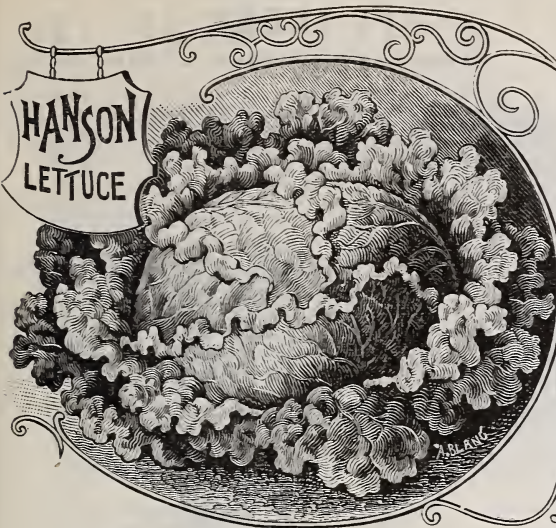
ENDIVE.

GREEN CURLED. A desirable salad, when bleached by exclusion from the sun. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 5c., lb. 80c.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN. A large summer variety; very productive, and one of the best. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



Endive.



LETTUCE.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. See novelties.

BIG BOSTON. See novelties.

BARTELDES DENVER MARKET. It is an early variety of Head Lettuce either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the "Hanson," but is more oblong.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. The leaves of this variety are very large and form a compact mass, rather than a distinct head. They have the quality of not wilting quickly and being of a light green color, the variety is much liked by market gardeners for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

GRAND RAPIDS. Leaves medium size, of light yellowish green color, much crimped and frilled, thin, but of very upright growth; crisp, tender and of good quality. Owing to its upright habit it may be planted very closely. It is of extremely rapid growth; very little liable to rot; will stand without spoiling a week to ten days after it is fit to cut, and retains its freshness a long time after cutting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



Prize Head.

**EARLY CURLED SI-
LESIAN.** A cutting variety. The first to produce edible leaves. It does not head, but affords crisp, good flavored salad long before the cabbage varieties have commenced to head. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

HANSON. The heads are of very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves; heads weigh two and a half to three pounds, and measure about one and a half feet in diameter. Color, green out-



Silver Ball.

side and white within; free from any bitter or unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superiors for family use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

EARLY 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 hard. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. One of the best early sorts for market or family use. All the leaves tend to produce a large, loose head. Leaves beautifully crimped, dark green, very tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

EARLY TENNIS BALL. The best variety of head or cabbage lettuce for growing under glass. Very hardy. Leaves thick, crisp and tender, forming under glass a compact head, but apt, unless planted very early, to be loose and open in the air. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

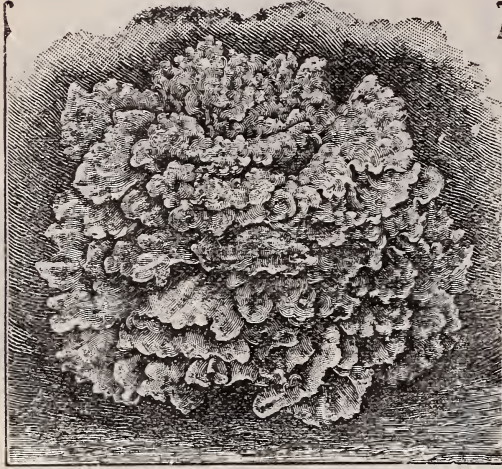


Barteldes Denver Market.

EARLY CABBAGE, or DUTCH BUTTER-HEAD. Produces fine, greenish-white, large heads of extra quality, remarkably tender and crisp, sure to head; of quick growth. It is one of the best for forcing, and also for summer use, as it is slow to shoot to seed and resists heat well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

SILVER BALL. This lettuce produces a beautiful head, very firm, solid, and compact, with handsomely curled leaves. The head is of an attractive silvery white color, very rich, buttery, and most delicious flavor. It comes early and stands a long while before running to seed. A most excellent variety, both for early spring and summer use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

LETTUCE.



Grand Rapids.

GOLDEN STONEHEAD. A new variety imported from Germany, a second early, producing large, solid head; quality first class. We raised it here last season, and recommend it highly. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

NEW YORK MARKET. Heads almost as solid as an early summer cabbage, which in general form it somewhat resembles. It branches itself naturally, is crisp, tender and of excellent flavor, and entirely free from bitterness. The color on the outside is distinct in shade from any other lettuce, and may be described as a clear, deep apple green. On the inside, yellowish-white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

PARIS WHITE COS. Cos Lettuces have come into favor, and rightly so for their crisp and tender leaves are delicate and refreshing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

MUSTARD.



Giant Curled Mustard.

OSTRICH PLUME. See novelties.

WHITE AND BROWN. Both varieties are sown like cress, and used as it is, as a small salad. The seed of the white has proved useful in dyspepsia. From the seed of the brown is manufactured the condiment in daily use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

GIANT CURLED. Highly estimated for salads, particularly in the South. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary white mustard; flavor sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

LEEK.

LARGE LONDON, SCOTCH, or FLAG. This Leek is reported more delicate than the onion for soup, etc. Sow in seed-bed middle of spring. When the plants are three or four inches high, transplant them into rows wide enough apart to admit the hoe between them. With good culture they may be grown five or six inches in circumference. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.



MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Mushrooms may be cultivated much easier than is generally supposed. They may be grown in a cellar or shed, or in beds prepared in the open air, in the same manner as hot-beds. Take fresh horse manure, shake it well apart, and lay it into a heap to ferment. Turn and mix it well every three or four days, by shaking together the outside of the heap, which is cold, and the inside, which is hot, so that every part of it may be equally fermented and deprived of its noxious quality. When the dung is in a fit state to be made into a dry spot for a foundation, mark out the bed which should be four feet wide, and as long as you choose to make it. In making the bed, mix the dung well together, beating it down with the fork until eighteen or twenty inches thick. In this state it may remain until the temperature is about 74 degrees. Divide the large cakes of spawn into small lumps, plant two inches below the surface, six inches apart, cover with two inches of fine, light soil and press down evenly and protect from heavy rains. The mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks, according to the season. After the bed has been spawned, do not water unless quite dry; use lukewarm water only. Lb. 25c.



OKRA or GOMBO.

The young, green seed-pods of this plant are used in soups, or stewed and served like asparagus. The young pods can also be dried for winter use.

DWARF. Prolific, early, long-podded and productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

TALL. Height five feet. Plant in rows of three feet and let two plants stand to the foot. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

WHITE VELVET. It is very distinct in appearance, and unlike other varieties, the pods are not ridged, but are perfectly round and smooth, and of an attractive white velvet appearance; and of superior flavor and tenderness. The plants are comparatively dwarf and of compact branching growth; the pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c. lb. 60c.

MUSKMELONS.

Much of the melon seed offered throughout the country, is the product of immature and deformed melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been marketed. We do not sell any but the choicest seed.



1. Early Hackensack. 2. Bay View. 3. Netted Nutmeg.
4. Cassaba. 5. Citron.

MONTREAL MARKET. This fruit is nearly round, flattened at the ends deeply and very regularly ribbed; skin green, deeply netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green-melting, and of a delicious flavor. They are very regular in shape, and uniformly grown to a very large size. To all who desire to raise the handsomest possible melons for exhibition, or extra large fine melons for market, we highly recommend the Montreal Market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

BANANA. An entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit. Skin creamy white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep-salmon color, thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EMERALD GEM. This is a new variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin, white ribbed, is perfectly smooth and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh is thick and of a suffuse salmon color, and ripens to their green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

DELMONICO MUSKMELON. This melon has given great satisfaction wherever tried. It is an oval melon of large size and deeply netted. The flesh is an orange color of the same fine quality as the Emerald Gem. All lovers of good cantaloupes should try this variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

PRINCESS. Its shape is nearly round, with heavily netted dark-green skin; the flesh is of a deep salmon-color, and in flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. They ripen early and grow to good size, frequently weighing eight to ten pounds each. This is a grand new variety which it will pay you to try. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Hackensack.

When it first ripens it is quite hard, and has very little flavor, but soon they become mellow and sweet, and have a rich flavor. For sweet pickles, pies, or preserving, they are superb. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

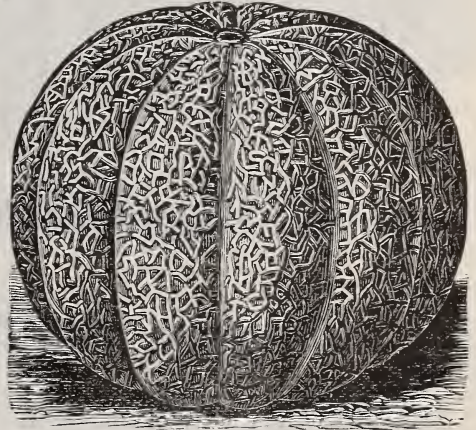
THE ROCKY FORD. See novelties.

PINE APPLE. Vines medium, very productive and hardy. Fruit oval, tapering to stem, medium sized, light ribs and dark green at first, but becoming covered with shallow gray netting. Flesh green, very thick, soft, delicate and exceedingly sweet and high flavored. One of the best of all the melons for home use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

SURPRISE. This new melon has a thin, cream-colored skin, and thick, salmon-colored flesh. It is early, very productive, and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

THE HACKENSACK. The most popular variety of muskmelon grown for market by gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It attains a large size, is round in shape, flattened at the ends; it is of most delicate flavor, and wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

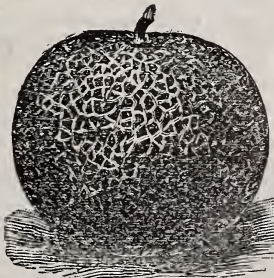
EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. By careful selection and improvement carried on for some years, this strain has been so developed that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Osage.

OSAGE. The great popularity which this new melon has attained is due mainly to its peculiar luscious, spicy flavor and its perfect shipping qualities. The skin is very thin, of a dark green color, and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, sweet and delicious to the rind. It is also very productive. It is a remarkable keeper, and will stand shipping better than any melon we ever saw. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

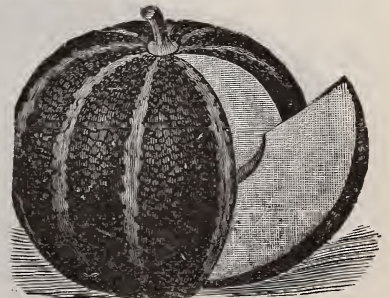
GREEN FLESHED OSAGE. It is superior to any other green fleshed melon now known. It partakes of the many characteristics of our special yellow-fleshed Osage above described, but is more netted, while its flesh is a beautiful pea-green and of most delicious quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Banquet.

MILLER'S CREAM. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, very sweet and melting in quality, and is so very thick that the melon is almost solid—the seed cavity being remarkably small. The rind is very thin, slightly sutured and but little netted. The vine is a strong grower and very productive, covering the ground with fruit. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

PEACH MELON. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval-shaped, and of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russeted.



Emerald Gem.

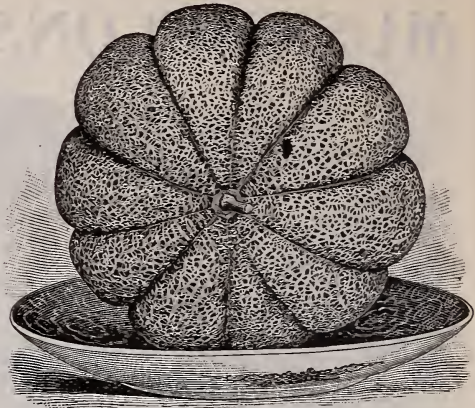
MUSK MELONS.

GRAND RAPIDS. The earliest large muskmelon. A new, extra early yellow-fleshed sort of handsome shape. It is a most profitable sort to the gardeners on account of its size, attractive appearance, and its *extreme earliness*. Its flavor is not as good as that of the Osage, Chicago Market or other standard melons, but it is ready for market before any other large melon can be picked, and that fact insures its ready sales. It is undoubtedly a "money maker," and every melon grower should try them. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



Grand Rapids.

THE BANQUET. A new medium sized melon very flat at both ends, and more beautifully knotted than any other variety. In quality it is unequalled, the flesh uniformly deep, color dark rich salmon. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful and luscious melons and will produce more edible melons to a given area than any other variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Pine Apple.

NETTED NUTMEG. We consider this the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EXTRA EARLY CITRON. A decided acquisition among cantaloupes. Earlier than any other; large, showy, and of fine flavor. A variety which for its early maturity will be found profitable by all market gardeners, and desirable also in the private garden till others come into condition. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

CASSABA, or LARGE PERSIAN. Long, oval-shaped; skin very thin and delicate; flesh extremely tender, rich and sweet, and flows copiously with a cool juice, which renders them very grateful. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

BAY VIEW. A large, prolific, and fine flavored, green-fleshed melon. It is larger than the Cassaba, but not quite so pointed at the ends. A very showy variety, and of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

WATER MELONS.

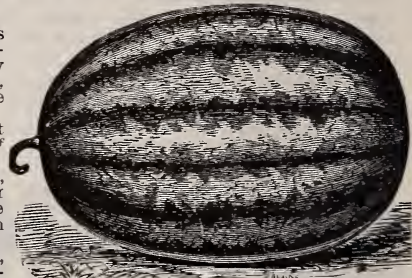
ROCKY FORD. See novelties.

SWEETHEART. A new melon of excellent quality, and one that is sure to become a popular and standard variety. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Rind thin, but firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid, very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

COLE'S EARLY. It is the finest every day melon for the amateur that we have ever seen; a sure cropper, and extremely delicate in texture of flesh, which is of a dark red color; the rind is thin, and the quality of the flesh is sustained clear to the rind. It is, however, exceedingly brittle, hence not desirable for shipping purposes, but, possessing all the other most desirable features, we can highly recommend it for home use. The melons are of medium size, nearly round in shape; green, striped with lighter shades. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

KENTUCKY WONDER. In shape it is oblong; skin dark green, marbled in stripes of light green; flesh a beautiful scarlet color, crisp, tender, rich and sugary flavor, always firm, and never mealy. Attains an average weight of forty or sixty pounds. Not a mammoth variety, but a real good old-fashioned Kentucky melon, that has few equals in quality. Pkt. 5c., oz., 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

MOUNTAIN SPROUT. An early, long striped melon; well suited for shipping to distant markets. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.



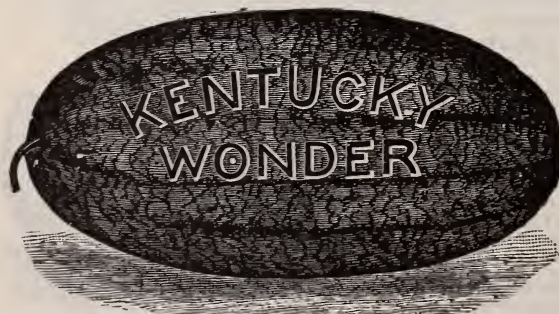
Cuban Queen.

CUBAN QUEEN. A large, symmetrical, and solid variety, rind very thin and strong, ripens to the very centre, skin striped with dark and light green. Vines strong, healthy, and of vigorous growth, very heavy cropper, flesh bright red, tender and melting, luscious, crisp, and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper, and bears transit well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A very early variety; medium and uniform size, and of beautiful form. One of the best croppers we know of. The skin is smooth, with uniform, narrow, white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, very sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

ORANGE. A variety in which the rind can be separated from the flesh as in case of an orange; it forms an effective table decoration. The flesh is high colored, and the flavor good. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

DUKE JONES. One of the largest and most productive melons. A melon of fine appearance, large, round, solid meat and of fine flavor and a heavy yielder, and early. It is a very good shipper and suitable for the home garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20., lb. 60c.



WATER MELONS.



MOUNTAIN SWEET. An old standard variety; size large, flavor good, rind thin, dark in color; best for garden culture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

ICE CREAM or PEERLESS. The best of all watermelons; solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unequaled in good qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

ICING or ICE RIND. The best of all watermelons; solid, always of good flavor; rind very thin. Unequaled in all good qualities. There are two types of Icing—one dark skinned, the other light skinned; the shape, size and flavor are the same. The light may be a few days later. In ordering, please state which kind you prefer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

BLACK SPANISH. Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds. It is not so large as some of the other sorts, but has a very thin rind, and a rich, sugary flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

GYPSY or RATTLESNAKE. The largest of all the varieties of watermelons, long, smooth, distinctly striped with light mottled and wavy, dark green, regular stripes. Flesh bright scarlet and very sugary. Thin-skinned, but bears carriage well, which, together with its large size, will make it an exceedingly popular late market variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

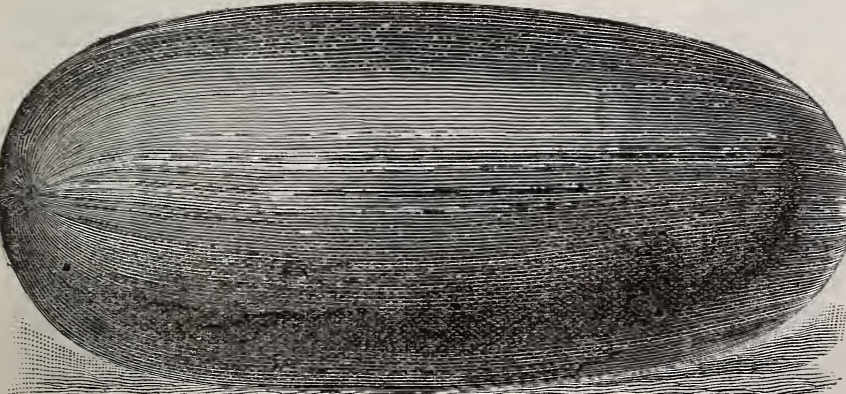
KOLB'S GEM. Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and very light green in sharp contrast, which gives it a bright and attractive appearance. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an inch of the rind; always solid, very firm, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. An excellent keeper. All who have grown it agree in pronouncing it one of the largest, most productive, best keeping and shipping melons ever grown. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

JONES' 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., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA. A much better table variety than the Kolb Gem, though not so good a shipper, owing to the exceeding thinness and tenderness of the rind. In form the melons are an oblong-oval, bearing identifications somewhat like the musk melon. The vines are exceedingly prolific, yielding a much larger crop last season than any other variety planted. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. Oblong in shape, growing to very large size, rind dark, with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

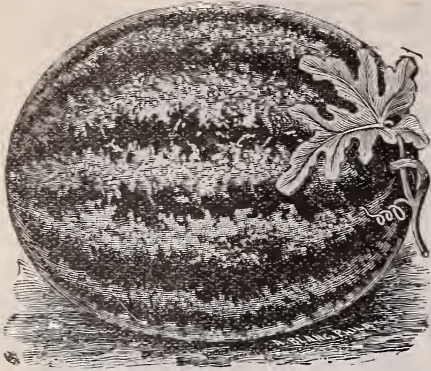
HUNGARIAN HONEY. A new variety brought from Hungary a few years since. They grow round as a cannon ball, very uniform in size and weight, running from ten to twelve pounds. The outside skin is dark green, rind very thin, flesh red and usually sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



GRAY MONARCH. The skin is a mottled gray color, shape long. Flesh bright crimson, and of sweet, delicious flavor. One of the most productive varieties known, and destined to become a popular variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 60c.

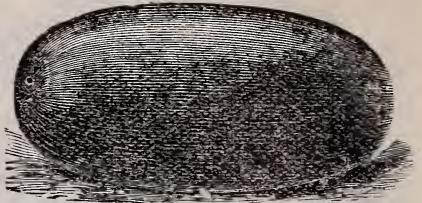
RUBY GOLD. Shape long, often two feet or more. Flesh solid, pure golden yellow, variegated with streaks and layers of bright pink. In quality it has a sweetness and lusciousness no other melon possesses, being tender and melts in the mouth like ice cream, without a particle of core or stringy substance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

WATER MELONS.



Kolb's Gem.

DIXIE. This new and desirable variety of southern origin is a cross between the Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and long keeping qualities of the former combined with the great productiveness, high flavor and freedom from stringiness of the latter. Color of the skin dark green striped with a lighter shade, making it very attractive; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet; ripens closely to the rind; is of the best quality and free from all toughness and stringiness so objectionable a feature of many shipping melons, Pbt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c lb. 60c.



Golden Honey.

We are the largest growers of Melon Seed in the West; grow several carloads annually. Buy your Melon Seed from headquarters. Will make special prices on large lots.

KANSAS STOCK.

This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, western Kansas and eastern Colorado. It belongs to the citrons and can be used only for preserves or stock food. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as sixty or seventy pounds. The flesh is firm and solid, with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter, and can be fed to stock same as turnips and beets. They grow on any kind of soil, and in dry seasons and climates. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



1. Florida Favorite. 2. Ruby Gold. 3. Black Spanish. 4. Mammoth Ironclad. 5. Citron.

SEMINOLE.

It is extra early, enormously productive, extra large and of most delicious flavor. It is of two distinct colors, gray and light green. The color gray predominates, about one-fourth of the melons being of the light green color. Melons of both colors are found on the same vine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

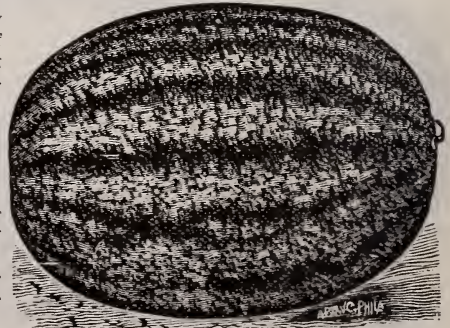
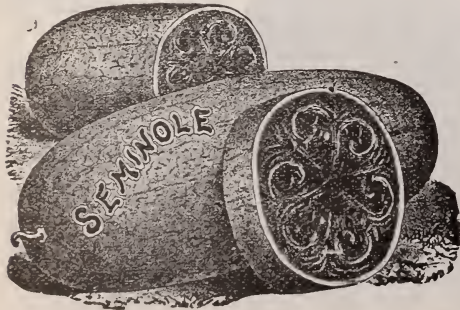
CITRON.

For preserving; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

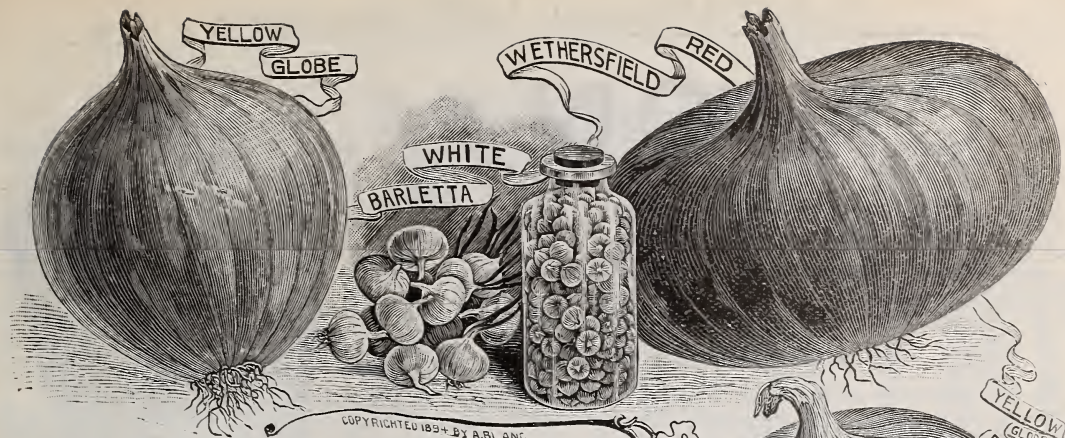
BLACK DIAMOND. See novelties.

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD. This variety is one of the largest melons grown. It resembles in color the striped Gypsy, but grows larger. The flesh is of a beautiful red color and of a fine sugary flavor; it is very firm and solid, and bears shipping well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

NEW GOLDEN HONEY. The flesh is of a deep rich yellow color, and in delicious sweetness and rare quality reminds one of honey, being without exception the sweetest melon we ever raised. Every melon is juicy melting and delicious. It is among the earliest of water melons. Pkt. 5c., oz., 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Dixie.



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ONIONS.

We make a specialty of onion seed, and handle it extensively. We grow a large portion of our seeds ourselves and have them grown by experienced growers under our supervision. We are the largest growers of onion-sets in the west, and all onion seed unsold at end of season is sown for sets, thus enabling us to offer customers nothing but *fresh seed* every year. Our seed is grown from choice selected bulbs and can be relied on. Will make special prices to gardeners or others using large quantities of seed.

BROWN AUSTRALIAN. See novelties.
RED AND WHITE BERMUDA. See novelties.
EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. It is fully two or three weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety in cultivation. They are of a pure paper white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from one inch to one and a half inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

EARLY WHITE QUEEN. Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small, flat, beautifully white, and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of its growth. Sown in February it will produce onions one or two inches in diameter early in summer. Sown in July they will be ready to pull late in autumn, will keep sound for one year, retaining to the last their most exquisite flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT. This variety ripens about ten days earlier than the large Wethersfield and is rather smaller in size, but close grained and heavy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. A large globe-shaped onion, with small neck, rich red color, a splendid keeper and of extra fine quality. It matures a few days later than the Red Wethersfield. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The old standard sort; best for main crop. Large, deep red, thick, nearly round, fine grained, pleasant flavored and productive. It ripens in September and keeps well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. A very excellent variety of globular shaped; flesh white and mild flavor, skin brownish yellow. It is very productive and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS. Same as above, only different in shape. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

OREGON YELLOW DANVERS. It is a cross between the flat and the globe, one of the best keepers for our western climate. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

SILVER SKIN. Sometimes known as the White Portugal. A mild, pleasant flavored variety; admirable for family use; not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

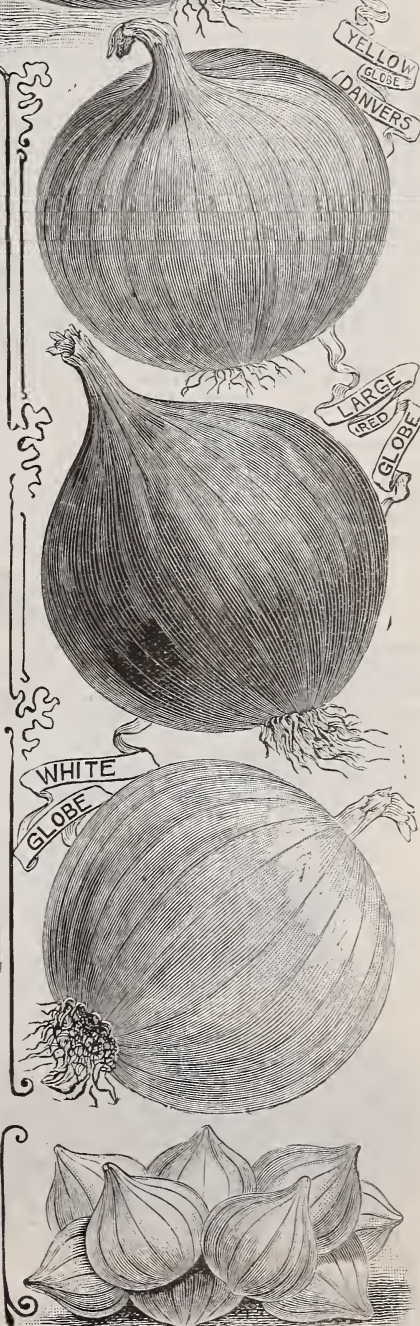
WHITE GLOBE. Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniform globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine-grained and of fine flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.25.

GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLL. A large, beautiful, pure white, flat onion of mild and excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portugal; but to attain their full size the plants should be started very early in a hot-bed and set out in rich soil. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

EL PASO. A new variety from Mexico. It grows there to a diameter of six inches, weighing two-thirds of a pound, flavored very mildly. Our seed of this variety comes direct from Mexico, bought from farmers and ranchmen. Skin of the onion generally white, but sometimes mixed with red and yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. We have imported seed of this truly mammoth variety direct from the originator in Italy. It is of attractive shape, with silvery white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable, mild flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties, frequently measuring twenty inches in circumference and weighing three to four pounds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

PRIZETAKER. This new and handsome variety is a splendid type of the celebrated Spanish fancy onions, which are annually imported into the United States from Spain and sold by confectioners and fruiterers in our large cities at from twenty-five to fifty cents each, and even higher. The onions grown here quite rival the imported ones in great beauty and enormous size, weighing in many cases from three to three and three-fourths pounds each. The outside skin is of a rich yellow color, while the flesh is white, and so sweet, mild and tender that they can be eaten like an apple. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.



ONION SETS.

(Postage 10c. per quart extra.)

PRICES SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATION.

We are headquarters for onion sets. Have grown them for years and know how to raise, cure and keep them. Our crop this year amounts to between sixteen and twenty thousand bushels. Standard weight for top sets is twenty-eight pounds, for bottom sets thirty-two pounds, to the bushel. Prices given are subject to market fluctuation. When you want to buy large quantities ask for market prices and will give them promptly and cheerfully.

TOP, or BUTTON. Produces no seed, but instead a number of small bulbs or onions about the size of an acorn, and on the top of the stalk. These little bulbs are used instead of seed, and will produce a large onion, maturing much earlier than from seed. The large onion produces the top onion, and the little top onion produces the larger onion. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

RED BOTTOM. Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the Large Red Wethersfield variety, and thinning out; they mature under this method when about half an inch through. They are then used precisely as top onions are; set them out in the spring, instead of sowing the seed. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

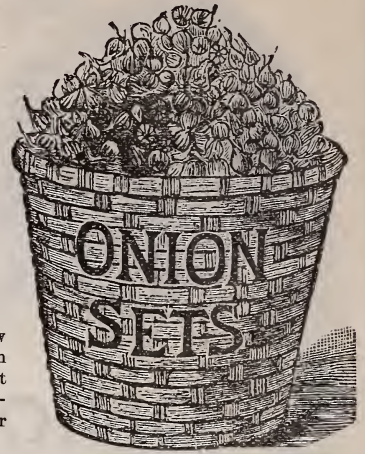
YELLOW BOTTOM. Identical with the preceding, except in color. They are used in the same manner, and are produced from the black seed of the Yellow Danvers variety. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

WHITE BOTTOM. The seed of the White Silver Skin or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white sets. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

WINTER TOP or BUTTON. This variety has been lately advertised by eastern houses as "Perennial Tree, or Egyptian Onion," at high prices. We tried it and found it to be our old and long-known Winter Set, which are only good for early bunch onion, making no bulbs; if once set they will come up year after year without any winter protection. The sets grow on top of the stalks. In the fall is the best time to plant them. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c., bu. \$2.50.

POTATO ONION. Produces a quantity of young bulbs on the parent root, which should be planted early in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, six inches apart in the row and covered one inch deep. They should be earthened up like potatoes as they continue to grow. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

SHALLOTS. Used extensively in Germany. Valuable for an early crop. They grow in clusters, very productive, of very mild and sweet flavor. Qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.



PARSLEY.

Sow very early in the spring, in rows or beds, and cover scarcely at all, leaving the rain to cover sufficiently. If the seed be soaked in warm water some hours immediately before sowing, it will vegetate more speedily. A good method is to mix with damp earth, and sow just as the seed bursts. It is not uncommon for it to lie in the ground two or three weeks before it vegetates; it is, therefore, well to mark the rows by sowing radish mixed with the parsley, and thus facilitate weeding.

NEW EMERALD. See novelties.

MOSS or TRIPLE CURLED. The leaves are finely cut and curled and of a dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

PARSNIPS.

They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to six or eight to the foot.

MAGNUM BONUM. See novelties.

SUGAR, or HOLLOW-CROWNED. The best for table use: a vegetable of merit, easily raised, and of exceeding productiveness. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

GUERNSEY. Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly, with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has a very smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.



Moss or Triple Curled.



Hollow Crown.



Nott's Excelsior.

PEAS.

(Postage 13c. per quart extra.)

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Robust and vigorous in growth, inclined to throw out laterals from the base of the stock, producing in profusion long handsome pods, closely packed with large peas of fine flavor. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific with larger pods with more peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. A decided acquisition and sure to be very popular when generally known. The genuine stock of this pea is very limited and it will be some time before it can come into general use. Seed green, wrinkled, square at the ends like American Wonder. Height twelve inches. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., ¼ bu. \$1.50.

TOM THUMB. This variety was introduced thirty years ago. Vine bushy, growing to a height of ten inches; foliage heavy; productive matures in thirty-five days after sprouting. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., ¼ bu. \$1.25.

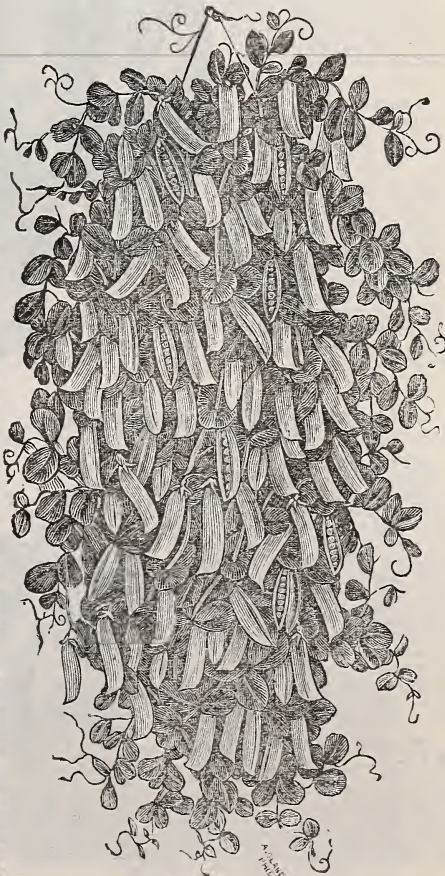
ALASKA. A novelty of remarkable earliness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. Height two feet. The color of the dried pea is green. It ripens very evenly, so that one picking will nearly clean off the crop. We advise our market gardeners to give this variety a trial. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., ¼ bu. \$1.25.

OUR FIRST AND BEST. This stands at the head of the first early sorts. It is unsurpassed in extra earliness, productiveness and freedom from runners; it grows from eighteen inches to two feet high, and will mature for table forty-five days from germination, frequently in less time; it takes but two pickings to strip the vines. It is the best extra early for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., ¼ bu. \$1.

RURAL NEW YORKER. It is the earliest, most even in growth and maturity of any pea ever introduced. Is wonderfully productive, presenting the appearance of being stocked in the large, beautifully shaped, and well-filled pod, it bears eighty or ninety per cent. of which can be removed at one picking. Its hardy character enables it to successfully withstand unfavorable weather, to which peas of a weaker nature would succumb. Its table qualities are superb. Cannot but prove the market-garden pea. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., ¼ bu. \$1.25.

AMERICAN WONDER. This pea is a hybrid of fixed habit, between the Champion of England and the Little Gem; it possesses the merits of both, with some additional claims to notice. The vine grows eight to ten inches high, and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earliest, ripening in about fifty days from germination. It is absolutely the first early among the green wrinkled sorts. Its habit is so dwarf that it can be very successfully grown under glass. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., ¼ bu. \$1.25.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM. An admirably second early, maturing for the table in fifty-four days after germination; height fourteen inches; self supporting and prolific. For family use, distinct from the market garden, we commend this pea. Dwarf in habit, it needs no support, yields freely, and is luscious beyond most others. It is among the early sorts, and may be planted simultaneously with Our First and Best as a succession. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., ¼ bu. \$1.25.



Ever Bearing.

PEAS.

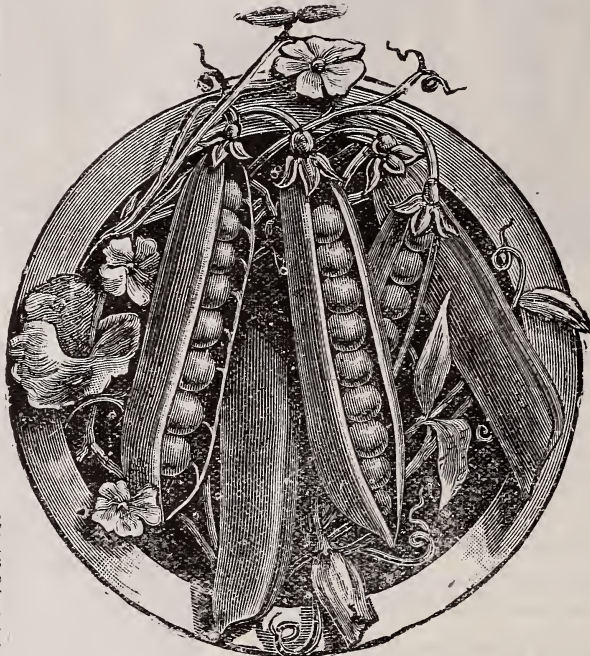


American Wonder.

STRATAGEM. Seeds green, wrinkled. Middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows a vigorous and showy vine, of branching habit; heavily laden with immense pods containing ten to twelve peas of large size; a marvelous cropper and incomparable eating pea; height one and a half feet. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

TELEPHONE. This new variety is one of the finest branching, tall, wrinkled marrows yet introduced. It is immensely productive, of the finest quality, and excellent sugary flavor; vines very strong, averaging eighteen to twenty pods per stalk; the pods are of large size and closely packed with six or seven large, delicious peas; height four feet. Every private garden should contain some of these magnificent peas; they are a sight worth seeing when in growth, and are luscious in quality on the table. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

ABUNDANCE. This is a second early variety, attaining a height from fifteen to eighteen inches. Pods three to three and a half inches long, roundish, and well filled, containing six to eight large, wrinkled peas of excellent quality. A striking feature of this variety is its remarkable tendency for branching directly from the roots, forming a veritable bush. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.



Alaska.

GOLDEN VINE AND GREEN CANADA. These two varieties are used for field culture only. In their dry state they are used extensively for feeding stock and for cooking. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40c., bu. \$1.50.

EVER BEARING. The vines attain a height of from eighteen inches to five feet; foliage large. The pods will average three to four inches in length, each pod producing six to eight wrinkled peas. These peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled, if equalled, a characteristic which gives it especial value for late summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.25.

BLACK EYE MARROW-FAT. A vigorous grower, reaching the height of four and one-half feet, with heavy vine and foliage. Plant on thin soil. Matures eighty days after germination. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

PREMIUM GEM. An improvement on the Little Gem, larger and more productive. A second early in maturity; very luscious in flavor. Highly recommended. Try it. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. A variety possessing merit of high order. Superior to the common Marrowfat, which it resembles in strength of vine and general habit; wrinkled and very sugary; requires sticking; ripens for table use seventy days after germination. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET. This famous New England pea, introduced lately, has given great satisfaction. It grows from eighteen inches to two feet high, and bears grand pods, well filled with large and well-flavored peas, from top to bottom of the haulm. Its robust constitution, enormous productiveness and superior appearance insure its acceptance as a market favorite with the public. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

YORKSHIRE HERO.

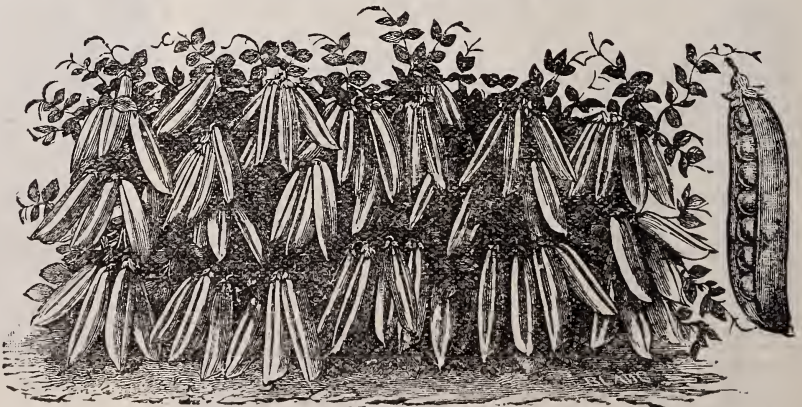
This magnificent new variety is fast becoming very popular. As a main crop pea it has few if any equals. Long, round pods, closely filled with large luscious, wrinkled peas; of extra fine quality for table use, and very productive. Sometimes called Dwarf Champion of England. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

WHITE MARROWFAT.

A strong productive variety, requiring much space; not recommended for garden purposes, unless brushwood can be obtained; matures for the table eighty days after germination. Plant on thin soil without manure. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR, EDIBLE PODS.

This most desirable of all edible pod peas. It is a new variety, growing only one foot high, and is remarkable for its prolific character. The seeds are large, shriveled, and indented, of a dark-brown color. The pods are flat and crooked, and contain five or six peas. A very desirable acquisition. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.



Premium Gem.

PEPPER



Ruby King.

MONSTROUS MAMMOTH. Of cylindrical form, six inches long by two and a half inches in diameter. When ripe the fruit is of a beautiful coral red, sweet and thick flesh. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 70c., lb. \$2.50.

LONG RED OR CAYENNE. Fruit brilliant coral red, conical, from three to four inches in length, from an inch to one and a half inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 70c., lb. \$2.50.

CHILDS CELESTIAL. It is not only a most useful pepper, but one of the most beautiful plants in existence. The plant begins to set in peppers early in the season, and continues until frost, branching freely and bearing profusely. The peppers, up to the time they are full grown, are a delicate, creamy-yellow color, and when full grown change to an intense vivid scarlet, making a plant when loaded with fruit part of one color and part of another, an object of the most striking beauty and oddity. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

RED CHILL. Very small and prolific. Largely used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 70c., lb. \$2.50.

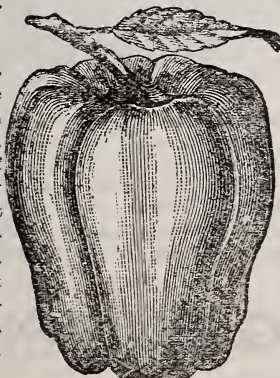
LARGE SWEET SPANISH. (Bell-shaped). A very large sort, of square form, mild, thick and hard; suitable for filling with cabbage, etc., and for a mixed pickle; less pungent than most other sorts; notwithstanding its size, it is one of the earliest varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 70c., lb. \$2.50.

RUBY KING. The fruits are six to seven inches long, by about four inches through, of a bright red color. They are remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten with pepper and vinegar like tomatoes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

GOLDEN DAWN. In shape it resembles the popular Bell or Bull Nose pepper. It is of a most beautiful golden yellow color, making a very handsome appearance, both in growth and upon the table. It is very sweet; even the seeds may be handled or eaten without detecting the slightest fiery flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 70c., lb. \$2.50.



Long Red or Cayenne.



Large Sweet Spanish.



Golden Dawn.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT!

Practical Suggestions on Vegetable Culture,
FOR MARKET GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

A Book of Twenty-four Pages by John M. Fitch.

Price, by mail, 25c.

P U M P K I N



Mammoth Tours.

CASHAW The best among the pumpkins; weigh as high as sixty to one hundred pounds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

CHEESE. A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

SUGAR. This great pie pumpkin is comparatively unknown outside of a few of the far eastern states, where it is used exclusively in making the celebrated Yankee pumpkin pies. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

MAMMOTH TOURS. A French variety, which grows to an immense size, often weighing over one hundred pounds.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. Best variety for making pies and other cooking purposes. It is of medium size, of a white cream color, and has an excellent flavor. Good keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

JAPANESE PIE. The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin; usually fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance as sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

KING OF MAMMOTH. The flesh and skin are of a bright golden yellow color. Flesh fine grained, and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been grown to weigh 200 lbs. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



Japanese Pie Pumpkin.

COMMON FIELD. Used for cattle feeding. We have the Kentucky Field or Sweet Pumpkin, and the Connecticut Field or Yankee pumpkin. In ordering please state which variety is wanted. Qt. 30c., bu. \$3.50.

THANKSGIVING PUMPKIN.

The average size is about the same as that of the large Cheese Pumpkin, making it just right size for retailing, the flesh is fully twice as thick. On account of this extra thickness of flesh the yield in pounds is double that of other kinds as the fruit is produced in as great abundance if not more. The flesh is orange in color, of fine grain, sweet, and has the delicious pumpkin flavor essential to the making of a first-class pie. The name "Thanksgiving" was suggested by the almost universal custom of pumpkin pie at the Thanksgiving dinner. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c.



POTATOES AND

SWEET POTATOES.

Prices Subject to
Market Changes.



Early Six Weeks.

If different varieties are packed in one barrel, peck and bushel prices will be charged. On large lots, will make special prices. Correspond with us.

Please state, in case supply of some kinds is exhausted, whether we shall return money or substitute other varieties of same value.

SWEET POTATOES.

Standard weight of Sweet Potatoes 50 pounds per bushel, 125 pounds net per barrel.

THE BLOOMING. See novelties.

THE VINELESS. See novelties.

EARLY GOLDEN. Extra early, large, good yielder. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

SOUTHERN QUEEN. Early, improvement on the White Bahama or Yam, large size. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

YELLOW NANSEMOND. Standard variety for main crop, good keeper and of fine flavor. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

YELLOW JERSEY. Similar to the preceding, only shorter and thicker in size. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

RED NANSEMOND. Differs from the Yellow Nansemond only in color. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

BLACK SPANISH. Late variety, of dark red color, good keeper and of fine quality. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

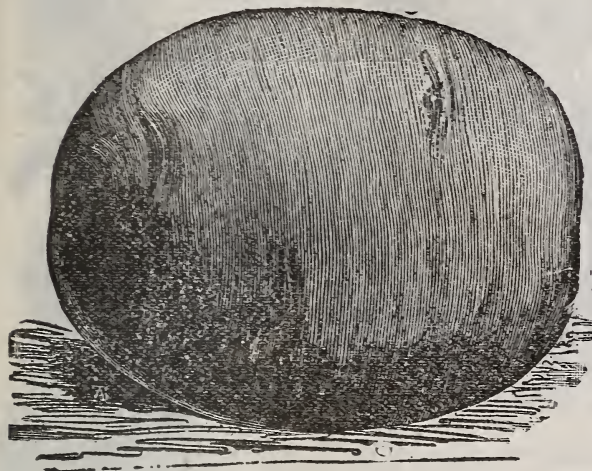
IRISH POTATOES.

Standard weight of Irish Potatoes 60 pounds per bushel, 165 pounds net per barrel.

TRIUMPH. This beautiful variety combines the wonderful productiveness of the Peerless with all the good qualities of the Early Rose, is much more productive and matures its crop at least a week in advance of the Early Rose. Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but a very few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its great beauty, productiveness and fine quality make it one of the best extra early market varieties, especially for the South, from which it is shipped to northern markets, bringing highest prices on account of its beautiful appearance. Our supply is very limited. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

BOVEE. A very early variety and a good cropser. Introduced last season by Peter Henderson. It did well for us here last season, producing a good crop of nice, smooth potatoes. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

EARLY SIX WEEKS. After growing this variety for several years, we find that it is the earliest potato in existence today, and the most valuable for market gardeners. A great beauty; a perfect table potato, and a wonderful yielder. Ready for market in six weeks; matures in seventy-two days, two weeks ahead of any other variety, and have yielded as high as 40 bushels per acre. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.



Triumph.

EARLY KANSAS. This variety yields better than Ohio and nearly as well as the Six Weeks, but is at least two weeks later than the Ohio and from three to four weeks later than the Six Weeks; it is a better keeper than these two varieties and of better quality for table use. It is white skinned and white fleshed; for a second early we can recommend it highly. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

EARLY OHIO. Red River Stock, northern grown. Extra early. One of the best, if not the best for the western states. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other variety. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON. Extra early; very popular. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

EARLY ROSE. Medium early, standard variety. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

MAGGIE MURPHY. Medium late, rose colored, rank grower and big yielder. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2. Medium early, skin and flesh white, excellent quality. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

CARMEN No. 1. Medium early. Introduced two years ago; of large size, uniform shape, handsome appearance, immense yield and of fine cooking quality. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

CARMEN No. 3. Medium early, of perfect form, skin and flesh white; a remarkably handsome potato and enormously productive. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

BURBANKS. Large, late, long-shaped variety of very fine quality. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.

MAMMOTH PEARL. Large, late variety. Peck 40c., bu. \$1, bbl. \$2.75.



Early Kansas.

RADISHES.

BARTEDES GLASS. See novelties.

NON-PLUS-ULTRA. By far the smallest topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep rich red with very crisp, tender, white flesh. This is the very best variety for forcing, as it will mature in eighteen to twenty-one days, and the tops are so small that a large number can be grown in a single bed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 70c.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET. A new variety having several valuable advantages which may be summed up as follows: Extraordinary earliness, the roots being fit for use about twenty-five days after sowing; remarkably bright color, quite unique, being the most fiery scarlet in any kind of radish. It is very slightly tipped white, and the flesh is crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 70c.

ROSY GEM. It is one of the very earliest in cultivation. Their shape is perfectly globular, with rich, deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom, exceedingly tender, crisp and delicious, never becoming hollow nor pithy; desirable for growing under glass, and should be planted by everybody. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non-plus-Ultra, but they are much larger when full size, and for this reason are very popular in some markets. Roots round or slightly olive shaped; color rich deep scarlet; flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A small, round, red, turnip shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving of very general cultivation on account of its crisp and tender qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY ERFURT DARK RED ROUND, or DEEP SCARLET TURNIP. Grown side by side with other stock, its characteristics were so marked that it was easily picked out from the others. Its shape is of the very best type of the round sorts; color of skin a very dark red, white flesh, with small tap-roots; one of the best for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 70c.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP. Like the preceding in shape, but in color a pure white; flesh white and semi-transparent. It is a few days later than the preceding and will bear heat without becoming spongy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED. A very early and handsome variety, of a lively rose color, oblong shape; top very small, very good. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP, IMPROVED. This is undoubtedly the best standard variety for private garden and market use. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet, small top, tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth. Pkt. 5c., oz., 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME. A sub-variety of the preceding, not quite so long, and a little thicker; of brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, of fine flavor, and the most suitable for forcing and early market garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED. A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of the same size and shape as the Scarlet turnip variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A medium sized radish, olive-shaped, with small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender; of a beautiful scarlet color except near the root, which is pure white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP. An excellent summer and fall sort, best to stand the heat; can be sown late; is a general favorite with market gardeners; large, oblong, russet color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 70c.

Five lb. lots of one variety, at 15c less per pound, not prepaid.



RADISHES.—Continued.

5 lb. lots of one variety at 15c less per pound, not prepaid.

LONG WHITE VIENNA. This new radish is the finest long white radish in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape, white in color; both skin and flesh are pure snow white; crisp, brittle, and of rapid growth. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

CHARTIER'S. Color, scarlet at top, shading to pink at center, and white at tip. It is very crisp, tender, and of mild flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

EARLY WHITE, Olive Shaped. Same as Scarlet Olive, except in color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

WHITE GIANT STUTTGART. Very large and of quick growth. In five or eight weeks after being sown it will produce roots as large as Purple Winter Radish, and of most excellent quality. Notwithstanding its large size, the quality is always the very finest; firm, brittle and not pithy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

WHITE STRASBURG. The roots are of handsome oblong, tapering shape; both skin and flesh are pure white. The flesh is firm, brittle and tender, and possesses the most desirable character of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. No variety is better for summer use, as it withstands severe heat and grows very quickly. Valuable alike for the family and market garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH. A giant white fleshed fall radish, largely used in the markets of San Francisco. It grows from eight to twelve inches in length, and about two and a half in diameter, the flesh being solid, tender, and of very good flavor, which is maintained many weeks after gathering. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

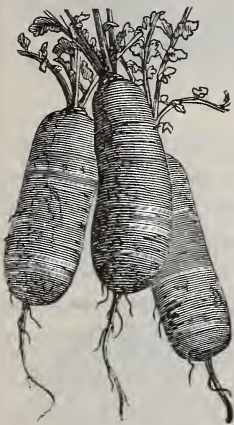
LONG BLACK SPANISH, (Winter). This variety is sown the last of summer for fall and winter use, grows to a large size, of long shape, quite solid; if stored in pits, or packed away in sand, it will keep good until spring. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Of similar nature and quality of the Long, differing in shape. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

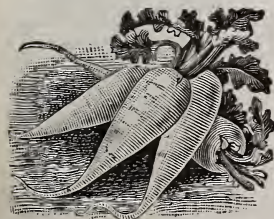
ROSE-COLORED CHINA, (Winter). This variety is becoming very popular with market-gardeners; it is of a half-long shape, pink color, flesh solid. It has not that strong flavor peculiar to the Black Spanish, and keeps equally well. It should be sown during August. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.



China Rose.



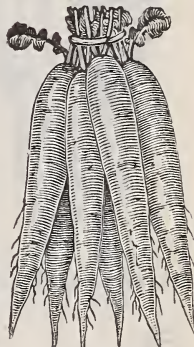
Long Black Spanish.



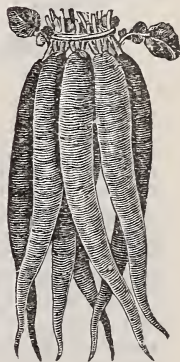
White Strasburg.



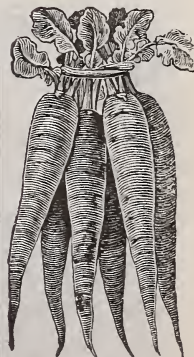
Chartier's.



White Vienna.



Long Scarlet.



Early Frame.

RHUBARB or .. PIE PLANT

LINNÆUS. Early, large and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

VICTORIA. Very large, later than Linnæus. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

Roots 75c. per doz., prepaid; \$3 per 100, by freight, not prepaid.

If you are interested in . . .

Flowering Bulbs

Look over our list in back part of this Catalogue.

We have a very . . .

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

At PRICES WITHIN REACH OF ALL.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT.

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., ¼ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.



Mam. Sandwich Island.

SPINACH.

May be sown either broadcast or in drills. For spring and early summer use, sow as early as the ground can be tilled, and afterwards at short intervals. For the autumn supply, sow at close of summer.

NEW ZEALAND. See novelties.
ROUND SUMMER. This variety is generally preferred for early sowing, and is the most popular with market gardeners. Leaves large, thick and fleshy. Not quite so hardy as the prickly, but stands winter well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.
LONG STANDING. An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; what renders it especially desirable is the fact that it is much later in going to seed than any other variety. This valuable quality will be appreciated. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.
AMERICAN CURLED SAVOY LEAVED. A most valuable variety. In appearance the leaf is wrinkled in the same way peculiar to the Savoy cabbage, from whence the name. It produces nearly twice the bulk of crop as the ordinary sort, is fully as hardy, and in all other respects equal. The best and most productive sort for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.
NEW VICTORIA. The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark leaves being of the true Savoy appearance, and are of the finest quality, but the feature that makes it of special value, both for market and family gardens, is that it is in prime condition from two to three weeks after all other varieties of Spinach have run to seed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.
PRICKLY WINTER. The hardiest variety, and will withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly; leaves triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped. It is employed for fall sowing, which in this latitude is made about the first of September. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.
LARGE ROUND LEAF VIROFLAY. A new variety, with very large, thick leaves. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

5 lbs. or more of one variety, not prepaid, at 15c. less per pound.



Hubbard.

SQUASH.

WARTY HUBBARD. See Novelties.
GOLDEN HUBBARD. See Novelties.
EARLY WHITE BUSH. This is the well-known White Patty-pan squash. The earliest to mature; very productive; light, cream colored. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.
MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. The fruit is a beautiful clear waxy-white instead of the yellowish white so often seen in the old stock, and it is much larger. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.
GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK. A small, crooknecked, summer squash; skin bright yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Very early, productive, and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.
MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK. It is the best summer squash, and for these reasons: It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market or private garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.
BOSTON MARROW. Oval in form; color of skin bright orange, flesh yellow; very desirable for late autumn and winter use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

HUBBARD. The best table squash yet known, good specimens being about equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell, and with some care will keep three months later than the Marrows; flesh fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

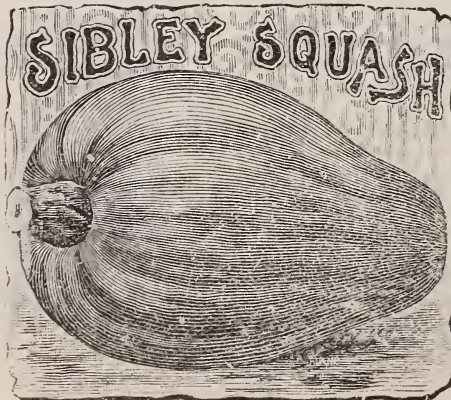
MARBLEHEAD. It is unquestionably an excellent keeper, and is finer grained and dryer than any sort we have seen. About the size of the Hubbard, with shell of bluish-green, and bright orange flesh. Requires the whole season to mature. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

PROLIFIC MARROW. This new Marrow Squash appears to be a valuable acquisition; for while it is remarkably productive, no variety can compete with it for earliness, it being about twelve days ahead of the Boston Marrow. Its color is most attractive—a brilliant orange-red; quality excellent; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

MAMMOTH CHILL. Although not new, we desire to call the especial attention of all who want "mammoth squashes" to this variety. Size enormous, often weighing 200 to 300 pounds; very profitable for stock feeding, especially where root crops are not grown extensively; remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

SIBLEYS. One of the best shippers, owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick, a bright orange color and of choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet and it ripens very evenly. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

5 lbs. or more of one variety, not prepaid, at 15c. less per pound.



PERFECT GEM. Equally valuable as a summer or winter variety, and entirely unlike any before offered. The squashes are from four to six inches in diameter. Flesh fine grained, dry, very sweet, and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

ESSEX HYBRID. An improved American Turban, having the color, shape and superior qualities of the Turban, with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grained, and sweetest of all the squash family, but one of the very best keepers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

WHITE PINEAPPLE. A new and distinct fall and winter variety. The color of the skin is a pure creamy white. The flesh is very thick, of a creamy white color, very fine grained and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

TOBACCO.

HAVANA. Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country, commands a high price as cigar stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., ¼ lb. \$1, lb. \$4.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF. A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$3.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy, and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$3.

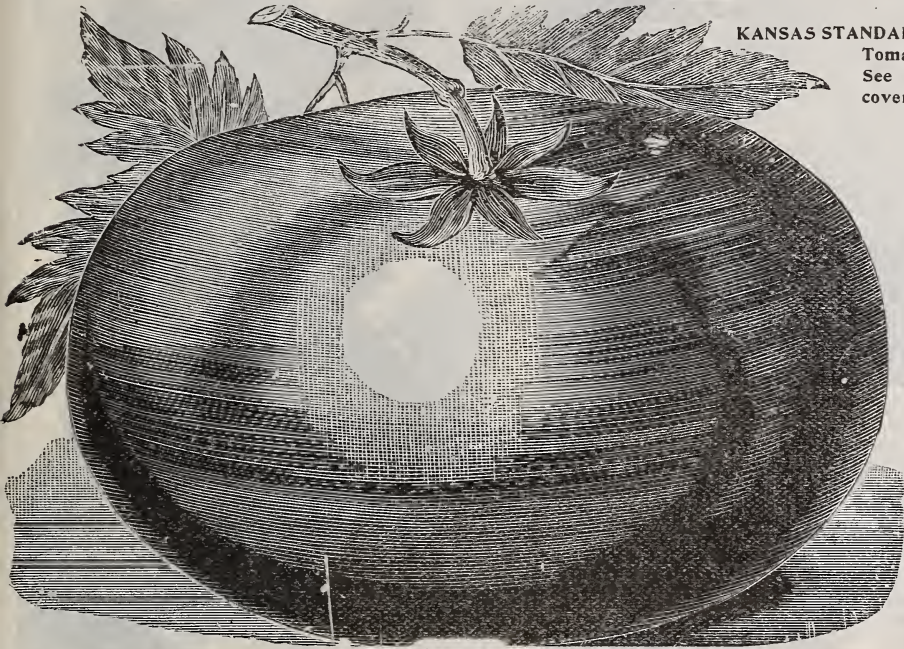
WHITE BURLEY. A variety largely grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c., ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.



White Pineapple.

KANSAS STANDARD, Best and Earliest
 Tomato ever introduced.
 See inside page of back cover.

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Paragon.

EXCELSIOR PURPLE. See novelties.

EARLY PURPLE ADVANCE. See novelties.

ACME. A tomato of superior merit; size medium; shape slightly oval; color maroon or reddish with slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and unusually solid. A characteristic of this tomato is its entire freedom from all irregularities, every specimen being as smooth as an apple. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

ATLANTIC PRIZE. This is the largest, smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored extra early tomato. Vine medium size, with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous clusters, which ripen all together. Those whose trade demands that they have a large, smooth, good flavored, very early fruit will find this variety to be just what they want. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

DWARF CHAMPION. Its close upright growth enables it to be planted much nearer together than any of the older sorts, and the yield, therefore, is likely to be much greater; in productiveness it is unsurpassed. It is also very early. The fruit resembles the Acme, and is of a purplish-pink color, and always smooth and symmetrical in form. It is medium size and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough, and the flesh solid and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

TROPHY. An improved sort for either private use or market garden. By judicious, careful selection, the green corona or crown has nearly disappeared. It is large, smooth, solid, fine in color, prolific. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

PERFECTION. It is shaped like the Acme, somewhat larger, the same flavor, fully as early, perfectly smooth, blood-red in color, with more flesh and fewer seeds. A heavy cropper, and produces more and larger fruit at the close of the season. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

PARAGON. Here we have a variety which surpasses anything ever before offered. It is the perfection of a tomato, large, solid and smooth as an apple, and deep red. It is superb. No praise can be too high. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

STONE. It ripens for main crop; is very large, and of bright scarlet color; very smooth with occasionally a specimen very slightly octagonal shape; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; hard core; not subject to rot. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

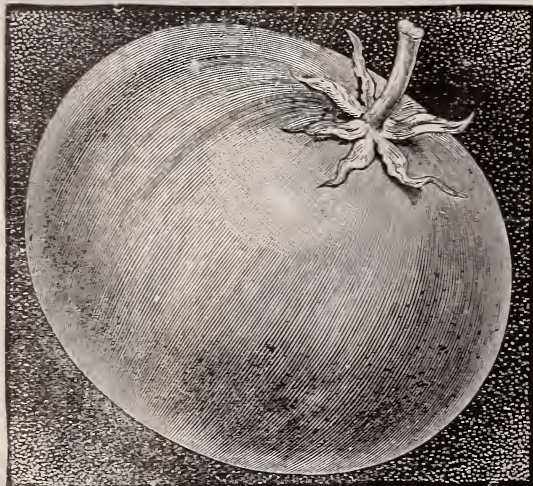


Dwarf Champion.

TOMATOES.—Continued.

FAVORITE. It is the largest perfect shaped tomato in cultivation. It has no green core, is as smooth as an apple, never cracks after ripening. It is a brilliant dark glossy-red color, ripening all over and through evenly. It has not so much early ripe fruit as some varieties, but it bears continuously till frost. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

ROYAL RED. It is a first-class main crop variety for the shipper, market and private gardener, and not a single essential point is lacking; is of a vivid red color and very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.



Favorite.

HONOR BRIGHT. A new and very distinct variety. The foliage is a yellowish-green, and the first fruit as it ripens turns first white, then yellow and when fully ripe, is a bright red. The fruit ripens slowly, and seems to ripen up exceptionally well after picking, so that fruit can be picked when white, packed and shipped and after ten to thirty days will be found solid and ripened to a rich bright red. Well worthy of trial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

GOLDEN QUEEN. The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at this smooth beautiful fruit, it being as smooth as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine and distinct flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.



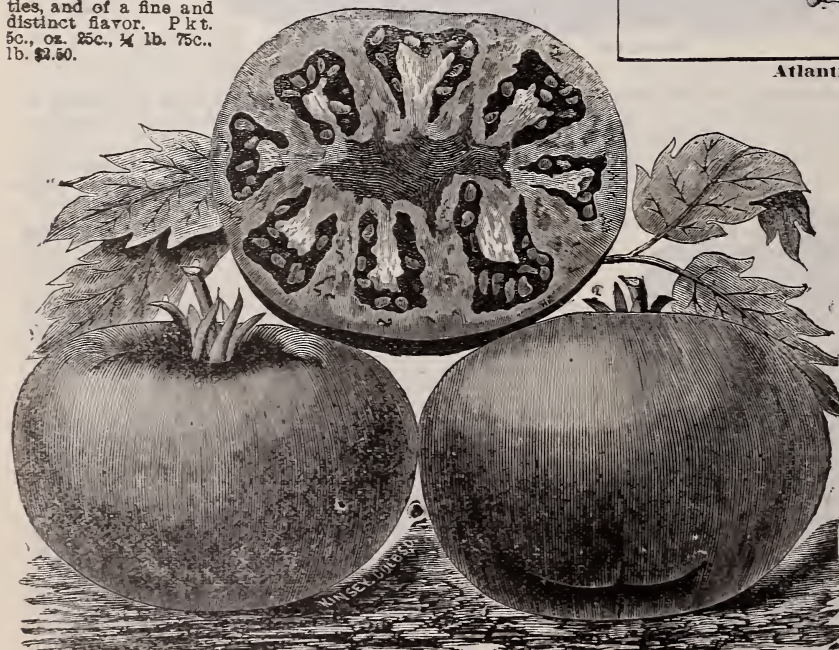
Atlantic Prize.

BEAUTY. The color is a very glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It is very productive and will yield more pounds of fruit to the acre than any other kind. It ripens very early and evenly, and is perfect in shape. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

YELLOW PLUM. Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

PEAR-SHAPED. A small early variety; fine for preserving. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

RED CHERRY. A small early variety, size and shape of a cherry; for pickling. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.



Perfection.

TURNIPS.

Five lbs. or more of any variety, not prepaid, at 15c less per pound.

SCARLET KASHMYR. See novelties.
EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. See Novelties.

LARGE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE. A variety of recent introduction, of large size, of rapid growth, unusually attractive, and approved and admired by all who have seen it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

EARLY WHITE EGG. A quick growing, egg shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its smooth, white skin and quick growth make it particularly adapted for fall market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

PURPLE TOP (Strap-Leaved.) The standard of this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good sized, small top with but few leaves; flesh very fine grained; flavor good. 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.



- 1. Extra Early White Milan.
- 2. Yellow Aberdeen.
- 3. Pomeranian White Globe.
- 4. Yellow Purple-Top Rutabaga.
- 5. Purple Top (Strap-Leaved.)
- 6. Large Red Top Globe.
- 7. Amber Globe.

GOLDEN BALL. Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and is superior in its table qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA. The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet, and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

SWEET GERMAN. Flesh white, hard, and firm, partaking much of the nature of a rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnips. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE (Strap-Leaved.) This is a free-growing, rough-leaved sort, useful for both table and stock. Turnip cultivators need not hesitate to sow it for stock, market or family use; it is not quite so rapid in growth as the flat varieties; may be expected to come in as a succession in autumn and is admirable for table use in early winter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN, or SCOTCH YELLOW. This is a highly approved cattle turnip attaining a large size. It is solid, nutritious, a good keeper, and is in every respect reliable. It is celebrated for cattle-feeding. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

AMBER GLOBE (Strap-Leaved.) One of the best varieties, either for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained, and sweet; color of skin yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, and grow to a very large size. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

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 light of 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. 25c., lb. 75c.



White Egg.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (Strap-Leaved.) This is the popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and early winter use, this and the Purple-top are highly popular, but as they become over-ripe with age, and in keeping lose somewhat of their succulence they need to be succeeded by the Pomeranian Globe or the Amber Globe. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

SEVEN TOP. Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy, and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the tops. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY A PACKET OF OUR NEW TOMATO,

THE Kansas Standard.

IT IS THE BEST AND EARLIEST TOMATO IN EXISTENCE, AND A MONEY MAKER.

SEE INSIDE PAGE OF BACK COVER.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs.



Savory.



Sweet Marjoram.



Sage.

ANISE. This herb is an annual, and is cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which are occasionally used as a garnish and for seasoning. The seeds have a fragrant, agreeable scent, and a sweetish, pleasant taste. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

BALM. A hardy perennial, and has an aromatic taste, and a grateful fragrant smell, a little like lemons. It is used in making balm tea, a grateful drink in fevers, and for forming a pleasant beverage called Balm Wine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

BORAGE. In Germany the leaves are cut and used for cucumber salad; the flowers make a beautiful garnish. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

CARAWAY. Its roots are sometimes used for cooking, and it is said to equal the parsnip. The seeds are used medicinally. Biennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c. Seed for flavoring, oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

CORIANDER. Its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads. Its seeds have a pleasant, aromatic taste, and are carminative and stomachic. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

CHERVIL. A native of south Europe. It is used for soups and salads. An annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

CATNIP or CATMINT. A great favorite medicinal herb. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

DILL. Is a native of southern Europe. It is cultivated for its seeds which are used medicinally in cases of flatulence and colic in infants. Leaves are often used for culinary purposes. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

DANDELION. The Dandelion resembles Endive, and is sometimes cultivated for spring greens, or for blanching or salad. The roots, when dried and roasted, are often employed as a substitute for coffee. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

DANDELION, Large Leaved. Double the size of the common. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

HYSSOP. A hardy perennial with an aromatic flower, and warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant and expectorant, and is used in asthma and chronic catarrh. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

HOREHOUND. A native of Europe. It has a strong, aromatic smell and is used as a tonic. It is also used in cases of pulmonary complaints. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

LAVENDER. It is cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which are used for distilling Lavender Water. Leaves and flowers are aromatic. Gather the flowers before they begin to fade. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

ROSEMARY. A native of the south of Europe. It is used in many diseases quite successfully, among which are chlorosis and nervous headache. The tops only are used as a medicine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

RUE. It is used in nervous complaints, but must be used with caution, as it is a very powerful tonic. It must not be allowed to run to seed. A perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

SAVORY. A native of Italy. Leaves much used for culinary purposes. They have a very agreeable flavor. If powdered finely and sealed tightly in glass bottles, will retain their flavor a long time. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

SAGE. The leaves are used for seasoning, stuffing, etc. Tea made from the leaves is an excellent sudorific. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

SAFFRON. Pick the flowers, and dry, for their medicinal qualities. An annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

SORREL, Broad Leaved. It is used in soups and salads, and is sometimes cooked like Spinach. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

SWEET FENNEL. The stalks are sometimes blanched and eaten like celery. The seeds are used carminatively; also medicinally. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

SWEET MARJORAM. A native of Portugal. An aromatic of very sweet flavor; the leaves are used in soups, broths, etc. Biennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

WORMWOOD. Used for medicinal purposes. It is also beneficial to poultry, and should be placed in poultry grounds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

SWEET THYME. It is a native of Greece. It is both a medicinal and a culinary herb. Thyme tea is a cure for nervous headache. Height six or eight inches. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

SWEET BASIL. The leaves and the tops of the shoots are the parts gathered, and are used for highly seasoned dishes, as well as in soups, stews and in sauces; a leaf or two is sometimes introduced into salads. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.



Sweet Thyme.



Sweet Basil.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

OF

FLOWER

SEEDS.

Annuals,
Biennials and
Perennials.



The term "Annual" is given to those plants which grow, flower, seed and die within the same year.

"Biennials" are those plants that do not generally flower until the second season, and after blooming, die.

"Perennials" are those that do not generally flower until the second year, but continue to bloom for years and may be propagated by a division of the roots.

To have a beautiful flower garden, one must take pleasure in working and caring for the plants when young. It has ceased to be a necessity to keep such large stocks of bedding and other tender plants under glass through the winter, thereby saving the expense of glass, fuel, labor, etc. We are enabled to send out the highest results of carefully selected seed, in cheap paper packets, from which the amateur will derive his plants by means so simple as to be within the reach of everyone.

Nothing is more beautiful than the old time and natural flowers. Do not cast aside the single Petunias, Hollyhocks, Fox-gloves, Forget-Me-Nots, and the old-time Phlox and Peonias, for nothing is handsomer than the old fashioned flowers. Were we to assist nature more, rather than try to create monstrosities, our garden would look by far more beautiful and natural.

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

Another object to be considered, is the soil into which Flower Seeds are to be sown. The soil best adapted for flowering plants generally, is a light friable loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to render it porous. A great many varieties will live in almost any kind of soil, except it be extremely dry, calcareous, or of a stiff heavy character; still to give them a fair chance for development, some little pains should be taken in adding to the soil as much as possible, what may be wanting in it. Deep digging and enriching with thoroughly decayed manure is the least that should be done. If the weather after sowing should be dry, it will be necessary to water the places where the seeds are sown with a fine rose watering pot, regularly but slightly every evening, as it is essential that the seeds, during their process of germination, should be kept constantly moist. From a neglect or oversight of this arise most of the failures. As the process of germination is shorter or longer in the different kinds of seeds, patience of the cultivator is often sorely tried with seeds of a slowly germinating character. The patience of a devoted florist, however, never exhausts in these manipulations, and the certainty of his final success repays him fully for the little trouble.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND CULTURE PRINTED
ON EACH PACKAGE OF FLOWER SEEDS.



Abutilon.



Ageratum.



Adonis.



Abutilon.

ADONIS. Plants with fine and graceful foliage, and brilliant scarlet flowers, remaining a long time in bloom. Grows well in the shade, or under trees. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Adonis æstivalis, packet 5c.

AGERATUM. Flowers light blue or lavender, very desirable for bouquets, furnishing a continuous bloom through the Summer: Plants flower well in the house in Winter, when potted in the fall before frost. Height 12 inches. Hardy annual.

Ageratum Mexicanum, packet 5c.

ALONSOA. An attractive bedding plant, with remarkably brilliant scarlet flowers, in bloom from July till frost. Removed to the house they bloom well during Winter. Height 18 inches. Half hardy annual.

Alonsoa myrtifolia, packet 5c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET. A favorite flower for bouquets; white, very fragrant, and producing a succession of bloom through the Summer and until after severe frosts. Always wanted when a bouquet is to be made. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Alyssum maritimum, (Sweet) packet 5c., oz. 25c.

Alyssum, Dwarf, or Little Gem, packet 5c., oz. 35c.

ABRONIA. A handsome trailing plant, with clusters of sweet-scented flowers resembling Verbenas in shape, but of smaller size; color, rosy lilac, with white eye. Fine for baskets and vases, as well as the garden. Remove the husk from the seed before sowing, as it grows much surer. Height 6 inches. Half hardy annual.

Abronia umbellata, packet 5c.

ABUTILON (Chinese Bell Flower). Desirable Plants for

the conservatory in Winter and effective border plants during Summer, producing a profusion of lovely bell-shaped flowers. Half hardy shrubs. Height 2 to 6 feet. Perennial.

Abutilon, finest mixed, packet 15c.

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting). The Acroclinium is one of the most beautiful of everlasting flowers. It is of strong growth, and bears a great number of pink and white Daisy-like flowers, with yellow center. Should be gathered the first day they open, before fully open, to secure a beautiful center when dried. Height 18 inches. Half hardy annual.

Acroclinium, mixed colors, packet 5c.

Acroclinium, white, packet 5c.

Adiantum (Climbing Fernitory),

A most beautiful and graceful climber thriving in a sheltered situation, and climbing by its tendrils to any object within its reach. It is sometimes known as Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe and Alleghany Vine. The beautiful pink and white flowers are produced in abundance during the three Summer months. It is biennial, and makes but little growth the first season. Height 15 feet.

Adiantum, white and pink, packet 10c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

The old single varieties of Columbine have been known and admired for centuries, under the name of Honey-suckle. The new double sorts are very beautiful, and embrace a great variety of colors and forms. Height from 1 to 2 feet. Hardy perennial.

Aquilegia, mixed colors, packet 10c.

Aquilegia, True Rocky Mountain, Colorado's emblematic flower, packet 15c.



Sweet Alyssum.



Aquilegias, (Columbine).

ASTERS

No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable.

For best results sow seed early indoors, then transplant to open ground. Our seed is German grown and can be depended upon for fine blooms.



Truffaut's Pæony Flowered.



German Quilled.



Victoria.

COMET or BRANCHING. A handsome and very distinct variety, resembling Japanese Chrysanthemum. Half dwarf.

White Giant, the finest white grown, packet 10c.

Mixed, including many colors, packet 10c.

GERMAN QUILLED. This is the popular Japanese Needle. Grows eighteen to twenty inches high, with thirty to forty flowers on long stems. Our mixture includes white, rose, carmine, blue, etc. Packet 10c.

TRUFFAUT'S PÆONY FLOWERED. An old standard. The colors are bright and delicate and deserve a place in every garden.

Medium tall.

White, pure, packet 10c.

Blue, azure, packet 10c.

Purple, indigo, packet 10c.

All colors, mixed, packet 10c.

VICTORIA. Of the tall varieties, none excel the Victoria. The flowers are large and double, of globular shape, ranging in all colors possible.

Mixed, packet 10c.

MIGNON. Similar to the Victoria, though the flowers are smaller and the plant more dwarf.

Mixed, packet 10c.

GOOD MIXED. Many kinds, mixed, packet 5c.

Larger quantities of any of the above Asters priced on application.

FOR SPECIAL _____

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE
SEED COLLECTIONS

SEE PAGE 63.

AMMOBIUM (Everlasting). A small white immortelle, or everlasting, very useful for cutting when fresh, and drying admirably for Winter bouquets; producing a succession of bloom from July till frost. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual.
Ammobium alatum, packet 5c.

AMPELOPSIS. One of the best climbing plants for per-
 clinging to the sides of whatever it may be grown against by the rootlets it throws out all along the stems. In the Autumn the dark-green foliage assumes beautiful tints of orange, crimson, etc. Height 50 to 100 feet. Hardy perennial.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Va. Creeper), packet 10c.
Ampelopsis veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy), packet 10c.

ASP. RULA. A flower finely adapted for bouquets, by a light blue or lavender. For button-hole bouquets nothing will be oftener in request than this, contrasting finely with scarlet, and remaining fresh a long time. In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height 9 inches. Hardy annual.
Asperula azurea setosa, packet 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). One of the most desirable for its variety of color and succession of bloom, lasting from July until severe frost. A great variety of beautiful color, striped and variegated with other brilliant shades. The plants should be covered with fine boughs or other light material, in November, and they usually survive, and bloom finely in the second year. Height 1 foot.
Antirrhinum, dwarf, mixed colors, packet 5c.

AMARANTHUS. Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil. Height 2 to 3 feet. Hardy annual.
Amaranthus tri-color, (Joseph's Coat) packet 5c.
 " **caudatus**, (Love lies Bleeding) packet 5c.
 " **cruentus**, (Princess Feather) packet 5c.

ARMERIA (Sea Pink). These handsome plants are well work, and edging walks. Hardy perennial. Height 6 in.
Armeria maritima, (rosy pink) packet 5c.

BALSAM.

The Balsam has been so much improved by cultivation as to be scarcely recognized. The blossoms are double, though semi-double and single ones will be pretty certain to appear, and such plants should be removed. Require a rich, deep soil, good culture and plenty of space, to grow to perfection.
 Height 2 feet.
 Tender annual.



- Double, mixed, packet..... 5c., oz. 60c.
- " cannelia, packet..... 10c., oz. 75c.
- " white, packet..... 10c., oz. 75c.
- " spotted, packet..... 10c., oz. 75c.
- " dwarf, packet..... 10c., oz. 75c.



Canary-Bird Flower.

CANTERBURY BELLS. A handsome perennial, with blue, white and rose shaped flowers, remaining in bloom a long time. Fine for bouquets. Height 1 foot. Hardy biennial.

Campanula medium, mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

CATCHFLY (Silene). A showy, free, flowering plant, with bright, dense heads of flowers, growing well in common garden soil. Adapted for border, circular beds, and ribbons. Height 13 inches. Hardy annual.

Silene armeria. Pkt. 5c.

COBAEA. A splendid climbing plant, with large, purple, bell-shaped flowers, and elegant tendrils, when well established grows very rapidly, with numerous branches. Height 15 to 20 feet. Tender perennial.

Cobæa scandens. Pkt. 10c.

CASTOR BEAN (Piscinus). A luxuriant, expansive foliage plant, of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the requisite space. The stalks of the plant of this variety are of a brownish red; the leaves are very large, palmate, and strikingly elegant. Height 6 to 10 feet. Tender annual.

Ricinus Sanguineus, large red. Pkt. 5c.

Ricinus Zanzibariensis, New Zanzibar, a giant, a large leaved variety. Pkt. 10c.



Candytuft.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER. One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green with small yellow flowers, which, when half expanded, have a fanciful resemblance in shape of canary birds. Height 8 feet. Half hardy annual.

Tropæolum Canariense. Pkt. 10c.

CALLA. An old and very desirable plant, either as an aquatic or for ornamentation of the drawing room and conservatory. Thrives in any light, rich soil when plentifully watered. Height 1 to 2 feet. Half hardy perennial.

Calla æthiopica. Pkt. 10c.



Calla.

BRACHYCOMB (Swanriver Daisy). A delicate dwarf growing plant, suitable for growing in masses, edgings and rustic baskets. The flowers are of various shades of blue and white, with dark and white centers, cineraria-like in form, rather bell shaped. After blooming the petals of the flowers roll up closely. Height 6 inches. Hardy annual.

Brachycomb, mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.



Candytuft.

CANDYTUFT. All the colors of Candytuft are desirable for bouquets, especially the white, for its form and fragrance, and profusion of bloom. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Mixed colors, Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.; white, Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.; dwarf, Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. A showy annual, of easy culture. Flowering freely with a great variety of color, in common garden soil. Height 2 feet.

Centaurea Cyanus. Pkt. 5c.

CENTAUREA (Dusty Miller). Magnificent foliage plants of silver white and gray foliage, indispensable for borders and edges. Half hardy perennial. Height 1 foot.

Centaurea Candissima, mixed. Pkt. 5c.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower). A pretty annual, with flowers of bright scarlet and orange, borne in clusters on slender stalks, about a foot in length. They keep in bloom from early Summer until Autumn, furnishing flowers for cutting every day. Height 1 foot.

Cacalia Coccinea. Pkt. 5c.

CALENDULA. This splendid variety has large double flowers, beautifully imbricated, resembling in size and form the finest Aster. Each petal of pale straw color is regularly marked with a stripe of bright deep orange. Blooms profusely with a succession of flowers from July till frost. It comes true from seed, and is one of the best annuals for a garden display that has been introduced for many years. Height 13 inches.

Calendula officinalis. Pkt. 5c.

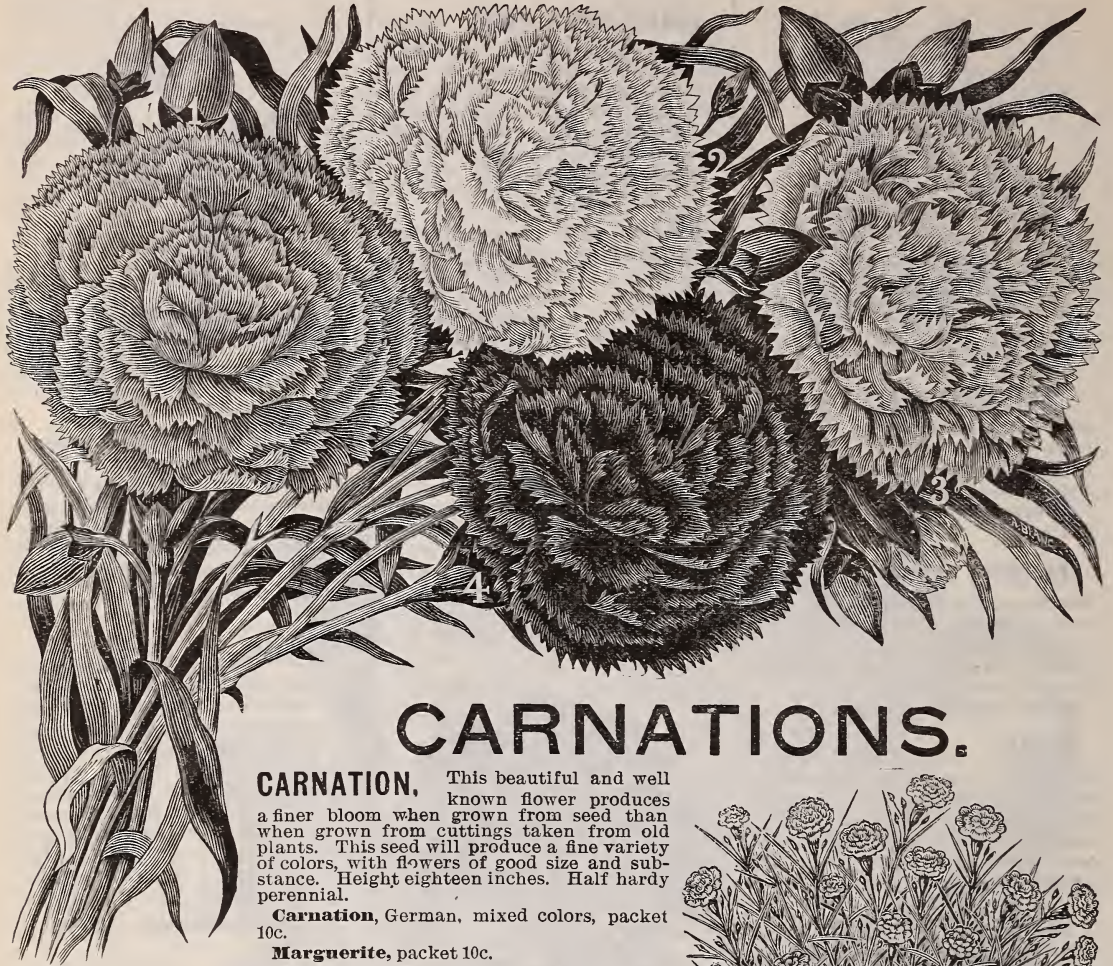
CANNA. Stately plants, with foliage of elegant growth, presenting a luxuriant and tropical appearance, are much employed in ornamental planting; when planted in clumps of four or five contrasting colors are very effective. Height 3 feet. Tender annual.

Canna, mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

Canna Madame Crozy. Pkt. 5c.



Canna.



CARNATIONS.

CARNATION. This beautiful and well known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than when grown from cuttings taken from old plants. This seed will produce a fine variety of colors, with flowers of good size and substance. Height eighteen inches. Half hardy perennial.

Carnation, German, mixed colors, packet 10c.

Marguerite, packet 10c.

CALLIRHOE. Pretty trailing plants,

subdigitate leaves and prostrate habit, producing beautiful, large, silver-shaped blossoms, which resembles the *Portulaca* in form and are of a rich, purplish crimson color. Six inches high. Hardy annual.

Callirhoe involucreta, packet 5c.



Carnation.

CYPRESS VINE.

One of the most beautiful of the climbers; fine, delicate cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet star-shaped flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work, etc., is not surpassed for grace and beauty. Height 8 feet. Tender annual.

Ipomea quamoclit, mixed colors, packet 5c.



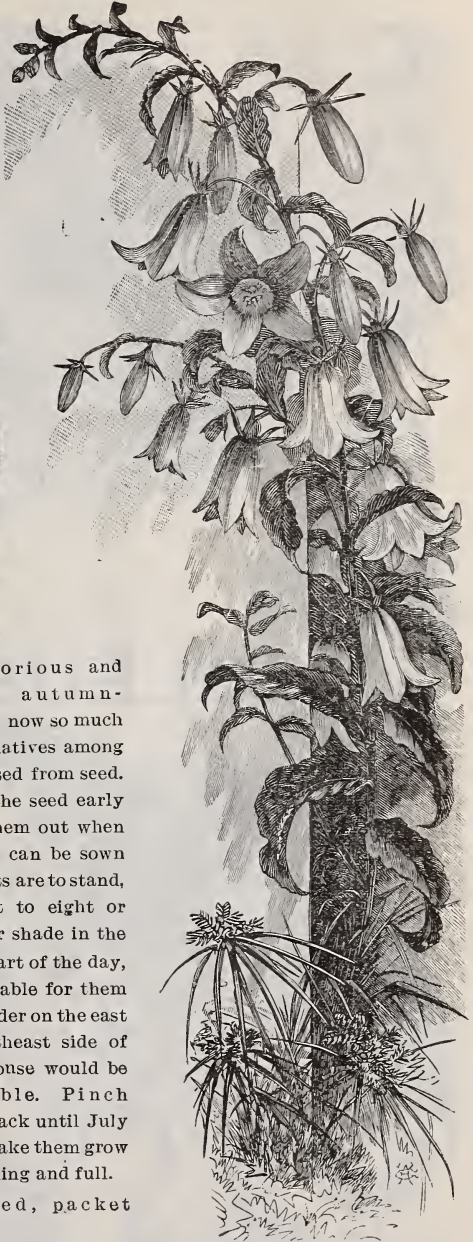
Carnation Marguerite.

If you are interested in FLOWERING BULBS look over our list on pages 64, 65 of this catalogue. We have a very complete assortment at prices within reach of all.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

PERENNIAL. For late autumn blooming in the house, after the frost has destroyed all the bright colors in the garden, there is no flower to take the place of this. Colors golden yellow, white, tinted with yellow and brown. Finely shaped, double flowers produced in profusion, nearly covering the plants.

Height 18 inches
Double, mixed colors, pkt. 10c.



Campanula.

CAMPANULA (Bell Flower).

The Campanulas embrace a great many beautiful and popular perennials, like the Canterbury Bell, and also a number of annuals of great value for forming masses, as they are neat in habit, hardy and free bloomers. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Campanula, mixed colors, packet 5c.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA.

Very attractive and justly much admired green-house plant. Green-house perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Cineraria hybrida grandiflora, packet 25c.



Annual.



Early Annual, double.

EARLY ANNUALS.

The glorious and showy autumn-blooming Chrysanthemums, which are now so much admired and cultivated, have their relatives among summer annuals which are easily raised from seed. The plants can be raised by sowing the seed early in the house or frame and planting them out when the weather is favorable, or the seeds can be sown in an open seed-bed, or where the plants are to stand, provided the plants are thinned out to eight or twelve inches apart. A little shade, or shade in the after part of the day, is desirable for them—a border on the east or northeast side of the house would be desirable. Pinch them back until July 15 to make them grow branching and full.

Mixed, packet 5c.



Annual, single.



New Superb Cinerarias.

C
O
S
M
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S



New Early Flowering.

COLEUS.

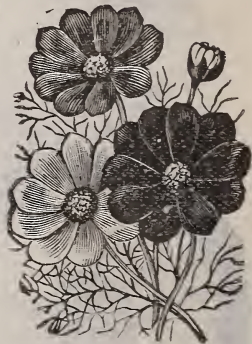


NEW EARLY FLOWERING.

Cosmos are unquestionably very handsome flowers, and it is astonishing how quickly they have become general favorites. Only a few years ago they were practically unknown. There is but one objection to their giving general satisfaction, and that is their late flowering habit. The plants require a very long time to develop, and that brings their flowering season late in the fall. This objection will not be found in our "early flowering" strain. Seed sown in the open ground in the beginning of May, will produce blooming plants in August, and they will continue to flower until late in fall. We know of no single flower that is as handsome and chaste as the Cosmos, while for keeping qualities when cut they are unexcelled.

Early Flowering, packet 5c.

Giants of California, packet 5c.



Cosmos.

COLEUS.

Probably there is no other kind of foliage plant so well known and universally admired as the Coleus. It is one of the most beautiful of our variegated perennial foliage plants for the green-house or garden decoration, ribbon-beds, etc., of rapid growth and easy culture. Tender perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Coleus, new hybrids, mixed, packet 20c.



Hybrid Coleus.



Clematis.

CLEMATIS. Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their blossoms. Nice for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy, herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes, through winter is advised. Will do well in any garden soil. Height 15 feet.

Clematis, fine mixed, packet 10c.



Clematis.

COCKSCOMB (Celosia).

Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the more beautiful they grow. Height 1 to 3 feet.

Celosia Cristata, dwarf,
 " crimson, packet 10c.
 " mixed colors, " 10c.
 " feathered, " 10c.



Cockscomb.



Clarkia.

CLARKIA. The Clarkia is held in great estimation in Europe, and especially in England, where it is as common as the Candy-tuft. The flowers are very pretty and of many colors, double and single. As the plant is apt to suffer in our hot, dry summers, it is better to sow the seed in September, and the plants will be large enough by Spring to make a good bloom. Hardy annual. Height 1½ feet.

Clarkia putchella, packet 5c.



Cockscomb.

CALLIOPSIS.

A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as fast as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual.

Calliopsis, mixed colors, packet 5c.



Calliopsis.

Convolvulus Minor.

A trailing or procumbent plant, with flowers of rich shades of blue in some specimens rivaling the Pansy in richness of color, finely shaded with yellow and white. In bloom from in July till after severe frosts. Height 10 inches. Half hardy annual.

Convolvulus minor, packet 5c.



Convolvulus.

DAHLIA.



Dahlia, single.

DAHLIA. This exceedingly beautiful genus comprises an almost endless number of varieties, all more or less showy in the flower garden in the autumn, when most other flowers have faded. They are all of easy cultivation, growing freely in most any soil, from seed sown in the spring. Height 4 to 6 feet. Half hardy perennial.

Dahlia, finest double mixed, packet 10c., single mixed, pkt. 10c.

Dahlia, finest single mixed, pkt 10c.



Dahlia, double.

DIDISCUS. Delicate sky-blue blossoms, produced in numerous umbels or hemispherical heads. The flowers are singularly formed and very striking. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual.

Didiscus coerulns, packet 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most brilliant flowers grown. Plants procumbent, forming dense, bushy masses with a succession of flowers from July till after severe frosts. When grown with Dwarf Convolvulus, contrasts finely with the dark blue. Height 1 foot. Half hardy perennial.

Eschscholtzia Californica, packet 5c.

FOXGLOVE. Showy and useful plant for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped, of all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial.

Digitalis, mixed colors, packet 5c.



Four O'clock.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru.)

A handsome plant, making an attractive display of its many-colored flowers from the middle of July till frost. The blossoms are marbled and spotted in the most diversified manner, the same plant producing different colors; some branches will grow flowers of a single color only, while others will have striped or parti-colored. The leading colors are red, white and yellow, with stripes and variegations of all three. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual.

Mirabilis jalapa, packet 5c., oz. 15c.

DAISY.

DAISY. Charming little plants for edging and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled, white, pink, red and variegated. Not all will come double from seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. Height 6 inches. Tender perennial.

Bellis-perennis, double mixed, packet 10c.



Daisy.



Double Daisy.



Forget-Me-Not.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

This beautiful little flower is too well known to require description or recommendation. The delicate, blue flowers appear all summer. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial.

Myosotis palustris, packet 10c.

FUCHSIA.

The varieties of Fuchsias are now numbered by hundreds, and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are easily grown from seed as cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Height 1 foot.

Fuchsia, double, finest mixed, packet 25c.



Forget-Me-Not.

GYPSOPHILIA.

Small, white, fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable. In bloom through the Summer from the first of July till frost. Although not belonging to the immortelle class, the flowers dry finely, and are very desirable for Winter bouquets. Height 1 foot. Hardy perennial.

Gypsophila elegans, packet 5c.



Fuchsia.

GODETIA.

A beautiful new variety; the plant of neat, dwarf, compact habit, with a profusion of rich carmine flowers, produced in a succession of bloom from August till frost. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Godetia, Lady Albemarle, packet 5c.

GILIA.

Color azure blue, and light blue shaded with yellow and white. Their size, shape, and delicate color make them useful for bouquets. In bloom from the first of July till after severe frosts have destroyed most of the other annuals. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual.

Gilia, mixed colors, packet 5c.

GLOBE AMARANTH.

An excellent everlasting or immortelle; flowers globe-shape, purple, orange, and variegated. Retain their shape and color when dried; are also good for cutting as fresh flowers. Height 10 inches. Tender annual.

Gomphrena globosa, packet 5c.



Godetias.



Fuchsia.



Gourds.

GOURDS.

A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruit; the vines are of rapid growth and with luxuriant foliage; adapted for covering screens, arbors, etc. Height 10 to 15 inches. Tender annual.

- Gourd**, small ornamental, mixed, packet 5c., oz. 30c.
- “ **sugar trough**, packet 5c., oz. 20c.
- “ **dipper**, packet 5c., oz. 20c.
- “ **dish cloth**, packet 5c., oz. 30c.
- “ **nest egg**, packet 5c., oz. 25c.

HEDYSARUM (French Honeysuckle).

Very handsome and free flowering plants, particularly adapted for borders and edges, or rock work. Hardy perennial.

Hedysarum coronarium, mixed, packet 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN.

Splendid climber, with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed-pods. It is of rapid growth and often runs twenty feet in a season. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender Annual.

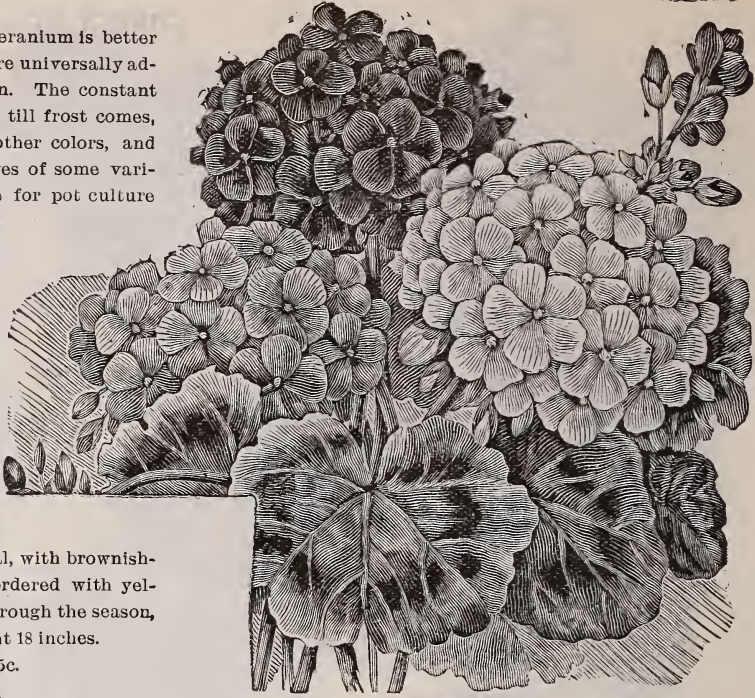
Doichicos lablab, mixed colors, packet 5c, oz. 35c.

GERANIUM.

Probably the geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other plant grown. The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some varieties, render them very desirable for pot culture and bedding. No garden seems complete without a bed of them, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the geranium. *Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.* Height 1 to 2 feet. Half hardy perennial.

Geranium, single zonale mixed, packet, 10c.

Geranium, double zonale mixed, packet 25c.



Geraniums.

GAILLARDIA.

A showy annual, with brownish-red flowers, bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season, and until after heavy frost. Height 18 inches.

Gaillardia, mixed colors, packet 5c.



Gaillardia.

HELIOTROPE.

A well-known popular greenhouse plant, fine for bedding, vases or baskets, and exquisite for pot culture in winter. Flowers purple, borne in trusses, and exceedingly fragrant. Height 1 foot. Half hardy perennial.

Heliotropeum, mixed colors, packet 10c.

HIBISCUS.

A showy, hardy annual, cream color, with rich brown color. Height 2 feet.

Hibiscus Africanus, packet 5c.

HELICHRYSUM.

One of the best of the immortelles: good shape, size and a variety of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, red and crimson.

Retain their natural shape very perfectly when dried. In bloom from July till destroyed by frosts. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual.

Helichrysum coronarium, mixed, packet 5c.



Helichrysum.



Heliotrope.



Hibiscus.

HOLLYHOCK.

A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height 5 feet.

Hollyhock, Prize double mixed, packet 10c.



Hollyhock.



Hollyhock.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS. (*Japan Hop*). A rapid growing, perfectly hardy, annual climber of the hop family, of the easiest culture and indispensable for covering unsightly objects, or verandas, trellises, etc. Sows itself after the first year. Packet 10c.



Ice Plant.

ICE PLANT.

Dwarf plant of procumbent or trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rock work, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with panicles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, forming a curious and attractive display. Height 6 inches. Tender annual.

Mesembryanthemum, packet 5c.

IVY.

For a climbing plant in the garden to do duty as a screen for an old well or building, or to adorn either when new. It is a well known and favorite plant. For indoor winter decoration. Ivy is unequalled, as it can be trained in any desired form, and will bear any amount of hardship and bad usage. Height 30 to 50 feet. Perennial.

Hedera helix, packet 10c.



Ipomea.

IPOMEA. A beautiful climber, or, and exceedingly attractive mixed with other climbers. The flowers are of a variety of shapes and sizes, and an endless variety of colors, many of them being wondrously brilliant and of graceful form. They are alike good for green-house decorations, for the house, for pots and baskets, and for trellis, stumps, arbors, etc. They require heat in starting and some varieties will not succeed out of the green-house. Tender annual climber. Height 5 to 15 feet.

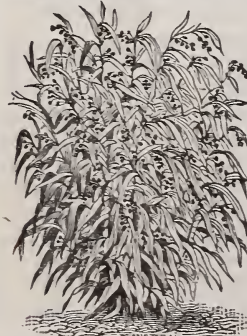
Ipomea coccinea, mixed colors, packet 10c.

JOB'S TEARS. Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Height 3 feet. Hardy annual.

Coix Lachrima, packet 5c.

LANTANA. Rapid growing plants; the flowers are borne in purple, orange and white. Half hardy perennial. Height 3 feet.

Lantana hybrida, mixed, packet 10c.



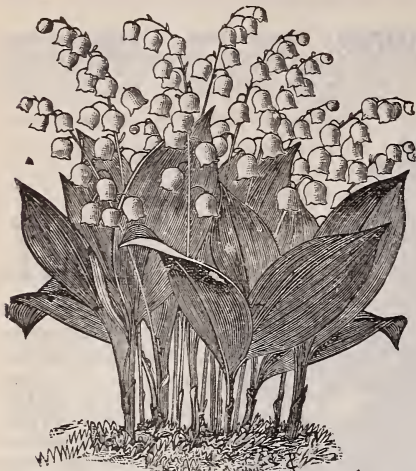
Job's Tears.



Lantana.

**Lily
of the
Valley.**

The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in any common soil; it will do well in any shady situation, where few other plants will thrive; can be multiplied by dividing roots, or by seed. Hardy perennial. Height 1 foot. **Convallaria majalis**, pkt. 10c.



Lily of the Valley.

**Morning
Glory.**

This well known annual is one of the most popular climbers. Of rapid growth, soon covering a fence or trellis with the abundant foliage and bright flowers. A great variety of colors and shades. Height 10 feet. Hardy annual. **Convolvulus major**, mixed colors, packet 5c., oz. 15c. **Convolvulus minor**, dwarf mixed, pkt. 5c. **Imperial Japanese**, packet 10c.



Morning Glory.

LAGURUS. A dwarf ornamental grass with showy head, generally called "Hare's Tail Grass." Height 1 foot.

Lagurus ovatus, mixed colors, packet 5c.

LOBELIA. An elegant and useful class of plants, of dwarf, compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate flowers. In bloom through the Summer and Autumn. Make a neat and effective edging for Geraniums and ornamental and leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and piazza decorations. Colors, deep, rich blue, and blue marked with white. Height 6 inches. Half hardy annual.

Lobelia gracilis, packet 10c.



Larkspur.

LARKSPUR. A fine variety of colors—shades of blue, red and others striped and mottled. The flowers are produced in spikes, which are continually pushing out from the main stem and branches, furnishing an abundance of bloom through the season. When grown in vases makes a fine display. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual.

Delphinium, double tall mixed, packet 5c.

Delphinium, double dwarf mixed, packet 5c.

LINUM (Scarlet Flax). Distinguished for their brilliant colored flowers, which are deep crimson with black center saucer-shaped, and very conspicuous in beds and border. The foliage of the plant is slender and delicate, and the flowers produce very little seed. Height 1½ feet. Hardy annual.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum, packet 5c.

MIMULUS (Musk Plant.) These flowers are remarkable for their rich and beautiful marking and spots; well adapted for vases, pots and baskets, and also for open culture in the garden. Height 1 foot. Half hardy perennial.

Moshatius, packet 10c.



Marigolds.

MARIGOLD. A showy plant of compact, symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, and a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, finely variegated and striped with dark rich colors of maroon and brown. Flowers of this variety are about an inch in diameter, full double to center, and cover the plant profusely. Height 1 foot. Half hardy annual.

Marigold, double dwarf, French, packet 5c.

Marigold, double dwarf, African, packet 5c.

MOURNING BRIDE. One of the best flowers for bouquets; plants of dwarf habits, and compact; the flowers borne on long, wiry stems. A great variety of colors, from white to very dark purple—almost black. In bloom from August till after severe frosts. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial. **Scabiosa**, dwarf double, mixed, packet 10c.

NEMOPHILA. This popular plant is to be found in almost any garden, and has secured a place in the heart of every lover of flowers. Of dwarf, spreading habit, it is well adapted to border or pot culture. The flowers are exquisitely colored, blotched and spotted; they are quite apt to sport into an endless variety of shades from black and blue to lighter colors. Height 6 inches. Hardy annual. **Nemophila**, mixed colors, packet 10c.

MOONFLOWER. The true Moonflower is the most vigorous of all Summer climbers; a single plant can easily be made to cover, by August 15th, a trellis thirty to fifty feet high and six feet broad, with a dense mass of leaves, studded every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautifully white and wax-like flowers four to six inches in diameter. Height 30 to 50 feet. Tender annual.

Ipomea grandiflora, packet 10c.



Moonflower.



NASTURTIUMS.

NASTURTIUM (Tall). This well known annual is one of the best for trellis and arbor decorations; flowers of a great variety of rich colors, striped and spotted with different shades. Is excellent for vases and baskets, also does finely grown in beds without trellis support; produces an abundance of flowers from the first of July until frost. Height 6 to 10 feet.

- Tropaeolum majus**, mixed, packet.....5c., oz. 15c.
- Heinemani**, Silky bronze chocolate, packet..... 5c.
- Coccineum**, Bright orange scarlet, packet..... 5c.
- Schillingi**, Bright yellow, maroon blotches, packet. 5c.
- Pearl**, Cream white, packet..... 5c.

NASTURTIUM (Lobbs). These constitute without doubt, some of the finest of our annual climbers; they are as easily grown as the common Tall Nasturtium, which they far surpass in remarkable brilliancy of their flowers, and also in height of vines and rapidity of growth.

- TROPEOLUM LOBBIANUM—**
- Many colors, fine mixed, packet.....5c., oz. 20c.
 - Asa Gray**, white blotched maroon, packet 5c.
 - Napoleon III**, golden, packet..... 5c.
 - King of Black's**, deepest brown, packet..... 5c.
 - Prince Bismarck**, bright scarlet, packet..... 5c.

NASTURTIUM (Dwarf.) One of the most brilliant scarlets grown in any flower, a handsome scarlet, and is produced in succession through the Summer. Foliage very dark green. Grows less than one foot high, making it very desirable for the front edge of a bed or border. Height 1 foot.

TROPEOLUM MINOR—

- Mixed colors, packet.....5c., oz. 15c.
- Brilliant**, a handsome scarlet, packet..... 5c.
- Ruby King**, light red, packet..... 5c.
- Pearl**, white, packet..... 5c.
- King Theodore**, maroon, packet..... 5c.
- Lady Bird**, orange yellow, red spots, pkt..... 5c.

Six Packets of any above varieties of Nasturtiums for 25c, 12 for 40c.



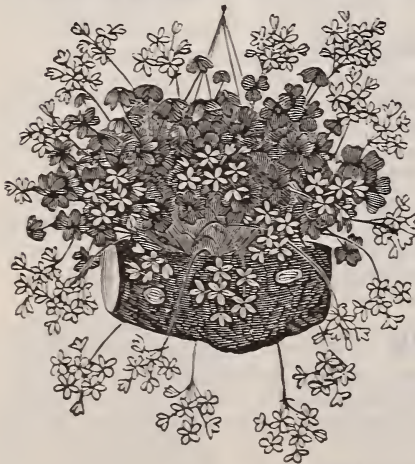
Giant Mignonette.

ORNAMENTAL GRASS. Ornamental grasses are very useful for cutting when fresh, for Summer bouquets, and also dry well for working up with everlasting flowers for Winter bouquets. This assortment includes the most delicate and graceful varieties.

- Stipa pennata**, packet..... 5c.
- Lagurus ovatus**, packet..... 5c.
- Pampas Grass**, packet..... 5c.
- Ornamental grasses, mixed**, packet..... 10c.

OXALIS. Very attractive and beautiful plants, with richly colored flowers, suitable for rock work and rustic baskets. Half hardy perennial, Height 6 inches.

- Oxalis, mixed**, packet..... 10c.



Oxalis.

PICOTEE. Very much like Carnation, as fine and more delicate in its coloring. Perennial. Height 18 inches.

- Picotee, German, mixed**, packet..... 10c.
- PEAS (Everlasting).** A perennial climber, producing a succession of white, rose and purple blossoms in clusters. Suitable for trellises, arbors' etc. Hardy perennial. Height 10 feet.
- Lathyrus Latifolius, mixed**, pkt..... 10c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda). One of the best known and most popular flowers, indispensable for the garden; is situated to most any location and soil, furnishing its fragrant blossoms continuously through the Summer; and until after severe frosts. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

- Mignonette, sweet, large flowering**, packet..... 5c., oz. 15c.
- Mignonette, Golden Queen**, packet..... 10c., oz. 55c.
- Mignonette, Giant White**, packet..... 10c., oz. 35c.
- Mignonette, Giant mached**, packet..... 10c., oz. 60c.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS. A handsome genus of garden plants of the tobacco-family, which are noted for the freedom and fragrance of their bloom. Half hardy annuals, three feet high. Flowers white, salver shaped, having long, tubular corollas, and are of exquisite fragrance. Deserves a place in every garden. Packet, 10c.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist). A showy annual, with fine cut of foliage, and curiously formed double flowers of light blue color. The form and color render it very desirable for bouquets. Height 1 foot.

- Nigella, double, mixed colors**, packet..... 5c.



Mignonette.



Mignonette (Giant Mached).



Poppies (Double.)

POPPY. A great variety of brilliant colors and various shapes. Make a fine display growing among the taller flowers and shrubs.

Poppy Carnation, single and double mixed, packet, 5c., oz. 20c.

POPPIES (Fairy). The flowers are perfectly double, of large size and magnificent form. These seedlings of Fairy Blush retain the long-enduring character of the parent variety, while in colors the grand, large flowers are of pure white, glowing scarlet, light lilac, scarlet with white, and black, rose, and deep maroon.

- Poppies fairy, double mixed**, packet, 16c.

ICELAND POPPY (Perennial).

The delicate, fragrant flowers are exceedingly beautiful, and with their long stems are well suited for cutting. The plants are perfectly hardy, easily cultivated, and the lovely white, yellow and orange-red flowers are in bloom from early summer until fall.



Poppy (Fairy).

PETUNIA.



PETUNIA. One of the best flowers for a splendid display through the entire season. Beautiful new colors, striped and marked in the most diversified manner. The ease of culture, profuse and continuous bloom, adaptation for different styles of growth—indoors and in the garden—render the Petunia one of the most valuable of the annuals, and entitled to a generous share of the space in every garden. In bloom from the first of July to October. Hardy perennial.

- Petunia Hybrida,** double mixed, packet 5c.
- Petunia Hybrida,** Giants of California, packet 15c.
- Petunia Hybrida,** striped, blotched, packet 5c.
- Petunia Hybrida,** single, mixed, packet 5c.

PYRETHRUM

(Insect Powder Plant.)

Practical entomologists have long been looking for some effective, safe and cheap insecticide, and now tell us they have found it in the Persian Insect Powder. This is the dried and powdered flowers of the *Pyrethrum Roseum*, and it is certain death to Plant Lice, Flies, Cabbage Worms, and nearly every form of insect life. It is harmless to man, but when diluted with ten times its bulk of flour, kills every Cabbage Worm or other insect it touches. Height 1 foot.

Pyrethrum roseum, packet 10c.

Pyrethrum aurum, imp. Golden Feather, pkt. 10c.

PAMPAS GRASS.

An exceedingly elegant and graceful variety of ornamental grass, with delicate hanging spikelets, which nod and tremble in the breeze. Handsome even as border plants, but especially useful in the formation of winter bouquets, either with other grasses or mixed with everlasting flowers. Gather when green, and dry in the shade. They can be dyed any color, and will last for years. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Gynerium argentanum, packet 5c.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss).

There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored Portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in autumn. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in a light, sandy soil, and in a dry situation. After the plants appear, withhold water, and if the beds have a full exposure to the sun, the ground will be covered with the plants, and the effect beautiful. Tender annual. Height 9 inches.

Portulaca, single, mixed, packet 5c.

Portulaca, double rose, mixed, packet 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

A beautiful annual, that deserves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the richest colors, blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc., with texture like rich velvet, each petal beautifully penciled. Splendid for bouquets. Height 2 feet.

Salpiglossis, mixed colors, packet 5c.

SHIZANTHUS.

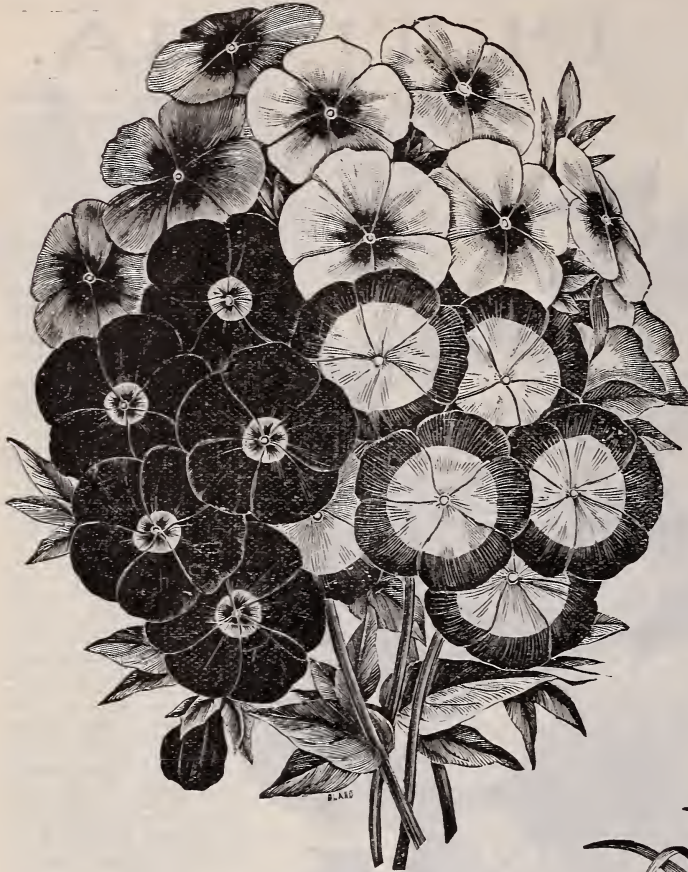
This annual should be more widely cultivated. Flowers different shades of blue, curiously cut and delicately spotted; laced with crimson, white, yellow, etc. Adapted for garden and indoor culture. Excellent for bouquets. Height 18 inches.

Shizanthus, mixed colors, packet 5c.



Pampas Grass.

PHLOX.



Phlox.

PHLOX. No flower excels this in all the qualities that make a popular annual. Brilliant

and varied colors, continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October, its excellence for bouquets, all combine to place it in the list of the best half dozen flowers for garden decoration. Height 18 inches.



Phlox.

Phlox drummondii,

- “ mixed, packet 5c., oz. 60c.
- “ large flowering, mixed, pkt. 10c. oz. 80c.
- “ white, packet 10c.
- “ perennial, packet 10c.
- “ Star of Quedlung, packet 10c.

PINK.

PINK. Splendid, large, double flowers of the richest and most brilliant colors and markings; constantly in bloom from July till after severe frosts, the first and also the second year. No flower excels this genus for a brilliant show of colors through the summer. Height 1 foot.

Dianthus chinensis, (double China) mixed, packet 5c.

Dianthus laciniatus, (double fringed) mixed packet 5c.

Dianthus imperialis, (double imperial) mixed, packet 5c.

Dianthus Heddwegii, (double Heddwegii) mixed, packet 5c.

Dianthus Heddwegii, single, mixed pkt. 5c.

Dianthus Albus flore pleno, (double white) packet 5c.

Dianthus Cyclops. Perfectly hardy. Perennial and perpetual bloomers. Single, mixed, packet 10c.

SWEET SULTAN.

A handsome annual with fragrant flowers, borne on long, slender stems. Their fragrance and habit of growth adapt them finely for bouquets. In bloom from July till October. Height 2 feet.

Centaurea moshata, mixed, packet 5c.



Pink.

P
A
N
S
Y



White Pansy.



Group of Pansies.



German Pansy.

See our Special Offer of 5 packets of 5 distinct varieties of Pansies for 30 cents by mail, on page 63.

PANSY (Heartsease). Flowers large,

growing two inches in diameter, with proper cultivation; almost an endless variety of colors and markings, from light straw to nearly black.

Planted in masses making as satisfactory display as can be found in the garden, the rich colors forming a carpet of bloom continuing from early spring till after severe frosts. Hardy biennial.

- Viola tricolor**, mixed colors, packet 5c., oz. \$1.25.
- " black and white mixed, packet 10c., oz. \$1.50.
- " extra selected, German, mixed, packet 10c., oz. \$2.
- " white, packet 10c., oz. \$2.
- " king of blacks, packet 10c., oz. \$2.
- " Giant Trimardeau or Superior, mixed, packet 15c., oz. \$4.
- " light blue, packet 10c., oz. \$3.
- " yellow, packet 10c., oz. \$3.



Passion Flower.

PASSION FLOWER

A most interesting and well known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers. They are the pride of South America and West Indies, where the woods are filled with the species, which climb about from tree to tree, bearing flowers of striking beauty.

PRIMROSE (Chinese).

These are, perhaps, the most desirable of all house blooming plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border they will bloom nearly all summer. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year. Give them a long time for growth before flowering, and do not force the young plants, but simply protect them from frost and damp cutting winds. Height 9 inches.

Primula sinensis, mixed, packet 15c.



Chinese Primrose.



Primulas.



SWEET PEAS.

(*Lathyrus
Oderatus.*)

ALL VARIETIES 5c.
PER PACKET.

WHITE.

Emily Henderson. A persistent bloomer
½. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Blanche Burpee. A splendid pure white variety. Oz.
10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

PINK.

Katherine Tracy. A soft, but brilliant, pink. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb.
20c., lb. 60c.

Lovely. A delicate shell pink, tinged with yellow. Oz. 10c., ¼
lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Venus. A soft shade of rose pink and buff. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c.,
lb. 60c.

Apple Blossom. Bright rose and pink. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Prima Donna. A lovely shade of soft pink. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 75c

PINK AND WHITE.

Blanche Ferry. This is the standard among florists, as it has no rival for
forcing. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Painted Lady. The old favorite. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

ROSE.

Her Majesty. Large hooded flowers. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

The Queen. Rosy pink, wings mauve. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

SCARLET.

Cardinal. Intense crimson scarlet. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Mars. A large and well-formed, scarlet. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Fire Fly. A fiery shade of brilliant scarlet. Oz. 10c. ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

MAROON.

Boreatton. The darkest and richest
colored. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Monarch. Deep bronzy maroon and
dark blue. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

LAVENDER.

Princess May. Light shade lavender.
Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Countess of Radnor. Pale mauve.
Very charming. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

BLUE.

Captain of the Blues. Bright purple
blue. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Butterfly. White laced with lavender.
Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Cupid.

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A. BLANC

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1898 BY
W. A. COOKE



Pink Cupid.

Double. Saved only from the best double flowers. There are about eight good colors. We furnish them mixed. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Cupid. The first dwarf Sweet Pea. Different form of blossom from tall varieties. Pure white. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Pink Cupid. Same as the preceding, only differs in color. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

NOVELTIES. Burpee's New Bush.
Burpee's Navy Blue.

TEN WEEKS. Plants grow about one foot high, making a compact bush, covered with splendid spikes of bloom from July till frost. This seed is our own importation from the most celebrated German grower of this flower, saved only from the selected pot plants, and will produce the largest proportion possible to obtain of large double flowers in the most brilliant colors and variety. Hardy annual. Height one foot.

Dwarf Double, ten weeks, mixed, packet 10c.

BROMPTON. The Brompton Stock cannot endure our winters, but if plants are grown in the open ground during the summer, in autumn they can be removed to the house, where they will flower well if not kept too hot or dry. Hardy annual. Height one foot.

Brompton, packet 10c.

SENSITIVE PLANT. A curious plant, manifesting sensation to the touch of any object that jars or stirs the leaves or branches—the stalks immediately drooping or folding together, as if possessed of life and an over-supply of nerves, affording a source of amusement for the little and large folks. Height one foot. Tender annual.

Mimosa pudica, pkt. 5c



Sweet william.

Dianthus barbatus, single, mixed, packet 5c.
" " double, mixed, packet 10c.

SWEET PEAS.—CONTINUED.

YELLOW.

Primrose. Pale primrose yellow. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Mrs. Eckford. Beautifully shaded. Very vigorous grower. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

VARIEGATED.

Aurora. Very large, flaked orange-salmon. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 60c.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. White striped with bright rose carmine. Very novel. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

TRICOLOR.

Captain Clark. White and lavender streaked with carmine. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Eckfords Hybrids. Mixed. No better mixture of varieties. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Large Flowered. All good varieties, though not all choice. Oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 50c. 5 lbs., not prepaid. \$1.75.

<p>Six Packets of any variety of Sweet Peas for 25c., 12 packets for 40c., 30 packets for \$1.</p>
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STOCKS.



Ten Weeks.

ROSE, New Dwarf (*Rosier Multiflora*). Height twenty inches. This variety comes to us from France. They commence blooming when about three inches high, like annuals they germinate, flower and produce seed within a year. Blooming is continuous throughout the Summer, but is naturally more abundant the second season. The flowers are single, semi-double and double in almost equal proportions, and present almost all the variations of color found in other roses. A young plant raised from seed sown January 15th expanded its fruit flowers three months later.

CULTIVATION.—Sow from January to March in cold frame, and plant out in April. The plant flowers the first year, and their beauty increases the second and following year. The seeds germinate immediately it is sown, and the plants commence to flower within two months. Packet 25c.

SUNFLOWER. An exceedingly double variety of this well known plant, adapted by its stately growth for a background to the lawn, or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also raised as an absorbant of miasma in damp or ill-drained situations, thus preventing fevers. The flowers are rarely quite attractive. Height 5 feet. Hardy annual.

Helianthus, all kinds mixed, packet 5c.

SALVIA. The Salvia, or Flowering Sage, is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes of flowery red and continues in bloom in open ground till frost, when the plants can be removed to the green-house and they will continue in bloom a long time. This variety is of dwarf habit, and the spikes of flowers are not so large as some of the green-house sorts. Height 1 foot. Tender annual.

Salvia splendens, scarlet, packet 10c.

Salvia patens, blue, packet 10c.

SMILAX. No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for the graceful beauty of its foliage. In cut flowers, and for wreaths, etc., it is indispensable to florists. Its hard texture enables it to keep several days, after being cut, without wilting. Nothing is finer for clothing statuettes, vases, etc. Height 10 feet. Tender perennial.

Myrsiphyllum asparagoides, packet 10c., oz. 60c.



Smilax.

VERBENA. The most popular bedding plant grown from seed. The fine variety of colors, with stripes and markings of different colors, profuse and long continued bloom, fragrance and excellence for bouquets, making them one of the most desirable annuals in the catalogue for general culture. Grown from seeds, the flowers are quite fragrant, and blossoms stronger than from cuttings. Tender perennial.

Verbena hybrida, mixed colors, packet 10c., oz. 80c.

Verbena mammoth, packet 10c.

Verbena, pure white, packet 10c.



New Dwarf Rose.

THUNBERGIA, Climbing Black-eyed Susan.

A trailing or climbing plant with flowers of various shades of yellow and white, having a dark center or eye. Finely adapted for vases or hanging baskets, for piazza decorations. Height 2 feet.

Thunbergia alatum, mixed, packet 10c.

TRUMPET VINE. Magnificent, hardy, deciduous climber, with brilliant flowers; deserving a first place as an ornamental and effective covering for walls, houses, etc. Hardy perennial. Height 20 to 30 feet.

Bignonia radicans, packet 10c.



Verbena.



Violet.

VIOLET. The violet should not be wanting in any garden, on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. The violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial. Height 4 inches.

Viola odorata, packet 10c.

WALL-FLOWER. The large, massive spikes of the Wall-Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly double, and combine many shades of color—the orange, purple and chocolate predominating. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial.

Wall-Flower, packet 10c.



Wall-Flower.

WHITLAVIA. An elegant annual, with delicate foliage and drooping clusters, of rich, dark blue and white bell-shaped flower. Is fine for baskets and vases; for piazza decorations is one of the best, flourishing best in partly shaded situation. Height 1 foot.

Whitlavia grandiflora, packet 5c.



Whittavia.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN.

Any one who has planted and cultivated flowers, in nearly laid out beds and borders, is aware of the labor and constant attention required to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give it this care "The Wild Garden" presents a substitute which, for its unusual and varied effects, cheapness and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no equal. The seeds we offer for the Wild Flower Garden are a mixture of over 150 different varieties, and being mixed can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packets. No one, not having such a bed, can form an idea of its beauty, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new, almost every day.

Wild Flower Garden, over 150 varieties, mixed, packet 10c., ¼ oz. 15c., ½ oz. 25c.

WILD CUCUMBER. Ornamental climbing cucumbers with curious fruit, remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of their growth. Height 6 feet. Half hardy annual.

Echinocystis lobata, mixed, packet 5c., oz. 20c.



Zinnia.

WISTERIA VINES. One of the quickest growing climbers, of fine, bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during spring. If once started will live for years. Hardy perennial. Height 20 feet.

Glycine sinensis, packet 10c.

XERANTHEMUM. A popular flower of the immortal class. Blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of compact habit with flowers borne on strong stems. Colors, white, purple, yellow and light blue. Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

Xeranthemum, packet 10c.

ZINNIA. Fine, large flowers, of a great variety of double colors—red, rose, crimson, scarlet, purple, orange, white and yellow—the flowers full, double as a Dahlia, and remaining in bloom from July till frost. Make a fine display when grown in rows, the plants forming a dense hedge, covered with bloom. Height 2 feet. Half hardy annual.

Zinnia double, mixed, packet 10c.

" " *New Zebra*, packet 10c.

BOX WOOD. A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desired form by shearing, largely used for bedding flower beds. Hardy perennial.

Buxus sempervirens, packet 5c.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

Tall Lobbs and Dwarf Nasturtium Collection.

Six packets of six distinct varieties for 25 cents. Twelve packets of twelve distinct varieties for 50 cents.

Your choice from page 55.

PANSY COLLECTION.

Five packets of five distinct varieties, your choice from page 59, for 30 cents.

SWEET PEA COLLECTION

Six packets of six distinct varieties for 25 cents. Twelve packets of twelve distinct varieties for 50 cents.

Your choice from pages 60-61.

GARDEN SEED COLLECTION.

Thirty well-filled Packets of Garden Seeds for \$1.00.

One Packet of each of the following

- American Wonder Peas.
- Champion of England Peas.
- Cheese Pumpkin.
- Denver Market Lettuce.
- Dwarf Champion Tomato.
- Evergreen Corn.
- Eclipse Beet.
- Hubbard Squash.

- Glass Radish.
- Golden Honey Watermelon.
- Hollow Crowned Parsnips.
- Hackensack Muskmelon.
- Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.
- Kidney Wax Beans.
- Kolib Gem Watermelon.
- Long Green Cucumber.

- Long Purple Egg Plant.
- Moss Curled Parsley.
- New Stone Tomato.
- Non-Plus-Ultra Radish.
- Our Excelsior Cabbage.
- Oxheart Carrot.
- Prolific Squash.

- Pризetaker Onion.
- Purple Top Turnip.
- Rosy Gem Radish.
- Red Weathersfield Onion.
- Ruby King Pepper.
- Siberian Cucumber.
- White Plume Celery.

A COMPLETE FAMILY GARDEN FOR \$1.00.

As these Garden Seed collections are put up in advance, we cannot allow any change from above.

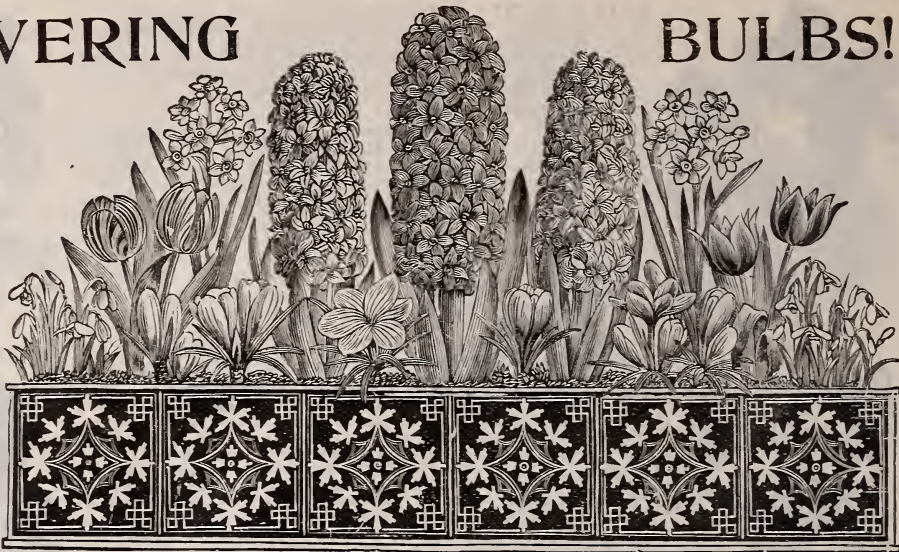
The above collections will be sent by mail postpaid.

FLOWERING

BULBS!

FOR
FALL
AND
SPRING
PLANTING.

The following are for Fall and Winter Planting, and have been selected as being the choicest in several hundred varieties. Guaranteed first size.



CALLA. An old and very desirable plant, either as an aquatic or for ornamentation of the drawing room and conservatory. Thrives in any light, rich soil when plentifully watered. Each 20c., dozen \$1.80.

HYACINTH. Were we asked to name the most beautiful bulbous flower for fall growing, either for house culture or for outdoor planting, we would certainly recommend the Hyacinth. It is not only extremely beautiful but can be grown by even the most inexperienced in bulb culture. It blooms early in the season, remains a long time in flower, and ranges through so many shades of rich and delicate colors that all tastes can be suited. Also they have a delightful fragrance which is sufficient in itself to make it a general favorite.

Roman Hyacinth, white, each 10c., doz. \$1.

Single " mixed colors, each 10c., doz. \$1.

Double " " each 10c., doz. \$1.

TULIPS. The Tulip, for its gorgeous colors, its pretty cup-like shape and its early flowering, is one of the oldest spring favorites; planted in beds or borders, it is unrivaled for brilliant effect. As with most flowers, single varieties succeed better than double when forced; for this purpose they should be planted as early as possible.

Single Tulips, mixed colors, each 5c., doz. 40c.

Double " " each 5c., doz. 40c.

CROCUS. This is one of the first of the bulbous plants to show their heads above the ground in the early spring, in fact, they are called the "Harbingers of spring." They are perfectly hardy, and can be left in the ground for several years without being disturbed, this being the best mode of treatment.

Crocus, mixed colors, each 3c., doz. 25c.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII. The immense trumpet-shaped flowers measure six to eight inches across are borne on strong, fleshy flower spikes and are of rich deep velvety crimson, each petal having a broad white stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. For winter blooming this is one of the grandest bulbs for house culture. They are so easily grown that the most inexperienced in bulb culture can handle them, in fact they frequently bloom without ever having been planted in soil or water.

Large Bulbs, each 50c., doz. \$5.

TUBEROSE. Planted in pots and given a warm place in the house from October to January these bulbs will bloom during the winter. Flowers grow on stems 18 inches high, each stem bearing a dozen or more flowers. They are pure white, wax-like, double and very fragrant. The growing plant is fond of light and heat and should be given the sunniest place possible. The pearl variety being dwarf is best suited for pot culture. Each 5c., doz. 40.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in any common soil; it will do well in any shady situation, where few other plants will thrive. Each 5c., doz. 35c.

BERMUDA EASTER LILY. A bed of Lilies is a "Joy Forever," and there is no plant that will give such genuine satisfaction for a small outlay as the above. We are anxious that everyone give the plants a trial, to this end have made price for all. Each 20c., doz. \$2.

CHINESE SACRED LILY. This is a species of the Polyanthus Narcissus annually imported from northern China, and prized for the abundance of flowers. Produces very large bulbs, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference, which throw up from 5 to 10 flower spikes, bearing clusters of large, perfect waxy white blossoms with yellow center of a most delicious fragrance. They grow well in pots in a light and sandy soil, but the most successful way of cultivating, is as the Chinese do—in water. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

NARCISSUS VON SION. The grand old-fashioned double yellow Daffodil. Very hardy outside and blooms freely in pots in the house. Everybody should plant this one. Blooms anywhere. Each 5c., doz. 40c.

FREESIAS. They are sure to bloom, even under the most trying conditions and their fragrance is something that cannot be equaled in any other bulbous plant. Commence blooming early and the flowers stay perfect for a long time, each bulb producing several clusters of bloom, which come along in succession. Each 5c., doz. 40c.

OXALIS. Most of these Oxalis flower from October until Christmas, and later. Very pretty, of easy culture, requiring a good, somewhat peaty soil, with considerable light. Put 4 or 5 in a 4-inch pot. Charming for window boxes or hanging baskets. Each 5c., doz. 40c.

SNOWDROPS. Among the earliest spring flowers, bell-shaped, pure white with a small green dot on the top of each petal. Hardy. **Single,** each 2c., doz. 20c.

Double, each 3c., doz. 30c.

CYCLAMEN. This well known free blooming plant is only adapted for house culture in our climate, but for winter flowering it has few superiors. Plant in September or October in 5-inch pot, using rich, light soil, and water sparingly until it begins vigorous growth, after which it may be treated like other house plants.

Dry Bulbs, of the Giant Flowered type, mixed, each 30c., doz. \$3.



Calla.



Tuberose, Excelsior Pearl.

FLOWERING BULBS

For Spring Planting.

The following Varieties are the "Cream" of Summer Flowering Bulbs and are all Guaranteed First Size.

CALADIUMS or Elephant's Ears. One of the most effective plants in cultivation for planting out upon the lawn; growing 5 feet high, with handsome leaves often 3 feet long and 20 inches wide. Can be stored in sand during the winter. Each 20c. doz. \$2.

PEONIES. Still the grand old favorites they were fifty years ago. Our stock consists of the newest French and Chinese varieties, with immense double blooms of the most intense yet delicate colors. The flowers are borne in the greatest profusion. For brilliant display of bloom during May and June there is nothing that will equal them.

Assorted Colors, each 20c., doz. \$2.

White, With Golden Center, each 30c., doz. \$3.

DAHLIA. The Dahlia has always been a favorite for autumn flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect, and the range of colors so

large and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted. Roots easily injured by frost. Set out three feet apart after all danger of frost. Tied to stakes. Assorted colors, each 20c., doz. \$2.

BEGONIAS. Handsome summer flowering bulbs of colors rich and varied, ranging from delicate yellow and salmon to crimson. Early bloomer, in full bloom until frost. Grow best in a soil composed of leaf mould, sand and a small portion of well rotted cow manure. Single, each 20c., doz. \$2; double, each 30c., doz. \$3.

GLADIOLUS. We are large growers of these bulbs and supply only varieties and mixtures that we know are the best to be obtained and such as will give complete satisfaction. Each 5c., doz. 40c.

CANNAS. Combining grand tropical foliage with large and brilliant flowers. Cannas is one of our most showy bedding plants. Their large flowers and varied colors double their popularity. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

TUBEROSE. A most delightful, fragrant and beautiful summer flowering bulb. Flowers waxy white and sweet scented. Plant is fond of light and heat. Plant outside after April 1. Each 5c., doz. 40c.

ARMSTRONG'S EVER-BLOOMING TUBEROSE. A Tuberose that will bloom year after year is something many flower lovers have endeavored to obtain. We have this in Armstrong's Ever-blooming, which produces single flowers in extreme profusion and a similar fragrance to Jasmine. We are sure everyone will be pleased with this grand, new variety. Each 25c., doz. \$2.50.

MADEIRA VINE. Madeira Vine is a popular and favorite tuberose-rooted climber of rapid growth with dense and beautiful foliage. It grows anywhere, but does better in a warm, sunny location. Each 5c., doz. 40c.

CINNAMON VINE. Cinnamon Vine is a charming climber, and will quickly surround an arbor, window or veranda with heart-shaped leaves and sweet scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty. It thrives anywhere and once planted will grow for years. The clusters of white flowers send out a fragrance of cinnamon that is wonderful. They are grown from roots or tubers and will grow in any locality. Each 5c., doz. 50c.

APIOS TUBEROSA. Called tuberose-rooted Wistaria. A pretty vine possessing a delicious Violet fragrance. Each 10c., doz. \$2.

SPOTTED LEAF CALLA. Similar to the well known White Calla. The flowers are pure white, with dark throat. Each 20c., doz. \$2.

GLOXINIA. We know of no bulbous plant that will give such universal satisfaction. Each 15c., doz. \$1.50.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS. The flowers are bell-shaped and pendulous, pure white and fragrant. Plant is hardy and grows stronger each year. Each 10c., doz. \$1.

HARDY LILIES.

AURATUM. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with a clear, broad, golden band in center. Each 20c., doz. \$2.

ALBUM. Pure white with beautiful recurved petals, very fragrant. Each 20c., doz. \$2.

RUBRUM. Flowers white, with a deep rosy or crimson band on each petal, with deep colored spots between. Five to six inches in diameter. Each 20c.; doz. \$2.

CANADENSE. One of our hardy, native sorts, with bell-shaped yellow and red flowers. Each 20c., doz. \$2.

SUPERBUM. Finest of native lilies; flowers bright orange-red thickly spotted with purple. Each 20c., doz. \$2.



Lillium Auratum.



Large Flowering Gladiolus.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Prices Subject to Fluctuations. Postage 8c. a Pound Extra.
Market Prices on Application.

We pay particular attention to this department of our business. These seeds are selected with special reference to their quality. Purchasers may rely upon our best exertions to furnish Grass and Field Seeds fresh, pure and free from noxious and foreign seeds. Our Red Clover, Alfalfa, English Blue Grass, and Timothy is mostly Kansas grown, and all reclaimed by the best machinery to make it choice.

On account of the early publication of this Catalogue we cannot make prices on Clover, Grass and Field Seeds. These are market articles, and prices are subject to variation, but purchasers may depend on having them at the prices ruling from store that date, and of the best quality, and that we will always send as much seed as the money received will pay for. Market prices of the day or special prices on large lots cheerfully given on application. Express or Freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser, except if sufficient money is sent to prepay postage, eight cents per pound. Two bushel bags fifteen cents each extra.

RED CLOVER. This species is regarded by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purpose of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap-roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow about twelve or fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER. Compared with common Red Clover, its flower, foliage and stems are of a darker color, and its seed is the product of the flowers of first crop, while the seed of the common Red Clover is the product of the flowers of the second crop, and different in some other characteristics of little importance. It is valuable when sown with other grasses for mixed hay, as it ripens later than the common Red Clover, and about the time that Timothy, Orchard and other grasses ripen, thereby making the hay a much better quality. Being a very rank grower, it is coming into very general use for soiling purposes. Sow twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c.

ALSIKE or SWEDISH CLOVER. This clover comes from the little province of Alaska in Sweden. It is one of the hardiest varieties known; being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill, it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drouth or wet. It is a great favorite with bee raisers and its flowers have a sweet and agreeable odor, and afford very excellent forage for bees. Sow five or six pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. An excellent pasture Clover, forming, in conjunction with the Kentucky Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow five or six pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

CRIMSON TREFOIL CLOVER. This is an annual variety, in common use in Italy and the South of France for feeding green. It is also grown largely and successfully in Virginia, where it is called "German Clover," and we think it would do well here in our Western States. It is from two to four weeks earlier than Red Clover, and for this reason very desirable. The yield in fodder is immense, and, after cutting, it at once commences growing again, and continues until severe, cold, freezing weather. 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 the fall, fifteen pounds per acre. Lb. 10c.

JAPAN CLOVER. A low perennial of spreading habit, and adapted to withstand excessive drouth. It flourishes on the poorest soil in the Southern States. Sow fifteen pounds per acre. Lb. 40c.

WHITE BOKHARA CLOVER. This is a tall, shrubby like plant, growing to the height of four to six feet, with branches whose extremities bear numerous small white flowers of great fragrance. It should be sown in spring, in drills twelve to sixteen inches apart; ten pounds will sow one acre. Lb. 20c.

ALFALFA CLOVER. The most valuable forage plant, particularly adapted for our western climate and soil. It requires a deep, mellow soil; newly broken sod does not do so well. It thrives best on a sandy loam, the richer the better, while it has not proved a success on heavy, compact, clay soil. In the driest and most sultry weather, when every blade of grass withers, Alfalfa is as fresh and green as in the spring, as its roots go down from ten to twenty feet to the moisture of the ground. Although a prodigious yielder it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves the ground by the decay of its long roots, and converts it into rich ground, full of vegetable matter. The seed may be sown early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to catch the spring rains, as it needs moisture to germinate. In localities where irrigation is used it can be sown successfully at any time during the summer months. In our state it is not advisable to sow later than first part of September on account of early frosts, as the young, tender plants, not having sufficient roots, would succumb to our cold winters. Late fall sowing, say in October or November, is not advisable in localities where wild storms are prevalent during winter and early spring, as the seed will be blown away before it has a chance to take root. Most of our successful Alfalfa growers prefer sowing the seed broadcast, while others are more in favor of drilling it in. If the latter plan is pursued, we advise drilling the seed both length and cross ways, say half quantity each way, in order to secure a more even stand. There is a great deal of discussion whether the seed should be sown by itself or with other grains, both methods being strongly advocated. Owing to the fact that Alfalfa needs light and sun, the majority of growers suggest sowing the seed by itself, provided it can be put in the ground early in the season, but when the sowing is delayed we advise to sow oats or barley with it to afford some protection to the young plants against the scorching rays of the sun in mid-summer. Another circumstance has to be taken into consideration. If the ground proves to be very



Alfalfa Clover.

weedy, sow in connection with grain, by all means, a crop of barley or oats; they can be raised as well as a crop of weeds. After the grain has been cut, and this should be done just as early as possible, it will be found that the Alfalfa has made such growth as to prevent any danger of being choked out by the weeds, and it will care for itself. Irrigate immediately after the grain is cut, and the Alfalfa will push out fresh shoots at once, and will furnish a light cutting in the fall, or at least good pasture. It is more difficult to establish the first year, but will, when once started, produce a profitable crop; three under favorable circumstances and even four crops are cut yearly, aggregating five to seven tons to the acre. Never sow less than twenty-five pounds of good clean seed to the acre, for thin sowing produces thick and coarse stalks, not relished by stock. The Alfalfa flourishes up to an altitude of about 8,000 feet above sea level, but at higher altitudes is not likely to thrive. How long it will live is a question not settled yet. The reports speak of Alfalfa fields in Chili, whence it has been brought to California under the name of Chili Clover, that are several hundred years old, and still bearing good crops. The proper time to cut it is when the plant is in full bloom. The seeds ripen to perfection, and are a source of considerable wealth to our farmers. If intended to raise Alfalfa for the seed twelve to fifteen pounds is plenty to sow on one acre. The seed has to be saved from the first crop, as the second or third cutting does not mature evenly, does not fill out plump and heavy, and does not possess the proper germinating power. It is worthy of trial in any locality where it has not already been tested. Sow twenty-five pounds to the acre. Lb. 12½c.



White Clover.



Red Clover.

GLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.—Continued.



Meadow Fescue.

and that man, if he has not the finest horses and cattle has no one to blame but himself. He can hardly avoid doing well if he tries." Sow about twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Fancy clean seed, lb. 15c.

ORCHARD GRASS. No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It stands the drouth, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent worn-out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasturage three weeks before any other and after close grazing ten days rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on Blue Grass. It makes a very heavy sod, and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all the season. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.



Orchard Grass.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. A highly esteemed grass in Europe, either for pasture or lawns. It has been more or less cultivated in this country, and has done well wherever tried. Sow early in spring for pasture twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c.

ESPARSETTE or SAINFOIN. 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 underside; flower stalks higher than the leaves, ending in a spike of crimson or variegated leaves, succeeded by flat, hard pods, toothed on the edges and prickly on the sides; roots perennial, and hard and woody; flowers in July. It belongs to the same family as the Alfalfa, well known to all our western people. It is adapted for light, chalky soil, sands, gravels and barren regions, where the rainfall is not plenty and irrigation not obtainable. It is not as long lived a plant as Alfalfa, but will last from ten to twelve years, according to nature of the soil, by judicious top dressing of manure in the fall, the duration may be extended a few years. It is an excellent forage plant, and improves the quality and increases the quantity of milk when fed to milk cows. We would advise early and heavy seeding, and the firming of the soil after planting with a roller, seeds ought to be sown about two inches deep. Sow forty to forty-five pounds per acre. Lb. 10c.



Red Top

RED TOP. A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, 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, about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on "alkali" bottom lands, where other grasses failed. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Clean seed, lb. 8c., fancy clean seed, lb. 15c.

GERMAN MILLET. No other grass or forage plant has been able to produce the enormous yield of this plant. It has produced from four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly-broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.

PEARL MILLET. The plants of this grass at first appear feeble, resembling broom corn, but when a few inches above ground they begin to tiller and new shoots appear rapidly from the original roots, numbering from six to a dozen or more. The stems at first are nearly prostrate, but when about two feet long they begin to assume an upright position, reaching a height of eight to ten feet. Sow from three to five pounds per acre. Lb. 20c.

COMMON MILLET. It is an annual grass, with tender, juicy and luxuriant leaves, much relished by all kinds of stock; makes good hay. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.

HUNGARIAN. This grass resembles Millet very much. It is of fine growth, and makes an excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnishes an abundance of green fodder, taken by all kinds of stock. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.

TALL MEADOW OAT or EVERGREEN GRASS. The roots of this grass descend deeply into the subsoil, enabling it to withstand a protracted drouth, and it is green all seasons of the year. Its early growth in spring makes it equal to rye for pasture. It grows quickly after mowing, giving a denser and more succulent aftermath than any of the present popular tame grasses. Sow broadcast twenty-five to thirty pounds of seed to the acre. Lb. 20c.

TEOSINTE. Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. The stalk, containing much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season yielding enormously. One seed will sometimes produce twenty to sixty stalks or shoots, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Requires about four pounds seed per acre. Plant in drills three feet apart, and two or three seeds every twelve inches in drill. Lb. 4.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.



Teosinte.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.—Continued.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. In nutritive value, earliness, and quickness of growth after it has been mown, it far surpasses the Perennial Rye Grass. It is, therefore, indispensable for alternate husbandry; but it does not last over two years, it is of no use in permanent pastures. The soils best adapted to Italian Rye seem to be those that are moist, fertile and tenacious, or of a medium consistency, and on such soils it is said to be one of the best grasses grown to cut green, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritive crops. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c.

SWEET VERNAL GRASS. This grass yields but a moderate percentage of herbage. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant, sweet smell during the process of drying. Permanent pastures should not be sown without a portion of this grass, particularly in parks and pleasure grounds, were it for no other reason than for the pleasant scent which it gives out when cut for hay, and also when the seed is nearly ripe. Sow 35 pounds per acre. Lb. 40c.

JOHNSON GRASS. We find this new grass winter-kills in the northern parts of this state; in the extreme southern parts of this state and the southern states it does well. A perennial, a rapid grower, long, cane-like roots; the leaf, stock and panicle of this grass resembling those of other Sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow, and, like corn, will bear heavy manuring, yielding richly in rich ground. In fact, the richer the land the better the crop. Twenty-five to thirty pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 10c.

GIANT SPURRY (*Spergula arvensis maxima*). Spurry is an annual plant, extensively cultivated in Europe as a winter pasture for cattle and sheep. Milk cows and sheep fed on it are said to yield superior milk, butter and mutton. It grows so well on poor, dry, sandy soil that it has been called "the clover of sandy land." The soil for Spurry requires the same preparation as for clover. Sow fifteen pounds per acre. It is in best condition for pasture from four to six weeks after sowing, and it may be sown every month from March to August. It is also valuable for "filling in" on pastures worn thin. Lb. 10c., 100 lbs. \$3.

LATHYRUS SILVESTRIS WAGNERI or FLAT PEA. This new forage plant has created quite a sensation all the world over. Some of its points of excellence may be mentioned as follows: Its roots penetrate the soil thirty feet, which enables it to withstand great extremes of cold and drouth. It has double the feeding value of Alfalfa, a crop richer than Red Clover. The plants grow very little above ground the first year, but the roots make rapid growth. The second year the top thickens up, and the third year the plant is matured. The seed requires several weeks to germinate. Sow in April or May on well prepared ground in drills about one to two feet apart, seeds about one to two inches deep, two inches apart in the drills, and cover well; keep clean from weeds afterwards. The plants can be transplanted either in spring or fall on any kind of soil, even on rocky ground, but not on "wet" lands. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

BERMUDA GRASS. This plant has long been naturalized in the southern states. It is a tender, delicate grass, growing over and binding the most arid and loose land, and grows luxuriantly in every kind of soil; very valuable for pasture, as well as for hay crop; time of sowing, April to June. Sow three to five pounds per acre. Seed very scarce. Lb. \$1.25.

TIMOTHY. As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. Being an early grass, it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, and if the fall season is favorable it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing too. Sow fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.



Timothy.

SANDVETCH (*Vicia Vilosa*). Another forage plant from Europe, highly esteemed there. The Sandvetch prospers in the most barren soils, on those too poor to grow the winter tare. Six tons per acre of green forage have been harvested in one cut in poor silicious soils, with a second cut for seed or for ploughing in green. Sow end of August, alone or with a cereal, rye preferred, as this vetch reaches a length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet and must have a support. Sow 65 to 85 lbs. per acre, working same as for winter vetch. If good growth before winter it may be cut, and again by March 15th. Eaten by all farm stock. Lb. 10c., 100 lbs. \$3.

HUNGARIAN or AWNLESS BROMEGRASS (*bromus inermis*). The U. S. Department of Agriculture in a special bulletin devoted to this grass gives this general information: "While this grass will grow on lands too poor for the more valuable agricultural grasses, and under conditions of climate which would entirely preclude the culture of these last, its productiveness depends, as in other cases, upon the amount and availability of the food supply. In other words, the better the conditions the better the growth. It is resistant to intense cold, and stands protracted drouth better than any other cultivated variety. The seed per acre is given at from thirty to forty pounds. It may be sown in the autumn with winter wheat, or in the early spring; for the southern states, February or March. The preparation of the land is the same as for other grasses or grain. In the north it blooms in June and, of course, somewhat earlier in the southern states. It is usually sown unmixed, because of its liability to choke out other plants. In the formation of permanent pastures, various grasses and clovers, where these grow, ought to be mixed with it." Trials in western and northern states have given good results. Choice new seed 20c lb., \$15 per 100 lbs.

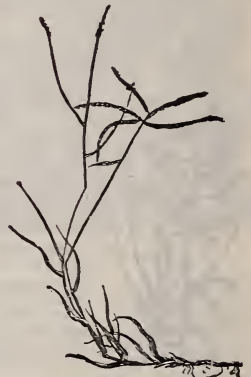


Italian Grass.

Sweet Vernal Grass.



Johnson Grass.



Bermuda Grass.



Hungarian Bromegrass.



Japanese Buckwheat.

Miscellaneous Field Seeds.

Postage 8c Per Pound Extra, Prices Subject to Fluctuation.
Market Prices on Application.

COMMON BUCKWHEAT. Buckwheat should be sown about the 20th of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre. The average yield is from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It should be threshed as soon as dry, on the ground or barn floor. If allowed to stand in mass, it quickly gathers moisture. Lb. 5c.

SILVER HULE BUCKWHEAT. This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent, and the grain of a beautiful light-gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious. Lb. 5c.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT. This new variety has been raised here with good results, it is early and very productive. The kernels are twice the size of any other buckwheat, of a rich dark brown color and manufactures a superior flour. Owing to its branching character only one-half as much seed is required per acre; while the straw is much stiffer and stands up better. Lb. 5c.

EARLY AMBER CANE. This popular and well known variety is the earliest, and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. Lb. 5c.

FOLGER CANE. This is one of the best canes for syrup as it does not crystalize very easy; also valuable for forage. It matures a few days later than the Amber. Lb. 5c.

EARLY ORANGE CANE. A well known variety, well adapted to the south and west. It is from eight to ten days later than Early Amber. Lb. 5c.

WHITE AFRICAN CANE. This variety grows very tall, makes a large amount of syrup of the finest quality. Lb. 5c.

KANSAS ORANGE CANE. A late variety, also an excellent variety for syrup and for forage. Lb. 5c.

FODDER or FORAGE CANE. Cane seed is also now largely grown for stock feeding. It yields heavy. It can be raised anywhere, and is sown extensively in dry sections, where tame grasses cannot be sown readily. Cattle, horses and sheep relish it greatly on account of its sweetness. For forage sow fifty pounds per acre. Market price.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER. Single heads measure fifteen to twenty-two inches in diameter, and contains an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg producing food known for poultry. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value as soon as it becomes generally known. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste place of ground any time from early spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native Sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as a poultry and stock food, its leaves make capital fodder while its strong thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Three quarts of seed will plant one acre. Lb. 10c.

BROOM CORN. There are many farmers who might make this a very profitable crop; an acre will give about 500 weight of broom and nearly forty bushels of seed, worth nearly as much as oats for feed. It requires similar soil and culture to corn, but should be planted later, and it pays best to have the ground in prime condition. It is frequently planted in drills three and one-half feet apart, leaving the plants six inches apart.

EXTRA EARLY JAPANESE BROOM CORN. This is the earliest broom corn in existence, matures in about seventy-five days when planted late. Have seen some that was planted on July 17th and ready to cut October 1st. Can be planted after wheat with good success, so making two crops on the same ground. It is just the kind for an early market. It has withstood dry weather better than any other variety. Brush is fine and long. Lb. 5c.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN. This improved Evergreen Broom Corn grows about eight to ten feet high, stands up well, and entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine. Its greater value to growers is in the fact that it will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush, commanding highest price. Lb. 5c.

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN BROOM CORN. An excellent standard variety, grows a very fine brush of good length, and is free from the large center stem. Bleaches very evenly, even in the sun. Lb. 5c.

GENUINE DWARF BROOM CORN. Grows from three to four feet high, with straight, smooth brush; principally used for making whisks and brushes. Lb. 5c.

FIELD LUPINS. When young the plants are good for sheep, Yellow Lupins remaining green longer than the White. The Lupin is one of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and succeeds well in the poorest soil; poor lands fertilized by plowing in the lupins. Lb. 10c.



Improved Evergreen Broom Corn.



Dwarf Essex rape.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. The main secret in the successful raising of sheep for mutton, for which the English are so famous, lies undoubtedly in the very general use of Fodder Rape for feeding them. After the corn is harvested and before winter sets in there is need of nutritious green fodder, especially for sheep. Dwarf Essex Rape is easily grown and perfectly hardy, and possesses remarkable fattening properties. One acre will pasture thirty-six head two months, and lambs will make a gain of 8 to 12 pounds a month. "They soon weigh like lead." Pigs and cattle are also very fond of it. The plant is a rank grower and should have heavy manuring, as well as high cultivation. Any corn soil will grow Rape. Sow the seed during the third or fourth week in June; it can then resist drouth, and the crop can be ready to feed at a season when it is most needed. By sowing different pieces several weeks apart a continuous supply of good feed can be had. When sown in June the Rape will have to be fed during August, though if the first crop were cut about four inches from the ground, there would be an after-crop or second growth that would be useful after that time. For the breeding flock a piece should be sown about the first week in July, with some even later, and the chances taken on its withstanding the drouth. It does well sown with oats. After the oats are cut the Rape grows rapidly.

If the soil is rich and clean sow broadcast, if not so clean sow in drills and cultivate as for corn. Rape is especially adapted for a catch crop, succeeding well when for any cause other crops have failed, as it, like turnips, makes its growth late in the season, can be sown on stubble, and will furnish excellent pasturage when much needed in the fall. When sown broadcast, use 8 to 10 pounds, and if in drills, 4 to 5 pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c., 100 lbs. \$8.

PEANUTS. The Peanut thrives and produces best on a light, sandy, tolerably fertile soil with a good clay sub-soil. It possesses a long tap root, which extends deep into the earth, drawing thence the nutriment which is beyond the reach of many of our cultivated crops. The soil should be deep and mellow, and well broken up, so as to be ready for planting soon after frosts are over—April is a suitable time. They may be planted in the pod, or shelled, two in a hill; it is best to drop about four in a hill on the level ground, the rows being laid off three and one-fourth feet wide, and the hills two feet asunder; cover them two or three inches. When they come up, thin them to two in a hill, and if there be any vacancy transplant. It is better to plant them level than on ridges, as they are less liable to suffer from the drouth. Lb. 15c.

COW PEAS. This is not exactly a pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. It is becoming known to the north, also as a highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. It requires a full season to mature in, and can be raised in the north. If desired the pods may be harvested for the grain, and the stalk and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor, sandy land may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into a 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 the seed, plant three and a half feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. Lb. 5c., ¼ bu. 75c., bu. \$2.50.

NAVY FIELD BEANS. Plant after danger of frost is past, in dry, light soil. Best crops are grown in rich soil; but beans do well in ordinary soil. Cultivate with one horse cultivator, or a hoe, frequently, when plants are dry, but never when wet. Plant one and one-half bushels to the acre in hills, same as corn, or in drills. Lb. 5c.

CASTOR BEANS. Are largely grown in our state, and have paid well the last few years. Will do well on any good corn land. One bushel plants fifteen acres. Lb. 5c.

HEMP SEED. Grown in the eastern part of our state both for the seed and for the fibre; requiring rich bottom land. If grown for the seed two quarts will sow one acre; if grown for the fibre, sow about one bushel per acre. Lb. 10c.

FLAX-SEED. Largely grown in this state for the seed. Sow one-half to three-fourth bushel per acre. Can furnish choice cleaned seed, for sowing any time, at market price.

SEED RYE. Rye does best on rich sandy soil, almost a sure crop every year; should be sown in August or September, either in drills or broadcast at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre; is raised both for pasture and grain. Bu. (56 lbs.) 75c.

VETCHES or TARES. A species of the pea, grown extensively in England, and to a considerable extent in Canada, for stock, but not much used in the states. Culture same as field peas. One hundred pounds per acre. There are two varieties; one for spring, the other for fall sowing. Can supply bc. b. Lb. 10c.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs. A well known vegetable, is produced from tubers resembling potatoes; it makes an excellent food for stock. Flourishes best in light, rich soil, when an open exposure, but it will resist any degree of cold incident to the United States. They are planted like potatoes, and as early as the ground will permit, until May. They can remain in the ground all winter, as frost does not hurt them. They yield heavy, from 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Lb. 5c., bu. \$1.50.

WILD RICE. An annual which sows itself in the fall, about the middle of September, lies dormant all winter, in spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaching the surface during the first of June. It grows very rapidly in one to eight feet of water, ripens late in August or early September. Lb. 20c.

MEDIUM FIELD BEANS. Same as Navy Beans, only difference is that size of beans is larger. Lb. 5c.

SOY BEANS. They are erect growing, with from one to six or more stems branching out from near the ground and reaching a height of from one and a half to three and a half feet; seldom falling down, except in very rich, loose land. The branches are thickly studded with pods from the surface of the ground to the top; a single plant having sometimes as many as 200 pods containing from one to four beans, the usual number being three. The Soy Bean is a remarkable drouth-resister, and will do comparatively well on thin land. However, they respond very readily to plenty of moisture and good soil. Planting should not be done until the weather is warm—after corn planting. They will make a fair crop after rye or wheat if the season is favorable. The ground should be well prepared, and the beans planted near the surface. They may be cultivated as other crops; keeping the soil in good shape and the weeds down is all that is required. Soy beans as a feed take the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to milch cows, fattening cows and hogs, they have given astonishing results. When the beans are let thoroughly ripen in the field the straw is worthless, but if cut and cured while green makes excellent hay. Make excellent hog pasture and are a good crop for soiling. If sown broadcast use one-half to one bushel per acre; if drilled use one-fourth to one-half bushel per acre. Lb. 5c., ¼ bu. 75c., bu. \$2.50.



Soy Beans.

RED RUST PROOF OATS. Largely grown in this state; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper and entirely rust proof; makes a very heavy grain. Bu. 50c.

WHITE SCHOENEN OATS. This variety weighs from forty to forty-five pounds per measured bushel. They are claimed to be the most productive variety in cultivation, with extra strong, straight straw, standing well; succeeding in a wide range of climate and under a great variety of soils and method of culture. Bu. 60c.

LINCOLN OATS. It is early white oat, it is rust proof, it stands up well, has a thin hull and heavy meat. Bu. 60c.

NEW ZEALAND OATS. A very fine variety of oats introduced from Australia, a large yielder and producing a heavy meaty grain. Bu. 60c.

AMERICAN BANNER. Another fine kind of white oats, very productive, very strong and straight staw. Does well in our western states. Bu. 60c.

BLACK BEAUTY. One of the very best varieties of black oats; very hardy and heavy yielder and producing very heavy grains. Bu. 75c.

WINTER TURF OATS. For fall sowing. They are rust proof, and are adapted to light and heavy soils, and will stand the coldest freezing. When sown early their roots strike down from ten to twelve inches deep, which insures them from winter killing and ready in spring to grow off, while spring oats are not sown on account of wet weather. Their deep rooting and stooling properties enable them to afford more fall and winter grazing than any known plant. They also produce more staw and grain than any other oat. Bu. \$1.

HIGHLAND CHIEF BARLEY. This is an entirely new and distinct two-rowed variety of barley. It is very robust, a vigorous grower, and the size of the grain when compared with any other is immense. It is less liable to be damaged by wet than other kinds, inasmuch as it is more closely covered with broad awns or spikelets, consequently it is less liable to lose color by the wet weather. Has strong, upright straw, yields from fifty to sixty bushels per acre, and usually weighs over fifty pounds to the measured bushel. Bu. 80c.

MANSURY BARLEY. A six-rowed barley, with long, heavy, well filled heads, containing large plump grains. Straw bright, very strong, and is not apt to lodge, even on the richest lands. Ripens about a week to ten days later than the common six-rowed barley, or about the same time as two-rowed barley. Bu. 80c.

COMMON BARLEY. Barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow from 2 to 2½ bushels per acre. Bu. 60c.

IMPERIAL BLACK BARLEY. This is used mainly for food, and it produces one of the best hog fatteners that we know of. It is equal to the best Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska or Illinois corn as a fatterer, and it is surer than most all crops. The yield the past season was fifty bushels per acre. Black Barley did splendidly. We urge all farmers and stock raisers to give this splendid sort a trial. Bu. \$1.

WINTER BARLEY. For fall sowing. Must be sown early in fall to get well rooted before frost sets in, so to not winter kill. Bu. \$1.

PILLSBURY FIFE (Spring Wheat). A hard red spring wheat with close set bald head and stiff straw. One of the earliest and hardest varieties and very productive. Bu. \$1.

GRANT (Spring Wheat). A bearded wheat and semi-hard. An early variety and very productive. Bu. \$1.

Non-Saccharine Sorghums:

Postage 8 cents per pound extra.

All of these varieties bear dry weather well. When corn will wholly fail for want of rain at a certain stage, these plants simply stop and wait for rain, and then go on and make their full crop. In weight of grain they will make more per acre than the same land will make of corn. Some mills have been grinding the grain for flour with good success. In the way of dry forage they make enormous returns, at a cost less than the cost of gathering alone of corn fodder. Their cultivation is as simple as that of corn. They will grow on any land where corn will, even on land too poor for corn. As soon as the seed begins to glaze, begin to cut and shock. Make the shocks sixteen rows wide, and the same distance in length. Balance it well, for the seed is so heavy that it will go down easily. After it is well cured, stack it or house it as you would ordinary corn fodder, or let it stand in the field until wanted for use. Prepare a rack in the feed lot and feed it as hay. It is not necessary to thresh it. If it is desirable to separate the feed from the fodder, run the stalks through a threshing machine after removing all but one row of concave teeth. The grain will come out as clean as wheat, and the fodder is shredded.

JERUSALEM CORN. It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn, Dourra and Milo Maize. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots; have seen as high as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre. Lb. 5c., 100 lbs. \$4.

RED KAFFIR CORN. This grows taller than the white; the stalks are slender, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from one to two feet. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor



land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety, and yields much heavier. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College, at Manhattan. Lb. 3c., 100 lb. \$1.50.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN. It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and mules. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well, the joints next below the top send up shoots which yield the second seed heads. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. Lb. 3c., 100 lbs. \$1.50.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE. Growth is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooling from the ground like the White Milo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing three-fourths of a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. On account of its branching habit this grain should be planted in four or five rows, and two to three feet in the drill, two plants in a hill, 3 to 5 feet apart. Lb. 5c., 100 lbs. \$4.

BROWN DOURRA. Similar to the Jerusalem Corn. Grains same size and shape, but of brown color, instead of white as the Jerusalem Corn. It withstands dry weather better than Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize, and is a sure cropper every year. It is raised more for the grain than for fodder. It yields immensely. Three to five pounds will plant an acre. Lb. 5c., 100 lbs. \$4.



Kaffir Corn.



DECIDUOUS TREES.

TREE SEEDS.

Prices given include Postage, except when quoted by the bushel.

The growing of forest trees from seeds is, in the case of some varieties, a very simple and easy process, requiring but little care or skill on the part of the grower. Other varieties require special treatment and greater care and attention to insure success, while some are very difficult to grow, and with such, planters are not very likely to succeed until after having made repeated failures.

One important fact in connection with this subject must always be kept in view; and that is, it takes time for these to germinate, in some cases only a few days; in others, several weeks; while quite frequently they will lie dormant the whole season before commencing to grow. It often happens that seeds of a given variety, all taken from the tree at one time, sowed together, and subjected to the same treatment, will show great irregularity in time of germinating; some coming up in a few days, others not until the next season, and still others not until the season following.

Conifers and Evergreen tree seeds should be kept in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot where mice will not eat them. Chestnuts and Walnuts should be planted in the fall, or kept during the winter in sand or moss; they shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely. Apple, Pear and Quince Seed, Cherry Pits, Peach Pits, also those with hard shells like the Locust, Magnolias, etc., should be placed in boxes with sand and exposure to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate until a second year after planting, but if these seeds arrive too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. The seeds of other deciduous trees and shrubs, with few exceptions, can be planted from the end of March to the middle of May with great success.

The soil should be deep, mellow and rich, if not so, make it so by deep spading and thoroughly pulverizing the ground. If not rich, 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 plat, 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 seeds over the bottom, but not too thickly, and then draw the soil back and cover the seeds to the depth of about the thickness of the seeds as evenly as possible, then press the beds gently with the back of the spade to make firm the earth around the seeds.

Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants imbibe moisture very easily. Water with a fine hose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, dry sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them.

The trenches or drills are to be two feet apart, so that the hoe or garden cultivator can be employed in cultivation. Keep the soil loose between the rows, and keep them well clear of weeds. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold-frames or in boxes; if in cold-frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corner three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely.

Allow the young plants to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

For timber claims on our prairies, would recommend to plant Black Walnut, Catalpa, Russian Mulberry, Ash, Box Elder, Wild Black Cherry, Honey Locust and Black Locust.

FRUIT SEEDS.

APPLE. Apple seeds do not reproduce the same varieties, but an inferior though hardy stock. Upon the stock thus raised from the seed are grafted or budded the cuttings of such varieties as are desired. The seed can be planted in good soil, any time during the winter in the south, or early in the spring in the north, in rows eighteen inches apart. If the seed is planted in the spring, it must first be frozen, which can be done during the winter by placing layers of seed in the boxes and covering with sand and exposing them to the cold, freezing weather. After freezing, the seed must not be allowed to become dry, or many will be spoiled if deprived of all moisture.

American Apple, lb. 50c., bu. \$10.

French Crab Apple, lb. 50c., bu. \$10.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS. The hardiest of the Apricots. In its native land it flourishes as far north as the mountains of Duhuria, in Siberia. It was brought to the United States about 1875 by the Russian Mennonites, and was extensively planted by them in their Kansas and Nebraska settlements. Fruit medium size and of the best quality. Oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

MAHALEB CHERRY. The remarks regarding apples are applicable to Cherries. This variety is considered the best stock upon which to graft the choicest sorts. Oz. 10c., lb. 50c.

MAZZARD CHERRY. Another variety used extensively for grafting. Oz. 10c., lb. 40c.

PEAR. Sow the seed thickly in the spring in drills eighteen inches apart. The soil should be deep—a rich, moist loam is most suitable. The value of the stock depends largely on a rapid and vigorous growth the first season. After taking one year's growth, take them up in the autumn, shorten the tap root, and reset them in rows four feet apart, a foot apart in the row. The next season they will be fit to bud or graft, provided they have been well grown. Oz. 25c., lb. \$2.

QUINCE. Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The stock is most used for budding and grafting the pear. The fruit is used for preserves, pies, tarts, etc. The mucilage from the seed is often used as a toilet article for the hair. The culture from seed is the same as for Apples. Oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

MYROBOLAN PLUM. The direction given for planting apples will apply to Plums, except the pits should be planted farther apart in the row. The varieties raised from seed will be inferior, but hardy, vigorous stock are thus afforded upon which to graft the choicest sorts. Oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

GERMAN PRUNES. Treated same as preceding. Oz. 10c., lb. 50c.

PEACH. Peach stock are raised by planting the stone two or three inches deep in the fall. If the stones are cracked they are most sure to grow. The after treatment is about the same as for Apples, though budding can be commenced sooner than grafting in Apple stock. Bu. \$2.00.

SMALL FRUIT SEEDS.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY AND BLACKBERRY.

Having had frequent calls for the above small fruit seeds, we have this season a fine stock of them. Oz. 60c., lb. \$6.

EVERGREENS.

EUROPEAN LARCH. This variety is of great value for forest planting, and is being extensively grown in the United States. It is easily transplanted if handled while dormant, but as it starts very early in the spring, it is best to transplant in the fall, or procure the seed and sow where wanted. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$1.

ARBOR VITÆ, AMERICAN WHITE CEDAR. An evergreen of great value for ornamental hedges. Its timber is exceedingly durable, lasting a hundred years in exposed situations without showing any signs of decay. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

CHINESE ARBOR VITÆ. A very beautiful tree for towns and ornamental hedges, for which purpose it has been for a long time in cultivation in our leading nurseries. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. A variety of the preceding species with foliage of golden hue. Very pretty. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$4.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A well-known evergreen tree of high northern latitudes. It is one of the most graceful of spruces, with a light spreading spray, frequently branching almost to the ground. The wood is coarse grained, but is used in great quantities for rough work. The bark is very extensively employed in tanning. It is a beautiful tree for the lawn, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$4.

NORWAY SPRUCE. A very popular variety from Europe. It has been very extensively planted in this country for ornamental purposes, and also for timber and wind breaks. It is easily transplanted or grown from seed, and succeeds in a great variety of soils and climate. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.25.

WHITE SPRUCE. A small tree native to the northern states and Canada, extending to the northern limits of vegetation. It is a beautiful ornamental tree, noted for its fine silvery foliage and graceful form. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$4.

AUSTRIAN PINE. A native of Europe. A very popular variety. It succeeds well here, making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth; it is perfectly hardy, and of great value to exposed situations for wind-brakes and shelter belts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

SCOTCH PINE. One of the most valuable of European varieties. It is tough and hardy, of very rapid growth, adapted to a great variety of soils and climate. Its extreme hardiness, together with its dense foliage, make it of great value for shelter on our western prairies. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

MEDITERRANEAN PINE. A variety from southern Europe, of extremely rapid growth, and well suited to light soils in a southern climate, but not quite hardy enough for successful cultivation in the northern states. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

WHITE or WEYMOUTH PINE. The pine lumber of commerce is mostly the product of this species. The White Pine at maturity is a tree of gigantic proportions, often reaching a diameter of six feet, and a height of 150 feet or more. It succeeds in a great variety of soils, from very light sand to heavy clay, and will thrive in either wet or dry locations. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

SWISS STONE PINE. From Europe. Extremely rapid grower, but too tender for the north. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

SILVER FIR. A European variety sometimes like the preceding in general appearance, but of larger size and coarser foliage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.

BALSAM FIR. A small tree native to our northern border and Canada. It is in great demand for ornamental purposes. Its growth is regular and symmetrical, assuming the conical form when very young. It grows rapidly and succeeds in a great variety of soils. Its foliage of a beautiful rich green, retains its color during the severest winters. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$2.

RED CEDAR. Grown in all sections, very valuable timber, a fine ornamental tree. It has become a fact that no other evergreen will stand the dry, hot winds of Nebraska and western Kansas, equal to the Red Cedar, and for wind-brakes around the farm house and stock yards, as well as serving the double purpose of fence posts, the Red Cedar is invaluable; also being symmetrical in growth and readily shaped with the shears, it is one of the most beautiful yard trees. After properly planting out the Red Cedar, it requires less care and will stand more neglect than any other evergreen. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

CYPRESS. They are very fine trees for ornamental purposes, and largely used for that. We have three varieties.—the Deciduous, the Upright and the Spreading. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

BOXWOOD. The smallest of the evergreens, used mainly for borders around flower-beds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN EVERGREEN.

PICEA PUNGENS (Colorado Blue Spruce). From selected blue trees only; about 100,000 seeds to a pound. Oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.

ABIES DOUGLASHI (Douglas Spruce). 45,000 seeds to pound. Oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.

PINUS PONDEROSA (Yellow Pine). 16,000 seeds to pound. Oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

PICEA ENGLEMANII (similar to Blue Spruce). Oz. 50c., ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (Silver Cedar). Oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 75c., lb. \$1.25.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

SUGAR MAPLE. This is one of our highly prized native trees. While other sorts are wanted for special purposes, the Sugar Maple is a general favorite, and no collection would be perfect without it. It is the great sugar tree of America, and its yearly product of sugar and syrup amounts to over \$10,000,000 in value. It succeeds well in all soils and locations, making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth of hard-wood, most valuable for fuel, and highly prized for manufacturing purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

SOFT or SILVER-LEAF MAPLE. One of the most beautiful of maples. Is being extensively planted in forests on account of its extremely rapid growth. Its wood is quite soft and light, and the branches are often broken down by the action of the wind and storm. The seed ripens in May, and cannot be kept over until fall and retain its vitality; hence it should be sown as soon as possible after it is taken from the tree. Can give prices in May.

NORWAY MAPLE. Leaves similar in appearance to the Sugar Maple, but larger and of more substance; seeds ripen in the fall, and are considerably larger than our native species. The Norway Maple is of slow growth while young, but grows quite rapidly after it is five or six years old. It is a very handsome tree, and well worth cultivation. Its wood is hard and fine grained. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

SYCAMORE MAPLE. A rather coarse-growing tree with large dark-green leaves. It is not a handsome tree, but a rapid grower, its wood is hard and valuable. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

ASH-LEAVED or BOX ELDER MAPLE. A medium sized tree of extremely rapid growth, not usually attaining a height of over thirty feet. The wood is close and fine grained. The sap contains a large amount of sugar. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

WHITE ASH. This is one of the most valuable varieties for forest planting. It is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Its growth is extremely rapid, often obtaining a growth of six feet in a single season. It is one of the earliest varieties to transplant or grow from seed, requiring no more care or skill than the ordinary crop of white beans or Indian corn, with the exception that the seed usually lies dormant the first season, but is sure to grow the next year if the ground is not disturbed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

EUROPEAN ASH. A variety of Ash grown largely in Europe; seeds larger than those of American varieties. A fine ornamental tree. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

- WHITE BIRCH.** A small slender tree with white bark. The wood is fine-grained but not tough. Trees with a large amount of spray, more or less graceful in habit. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.
- WEeping BIRCH.** From Europe. A variety of White Birch with pendulous branches. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.
- EUROPEAN BEECH.** The Beech grows to a large size, often from 60 to 100 feet high, and from 2 to 5 feet in diameter. The wood is not tough, but extremely hard. The seeds ripen in the fall and are easily started. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.
- WHITE ELM.** It is the largest of the native Elms, often growing to the height of 80 feet. The wood is tough and valuable. It is well worth of cultivation both for its wood and ornament. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$1.50.
- EUROPEAN ELM.** It is also a valuable tree, and considerably cultivated for ornament. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$1.50.
- AMERICAN BASSWOOD or LINDEN.** A large tree of rapid growth; wood soft and white; lumber valuable. The foliage is luxuriant, and the flowers produce honey in great abundance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.
- EUROPEAN BASSWOOD.** Small-leaved lime. A very beautiful tree, of symmetrical growth and luxuriant foliage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.
- ALLANTHUS, TREE OF HEAVEN.** Introduced from Japan. It has been quite extensively planted in our western states, and is noted for its extremely rapid growth. It grows to large size, and the foliage has a rich tropical appearance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.
- EUROPEAN ALDER.** The largest of the Alder species. Valuable for fuel. Grows in low, wet sands on the banks of streams. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$1.25.
- HOARY ALDER.** From Europe. Tree hardy. Wood similar to preceding variety. Noted for its smooth white bark and beautiful appearance; highly prized for ornamental purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.
- HARDY CATALPA.** Of all the trees that have been suggested as adapted to the formation of timber plantations, the Catalpa Speciosa stands pre-eminent. Its exceedingly rapid growth; its adaptation to almost all soils and situations; its wide range of latitude, extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; its extraordinary success on the western and northwestern prairies; the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted; the strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects; the incomparable value of its timber; the most imperishable nature of the wood when used for posts, railroad cross ties, and in other exposed situations, to say nothing of the handsome appearance of the tree, and the unrivaled beauty of its flowers, all point to the Catalpa as the tree to plant. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 80c.
- TEA'S JAPAN HYBRID CATALPA.** A new variety of wonderfully rapid growth, surpassing any other hardy tree. Most valuable and durable timber; very large, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Magnificent shaped tree. Endures extreme heat or drouth, and is free from insects or disease. Named by the Kansas and Missouri State Horticultural Societies. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.
- COTTONWOOD.** A very quick growing tree, will grow anywhere, lumber not very valuable. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.
- WHITE MULBERRY.** A native of Europe; has become naturalized, and is now found in most of the states. Mulberry seeds grow very readily, but they should not be covered too deep, as they are quite small. The leaves of all Mulberry varieties are used for feeding silkworms. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.
- BLACK MULBERRY.** Same as preceding, but not so hardy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.
- RUSSIAN MULBERRY.** Said to be the most valuable variety for our climate. It is largely planted by the Menonites in the Arkansas Valley, mostly for silk culture. It is easily cultivated, hardy, a good grower, and if kept in dwarf form will make a fine hedge. The berries of the Russian Mulberry are good for desert. The trees make good fence posts after five years growth, and eventually makes splendid lumber for cabinet work. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.
- YELLOW or BLACK LOCUST.** This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard and durable timber. It is hardy and succeeds well in many parts of the country, while in some localities it proves a failure. It is worthy of a trial in any locality where it has not already been tested. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 40c.
- HONEY LOCUST.** This is a large and handsome tree; the trunk and branches generally beset with long and formidable spines, on which account it has been employed as a hedge plant. The wood is heavy and affords excellent fuel, but is not considered durable as timber. Has done well in our state wherever planted. Seeds ought to be sealed before planting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 40c.
- KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE.** It is a tall growing tree with large branches. Its appearance in winter is rather coarse, but when in full leaf it is stately and highly ornamental. It grows rapidly, and the wood is valuable. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 40c.
- HAWTHORN.** Tree of dwarf habits, producing thorns, makes an excellent hedge. Seeds very slow to grow, will often remain two years in the ground before germinating. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.
- BARBERRY.** A shrub of medium size, and one of the best hedge plants we possess. It is very hardy and forms a dense shrub from 4 to 8 feet high, with many branches covered with sharp, stout prickles. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.
- PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY.** A species from Europe, with beautiful purple foliage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., lb. \$4.
- OSAGE ORANGE.** A native from Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country from its extensive employment as a hedge plant. The best way to prepare the seed for planting is to soak in a running creek until it commences sprouting, then plant like any other seed. Another way to spout it is by putting it in a ves-el, and covering it daily with warm water, until the sprouts come up. We prefer the first method. Proper time to sow is in April or May. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 40c., bu. \$8.00.
- BLACK WALNUT.** One of our most valuable varieties for timber planting. A very large tree of rapid-growth. It delights in a rich soil and luxuriates in our prairie loams, or timber-land clay. Its lumber has a very high market value, and is becoming very scarce. The nuts are a very well-known article of commerce. Bu. 75c.
- ENGLISH WALNUT.** This variety has not been much tried here. We have fresh nuts of the soft shelled kind from California, can furnish at 40c. per lb.
- SHELL-BARK HICKORY.** This species becomes a lofty tree, eighty feet high, with a diameter sometimes of two feet. It furnishes most of the hickory nuts of commerce. Bu. \$2.50.
- AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.** Native. Tree hardy. A rapid grower after a few years growth. Not suited to a great variety of soils. Succeeds best on timber land and on rocky and gravel soils. Highly esteemed for its timber and nuts. Lb. 40c.
- PAW-PAW.** Too small for any value for timber, but makes a fine ornamental tree, and is also cultivated for its fruit, which resembles the Banana in form and color, and, when fully ripe is very delicious. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.
- HORNBEAM.** From Europe. Slow grower. Hardy. Wood very hard. Too small for timber. Used for ornamental hedges and for shade. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.75.
- TULIP TREE.** Native. Tree hardy, rapid grower. Wood soft, valuable for timber. Sometimes called White Wood, also known as Yellow Poplar in some localities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 80c.
- SYCAMORE.** A native tree, extending over a large portion of the United States. It is chiefly found growing along river bottoms, where it attains a magnificent size. Specimens are often found having a diameter of six feet or more. It makes a very rapid growth, and is easy to transplant. Thrives best in a rich moist soil. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 80c.
- PERSIMMON.** Native. Tree hardy. Wood very hard and fine grained. It bears a plum-shaped fruit which is very astringent when green, but edible when fully ripe. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.
- BLACK CHERRY.** Native. Tree extremely hardy. Very rapid grower. Wood hard, producing lumber of great value for furniture and cabinet work. It succeeds well on the prairies, and is rapidly coming into favor for tree planting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.
- HACKBERRY.** A native tree, well adapted to our western states, for staying qualities. As a tree it ranks with the Honey Locust and Osage Orange. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.
- TREE CRANBERRY or SNOW BALL.** Native. Small tree or shrub. Is ten or twelve feet high at maturity, and produces its showy, white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.
- BUCKTHORN.** Used for Hedges, bears pruning well and makes a very compact hedge. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.
- HOP TREE.** A small native tree, bearing green flowers, with the odor of hops; ornamental. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.
- RED HUL.** A very ornamental tree. It blooms before leafing out; bears red flowers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.
- DOGWOOD.** A small native tree with pretty white flowers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.
- SASSAFRAS.** A small native tree, of which the bark of its roots is used for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.
- SWEET GUM.** A native tree, grows to a large size, and is a rapid grower. The wood is compact and fine grained. A beautiful variety for ornamental purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$5.
- LILAC.** Well-known flowering shrub; highly ornamental. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.
- WHITE FRINGE.** One of the handsomest native shrubs, blooms in May and June. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.
- GOLDEN-CHAIN TREE.** A well-known ornamental tree. The flowers are very pretty, of a golden color, and hang down like chains as the name of the tree indicates. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.
- CALYCAN thus.** A sweet scented shrub from Carolina. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.
- WITCHHAZEL.** A tree from the southern states, well-known for its medicinal qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

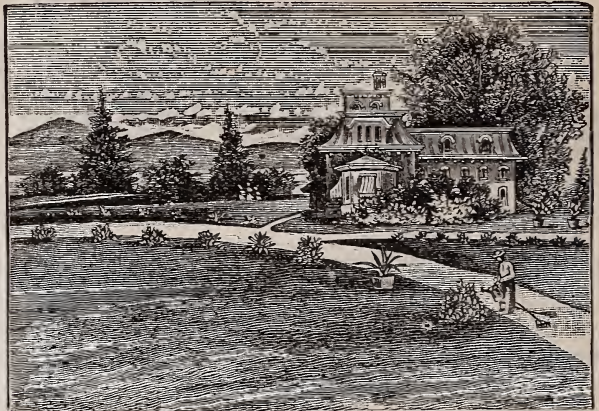
FANCY MIXED LAWN GRASS SEED.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.

The ground should be spaded deeply and thoroughly, and a good compost of decomposed and finely pulverized manure or rich loam spread over the ground. It would be well, also, to give a sprinkling of bone dust. Then use a slanted tooth harrow and a light or medium roller until the soil is smooth, even and firm. Then sow the seed and harrow again and smooth off with a common garden rake. When the grass has grown two or three inches in height, use the lawn mower gauged to cut full one inch above the ground; repeat the same as often as it grows to that height. The weeds and fowl grass can be kept down and destroyed by the repeated mowing. If this is neglected they will spread and take possession of the soil, but being constantly clipped, the leaf and seed stalks are destroyed and the fowl vegetation disappears.

As a guide for the proper quantity to order, we may state that one pound of Fancy Mixed Lawn Grass is sufficient to thoroughly sow an area of twenty feet by fifteen feet—300 square feet; or to cover an acre five bushels will be required. It should be borne in mind that, in order to produce the best results, grass seed for lawns should be sown at least twice as thickly as if sown for hay.

Price "Fancy Mixed" Lawn Grass, 30 cents per pound by mail; per bushel, \$2. Prices for larger quantities on application.



BIRD SEEDS.

If to be sent by mail add 8 cents per pound for postage. Our mixed bird seed is put up according to the best formula, for the health of the birds, from the cleanest and choicest seeds. Special prices on larger lots.

Mixed Bird Seed, per lb., 10c.; Canary Seed, per lb., 10c.; Hemp Seed, per lb., 10c.; Poppy Seed, per lb., 25c.; Rape Seed, per lb., 10c.; Outtlefish Bone, per oz., 10c., per lb., 60c.

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 a 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 it keeps his stock in excellent condition, and, at the same time, increases the quantity and richness of milk.

OIL CAKE MEAL IS NOT A MEDICINE BUT A FOOD.

It should be fed with bran or shorts to give the best results as a milk producer in the proportion of half each. This should be prepared twelve hours before feeding by soaking, at night for morning, and morning for night feeding. Corn meal should be used instead of bran or shorts when butter is an object. Both should be put into a vessel and water poured on sufficiently to make a mush of proper consistency. A thin mush when first mixed will become very thick by standing as long as indicated above.

Feed cattle and hogs three or four quarts per day. Calves one to two quarts. Horses two to three quarts. Present prices, per 100 lbs. \$1.50; special prices for larger lots.

Sturtevant's Poultry and Stock Foods, Lice Killers and Remedies.

Imperial Egg Food. Most famous and cheapest egg food in the world, as it does what is claimed for it. Lb. 50c., by mail, post paid, 65c.



Creo-Carbo. A liquid lice killer and the best disinfectant known. Qt. 50c. One can makes three quarts. Cannot be sent by mail.

Poultry Cure. A guaranteed cure for all diseases of poultry. Package 25c.; by mail, post paid, 40c.

Egg Maker. An egg producer. 2 lbs. for 25c.; by mail, post paid, 55c.

Roup Pills. Cures roup, sore-head, swell-head, influenza and colds of poultry. 50 pills 25c.

Thanolice. A dust for the destruction of lice. Box 25c; by mail, post paid, 40c.

Rose Insecticide. For the destruction of lice on plants. Box 10c. and 25c.; by mail, post paid, 15c. and 35c.

Medicated Meal. Composed of herbs, roots and seeds, cures all diseases common to cattle, sheep, hogs, and other animals. Box 25c.; by mail, post paid, 45c.

	per lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Ground Oyster Shell.	5c.	25c.	\$1 50
Ground Bone Meal, for poultry.	5c.	30c.	2.00
Granulated Bone, for poultry.	5c.	30c.	2.50

THE COMPLETE FERTILIZER.

Is guaranteed to be uniform in composition, rich in ammonia and soluble phosphoric acid.

It is in the form of fine powder, and is very dry and easily mixed with the soil. It may be composted, sowed by hand, or sowed by the drill, or broadcast plaster sower.

It is the best fertilizer for lawns, and will make an old, exhausted one look fresh and green. Price, 10 lb. sacks, 40c., 20 lb. sacks 60c., 100 lb. sacks \$2, 200 lb. sacks \$3.

PURE GROUND BONE.

We know of no commercial manure that is better adapted for fertilizing purposes. The sample we offer is very fine quality and absolutely pure. It is especially valuable for applying on ground intended for lawns, tennis or base-ball grounds. Price, 10 lb. sacks, 40c., 20 lb. sacks 60c., 100 lb. sacks \$2, 200 lb. sacks \$3.

CAHOON'S PATENT HAND SEED SOWER.



For sowing wheat, oats, hemp, barley, rye, buckwheat, grass seeds, etc.

The best machine of the kind in the market. The grain is held in a tight sheet-iron hopper, surrounded by a bag which will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck, and held in position by a strap around the waist. The seed is thrown from eight to twenty feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being, of course, thrown the greatest distance.

Price \$3.50.

THE LITTLE GIANT SEEDER.

Similar to the Cahoon. The machine is made light, yet strong and well finished. It sows clover, timothy, millet, Hungarian flax, rice, wheat, oats, corn, and all other grain and seeds perfectly even and any desired amount (one quart to three bushels) per acre.

Price \$2.50.



USEFUL TABLES.

Average Quantity of Seed Sown to an Acre

IN DRILLS. Bushels.

Dwarf Beans.....	1 1/4
Early Peas.....	1 1/2
Marrowfat Peas.....	1 1/4
Pounds.	
Beets.....	4 to 5
Carrots.....	2 to 3
Onions.....	4 to 5
Onions for sets.....	50 to 60
Onion sets.....	300 to 350
Bushels.	
Potatoes (cut tubers).....	10
Pounds.	
Parsnips.....	4 to 5
Radishes.....	6 to 8
Rutabagas.....	1 to 1 1/2
Spinach.....	10 to 12
Salsify.....	6 to 8
Turnip.....	1 to 1 1/2

IN HILLS.

Pole Beans.....	12 to 15
Corn.....	8 to 10
Cucumbers.....	2 to 3
Muskmelons.....	2 to 3
Watermelons.....	3 to 5
Pumpkin.....	5 to 6
Squash.....	4 to 5

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Hills.

Hills.	
Pole Beans.....	1 qt. to 50
Corn.....	1 qt. to 200
Cucumbers.....	1 oz. to 125
Watermelons.....	" to 40-50
Muskmelons.....	" to 75-100
Pumpkin.....	" to 60-90
Squash.....	" to 60-80

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants.

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

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Length of Drill.

Feet of Drill.	
Asparagus.....	1 oz. 60
Beet.....	1 oz. 50
Beans-dwarf.....	1 qt. 100
Carrot.....	1 oz. 100
Endive.....	1 oz. 100
Okra.....	1 oz. 40
Onion.....	1 oz. 100
Onion sets.....	1 qt. 20
Parsley.....	1 oz. 125
Parsnips.....	1 oz. 150
Peas.....	1 qt. 100
Radishes.....	1 oz. 75
Salsify.....	1 oz. 70
Spinach.....	1 oz. 75
Turnip.....	1 oz. 150

Table Showing the Amount of Seed Necessary for an Acre, and the Number of Pounds to the Bushel.

	No. lb to bu.	No. lb to acre.
Red Clover.....	60	12 to 15
White Dutch Clover.....	60	5 to 8
Alfalfa.....	60	25 to 30
Espargette.....	24	40 to 45
Alsike Clover.....	60	5 to 8
Timothy.....	45	15 to 20
Hungarian.....	48	24 to 36
Millet.....	50	25 to 50
Red Top.....	14	20 to 30
Orchard Grass.....	14	28 to 42
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	14	18 to 42
Johnson Grass.....	25	25 to 30
Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.....	14	50 to 70
Hemp.....	44	30 to 60
Flax.....	56	28 to 42
Buckwheat.....	50	25 to 50
English Blue Grass.....	24	12 to 18
Oats.....	32	32 to 64
Barley.....	48	" to 96
Corn.....	56	8 to 10
Rye.....	56	72 to 90
Wheat.....	60	60 to 90
Sugar Cane.....	56	6 to 8
Sugar Cane, broadcast.....	56	50 to 75
Peas, Field.....	60	90 to 120

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

Dist. apart.	No. Trees.	Dist. apart.	No. Trees.
1 foot.....	43,500	9 "	567
1 1/4 feet.....	19,500	12 "	302
".....	10,800	15 "	193
2 "	9,900	18 "	134
2 1/2 "	8,540	21 "	98
3 "	7,722	24 "	75
4 "	6,875	27 "	59
5 "	6,000	38 "	40

NUMBER OF TREE SEEDS TO THE POUND.

Alder.....	About. 100,000	Box Elder.....	About. 15,000	Hickory Nuts.....	About. 50	Peach.....	About. 200
American White Ash.....	10,000	Catalpa Speciosa.....	20,000	Honey Locust.....	2,500	Pear and Quince.....	15,000
Apple.....	12,000	Catalpa Teas, Japan.....	70,000	Hornbeam.....	10,000	Red Cedar.....	8,000
Arbor Vitae, American.....	300,000	Cherry Pits.....	1,000	Ky. Coffee Bean.....	200	Scotch Fir.....	70,000
Arbor Vitae, China.....	40,000	European Ash.....	5,000	Larch.....	100,000	Soft Maple.....	2,000
Austrian Pine.....	25,000	European Beech.....	1,000	Mammoth Maple.....	7,000	Sugar Maple.....	7,000
Aylanthus.....	20,000	European Elm.....	50,000	Mulberry, all kinds.....	200,000	Sweet Chestnut.....	100
Balsam Fir.....	80,000	European Linden.....	5,000	Norway Spruce.....	70,000	Sycamore Maple.....	6,000
Barberry.....	8,000	Gum.....	20,000	Norway Maple.....	7,000	Tulip Tree.....	20,000
Black Cherry.....	4,000	Hawthorn.....	6,000	Osage Orange.....	10,000	Walnuts.....	25
Black or Yellow Locust.....	30,000	Hemlock Spruce.....	100,000	Paw-Paw.....	40	White Birch.....	500,000

Small Garden Implements.



STEEL TROWEL.—It is of one solid piece of steel, and will outwear several of the ordinary sort. It is an article for which we have had many inquiries, meeting a long felt want. Price, 50c.; postpaid, 66c.



HAZELTINE WEEDER.—Of the best solid steel, good size and durable; in very general use over the country. Each, 25c.; postpaid, 32c.



LANG'S HAND-WEEDER.—One of the best of this class, allowing use of hand while working. Each, 25c.; postpaid, 30c.

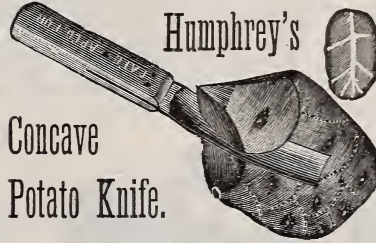


EXCELSIOR WEEDER.—A very useful tool for weeding seed beds, stirring the ground, etc. This is one of the most useful tools in working the garden. No one should be without it. Each, 25c.; postpaid, 35c.

THE COMBINATION WEEDER.



Combining, as it does, both the rake and hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable and the most perfect Weeder on the market. It is neatly and strongly made of malleable iron (tin-need) and allows weeding close to the plants, and is offered at the same price as other weeders. Each, 30c.; postpaid, 35c.



Concave Potato Knife.

With the Concave Potato Knife seed potatoes can be cut better, and \$2 to \$3 an acre saved in seed and time by its use. Our illustration shows how the eyes are cut with the knife, making a compact piece with the eyes in the center surrounded by the

greatest amount of tuber. If the same eye had been cut by a straight knife, the piece would be thin, flat and broad, liable to dry up and decay before germinating. A circular is put in each box with the knife. Price, postpaid, 30c.

Something You Need!

There was established in 1863, a state agricultural journal for Kansas, the "old reliable" **Kansas Farmer**, which is published weekly at Topeka, Kansas. It is a valuable magazine of everything pertaining to farm life, and is conceded to be the leading journal of its class for western farmers. It is the pioneer agricultural journal of the west. Every issue is worth the low subscription price of **One Dollar**. It has a large corps of special editors and contributors, which make its fourteen departments practical and authoritative. No intelligent farmer should be without it.

FREE! To anyone who will mention this Catalogue on a postal card we will send free a sample copy and our supplement of benefit offers.

Address: **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.**

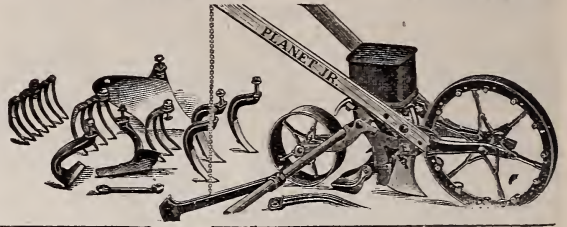
N. B.—We will send this paper, *Kansas Farmer*, 6 months free as a premium. See second page of cover.

"PLANET JR." TOOLS FOR 1900.

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet Jr." Tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue free for the asking to any who desire it. "Planet Jr." goods are standard machines; the best; yet great improvements have been made for 1900. We direct special attention to the New No. 4 Sower, the New No. 12 Steel Arch Double Wheel Hoes, and No. 16 the Single Wheel Hoes. You can rely on getting a bottom price from us on these goods.

"PLANET JR." No. 4 Combined Hill Dropping Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

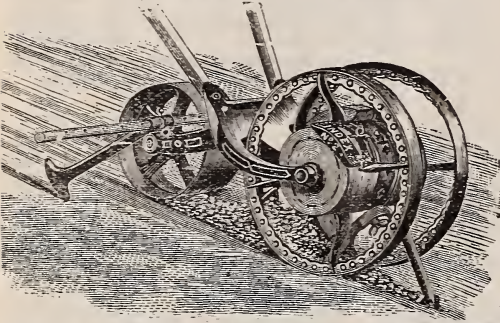
It drops in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart and in drills any thickness, handling the smallest paper of seed perfectly, and is simple, durable and very light running. Throws out of gear instantly by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, plain and easily set. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by moving but one bolt. It then becomes one of the most admirable Single Wheel Hoes of the "Planet Jr." family. It has a fine garden plow, two new-style hoes, perfected shape, three delightful cultivating rakes, new form, and made specially to fit 6, 9, 12, 14 and 16 inch rows, three cultivator teeth and a practical leaf guard. Price, complete, \$12.



The "PLANET JR." No. 2 Seed Drill.

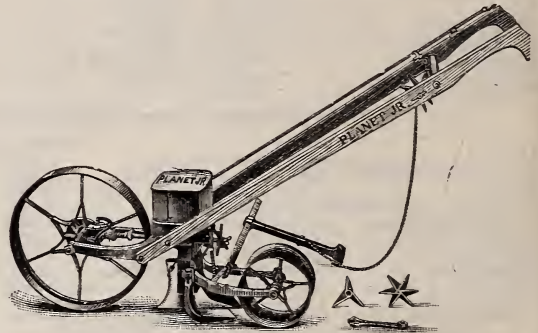
This tool is known the world over, and with the exception of the "Planet Jr." Hill Dropping Drills, is the most perfect drill known. It holds two and one-half quarts.

The drill sows in an even, regular stream, whether there is much or little in the hopper. The opening plow, being directly between the wheels, follows all irregularities of the ground, is adjustable, and once set, opens the furrow at a uniform depth, and the seeds are deposited in a very narrow line. The machine is extremely simple; no agitators, belts or gearing. Price \$7.75.



The "PLANET JR." No. 3 Hill Dropping Seeder—Sows either in Hills or Continuous Row.

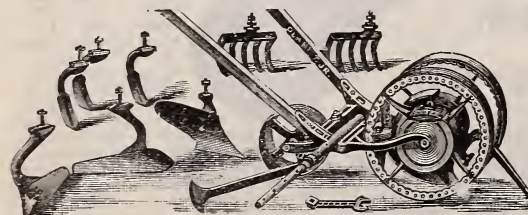
A Fine Hill Dropping Seeder, with hosts of friends, and for 1900 it is greatly improved in many particulars. This Drill will sow in continuous row, in the ordinary way, with the greatest regularity; but its distinctive feature is that it will drop neatly in hills, either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. The wheel is 15 inches high, with a broad face. It is changed in a moment from hill dropping to drill work, sows equally well whether the hopper is full or contains only a paper of seed, and will not injure delicate seeds, such as radish, cabbage, etc., which are so often peeled or crushed by imperfect seeders. The plow is adjustable and opens a very narrow furrow, which is a great advantage for after cultivation. 1896 was the first year that this machine was sold widely by the manufacturers of the celebrated line of "Planet Jr." goods, but it has since been bought very largely by careful gardeners and nurserymen and has given entire satisfaction. Price \$11.



The "PLANET JR." No. 1 Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

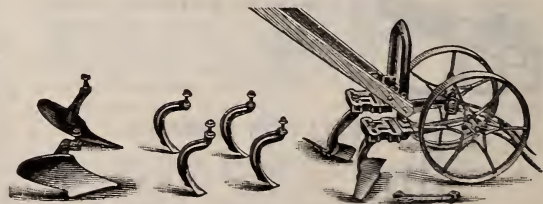
This has long been the most popular combined tool made. As a seed sower it is identical with No. 2 "Planet Jr." Drill, except in size, and has all its merits, its strength, durability, ease of operation and perfection of work. It has a complete set of cultivating tools, and all its work is rapid, easy, perfect and delightful. When used as a drill the seed is sown with great regularity and at uniform depth, regulated at pleasure. The hopper holds one quart. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by unscrewing but two bolts, when

any of the attachments shown in the cut can be quickly attached. Price \$10.50.



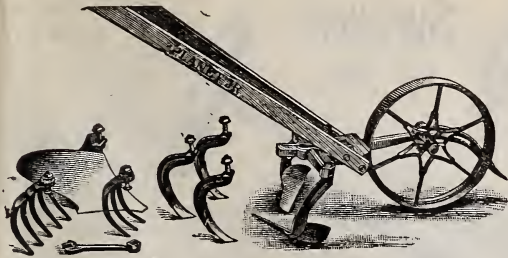
"PLANET JR." No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

The number of different kinds of work done by this one tool is marvelous; and all are done in the most perfect manner. The teeth are changed with the greatest ease and quickness, without taking the nuts from the standards. The wheels may be set at four different distances apart; the frame at three heights. The handles are adjustable in height to suit man or boy. Its rapid and perfect work, its great range of work, and its convenience make it one of the most money-making tools a farmer can own. Price \$7.25.



The "PLANET JR." No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe.

This tool is the same as "Planet Jr." No. 12 with 6-inch hoes only, this pair of tools being most generally useful at all seasons. Price \$4.75.



"PLANET JR." No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

This rapid, light running Wheel Hoe is a very profitable tool for the market gardener. The 11-inch wheel has a broad face, and can be set on the outside, so as to hoe both sides of the row at one passage. The frame and handles are adjustable in height and the frame permits very quick changing of the teeth. The leaf guard raises the vines so as to hoe close without injuring the plants. Its rapid and perfect work, lightness and easy running, make it a favorite field and garden tool. Price \$6.

No. 18. This tool has the same frame as No. 16, but has only one pair of 6-inch hoes. Price \$3.50.

The "FIRE FLY" Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This popular tool is exactly the same as the "Planet Jr." Single Wheel Hoe, except that it does not have the rakes or leaf lifter. The attachments are a pair of hoes that can be set to work to or from the row, a set of three reversible cultivator teeth, and a large garden plow. The whole tool is light and strong and capable of standing hard usage for years. Price \$4.75.

The "PLANET JR." 12-Tooth Strawberry Cultivator and Harrow.



rear teeth. Hand levers regulate both width and depth; while in motion; it contracts to twelve inches, and may be further reduced in width by taking off the outside teeth; it expands to 32 inches. It cultivates deep without throwing earth upon the plants, and the smooth, round-throated teeth turn strawberry runners without injuring them. Price, complete, \$10.50.

The "PLANET JR." No. 8 Horse Hoe

Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle.

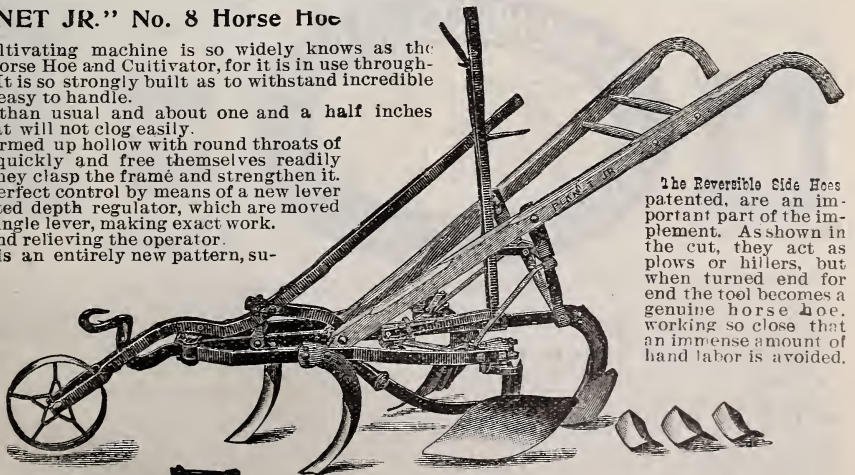
The Frame is longer than usual and about one and a half inches higher, making a tool that will not clog easily.

The Standards are formed up hollow with round throats of stiff steel; they polish quickly and free themselves readily from obstructions, and they clasp the frame and strengthen it.

The Depth is under perfect control by means of a new lever wheel and the new patented depth regulator, which are moved instantly in unison by a single lever, making exact work, steadying the machine and relieving the operator.

The Expander. This is an entirely new pattern, superior to all other forms; exceedingly strong, simple, accurate and positive in all positions.

Handle and Braces. These are also new and the most effective and stiffest combination known, at once making the tool rigid, yet allowing every adjustment of handles in height and sidewise.



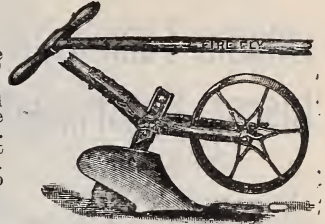
The Reversible Side Hoes patented, are an important part of the implement. As shown in the cut, they act as plows or hillers, but when turned end for end the tool becomes a genuine horse hoe, working so close that an immense amount of hand labor is avoided.

Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the farmer, who knows the best is the cheapest. Price \$10.

The "PLANET JR." No. 6 Horse Hoe has the same steel as No. 8, but no runner attachment for regulating the depth, or handle braces. Price \$9.

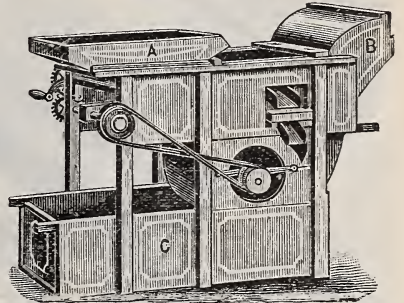
The "FIRE FLY" Plow.

This tool is invaluable for those who have small gardens. The moldboard is tempered and polished steel. The depth may be changed very quickly. The low price brings it within the reach of all. Very useful to plow up the chicken yards. Price \$2.50.



The Clipper Hand Grain and Seed Mill.

We are using this mill in our warehouses. The improved No. 1. Hand Grain and Seed Mill is the most complete grain and seed cleaner ever invented. It cleans wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, beans, clover, timothy, flax, millet, mustard, cabbage, turnip, radish and all other kinds of grain and seeds grown in the United States, with once through, without any waste, and leaves no taling to clean over. It will separate plantain from medium clover seed, just as easy as any other mill can blow out dust. It has zinc sieves, vertical blast, and is the most complete farm mill ever invented. The capacity of this mill is large enough for a farmer, and when it comes to cleaning all kinds of grain and seeds, this little dandy always takes a front seat. Seven out of the eight sieves used in this mill are made of perforated zinc, the best sieve in all the wide world, and the fact is, it is the best farm mill on the face of the earth, and no mistake about it. Weight 150 pounds. Price \$25.



a, Hopper; b, Dust Spout; c, 6in or Seed Box.

Double-Tube Lightning Insect Exterminator

No. 20.

Kills, Drives Away and Exterminates Every Living Thing Obnoxious to Yourself, Your Animals or Your Crops.



Sprayers

For 1900.

THE No. 2 Spraye has glass reservoir, encased in detachable. The condition of ingredients can be seen at a glance. Will not corrode or rust out. Its oblong shape gives the ingredi-

ents a churning motion, hence keeping them agitated. A Mason Fruit Jar will fit this Sprayer. Leather plungers cannot get out of order, each being fitted with spring spreaders, giving more air, fuller spray and easier work. Following are some of the uses to which it is put. For killing potato bugs use a teaspoonful Paris Green in reservoir full of water. For keeping bugs off stock use Cattle Fly Oil. For killing plant lice, flea beetles, aphids, green fly mealy bugs, etc., such as attack cabbages, melons, squash, cucumbers, plumb trees, and small fruits of all kinds, use kerosene emulsion. To make same Heat one gallon soft soap until it becomes a liquid add two quarts of kerosene oil. Stir until it will not separate. Put this into six quarts of water. Stir thoroughly. Spray freely. For currant, gooseberry bushes, use Paris Green, same as for potatoes. For rose bushes, use Fir Tree Oil, or Lemon Oil, made thin. For rose leaf, extract of tobacco. For lice and insects in hen-houses, use kerosene, carbolic acid and lime water. For lice on stock, use tobacco juice Price, \$1 each.

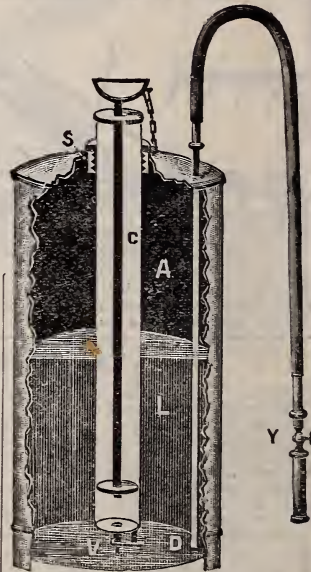
F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

Rochester Sprayer No. 10.

This machine is operated by compressed air, and will throw either fine spray or a solid, continuous stream.

DIRECTIONS.—The Sprayer is filled not more than two-thirds full by unscrewing and removing the Brass Air Pump (C) at point marked "S." The pump is then put back into position and the machine charged with compressed air by working the air pump. The air enters the Sprayer through the valve (V) at bottom of pump, thoroughly agitating and mixing contents of Sprayer. The machine is now ready for use; all the operator need do is open the stop cock (Y) and hold the nozzle to direct the spray. The compressed air being powerful and elastic, forces the liquid out through the outlet pipe (D), making either a fine spray or a solid, continuous stream as desired. By slipping the steel ring over handle of air pump, operator can carry the machine from place to place. This size machine holds from 3 to 4 gallons, weighs 8 pounds. The body is made of Galvanized Iron or Copper as desired. Air Pump is made of brass, the valve (V) preventing liquid from entering pump or coming in contact with the plunger. Price, \$5 each.

"You Hold the Hose, the Machine does the Work."



A.—Compressed Air. B.—Liquid.

Slug Shot, an Infallible Insecticide.



One Gal. Duster.



One-half Gal. Duster.

IMPLEMENTS FOR THE ECONOMICAL AND EFFECTIVE USE OF SLUG SHOT

THE DUSTER is the commonest implement in use for applying Slug Shot on potatoes, cranberries, cabbage and vine crops. These dusters are two sizes, holding half gallon and gallon, and are bottomed with very finely perforated material. Price 35 and 50c. each.

THE COMPLETE GARDEN BELLOWS.—It is intended for use among the roses, shrubs and small trees. It is strongly and neatly made, substantial in all its parts. Price \$1.50.

CANISTER.—This can holds half a pint; it has a screw top, perforated with fine and close small holes. Is well suited for ladies' use on house plants and for flowers. Price, filled, 25c.

WHAT IS SLUG SHOT? Slug Shot is an impalpable powder, a combination of insecticides, poisonous to insects preying upon vegetation, and withal an excellent fertilizer affecting nearly all classes of insect life, so that they either die or leave for parts unknown. It kills potato bugs in all stages of their growth, but not the eggs. It kills the black fleas on cabbage, turnips, beets, radishes and egg plants. Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills the cabbage worm and also the currant and gooseberry worm, the aphid or green fly on roses and other flowers. Has prevented the ravages of the curculio and canker worm on fruit trees; has likewise been used around beans, melons, squash, etc., to the detriment of the ravages of the cut worms. Keeps the striped bugs from all vine crops. Hammond's Slug Shot, price per 5 lbs. 40c.; 10 lbs., 60c.; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; bbl., 230 lbs., loose in bulk, \$10.

GRAND NEW EARLY TOMATO.

e "KANSAS STANDARD."

A new and wonderfully promising Tomato originated by Mr. H. H. Geyer of Ottawa, as, a successful gardener of long experience who has made the growing and shipping early tomatoes a specialty for a period of more than ten years. He has, during that time, tested hundreds of varieties and is considered authority on the subject of tomato growing in Kansas, and will hereafter grow "Kansas Standard" exclusively for his crop. He commenced marketing the "Kansas Standard" on June fifth of last season. It is unquestionably the earliest tomato produced and bound to prove a bonanza to the tomato grower.

The "Kansas Standard" originated in 1892, as a result of a crossing of the "New Stone" with stock of a potato-leaved variety obtained from a package of some 150 varieties of mixed tomatoes sent out for experiment by the editor of the "Rural New Yorker." It possesses all the best features of the "Stone," its individual characteristics combine to render it by far the best tomato in all points yet seen. We subjoin a description by its originator, Mr. H.

H. H. Geyer to which we invite the careful attention:



seven inches high, attains a height of from two and one-half to three feet and sets its fruit—a rare habit in any tomato—from the first blooms. The fruit is of a bright glossy red color, and is produced in clusters of four and five tomatoes, the clusters so near each other as to make the plant look like a huge bunch of grapes. In shape, the fruit is round, slightly flattened, ripening clear to the stem, perfectly smooth, has very few seeds, meat firm and thick, has most excellent flavor, is of good size, rarely affected by rot or cracking, has a tough skin—a necessary quality for shipping, and which offers successful resistance to insects so destructive to other varieties and is a first rate keeper, specimens having been taken from vines and kept **three weeks** without showing the least signs of decay. The entire cluster ripens **evenly at once**, and not here and there a few as in other sorts, a point of special merit that market gardeners will appreciate.

From one hundred plants of the "Kansas Standard" Mr. Geyer marketed **three hundred and five pounds** of fine tomatoes, about one-half the vines produced—which brought him the snug price of **ten cents per pound** by being so early in market, the season's crop from the hundred plants yielding him **three times as much money** as any other variety of tomatoes he had, including several leading sorts. He put them on the market **three weeks** ahead of any other gardener in Ottawa, and since the introduction of the "Kansas Standard" he regards early tomatoes the best paying crop of all for the market gardener.

In planting, to get best results, set plants in rows three feet apart and two feet from each other in rows. Train to stakes and keep all side shoots removed till the fourth cluster is formed. If this is closely observed you will have ripe tomatoes several weeks before your neighbors who grow the old varieties.

Price per packet 25c., 3 packets for 50c. Owing to a very limited quantity of seed for sale, can give only three packets to any one customer.



The "Kansas Standard" belongs to the potato-leaved section of tomatoes, is of a rapid, vigorous growth with strong, heavy stalks which stand up well unless, which is often the case, it is pulled down by over abundant fruit. It begins blooming when only six or

F. BARTEDES & Co

SEED CATALOGUE.

Jan.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
7	1	2	3	4	5	6
14	8	9	10	11	12	13
21	15	16	17	18	19	20
28	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	31			

Feb.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
4	5	6	7	1	2	3
11	12	13	14	8	9	10
18	19	20	21	15	16	17
25	26	27	28	22	23	24

March.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
4	5	6	7	8	1	2
11	12	13	14	15	9	10
18	19	20	21	22	16	17
25	26	27	28	29	23	24
					30	31

April.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

May.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
6	7	8	1	2	3	4
13	14	15	9	10	11	12
20	21	22	16	17	18	19
27	28	29	23	24	25	26
			30	31		

June.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30



July.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Aug.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
5	6	7	1	2	3	4
12	13	14	8	9	10	11
19	20	21	15	16	17	18
26	27	28	22	23	24	25

Sep.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
2	3	4	5	6	7	1
9	10	11	12	13	14	8
16	17	18	19	20	21	15
23	24	25	26	27	28	22
30						29

Oct.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
7	1	2	3	4	5	6
14	8	9	10	11	12	13
21	15	16	17	18	19	20
28	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	31			

Nov.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
4	5	6	7	1	2	3
11	12	13	14	8	9	10
18	19	20	21	15	16	17
25	26	27	28	22	23	24

Dec.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
2	3	4	5	6	7	1
9	10	11	12	13	14	8
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

LAWRENCE,
KANSAS.