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ESTABLISHED
1885

INCORPORATED
1893

REORGANIZED
1897

Alfred J. Brown & Co. Seed Co.



General Warehouse & Offices
24-26 North Division St.

Grand Rapids Mich.

ALFRED J. BROWN SEED CO.'S

CATALOGUE OF

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds

FOR 1900.

WE ARE SEED GROWERS.

We do not have to depend upon seed dealers to supply us. We grow a large percent ourselves and those that are not grown by us are grown for us under contract by seed growers of many years' experience throughout the United States, Canada, Holland, Germany, France and England, where soil and climate is best adapted to their culture. We can, therefore, promise our patrons fresh seeds, reliable and true to name.

RELIABLE SEEDS.

While we cannot guarantee a crop any farther than any seed house, we wish to relate a few facts in reference to the manner in which we conduct our business, and which insures to every seed buyer that his chances of success by using our seeds is as safe in our hands as they would be with any seed house in the country. In the first place we employ reliable men, not only those who handle the seeds in the warehouse, but those who superintend the growing and harvesting of our seed crops. The seed business (in order to be successful) must be handled by careful and competent help, and in a large measure our success has depended upon the faithful services of our force.

We also find it necessary to equip ourselves with improved machinery for the recleaning of seeds. But the most important feature is the careful selection of seed stocks, which we are constantly endeavoring to improve.

We have been obliged to exclude many varieties in our catalogue, which are of no real value, giving our undivided attention to the popular sorts, whether old or new. We are also careful to catalogue seeds under their proper names. Every bag of seed that enters our warehouse is carefully numbered and a germinating test is made and registered. A sample of seed is also retained from each lot for the purpose of giving the same a field trial. By carefully observing these rules, few, if any, mistakes happen.

GOOD SEEDS.

We wish to invite the attention of those who are not already our customers to a few facts.

When we tell you our seeds are as good as you can find in America, we are simply giving you the unsolicited information of a large percentage of our regular customers. We are awake to the fact that most planters do not like to change seed houses. This is only natural. There is a great deal at

stake. Good reliable seeds mean (season permitting) sure harvest; unreliable and bad seeds mean an unsatisfactory harvest, or no harvest at all, even under the most favorable season.

It is, therefore, very plain to see why a seed buyer is slow to buy of new houses. Our only hope of securing new business is principally on the advice of our old patrons or giving our seeds a trial.

If you do not feel disposed to give us your entire order, we ask you to try us. This is the most satisfactory manner of demonstrating the truth of our claim.

PLANT FOR PROFIT.

It is beyond human control to produce a profitable crop no matter how good the soil or how favorable the season unless good seed is used. It is money thrown away to buy cheap unreliable seeds. Shun them, they are a dear purchase at any price. Buy the best regardless of cost. Many times a whole season is lost by the failure of the seed to produce.

While we cannot guarantee a crop always, as the best seeds under unfavorable conditions will sometimes fail, we do guarantee our seeds fresh and of high germination, and will replace any free of charge that are not found as such.

ORDERS BY MAIL.

We will pay postage on all seeds except Peas, Beans, Corn, Beet and Mangel, Turnip, and all Agricultural and Grass Seeds. When ordering such by mail add 15c per quart, 10c per pint and 10c per pound. We guarantee the safe arrival of seeds sent by mail and will replace any that may go astray.

ORDERS BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT.

We will prepay all express or freight charges on pounds, or less quantities, but heavy seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, Agricultural and Grass Seeds, etc., must be paid by the purchaser. The same, however, will be delivered to the express office or freight depot free of charge.

PACKAGES FREE.

We make no charge for boxes or barrels, grain bags only are charged for and these at cost.

Our Business Like Our Seeds "Grow."



NO. 148 EAST FULTON ST.

Photo Engraving Showing the Birthplace of the Alfred J. Brown Seed Co., Spring, 1885. Dimensions, 14 x 40 feet.



NOS. 24 AND 26 NORTH DIVISION ST.

Photo Engraving, Spring, 1890. Dimensions, 34 x 80 feet.



NOS. 16 AND 18 NORTH DIVISION ST.

Photo Engraving Showing Seed and Fruit Stores. Spring, 1886. Dimensions, Each Store, 15 x 75 feet.



NOS. 16 AND 18 NORTH DIVISION ST.

Photo Engraving Showing a Scene During Peach Season, Autumn, 1888. Dimensions same as 1886.



NOS. 24 AND 26 NORTH DIVISION ST.

Photo Engraving, 1895, Showing Our Present Location. Dimensions, 34 x 80 feet, Five Floors. Loft and Basement. Floor Space, 17,000 square feet. We Occupy the Entire Building, besides using considerable public storage.

A FEW PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS OF THE INTERIOR.



A Scene in the Loft Showing the Method of Keeping Onion Sets.



A Partial View of the Pick'ng Room Taken During Recess.



A Photo View Showing a Corner in Bagging Department on the Second Floor.



A Partial View of One of the Shipping Departments on Third Floor.



A Scene in the Office in Rear of Main Floor.



Photograph View Retail Store, Main Floor, Early in the Spring Season.



Vegetable Seeds.

In making up our list of varieties for 1900, we have discarded such sorts which have no real value, or those which have been tried and found without merit. We are also careful to catalogue seeds under their proper names. All orders will be filled at catalogue prices as long as our stock will permit, but we will not bind ourselves to fill late orders on all varieties, as many kinds are in very limited supply.

Our collection is complete in every respect, and the quality is fully up to the usual high standard.

ASPARAGUS.



Gonovers Golossal.

An old standard, mammoth green sort, of good quality.

Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.,
lb. 40c.



ARTICHOKE.

Large Globe. The best for general use. Buds large, almost round; scales pale green, shading to violet at the base; thick and fleshy.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., lb. \$3.00

Artichoke Roots, per bushel, \$1.00

CULTURE.

Sow in hot beds in February or March, and transplant so as to give plenty of room until danger of frost is over. Then set in very rich, well-drained soil in rows 4 ft. apart and 2 ft. apart in a row. The plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. The edible portion is the undeveloped flower heads, which are produced from about September 1st until frost. Late in the fall, cut off the old tops and thoroughly protect the crowns with leaves or straw, to prevent severe freezing. The second year thin the starting shoots to three of the best, which will commence to form heads about July 1st. The plants may also be blanched like Cardoons. This is accomplished by cutting back in July the stems close to the ground; the rapidly growing shoots which then start up may be tied and blanched like celery. As Artichoke plants do not yield satisfactorily after three or four years, it is best to start a new plantation at least as often as once in three years.



Asparagus Roots.

Good, strong roots, 75c. per 100.

Large two-year-old roots, 40c. per 100.

Culture.—Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us. If you wish to grow plants yourself, pour hot (but not boiling) water on the seed, and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart, and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plough or the spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring, spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit, or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times; but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. Cultivate frequently, until the plants meet in the rows. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. If well cultivated and manured, the bed should give a full crop the following season and continue productive for eight or ten years.

BEANS Dwarf or Snap.

Davis Kidney Wax.

Introduced by us in 1894.

**THE HARDIEST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE
BUSH WAX BEAN IN CULTIVA-
TION, BECOMING POPULAR
EVERYWHERE.**

The plant is strong and vigorous, carries the pods well to the center and so productive that many pods show above the foliage. The seed is pure white, kidney shaped and excellent for baking.

Pods waxy-white, long straight and handsome, absolutely rustless and if not left too long on the vine are tender and of fine flavor.

THE BEST WAX BEAN for market gardeners and canners, and equally as good for the home garden.

CULTURE.

There is nothing that responds more readily to good cultivation and soil than beans. We advise fall plowing to insure the best results. The land that is best adapted to beans is medium rich, well drained loam, which has been fertilized for a previous crop. As the plant is sensitive to both cold and wet, they should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm. While the largest returns are obtained from planting in drills from two to three feet apart, good results may be had from planting in hills two feet apart each way. In this way the crop may be kept clean at less expense. It is not necessary to give the bean crop deep cultivation. If the ground is kept clean up till the time of blossoming, and the season favorable, success is sure. It is detrimental to the crop to cultivate after beans begin to set, as it will cause them to blast and injure the crop to a large extent.



Photo Showing a Single Plant Stripped of Its Foliage.



Photograph View
of a
Field of Davis Kidney
Wax Seed Beans,
taken about two
weeks before
harvest,
in 1896.
Average yield
per acre,
twenty-eight
bushels.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

Our trials of the Burpee's Stringless Green Pod bean and the urgent demand for this variety during the last two years

have convinced us beyond a question of a doubt, that the Burpee's Stringless Green Pod stands without a rival among the green podded sorts. It is becoming popular everywhere, and undoubtedly will in time take the place of the old Red Valentine. Pods are long, straight, very thick and meaty and absolutely stringless, earlier than the Valentine and more prolific. Like all new beans of merit, there is not one-quarter enough seed to supply the demand. And for this reason it will undoubtedly take a number of years before sufficient stocks are grown to enable the seedsmen to drop the Valentine, which has been the old standard for many years past. Our stock of the Burpee's Stringless will not permit our offering any except by the pint or quart.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

BEANS--DWARF WAX SORTS.

	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Peck
Davis Kidney Wax	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 90	\$1 60
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	15	25	90	1 60
Dwarf Golden Wax	15	25	80	1 50
Challenge Black Wax	15	25	85	1 50
Improved Golden Wax	15	25	85	1 50
German Black Wax	15	25	85	1 50
Currie's Rust-Proof	15	25	90	1 60
Yosemite Mammoth Wax	15	25	90	1 50
Golden Eye Wax	15	25	85	1 50
Refugee Wax	15	25	85	1 50
Valentine Wax	15	25	90	1 60
Saddleback Black Wax	15	25	90	1 60
German White Wax	15	25	80	1 50
Crystal White Wax	15	25	90	1 60
Keeney's Rustless Wax	15	25	80	1 50
Flagolet Scarlet Wax	15	25	80	1 50
Flagolet Violet Wax	15	25	90	1 60
Detroit Wax	15	25	80	1 50
	Pkt.	Pint	Quart	
Jones' Stringless Wax, "New"	15	50	85	

Beans==Dwarf Green Pod Sorts.

	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Peck
Valentine Imp. Round Pod	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 90
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	15	30	1 00
Extra Early Refugee	15	25	80	1 50
Refugee or Thousand to One	15	25	75	1 40
Dwarf Horticultural	15	25	80	1 50
Long Yellow Six Weeks	15	25	75	1 40
Round Pod Six Weeks	15	25	80	1 50
Best of All	15	25	80	1 50
Goddard or Boston Favorite	15	25	75	1 40
Early Mohawk	15	25	75	1 40
White Marrow	10	15	40	75
White Kidney	10	15	50	80
Red Kidney	10	15	50	80
China Red Rye	10	20	60	1 00
Prolific Tree	10	15	50	80

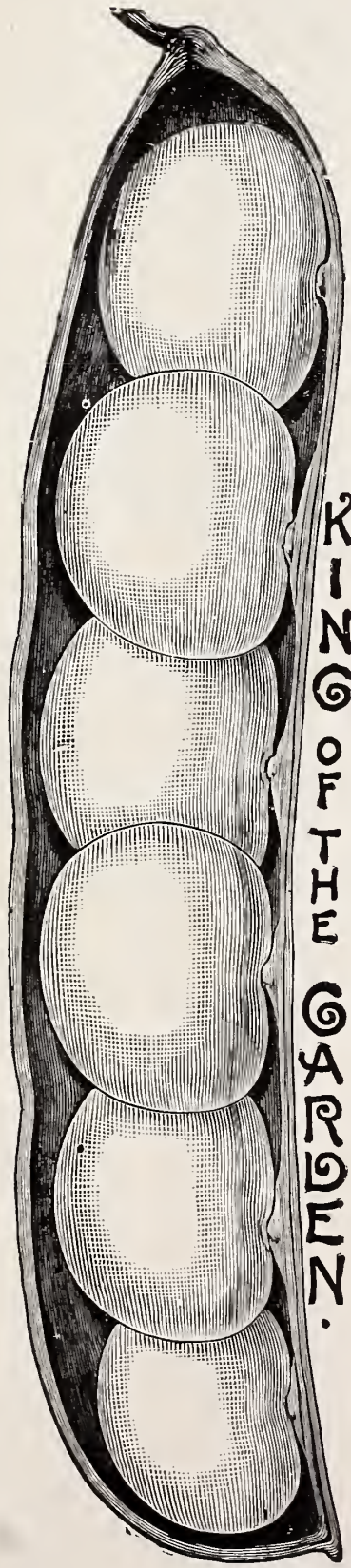
New Giant Stringless Valentine Bean

Since the introduction of the Burpee's Stringless Green Pod, this new bean is calling the attention of many in the seed trade. It is claimed the bean is ready for market a week earlier than other green sorts, pods are larger, absolutely stringless, round, full and fleshy. This bean was first introduced by Johnson & Stokes, a well known Philadelphia seed house, and although it has been on the market for two years it is not yet widely known. From all the information we can gather we recommend it to our customers. Price per Pkt. 10c.

JONES' STRINGLESS WAX.

This bean is a new white seeded variety with round stringless pods of excellent quality. Said to be very productive, producing uniform well shaped pods. Plant is hardy and rust proof. The plant matures its pods early and, on account of the seed being white, the bean has a double value, as the white beans can be sold in the open market everywhere. This bean will undoubtedly become popular after it is known. Price per packet, 15 cents.

BEANS==POLE AND LIMA.



KING OF THE GARDEN.



COPYRIGHTED 1889 BY WATLEE BURPEE & CO.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.

BURPEE'S Bush Lima Comes Absolutely True From Seed.

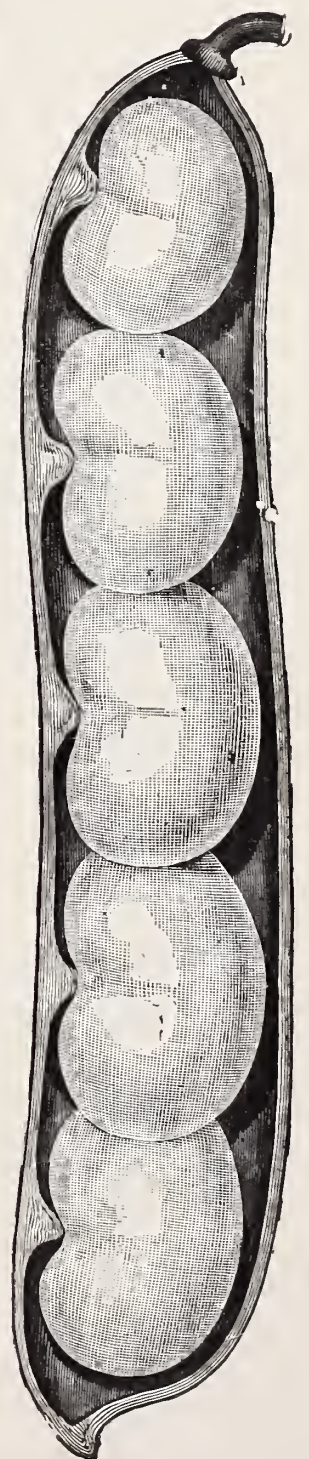
The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet *branching so vigorously* that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush *from two feet to three feet in diameter*. The leaves are of very large size and great substance. The bush character is thoroughly established, not one plant in a thousand showing any disposition to "run." The thickness of the main stalk and branches of the plant, as also the unusual size, healthy green color, and thick leathery substance of the leaves, indicate the strong constitution of this variety, by which it is enabled to bear large crops, and also a sure cropper. It is an *immense yielder*, each bush bearing from fifty to two hundred of the handsome large pods, well filled with very large beans, which are *identical in size and luscious flavor to the well known large pole Limas*.

BEANS—POLE VARIETIES.

	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.
London Horticultural	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 90	\$1 75
Dutch Case Knife.....	15	25	85	1 60
Kentucky Wonder	20	35	1 00	2 00
Scarlet Runner.....	20	35	1 00	2 00
Lazy Wife	20	35	1 00	2 00
Early Golden Chester	20	35	1 00	2 00

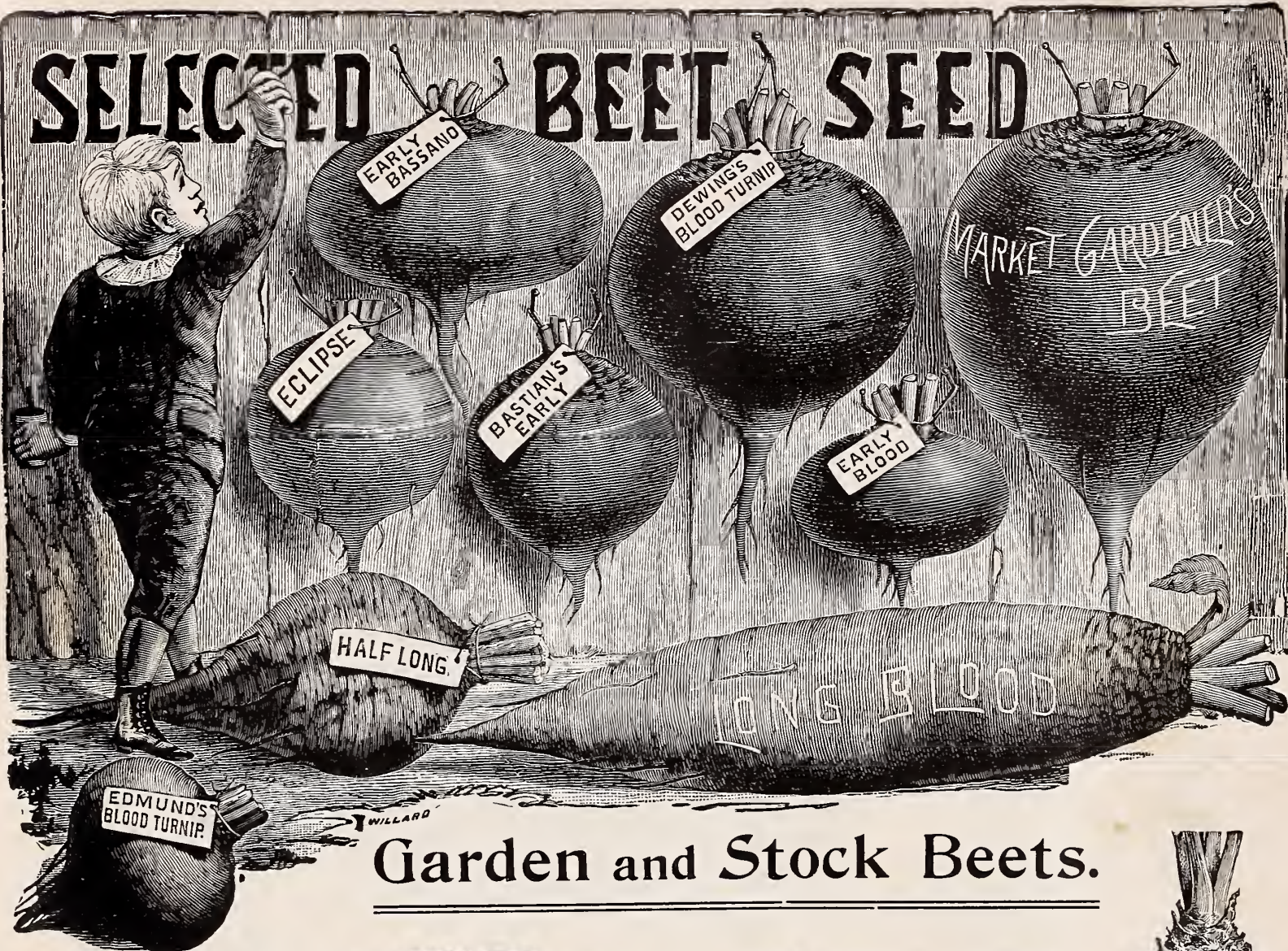
BEANS—LIMA.

	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.
Burpee's Bush Lima	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$1 50	\$2 25
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	15	25	.90	1 75
King of the Garden Lima ...	20	35	1 25	2 00
Early Jersey Lima.....	20	35	1 25	2 00



EARLY JERSEY LIMA.

SELECTED BEET SEED



Garden and Stock Beets.



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.

Crosby's Extra Early Egyptian Beet.

This is a superior strain of the well-known Egyptian Beet, carefully selected by Mr. Crosby, a well-known eastern market gardener, whose aim was to secure an extra early forcing variety. It is at least a week earlier than any of the table beets. It is of good size, handsome form, small top and very small tap root, extra fine quality, deep blood red and of quick, rapid growth. This new beet is a decided advantage over other varieties, and should be used by all those who grow early beets for market purposes and bunching. It is by far a better forcing beet, both in frames and out-door culture, than the early Eclipse. We can heartily recommend it to every market gardener.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.

BEETS.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Crosby's Egyptian	5c	15c	50c
Eclipse	5c	15c	50c
Egyptian	5c	15c	50c
Early Blood Turnip	5c	15c	40c
Edmund's Blood Turnip	5c	15c	40c
Detroit Dark Red	5c	15c	50c
Bastian's Half Long	5c	15c	40c
Long Blood Red	5c	10c	30c
Swiss Chard or Kale	5c	15c	40c

Mangel and Stock Beets.

	Per lb.	5 lb.
Mammoth Long Red	25c	\$1 00
Golden Tankard	25c	1 00
Intermediate Yellow	25c	1 00
Red Globe	25c	1 00
Imperial Sugar	25c	1 00
Yellow French Sugar	25c	1 00



KLEIN WANZLEBEN.

SUGAR BEETS.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING.

The ground should be plowed deep, fully eight or ten inches. If the plowing is done in the fall the ground should lie rough through the winter. In the early spring it should be harrowed until the surface is as mellow and fine as an ideal garden.

As soon as the soil reaches a temperature of fifty degrees F., early in May, the seed should be planted. It is wise to plant early, that the young beets may secure a firm hold on the soil with a long taproot before the dry weather sets in. Make the rows straight, to allow the cultivator to run safely close to the rows. Sow the seed with an ordinary garden drill, putting on fifteen pounds to the acre to secure a good stand. Start the cultivator as soon as the rows are plainly visible and thoroughly cultivate thereafter, both to kill the weeds and to conserve the moisture. When the beets begin to show the fourth leaf they should be thinned to one plant in a place, from six to eight inches apart in the row. Large beets are worthless for sugar making. The factory wants them to weigh from one and one-half to two and one-half pounds each, with a long straight undivided taproot. To secure beets of this description there must be but one plant in a place, yet the space between adjacent plants must not be excessive. It is absolutely essential that the entire beet should be below the surface of the ground, as all of it exposed to the sun is useless for sugar making. Most of the cultivation may be done by horse power or with the hoe, but the thinning must be done very largely by the human hand. Unless the field is unusually clean, the beets should be hoed at least twice thereafter, in addition to the thorough cultivation between the rows, and the dirt should be hauled up over the exposed roots.

MANURING. The land must not be recently manured or the beets will not have the true cylindrical or elongated conical form, but will be divided up into many branches toward the apex. The soil must, therefore, be naturally fertile or must be made so by manuring at least two years before planting the beet seed in order that the fertility may be thoroughly distributed through the soil and completely mixed with it. The sugar beet should form a factor in a good scheme of rotation. For Southern Michigan the following is suggested: Wheat followed by beets, then clover, one crop cut for hay, the second plowed under, then potatoes or corn, then wheat and finally beets again. In this scheme the manure may be applied before planting the corn or potatoes and will become thoroughly incorporated before the beet seed is sown. Beets should follow wheat or a cereal crop, thus enabling the ground to be plowed in the autumn, which is quite essential.

HARVESTING. When the leaves cover the ground and the crop has taken possession of the field, cultivation should stop and the plants be given time to fully ripen and develop saccharine matter. If cultivation is prolonged and the vegetable growth thereby too much stimulated, the sugar production will be diminished. When the outside leaves begin to turn yellow, the beets are ripe and should be harvested. Rains thereafter will start a new growth of leaves and lessen the richness in sugar. A plow may be run along the side of each row, leaving the roots standing at the side of the furrow. This will greatly lessen the labor of pulling.

THE YIELD OF SUGAR PER ACRE. The yield of sugar per acre depends greatly upon the variety, strain of seed, cultivation and the season. The yield in Michigan would probably average twelve tons per acre, which at \$4 per ton, would amount to \$48 under favorable circumstances—however, a yield of twenty tons can be produced. The cost of growing sugar beets depends upon varying factors to such an extent that it is almost impossible to strike an average. We might say, however, in this connection, that \$25 would probably cover the cost in this State. Farmers wishing to make experiments will find the beets well worth what they cost to produce for stock feeding.



Vilmorin's Improved.

PRICES.

	Per lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Klein Wanzleben.....	\$0 20	\$0 90	\$1 75
Vilmorin's Improved.....	20	90	1 75

SPECIAL PRICES IN 100 POUND LOTS.



THE CABBAGE



□ PREMIUM □ FLAT DUTCH.

Cabbage is an article that we cannot too strongly impress the importance of obtaining the choicest strain of seed. Under favorable circumstances an ounce of cabbage seed will produce 2,000 good plants. Figuring on a basis of planting a crop 3 feet x 3 feet each way, the number of plants required to plant an acre, would be 4,840, consequently it would not take to exceed 3 oz. of seed to grow an acre of cabbage. In view of these facts we do not restrict our growers from producing a very fine strain, even though we have to pay a fair price for it. The cabbages that are best adapted to the American climate are grown for us on Long Island by some of the most experienced cabbage growers, and our instructions are always that we wish nothing but the best selection. A cabbage that is now coming into prominence for a good winter variety is the Danish Round Winter. We have the true original strain of this variety. To those who have grown this cabbage in the past, comment is unnecessary. It is the heaviest header, hardiest, most solid and best keeping winter cabbage in the list. In our home market these cabbages are successfully kept in trenches until late in the spring, and with splendid results. Those growing cabbage for winter and spring trade should not fail to try it.

CULTURE.—The Cabbage requires deep cultivation, a heavy, moist, rich loam is most suitable. For early use seed should be sown in a hot bed or cold frame. But for winter use the seed should be sown in a seed bed early in the spring. Some of the large, late varieties seem to do best when seeds are sown in the hill, where they are to remain. Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground thoroughly stirred, drawing a little earth up to the plant when they begin to head. They may then be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. If the heads have a tendency to bursting, loosening the roots will very often retard the growth sufficient to prevent bursting. If the crop is infected with maggot at the root a good remedy is an emulsion of kerosene as follows: Add one quart of kerosene oil to two quarts of boiling soft soap, which has been thinned to the consistency of cream. Stir the oil thoroughly until it has united with the soap and forms a cream-like substance. Then dilute with five times as much water. If insects are troublesome to the crop, the plants should be dusted with insect powder, slug shot and other preparations. A good remedy is tobacco dust, ashes, slack lime and coal dust. In order to carry cabbage through the winter care should be exercised by pulling them on a dry day and turning them over a few hours to drain. Then put them in a cool cellar or bury them in long trenches, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out the frost and rain.

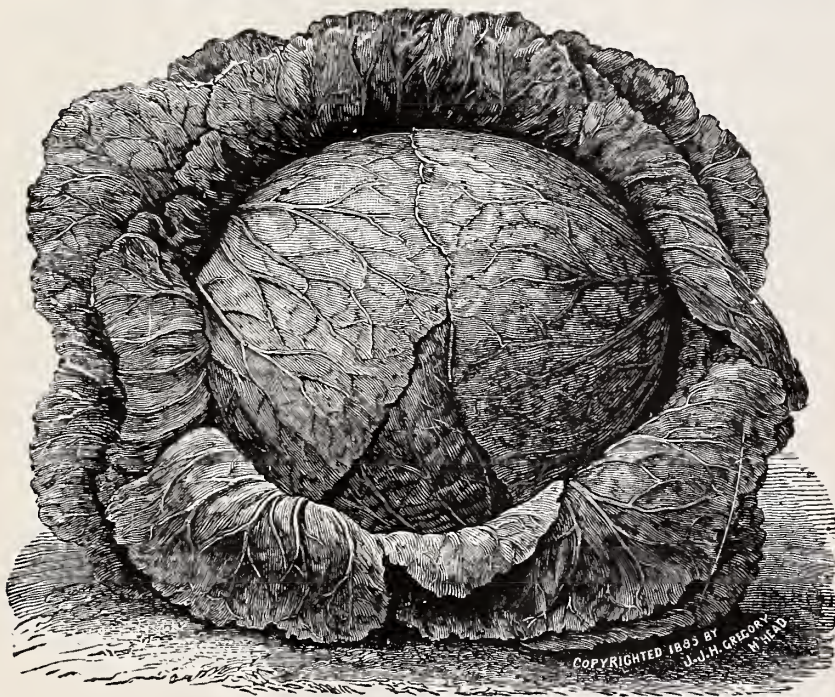
CABBAGE



Henderson's Early Summer.

Fottler's Brunswick.

Stone Mason Marblehead.



ALL SEASONS.

CULTURE.—The Cauliflower delights in a rich moist soil. For early summer crop, seed should be sown in March in a hot bed, and when the plants are sufficiently large enough, they should be transplanted into a cold frame. This will harden them off and prepare them for the open ground. As the plant is hardy the cauliflower can be set out in the open ground as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. For fall and winter Cauliflower the seed can be sown in a cool, moist place on the north side of a building or fence about May 1st. The crop should be thoroughly cultivated and the plants kept free from worms by using insect powder. The Cauliflower will not head up well in hot, dry weather, and for this reason it is necessary that the seed should be sown so as to bring the plants to maturity in the early summer or late fall. Do not allow the plants to become crowded in the seed bed and always transplant in moist weather. The low muck lands are best adapted to the cultivation of this vegetable, but the ground should be rich and thoroughly worked. There is only one variety we can recommend with safety in this latitude, and this is the "True Snowball."

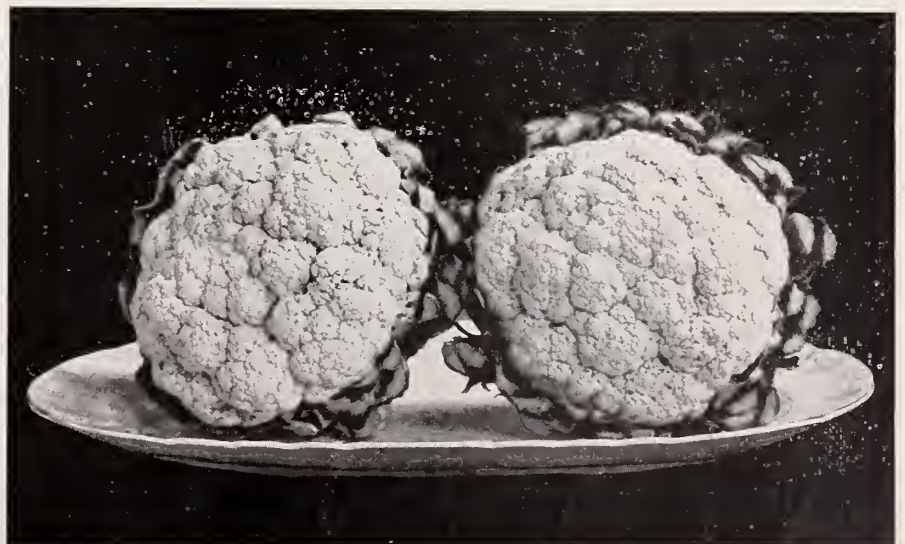
We import our Snowball Cauliflower direct from the grower in Denmark and know it to be as fine and true a Snowball as you will find any where.

Our strain was never known to fail and we can furnish many testimonials.

Per pkt.	¼ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
25c	60c	\$2.00	\$7.00	\$24.00

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$3 00
Large Wakefield	25	75	2 50
Early Etamps	15	50	1 25
Extra Early Express	15	50	1 25
Early Winnegstadt	15	50	1 25
Early York	15	50	1 25
Henderson's Early Summer	20	60	1 75
Henderson's Succession	25	80	2 75
Fottler's Improved Brunswick	20	50	1 50
All Season's	25	75	2 50
Early Flat Dutch	15	50	1 50
Premium Flat Dutch	15	50	1 50
Danish Round Winter	25	80	2 50
Hollander	25	75	2 25
Marblehead, Mammoth	20	50	1 50
Surehead	20	50	1 50
Stone Mason Marblehead	20	60	1 75
Savoy Imp. American	20	50	1 50
Filderkraut	15	50	1 50
Early Blood Red	15	50	1 50
Mammoth Rock Red	20	50	1 75

GAULIFLOWER



HENDERSON'S SNOWBALL (True).

TABLE AND STOCK CARROTS



CULTURE

The carrot should be extensively used, both for culinary and stock feeding. The vegetable is wholesome and nutritious. It is especially valuable for feeding horses and milch cows. The early varieties are used exclusively for the table, while the half long and long Yellow varieties are used mostly for horses. The Mammoth White and Belgium varieties are used almost exclusively for cattle. A rich, sandy loam we consider the best soil for carrots, although any good land if deeply worked will produce a satisfactory crop. Seed should be sown as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work. The early table varieties should be sown in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. The half long and white varieties should be sown two feet apart. The seed required to an acre is two to three pounds. When the plants begin to appear the ground should be hoed thoroughly. Thin the small table sorts to about an inch apart in a row, and the

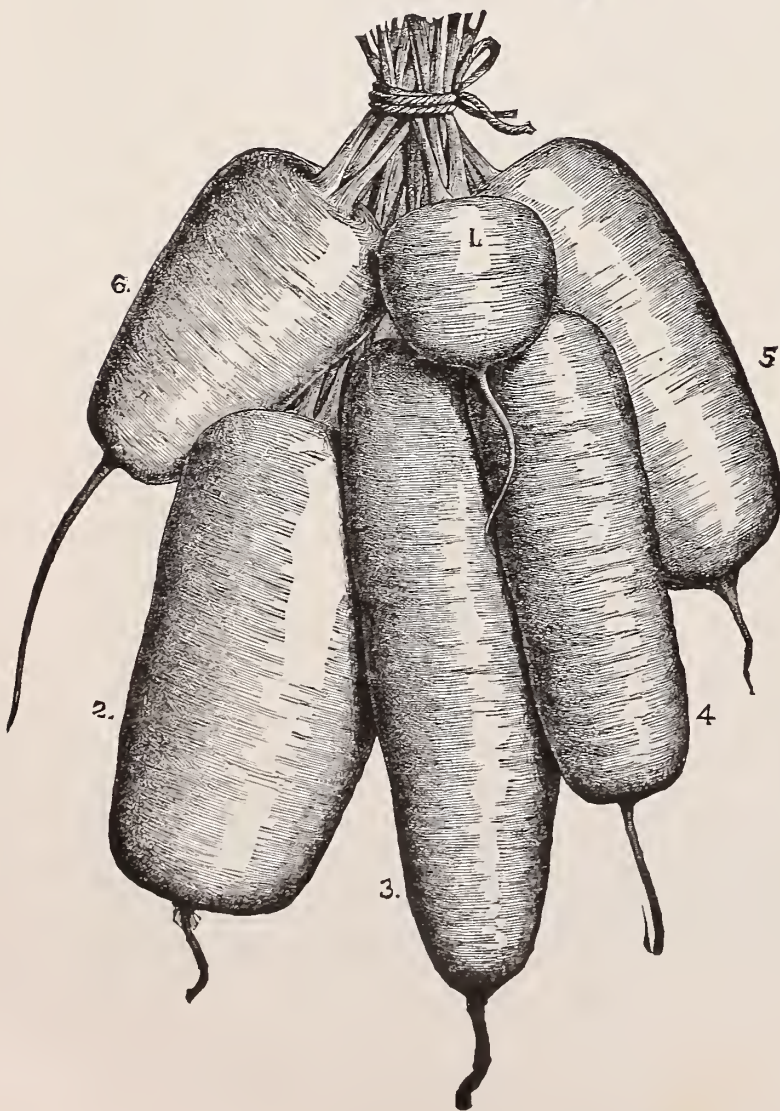
late field varieties three to six inches apart. In storing carrots for the winter they can be kept like other roots, such as beets and turnips.

TABLE CARROTS.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Early Short Horn.....	10c	25c	70c
Danver's Half Long.....	10c	20c	60c
Chantenay Stump Rooted.....	10c	20c	60c
Gurrande or Oxheart.....	10c	20c	60c
Nantes Half Long.....	10c	20c	60c
Intermediate Pointed.....	10c	20c	60c
Long Orange.....	10c	20c	50c

STOCK CARROTS.

	Per ¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Mammoth White Intermediate	15c	40c	\$1 75
Giant White Belgium	15c	35c	1 50
Orange Belgium	15c	35c	1 50



CELERY.



GIANT PASCAL.

CULTURE.—Sow seeds in a hot bed or in a cold frame. As soon as the plants are about three inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them four or five inches apart. When some are eight inches high, and fine stocky plants, set them in the trenches. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf stocks close together, so that soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew. To preserve celery for winter, dig trenches a foot in width and as deep as the tops of the plants grow with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely but not crowding. After the trench is filled it should be covered with straw or leaves, as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have a good drainage. The Celery is an article that has now become almost a universal standard in the list of vegetables. Hundreds of car loads are shipped from Michigan each year with an ever increasing demand.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Golden Self Blanching	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 75
White Plume	20	60	2 00
Pink Plume	20	60	2 00
Giant Pascal	15	50	1 75
Kalamazoo	15	50	1 75
Rose Ribbed Paris	25	80	3 00
Perfection Heartwell	15	50	1 75
Dwarf White Solid	15	50	1 75
Crawford's Half Dwarf	15	50	1 50
Dwarf Golden Heart	15	50	1 50
Boston Market	15	50	1 50
Cerleriac or Turnip Rooted	10	30	1 00
Celery Seed for Flavoring	5	15	40

EGG PLANT.

Improved New York Purple	25	80	2 50
Long Purple	15	50	1 50
Round Purple	15	60	1 75

ENDIVE.

Green Curled	10	25	75
Moss Curled	10	25	75

GOURDS.

Sugar Trough	15	40	1 25
Dipper	15	40	1 25
Dish Cloth	15	40	1 25
Japanese Nest Egg	15	40	1 25

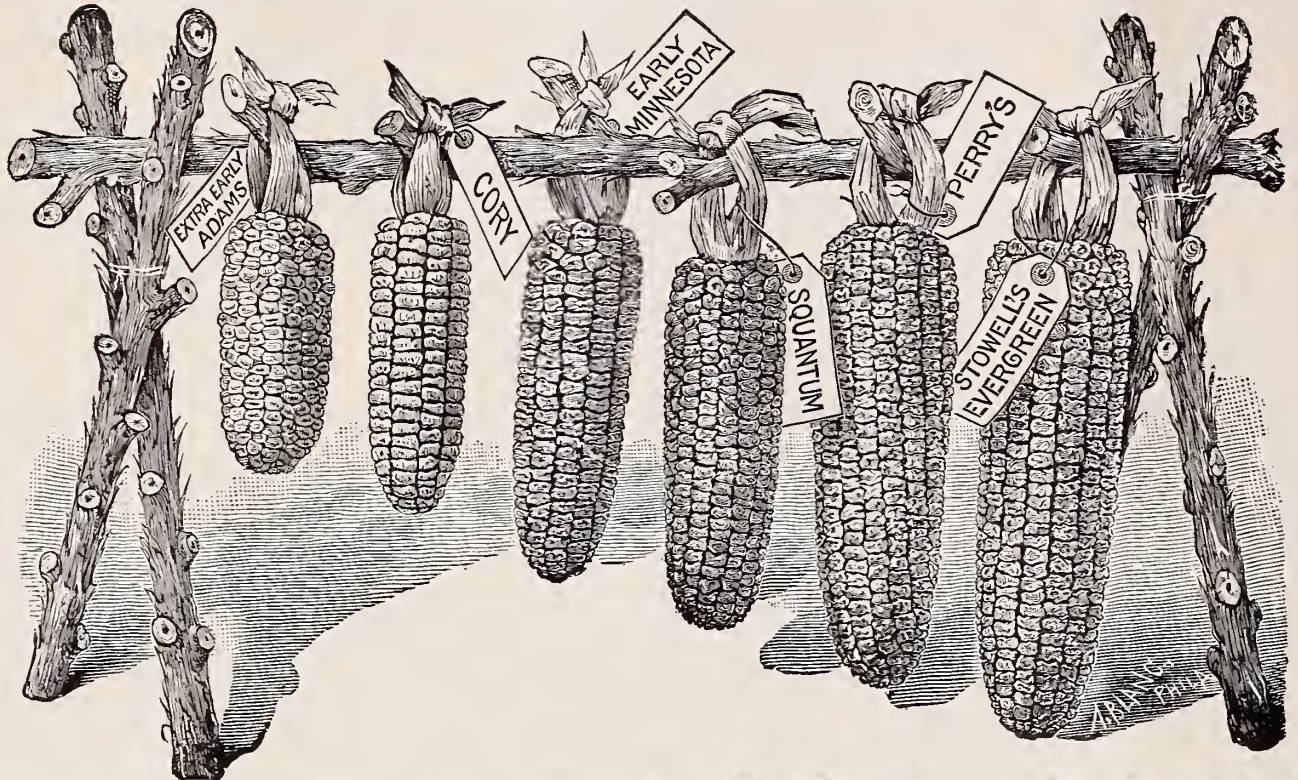
KOHL RABI.

Large Early Purple	15	50	1 50
Early White Vienna	15	50	1 50

LEEK.

Broad London Flag	10	35	1 00
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	Qt.	Peck	Bu.
Mammoth White Cory ..	\$0 20	\$0 90	\$3 50
White Cob Cory	15	80	2 75
Early Minnesota	15	75	2 50
Crosby's Early	15	75	2 50
Moor's Concord	15	75	2 50
Old Colony	15	75	2 50
Perry's Hybrid	15	75	2 75
Black Mexican	15	75	2 50
Livingston's Evergreen..	15	75	2 50
Stowell's Evergreen.....	15	75	2 50
Country Gentleman.....	15	80	3 00
Mammoth..	15	75	2 50

SWEET CORN

Culture.—The Sweet Corn delights in a rich warm soil, although good corn can be grown on any ordinary good soil if it has been thoroughly worked before planting. Frequent and shallow cultivation is most desirable, but should cease as soon as the tassels begin to appear.

CRESS.

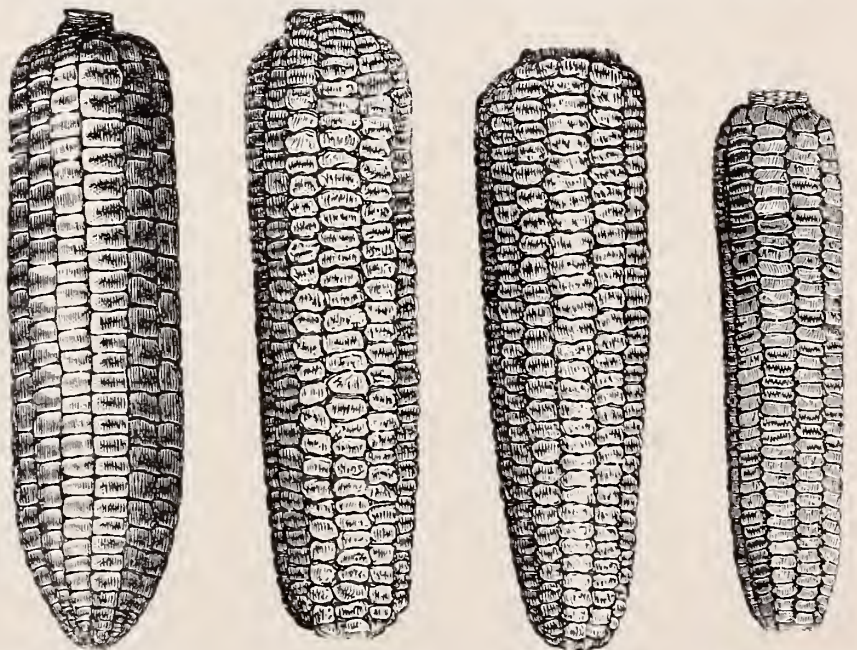
	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Broad Leaved	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
Curled or Pepper Grass..	5	15	30
Water Cress	20	65	2 50

CORN SALAD.

Broad Leaved	5	15	50
Large Seeded	5	15	50

DANDELION.

	Oz.	¼ lb.
Improved Thick Leaved	\$0 30	\$1 00



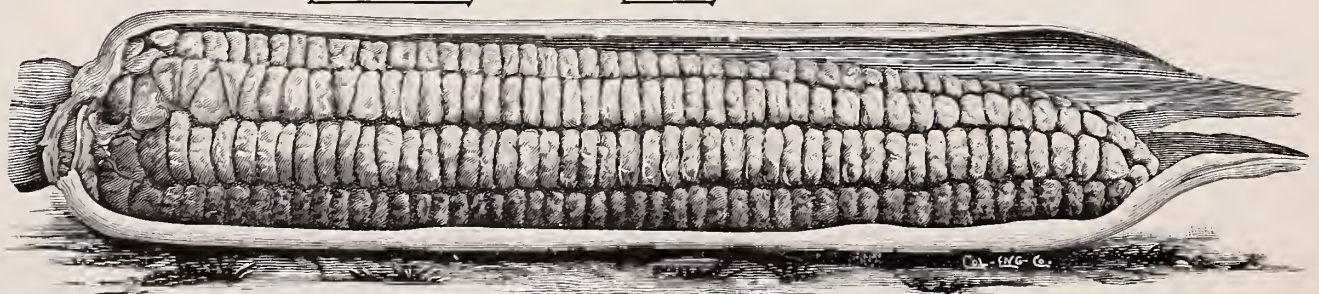
Stowell's Evergreen.

Crosby's Early.

Perry's Hybrid.

Early Minnesota.

• LIVINGSTON'S EVERGREEN •





Cucumber

We make a specialty of furnishing to market gardeners select strains of White Spine Cucumber, especially adapted for green house culture. The two varieties we most strongly recommend are the Extra Long Evergreen White Spine and Vaughan's Improved.



LETTUCE

Photograph of Cucumber House Owned by S. J. Perry, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce.

This variety has become widely known and leads all others as a forcing lettuce. tons of it are still grown by local market gardeners and shipped to large markets throughout the middle west. The seed offered by us is true to type and first-class in every respect. The seed is far superior to Grand Rapids lettuce commonly sold by other dealers.



A House of Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce Grown by Thos. L. Brown, Formerly of Michigan, Now North Carolina.

CUCUMBER.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Early Cluster.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50
Early Frame.....	5	15	40
Early Short Green.....	5	15	40
Arlington White Spine.....	10	20	60
Vaughan's Improved Arlington White Spine.....	10	20	70
Evergreen White Spine, Extra Long.....	10	20	65
Improved White Spine.....	5	15	50
Chicago Pickling.....	5	15	45
Boston Pickling.....	5	15	40
Jersey Pickling.....	5	15	40
Early Russian.....	5	15	45
Improved Long Green.....	5	15	45
Cool and Crisp.....	5	15	40
West India Gherkin.....	10	25	75

LETTUCE.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Grand Rapids Forcing, Original strain.....	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
Premium Cabbage.....	10	25	75
White Cabbage.....	10	25	75
Prize Head.....	10	25	75
Early Tennis Ball, White Seeded.....	10	25	80
Early Tennis Ball, Black Seeded.....	10	25	80
Early Curled Simpson.....	10	25	75
Black Seeded Simpson.....	10	25	75
Buttercup, Early Curled Silesia.....	10	25	80
Hanson.....	10	25	75
Salamander.....	10	25	80
Brown Dutch.....	10	25	75

MUSKMELON

Culture Same as Cucumbers.

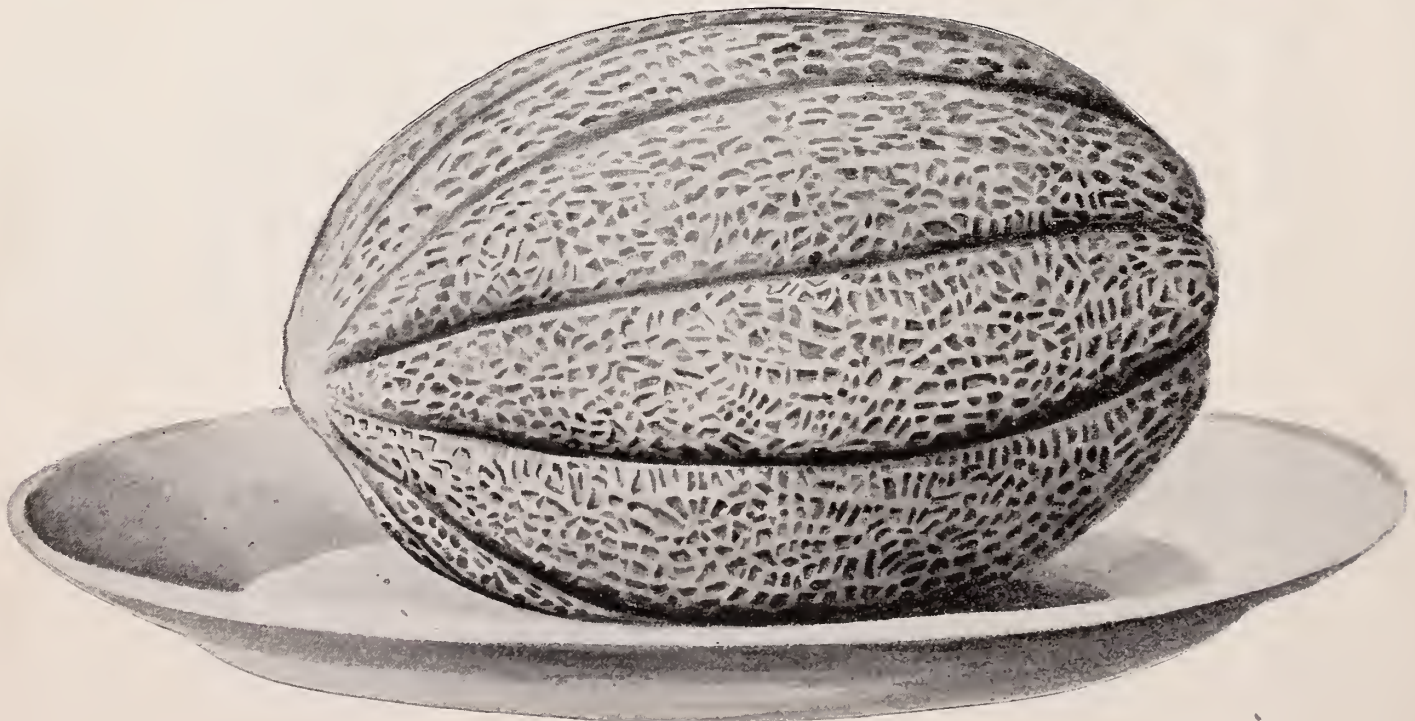


PAUL ROSE.

PAUL ROSE. This Melon is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem, and combined the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the Gem. It has firmness of rind, structure of flesh peculiarly its own and is one of the finest melons of recent production. It is a good shipper and a long keeper. When melons are plentiful the Paul Rose has been known to sell at three times the price of other varieties. It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Osage. Its uniform shape is a great advantage to the shippers, as they can be placed in oblong baskets as shown in the photograph engraving. The seed we offer of this variety is from the original stock. Those who have not tried this melon will not make a mistake in planting it for early crop.

ROCKY FORD. This Melon is commonly known in the seed trade as Early Netted Gem, but it has been very largely improved upon by the Colorado muskmelon growers. Over one thousand car loads of these melons are grown tributary to Rocky Ford, Colorado, annually and shipped to all large markets in the United States. The uniform size and excellent flavor of this melon has made it popular everywhere. There are two shapes to this melon—oval and round, but the correct shape is oval, slightly ribbed, covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green and very sweet. The seed we offer is from original stock.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Paul Rose	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80
Rocky Ford.....	10	25	75
Grand Rapids early Market.....	10	25	65
The Osage	10	25	65
The Osage, Select Strain	15	40	1 00
Extra Early Hackensack.....	10	20	50
Large Hackensack	10	20	50
Netted Gem, Oval Strain.....	10	25	70
Netted Gem, Round Strain.....	10	25	70
The Princess.....	10	20	60
Baltimore or Acme	10	20	50
Large Green Nutmeg	10	20	50
Bay View.....	10	20	50
Banquet	10	25	65
Bird Cantelope.....	10	20	60
Montreal Nutmeg	10	20	50
Emerald Gem	15	40	1 00
Surprise	10	20	50

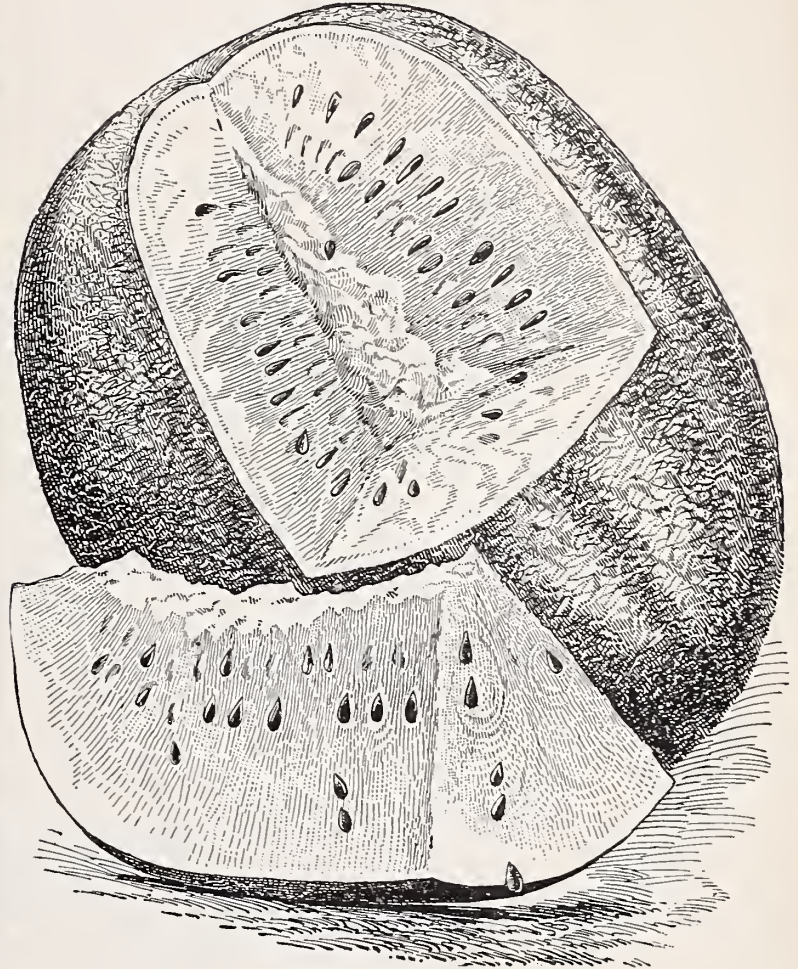


IMPROVED BAY VIEW.



GRAND RAPIDS EARLY MARKET.
The Earliest Large Muskmelon Known.

▲ ▲ MELONS ▲ ▲



SWEETHEART WATER MELON.



WATER MELON

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Sweetheart	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
Vick's Early	10	20	50
Mountain Sweet	10	20	50
Florida Favorite	10	20	50
Phinney's Early	10	20	50
Cuban Queen	10	20	50
Colb Gem	10	20	50
Peerless	10	20	50
Mammoth Iron Clad	10	20	50
Round Light Icing	10	20	50
Dark Icing	10	20	50
Mountain Sprout	10	20	50
Black Spanish	10	20	50
Georgia Rattlesnake	10	20	50
Citron (for preserves)	10	20	50

CHOICE ONION SEED.

The Onion is now a standard crop in Western Michigan. Hundreds of car loads are shipped to all parts of the United States. As a general rule the onion is a profitable crop, but more especially is this true when a little well directed care is exercised. The most important feature is to obtain good seed regardless of price asked. The cost of preparing the land, together with the labor of growing and harvesting the crop, is so much compared to the extra cost of good seed, that difference in price should have no weight with the grower who plants for profit. Our seed is grown for us by honest men of long experience, and we do not hesitate to say the onion seed offered by us is all we claim for it.

CULTURE.—The Onion must have a clean and very rich soil. Use well rotted manure freely and be sure to get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is ever so cold and unpleasant, for if onions do not get a good growth before hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Thin out early and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Sow in shallow drills, not less than a foot apart, and thin out when the young onions are about the size of quills. In doing this, disturb those that remain as little as possible. As onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. In hoeing to destroy weeds and keep the ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. Four pounds of seed are usually required for an acre.



PHOTOGRAPH, TRUE SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.

A Bushel of Bulbs Grown From Our Seed on One of Mr. Williams' Onion Farms in Muskegon County, Mich., in 1899.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.

Our superior strain Southport Red Globe Onion is becoming popular among large onion growers and shippers everywhere. The photographs were taken from bulbs produced on one of Mr. Williams' onion farms in Muskegon County, Mich. This superior strain of Southport is the direct results of a careful selection of bulbs from the true eastern grown Southport Red Globe. The onions are not overly large but just the size to command the highest figure in the southern market where the Red Globe onion has become so popular. The bulbs differ in many respects to other strains of Red Globe onion sold under the name of Southport. They are more uniform in size, darker colored skin, heavier and a far better keeper than any strain of Southport we have ever seen. The onions ripen early and never produce a stiff or watery neck. We have a number of splendid testimonials from some of our largest customers who sowed our seed in 1899, two of which we print below by permission, and which undoubtedly will be of interest to those who are growing onions for profit. Mr. Williams is perhaps the largest grower of onions in the State. On account of the scarcity of seed, harvest of 1898, we were obliged to ask \$3.00 per pound for the seed, spring, 1899. But having a more liberal supply this year we have reduced the price to \$2.00. The following letters were received under dates February 5th and 10th, respectively:

ALFRED J. BROWN SEED CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—I was well pleased with the Red Globe Onion Seed I bought of you last season. It produced very dark red perfectly formed Globes. I sowed fifteen acres with your seed and twenty acres with cheaper seed and my profits would have been at least one thousand dollars more on the crop if I had sown *all* of your high priced seed. And sincerely hope you will furnish me equally as good for this season's crop.

Yours respectfully,

Casnovia, Mich., Feb. 5, 1900.

A. L. WILLIAMS.

NORTH MOORLAND, MICH.,
Feb. 10, 1900.

ALFRED J. BROWN SEED CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in saying after several years of experience in growing onions, having grown various varieties, that the Red Globes purchased from you have given the best results. I would heartily recommend your seed as superior. Have done so and will continue to do so.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE SCOTT.

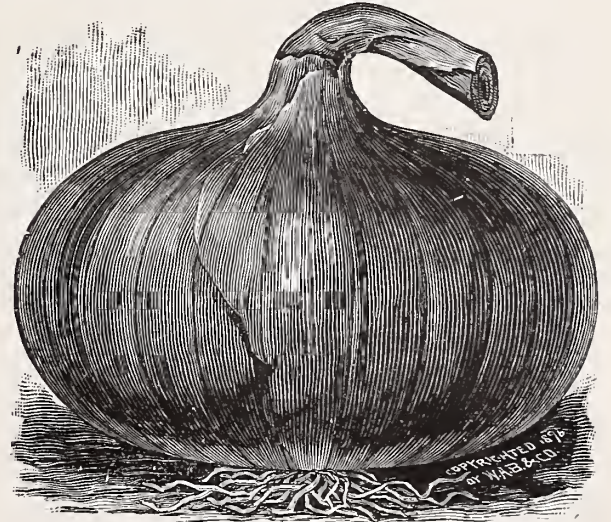
ONION SEED.

Australian Brown.

This new onion is calling the attention of onion growers in every section of the United States where onions are produced in quantity. It is of medium size, very hard and solid and will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. It is grown almost exclusively in Australia. The skin is of a deep amber brown, rich and attractive. It is distinct from all other onions, and while not yet largely known in the market it will undoubtedly become one of the most popular onions of recent introduction.



SPANISH OR PRIZE TAKER.



AUSTRIAN BROWN.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.		Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Extra Early Flat Red	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$4 50	Yellow Strasburg	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$4 50
Large Red Wethersfield	15	35	1 25	5 50	Yellow Danvers Flat	10	30	1 00	4 50
Southport Red Globe (Select)	20	60	2 00	10 00	Mammoth Prize Taker	15	35	1 25	6 00
Australian Brown	15	50	1 75	8 00	White Globe	25	75	2 50	12 00
Yellow Globe Danvers (Select)	15	35	1 25	6 00	White Portugal or Silverskin .	25	75	2 50	12 00
Michigan Yellow Globe	15	35	1 25	5 50					

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

Our Yellow Globe Danver onion seed is produced from a choice selection of true bulbs, and we do not hesitate to say quality of our seed is equally as good as any offered. The bulbs are true globe shaped as shown in the engraving, and on account of the small neck the onions mature in a manner that insures to them excellent keeping qualities. Size is uniform, not overly large; skin thin, beautiful shade of yellow; the flesh is white, very fine grained. On account of the light crop seed, harvest of 1899, our stock of this superior strain is limited, although we expect to have enough to supply our regular customers. We are obliged to ask a little more money than usual. The cost, however, does not exceed \$1.00 an acre more than cheap seed, which we might add is dear at any price.



Garden Peas.



CULTURE.—For Early Peas the soil should be light and warm, while heavier soil is suitable for medium and late varieties. Peas cannot be grown successfully on very rich or wet soil, as they grow too much to vine. Peas should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. The best results obtained is to sow on fall plowed land. All peas should be sown early, whether they are late or early varieties. For early crop seed should be sown from one to two inches deep, but the medium and later varieties do better if sown in trenches, and after the plants are three to six inches high, they should be covered nearly to the tops with earth. In this way they will stand the drought and produce larger pods. By sowing several varieties in the garden, a succession of crops can be obtained.

Photograph View—Inspecting a Field of Extra Early Peas.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS—

	Qt.	4 qts	Peck	Bush.
Extra Early (select strain)	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50
First and Best.....	20	60	1 00	3 50
Extra Early Alaska.....	25	75	1 25	4 50
Early Kent.....	20	50	90	3 00
Extra Early Tom Thumb.	20	60	1 00	3 50
Blue Peter.....	20	60	1 00	3 50

EARLY WRINKLED SORTS—

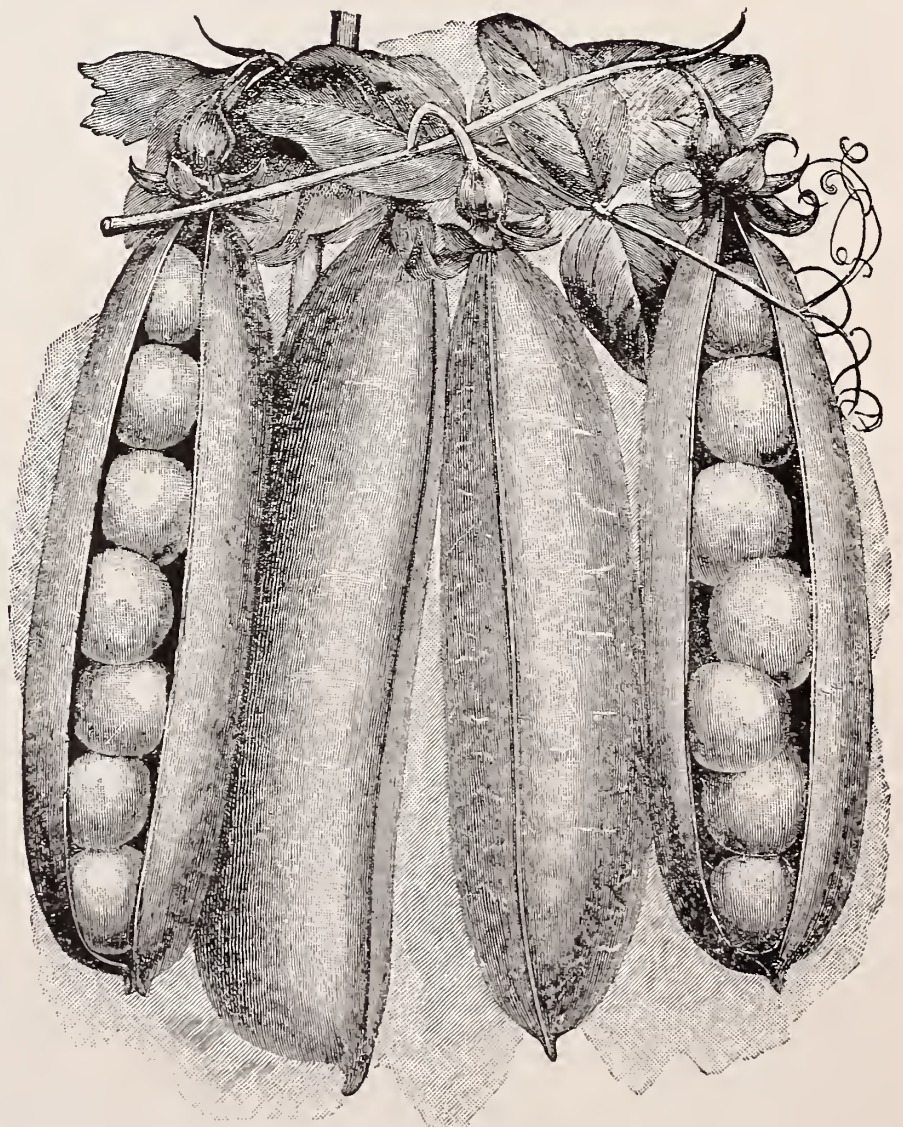
Gradus (new).....	40	1 50	2 75	10 00
Nott's Excelsior.....	25	80	1 50	5 50
American Wonder.....	25	80	1 50	5 50
Premium Gem.....	20	70	1 25	4 50
McLean's Little Gem.....	20	70	1 25	4 50

FOR MAIN CROP—

Bliss Everbearing.....	20	70	1 25	4 50
Telephone.....	20	70	1 25	4 50
Horsford's Market Garden	20	70	1 25	4 50
McLean's Advancer.....	20	70	1 25	4 50

LATE SORTS—

Improved Stratagem.....	20	70	1 25	4 50
Pride of the Market.....	25	80	1 50	5 00
Yorkshire Hero.....	20	70	1 25	4 50
Champion of England.....	20	60	1 00	3 50
Heroine.....	25	80	1 50	5 00
Blue Imperial.....	20	70	1 25	4 50
Large White Marrowfat..	15	30	50	1 80
Black Eyed Marrowfat..	15	30	50	1 80
Melting Sugar, edible pods	20	70	1 25	4 50



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.



Canners' Pumpkin

Photograph of a 37 acre field, producing 555 tons, grown for the Lake Shore Canning Co., Conneaut, Ohio.



	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
PARSNIP.			
Improved Hollow Crown	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50
Long White Dutch	5	15	50
PARSLEY.			
Champion Moss Curled	10	25	60
PUMPKIN.			
Canners' Pumpkin (See Photo.)	5	15	30
Large Cheese	5	15	40
Sugar	5	15	40
Mammoth Etamps	5	15	40
Nantucket or Negro	5	15	40
Connecticut Field	5	10	25
PEPPER.			
Ruby King	20	65	2 25
Golden Dawn	20	65	2 25
Sweet Mountain	20	60	2 00
Large Bell or Bull Nose	20	60	2 00
Long Red Cayenne	20	65	2 25
Cherry Form	20	65	2 25
Red Chili	20	65	2 25
RHUBARB.			
Victoria	10	30	1 00
Linnæus	10	30	1 00
SPINACH.			
Thick Leaf Summer	5	10	25
Victoria Long Standing	5	15	35
Bloomsdale	5	15	35
SALSIFY.			
White French	10	20	65
Mammoth Sandwich Island	10	25	75

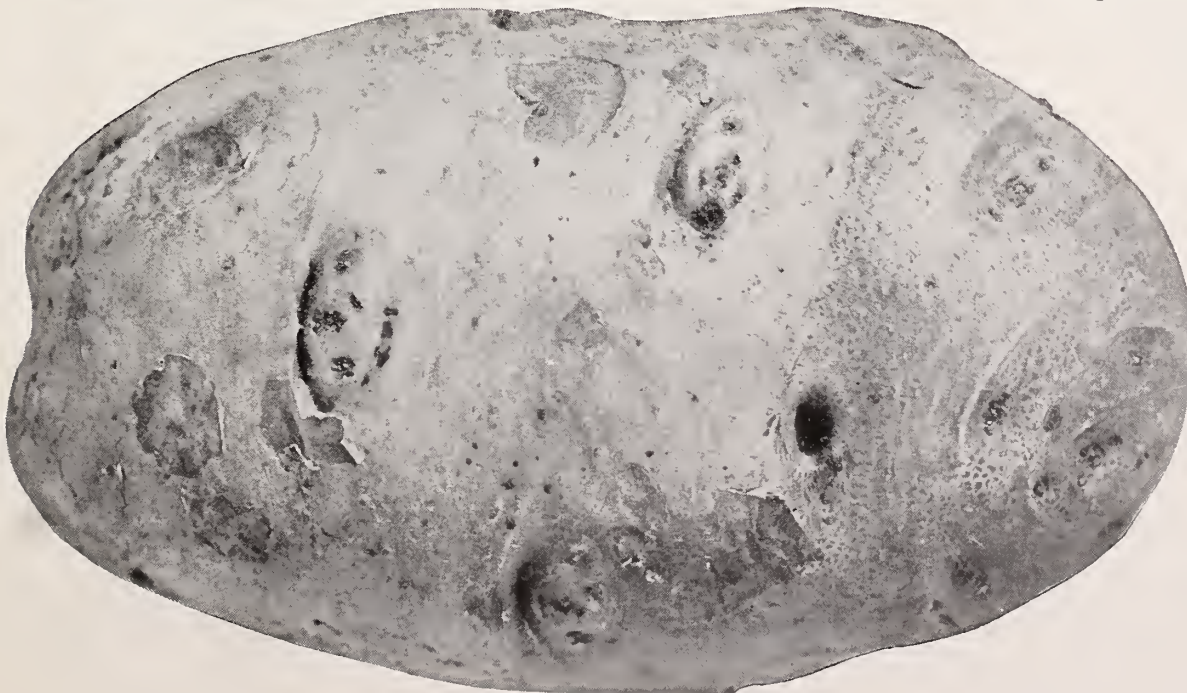
Vaughan's White Ohio Potato.

The Early Ohio has been said to be "the best Potato that grows in the ground." By growing it on new land in the far north, by planting only clean, well shaped, healthy tubers, we have in our Improved Early Ohio the best type of this variety now existing

A Western grower who has been using this Northern seed found three years ago, a plant producing pure white potatoes, identical in every way with the best of the old Ohio, except in color, which is a fine white.

This entire stock we have purchased and now control, a few hundred bushels only, and are offering it to our customers for the first time for the spring of 1900. For every locality where a white potato is the popular market color, this new Ohio is found to be a money-making "Bread winner."

J. C. VAUGHAN.



Vaughan's White Ohio Potato.

RADISHES.



Philadelphia White Box.

CULTURE.

Radishes can be sowed in drills or broadcast. The soil should be rich sandy loam and seed should be sowed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Nitrate of soda or any quick acting commercial fertilizer will stimulate the growth and make the radish tender and crisp. In order to have a succession of crops sow seed every ten or fifteen days.



Vick's True Scarlet Globe.
The Best Forcing Radish Known.

VICK'S TRUE SCARLET GLOBE RADISH.

We introduced this valuable forcing variety to the local market garden trade in 1888. It immediately became popular and although many new varieties have been tried since there has nothing yet been offered that has given the general satisfaction as the true strain of this variety. As a forcing radish it has no equal, as it will stand more heat without getting pithy, is earlier, more true in shape and handsomer than other Scarlet Globe shaped sorts. The seed we offer is pure and can be thoroughly relied upon.



Round Black Spanish.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Cincinnati Market	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Vick's Scarlet Globe	10	25	70
Scarlet Globe	10	20	50
Half Long Bright Scarlet	5	15	40
Scarlet Turnip	5	15	40
Scarlet Turnip White Tip	5	15	50
Early Round Dark Red	5	15	50
Long Scarlet Short Top	5	15	40
Wood's Early Frame	5	15	40
French Breakfast	5	15	40
Beckert's Chartier	5	15	40
Philadelphia White Box	5	15	50
Early White Turnip	5	15	40
White Strasburg	5	15	40
Large White Summer	5	15	40
Long White Vienna	5	15	40

WINTER VARIETIES.

Chinese Rose or Scarlet China	5	15	50
California Mammoth White Winter	5	15	40
Long Black Spanish	5	15	40
Large White Spanish	5	15	40
Half Long Black Winter	5	15	40



China Rose Winter.

SQUASH

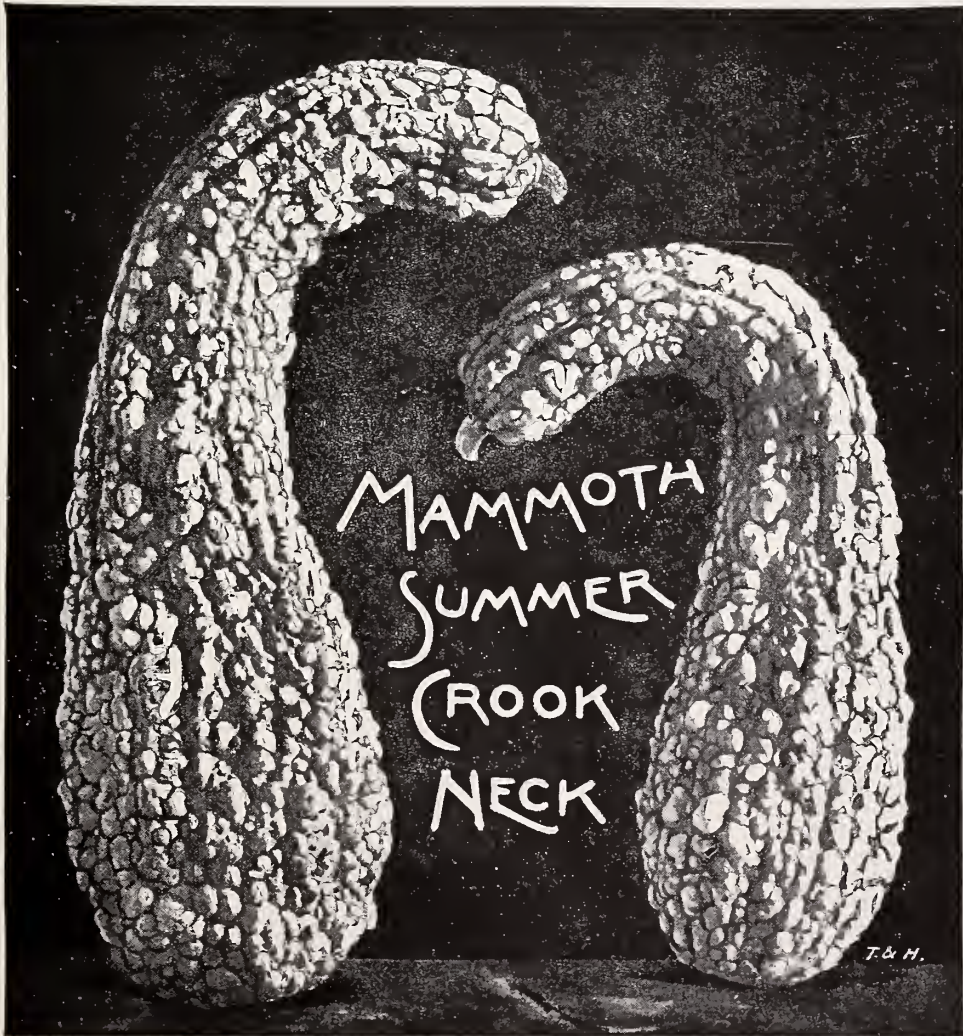


MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.



WHITE SUMMER CROOKNECK.

SQUASH CULTURE.—The general principles of culture for the Squash are the same as cucumbers and melons, although the plants are more tender and sensitive to cold, and they should not be planted until settled warm weather sets in. The soil should be a rich loam and well drained. Great care should be exercised in gathering winter squash for storage. The least bruise will usually cause the squash to rot. The winter varieties should be stored in a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees and thoroughly dry.



The Squash is of great value both as a vegetable and for stock feeding. The cost of growing an acre of squash will not exceed the cost of an acre of corn. Many farmers do not appreciate their value and we wish to strongly urge our customers who are not in the habit of growing this nutritious food to try a patch this year.

SQUASH—Summer Varieties.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Mammoth White Bush	5c	15c	50c
White Summer Crookneck	5c	15c	50c
Yellow Bush Scallop	5c	15c	40c
Early White Bush Scallop	5c	15c	40c
Summer Crookneck	5c	15c	40c
Mammoth Summer Crookneck	5c	15c	50c

SQUASH—Winter Varieties.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Hubbard, True	5c	15c	50c
Marblehead	5c	15c	40c
Sibley, or Pike's Peak	5c	15c	50c
Boston Marrow	5c	15c	40c
Chicago Warty Hubbard	5c	15c	50c
Faxon	5c	15c	40c
Perfect Gem	5c	15c	40c
Essex Hybrid	5c	15c	40c
Bay State	5c	15c	40c
Improved Orange Marrow	5c	15c	40c
Golden Hubbard	10c	25c	80c
Ferry's Green Mountain	5c	20c	60c

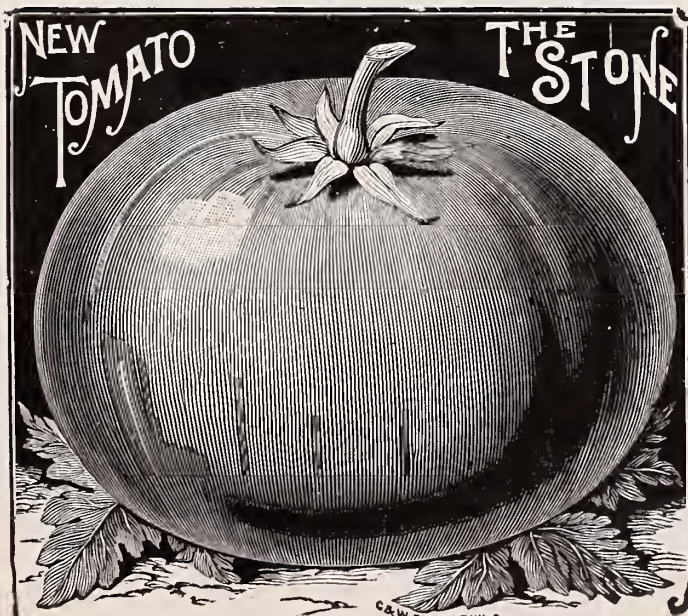


HONOR BRIGHT.

TOMATO

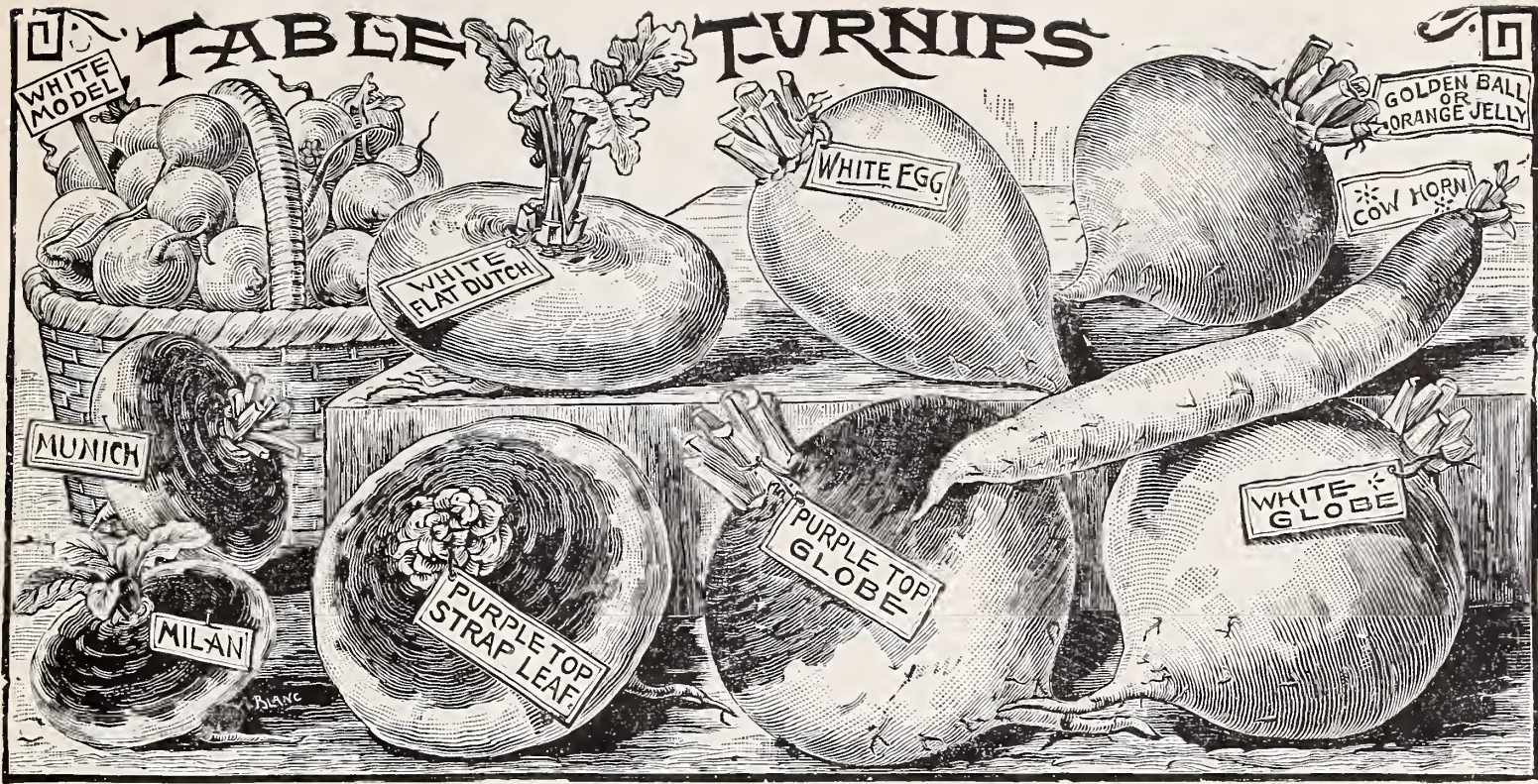


DWARF CHAMPION.



TOMATO CULTURE.—The soil should be in good condition. If too rich the plant grows too rank and does not fruit as well. Seed should be sowed in hot-bed or greenhouse two months before time for setting plants out doors. In this latitude about the first half of March. When the plants are about an inch high transplant and harden them off until they are dark green and the stems purple. The growth should not be retarded from the start and the plants should be stocky before planting in the open ground. For the home garden few go to the trouble of raising plants as they can be bought as cheaply as they can be grown from seed.

	Oz.	½ lb.	Lb.
Honor Bright, "New".....	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
Livingston's Favorite	20	50	1 75
Livingston's Beauty.....	20	50	1 75
Livingston's Early Acme	20	50	1 75
Livingston's Perfection.....	20	50	1 75
Livingston's Stone	20	50	1 75
Livingston's Aristocrat	20	50	1 75
Livingston's Buckeye State	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Golden Queen	20	50	1 75
Optimus	20	50	1 75
Ignotum	20	50	1 75
Paragon	20	50	1 75
Dwarf Champion.....	20	60	2 00
Trophy	20	60	2 00
Volunteer.....	20	50	1 75
Mikado	20	60	2 00
Atlantic Prize.....	20	60	2 00
Matchless.....	20	50	1 75
Ponderosa	25	75	2 50
Early Michigan	20	60	2 00
Red Cherry	20	60	2 00
Peach	20	60	2 00
Plume Shape.....	20	60	2 00
Large Yellow.....	20	60	2 00



CULTURE.

Seed can be sown in drills about eighteen inches apart or sown broadcast. The soil should be good and freshly worked. When sowed in drills, weed and thin out as the plants show the rough leaf. In order to get a good stand the seed, which costs but little, should be used freely. Do not let them crowd as it will spoil the flavor. For early crop sow the seed early in spring, as hot weather causes them to become tough and strong.

Turnips and Rutabagas are becoming more popular. Farmers are beginning to know their value. Those having peach orchards will find the turnip a cheap and splendid fertilizer.

... TURNIP ...



AMERICAN PURPLE TOP RUTABAGA.

WHITE FLESHED SORTS.

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Early White Flat Dutch	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 75
Extra Early Purple Top Milan	10	20	60	2 50
White Egg	5	15	40	1 50
Early Purple Top Strap Leaf	5	15	40	1 50
Purple Top White Globe	5	15	40	1 50
Early Purple Top Munich	10	20	50	1 75
Large White Norfolk	5	10	35	1 50
Long White Cowhorn	5	15	40	1 75
Sweet German	5	15	40	1 50
Early White Stone	5	15	40	1 75

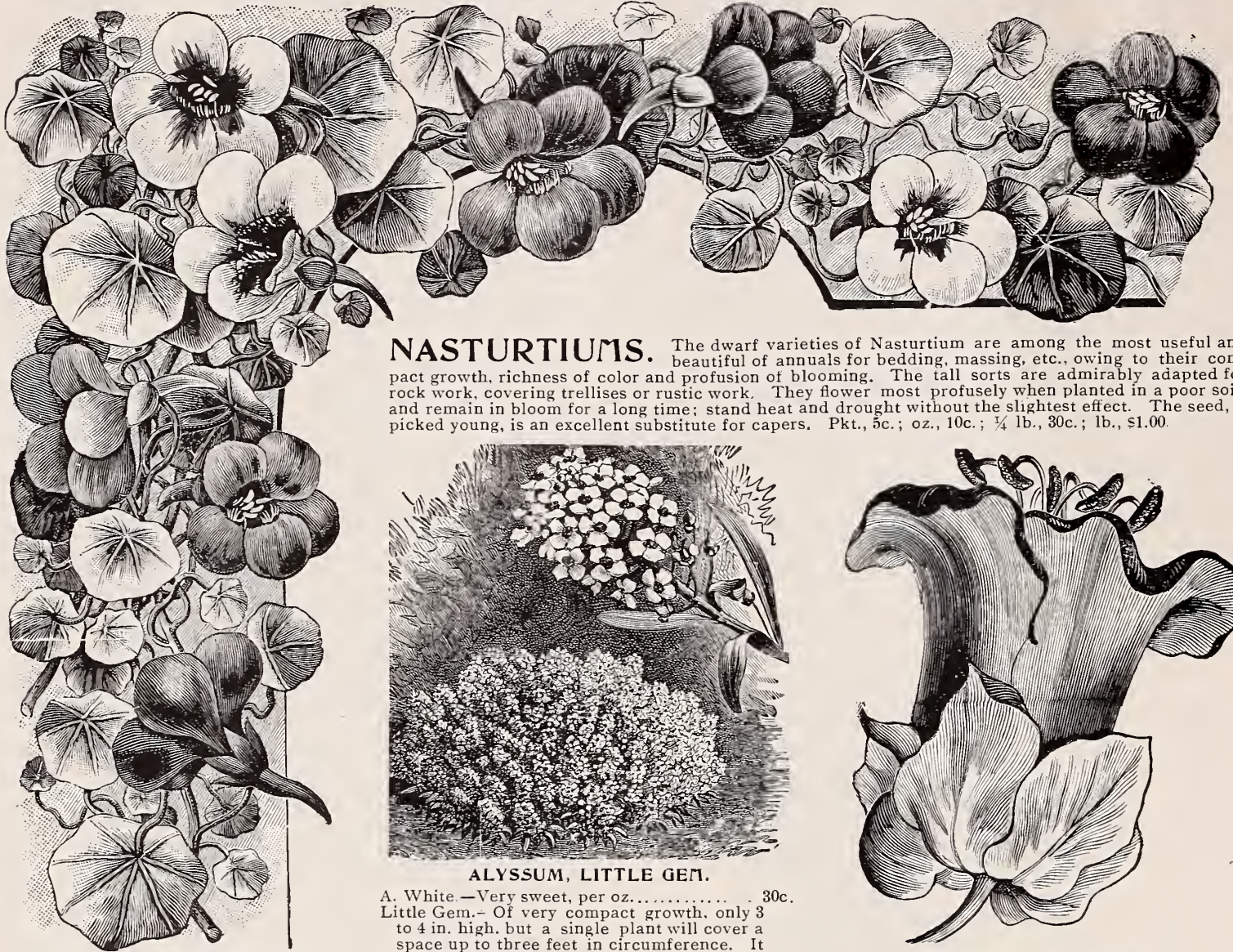
YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Green Top Yellow Aberdeen	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 25
Yellow Globe	5	15	40	1 50
Early Yellow Stone	5	20	50	1 75
Robertson's Golden Ball	5	15	40	1 50

RUTABAGA OR SWEDES.

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
American Purple Top	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
Carter's Imperial Purple Top	5	10	35	1 25
Hall's Westbury	5	10	35	1 25
Skirving's Liverpool	5	10	35	1 25
White Sweet Russian	5	10	35	1 25
Laing's Purple Top	5	10	35	1 25

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.



NASTURTIUMS. The dwarf varieties of Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of annuals for bedding, massing, etc., owing to their compact growth, richness of color and profusion of blooming. The tall sorts are admirably adapted for rock work, covering trellises or rustic work. They flower most profusely when planted in a poor soil and remain in bloom for a long time; stand heat and drought without the slightest effect. The seed, if picked young, is an excellent substitute for capers. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

NASTURTIUMS.

ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM.
 A. White.—Very sweet, per oz. 30c.
 Little Gem.—Of very compact growth, only 3 to 4 in. high, but a single plant will cover a space up to three feet in circumference. It grows quick from seed and the plants will bloom when quite young. The abundance of flowers is simply enormous. 300 flowers have been counted on a plant. Pkt. 10c.

CORBÆA SCANDENS.
CORBÆA. A rapid growing climber, sometimes attaining the length of thirty feet in a season; it is of easy culture. To prevent it from rotting place the seed edgewise and cover slightly with light soil. Scandens, purplish lilac, 10c. per pkt.



Pæony Flowered Perfection.

Large and remarkably fine flowers with long, beautifully incurved petals, resembling those of the Pæony. One of the finest Asters.
 Pure White.
 Dark Crimson and White.
 Crimson Ball.
 White and Blueblack.
 Brilliant Rose.
 Gravelotte.
 Pink and White.
 Light Blue and White.
 Dark Blue.
 Light Blue.
 Shining Blueblack, distinct
 Dark Crimson.
 Brilliant Scarlet, a most striking and beautiful color.
 La Superba, sky blue tipped white.
 Each of the above per pkt. .10c.; any 3 for 25c.
 Mixed Colors, extra choice. per pkt., 10c.

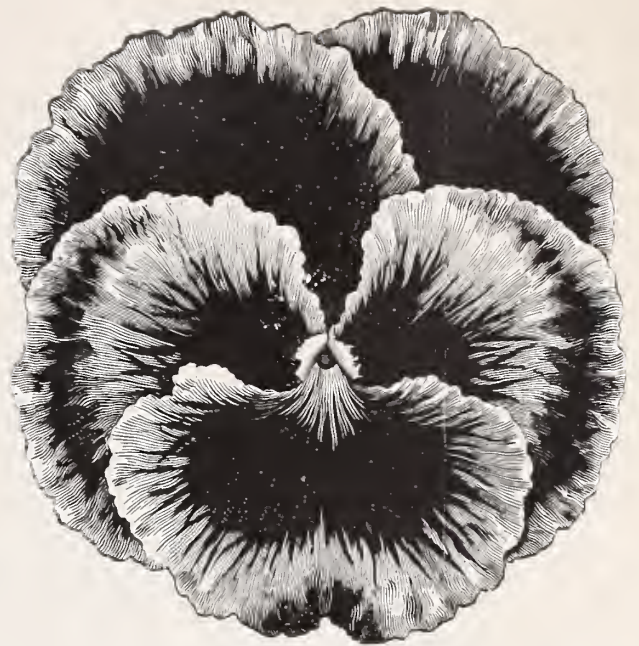
Comet or Poodle Aster. Pkt. 10c. A handsome and very distinct Aster, resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemum in shape of flowers; the petals are very long and beautifully curled, are of a lovely delicate pink, bordered with white, bright pink, light blue and other colors. Many colors mixed, pkt., 10c.



PÆONY FLOWERED ASTER. Pkt. 7c.



FANCY MIXED PANSY.



NEW SUPERB GIANT PANSY.

New Giant Pansies. This new and entirely distinct race of Pansies is fast growing in favor and we are glad to add a few more new colors to our list.

Giant Cassier.—A mixture of well-shaped flowers of gigantic dimensions in a very choice variety of colors, each flower is marked with fine large blotches.

Giant Emperor William.—Color splendid ultra-marine blue, with well defined purple-violet eye.

Giant Striped.—Flowers enormous size, beautifully striped.

Giant Trimardeau Improved.—Well-known strain. flowers immense size. larger variety of colors than are generally offered under that name.

Giant Trimerdeau Yellow.—Very showy color.

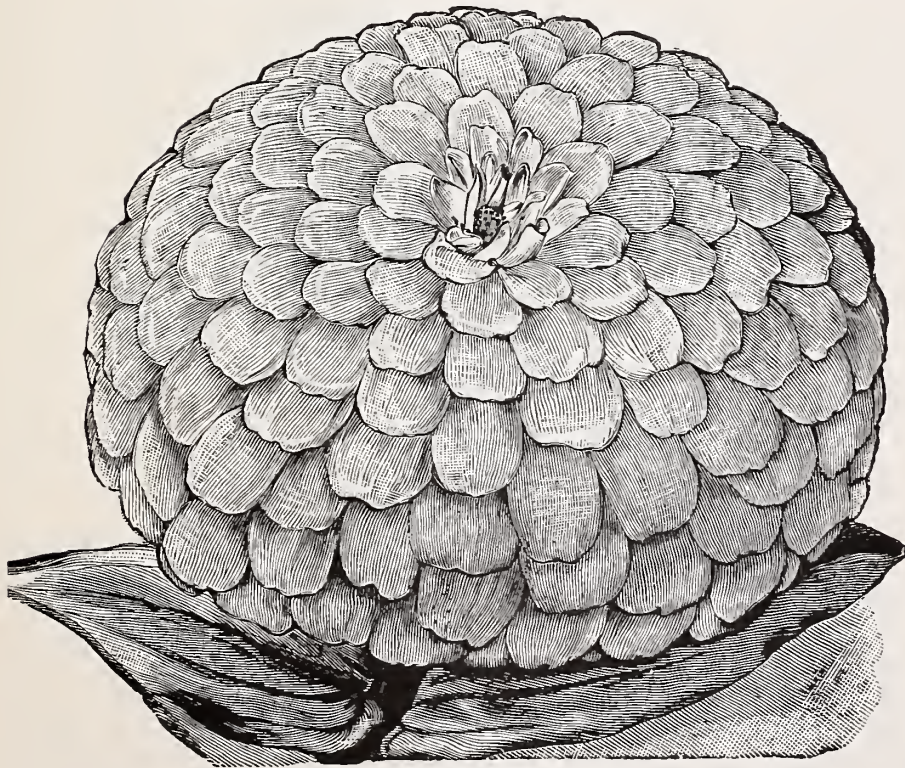
Giant Trimardeau Purple.—Flowers very little.

Giant Coal Black.—Of immense size and coal black.

Giant Trimardeau White.—A most valuable addition to this family. Flowers white with violet center.

Giant Copper Color.—A most distinct and showy combination of very rich metallic shades.

Per Pkt. of any of the above, 15c.



VAUGHAN'S GIANT ZINNIAS.

ZINNIA. Are undoubtedly among the most showy and ornamental of flowers for either beds or borders, and are equally desirable for bouquets.

Pure White.—With handsome white flowers 5c.

Dwarf Scarlet.—Double fiery scarlet flowers 5c.

Golden Yellow.—Flowers large and perfect shape, and of a clear golden yellow 5c.

Double Crimson.—Flowers very double. 5c.

Double Large Flowering.—Mixture of many colors, finest strain in cultivation 5c.

Mexicana Fl. Pl.—A very pretty dwarf growing variety, golden yellow double flowers 5c.

Carnation Striped Zinnias.—These flowers are perfect form, beautifully imbricated, double and as finely striped a carnation. 10c.

Giant Mammoth Zinnias. We offered this variety for the first time three years ago, and have found it a decided improvement on any strain of Zinnias heretofore offered. The plant is a vigorous grower, reaching a height of about three feet, and bearing its flowers in great profusion. The blossoms are extremely double and very brilliant in color, showing shades not before seen in any collection, while in size they surpass all Zinnias, often measuring five to six inches in diameter. It makes a grand display either as solitary plant on a lawn or in masses, on account of the stately growth and the brilliancy of its flowers. Packet, 10c.; 3 for 25c.



MOONFLOWER, White Seeded—(Ipomœa noctiflora.)—Its luxuriance of foliage

and splendor of bloom combine to make it one of the most beautiful of all annual climbers. It bears in the greatest profusion its lovely immense white flowers, five to six inches in diameter, with a five-pointed star in the center; the flowers open at dusk or earlier on cloudy days, at which time they are deliciously fragrant. To obtain the most favorable results, start early in the house and set out as early as safe in the spring; the vines make very rapid growth, often attaining a height of 25 feet in one season. Pkt., 5c.

New Cross-Bred Moonflower.—This new variety is a cross between the black and white seeded Moonflower, combining the characteristics and good qualities of both. It is of luxuriant growth and will flower from four to five weeks before the white seeded varieties. Pkt. 10c.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
	\$0 05	\$0 50		\$0 05	\$0 90
Alonsoa, Scarlet	5	25	Codetia, Duchess of Albany	5	15
Ageratum, Mixed	5	15	Gilia, Tricolor, Mixed	10	3 00
Adonia	5	30	Heliotrope, Giant Mixed	10	2 50
Acroclinium, Everlastings	5	30	" Dark Mixed	5	2 50
Ammobium, Alatum, Everlastings	5	30	Hollyhock, Double Charter's Mixed	5	2 00
Ameranthus, Tricolor	5	1 00	" Allegheny	10	3 00
Abronia, Umbellata	5	50	" Salmon	10	3 00
Annagallis, Grandiflora Mixed	5	50	" Canary	10	3 00
Alyssum, Sweet	10	30	" Faust	10	3 00
Alyssum, Little Gem	5	25	" Crimson	10	3 00
Antirrhinum, Tall Mixed	10	1 75	" Pink	10	3 00
Astor, Trufant's Pink	10	1 75	" White	10	3 00
" White and Light Blue	10	2 00	Hop, Japanese	5	40
" Victoria, Mixed	10	1 75	Hibiscus, Africanus	5	15
" Giant Comet, Mixed	10	1 75	Hyacinth, Mixed	5	10
" Upright White Branching	10	1 00	Helichrysum, Everlastings	5	60
" Single, Mixed	10	1 50	Honey Suckle	5	20
" Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered, Mixed	10	60	Ice Plant	5	40
" Branching	10	1 00	Ipomoea, White Seeded	5	1 00
" Branching, Pink	10	1 25	Lobelia, Mixed	5	20
" Branching, Lavander	5	80	Larkspur, Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed	5	20
Balsam, Double, Pink	5	80	" Tall Mixed	5	25
" Double, White	5	80	Lantana, French Mixed	5	25
" Double, Scarlet	5	80	" Choice Mixed	5	15
" Double, Light Lemon	5	50	Linum or Scarlet Flax	5	15
" Camellia Flowered, Mixed	5	2 50	Lupinus, Annual Mixed	5	15
Bellis, Double, Extra Choice, Mixed	5	15	Love-in-a-mist, Double	5	15
Balloon Vine	5	30	Job's Tears, Everlasting	5	10
Bartonia	5	30	Morning Glory, Improved	5	15
Batchelor's Button	5	30	" Mixed	5	10
Briza Maxima, Everlastings	5	30	" Japanese	5	15
Bromus Braigafercum, Everlastings	5	15	Mignonette, Sweet	5	10
Catchfly	5	35	" Matchet	5	60
Collinsea, Mixed	5	20	Marigold, African, Mixed	5	30
Canterbury Bell, Sweet Mixed	5	25	" Eldorado	5	20
Clarkia	5	25	" French Dwarf, Double Mixed	5	15
Chrysanthemum, Double Mixed	5	25	Nasturtium, Madam Gunther's Hybrid	5	10
" Double, White	5	25	" Tall	5	10
" Double, Yellow	5	25	" Dwarf	5	10
Calendula, Pot Marigold, Prince of Orange	5	20	Nenophila, Mixed	5	10
Clematis	5	50	Pansy, All Colors, Mixed	5	50
Coxcomb, Golden	10	3 00	" Chicago Park, Mixed Bedding	10	1 00
" Crimson	10	2 50	" Trimardeau, Mixed Bedding	10	1 50
" Mixed	10	1 00	" Vaughan's International	15	16 00
Centranthus, Mixed	5	20	Phlox, Dr. Grandiflora	5	60
Calliopsis, Mixed	5	10	" Dr. Mixed	5	50
Candytuft, Empress	5	25	Petunia, Hybrid Extra, Choice Mixed	5	1 25
" Mixed	5	10	Poppy, Double Carnation, Flowered	5	10
Canary Bird Flower	5	25	Portulacca, Single	5	30
Canna, Crozy	5	15	" Best Double	5	4 00
Carnation, Choice Mixed, Extra Fine	5	2 00	Perilla, Nankinesis	5	15
" Margaret	5	90	Rose of Heaven	5	15
Castor Bean, Zanzibar	5	10	Rhodanthe, Everlastings	10	1 50
Cantaura, Cyanus Mixed	5	15	Statice, Everlastings	10	1 25
" Margaret	5	15	Sweet Sultan, Purple	5	35
Cobea Scandens	10	50	Sweet Scabiona, Morning Bride	5	40
Coleus, Fine Mixed	10	8 00	Salpiglosses, Grandiflora	10	1 25
Cosmos, Early Flowering Dawn	5	30	" Choice Mixed	5	1 25
Cypress Vine, Mixed	5	15	Scabiosa, Large Flowering, Mixed	5	15
Dahlia, Double Mixed	10	1 00	Salvia, Splendens, Drooping Spikes	10	3 00
Dianthus, Double Mixed Chinese	5	30	Schizanthus, Mixed	5	25
Digitalis, Mixed Fox Glove	5	25	Smilax	5	60
Daisy, Bellis, Double White	10	10 00	Sunflower, Miniature	5	25
" Swan River	10	1 00	" Double California	5	10
Escholtzia, Mixed	5	15	Stocks, Large Flowering, Choice Mixed	10	3 00
For-get-me-not, Blue Mixed	5	60	Sweet William, Choice Mixed	5	25
Four O'clock	5	10	Thunbergia	5	50
Gaillardia, Double Mixed	5	40	Verbena, Lemon	10	2 50
" Picta	5	25	" Hybrid, Fine Mixed	10	8 00
Godetia, Double Mixed	5	15	" Hybrid Mammoth	5	1 50
" Lady Albemarle	5	75	Violet, Sweet	10	2 00
" Lady Satin Rose	10	1 35	Wild Cucumber	5	15
" The Bride	5	60	Xeranthemum, Everlastings	5	75
" Bijom	5	60	Zinnia, Double Grandiflora	10	5 00
" Queen of Fairies	10	1 80			

SWEET PEAS.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.		Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40		\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 60
Eckford Mixed	10	20	50	Peach Blossom	10	20	50
Blanche Ferry	10	20	50	Monarch	10	20	50
Blanche Burpee	10	25	60	Gaiety	10	20	50
Countess of Radnor	10	20	50	Sadie Burpee (New)	20	60	2 00
Emily Eckford	10	20	50	Navy Blue (New)	20	60	2 00
Firefly	10	25	60	Gorgeous	15	50	1 75
America	10	20	50	Black Knight	15	40	1 25
Gray Friar	10	20	50	Countess of Porvi's	10	25	60
Her Majesty	10	20	50	Earliest of All	15	40	1 25
Indiogo King	10	20	50	Modesti	15	35	1 00
Lotta Eckford	10	20	50	Pink Friar	15	40	1 25
Meteor	10	20	50	Prince Edward of York	15	35	90
Mrs. Eckford	10	20	50	Queen Victoria	15	35	90
Mrs. Jos. Chamberlin	10	20	50	Salopian	10	25	60
Prince of Wales	10	20	50	Lotta Hutchins	10	25	60
Ramona	10	20	50	Lovely	10	25	60
Senator	10	20	50	Fancy, Mixed	10	25	70
Boreatton	10	25	60	Shahzada	10	25	70



How to Build a Lawn.

A lawn may be established either by seeding or sodding. In the city where lawns are small sod is most frequently used, although some of the finest lawns are obtained from seed. In either case, whether the lawn is made from sodding or seeding, the greatest care should be taken in preparing the soil. A building cannot stand without a foundation, neither can a lawn. A dressing of rich loam mixed with clay, at least six inches, should be applied where the surface is level and twelve to fifteen inches on the terraces. After grading is completed and sod is to be laid, seed should be applied at the rate of one pound to every thousand square feet of lawn space. After the seed is applied, a light top dressing of

rich soil should be scattered evenly over the surface and a heavy roller applied. If the lawn is to be made from seeding alone, apply at the rate of seventy-five to one hundred pounds to the acre or about one pound to each square rod. After the seed is applied, rake the surface lightly and roll thoroughly. Frequent cutting of the grass and one or two more applications of the seed during the season will produce, under favorable circumstances, a good lawn by the following season.

SWEET HERBS.

	oz.	lb.		oz.	lb.
Anise	10c	\$1 00	Rosemary	40c	\$4 50
Basil, Sweet	15c	1 50	Rue	15c	1 50
Caraway, for Sowing	10c	75	Saffron	15c	1 75
Dandelion, Thick Leaf	30c	2 50	Sage, Broad Leaf	15c	1 25
Dill	10c	60	Savory, Summer	10c	1 00
Fennel, Sweet	10c	90	Tansy	25c	2 75
Horehound	20c	1 75	Thyme, English	20c	1 75
Lavender	10c	1 00	Wormwood	20c	1 75
Marjoram, Sweet	15c	1 00			

BIRD SEED.

Sunflower.	Caraway.	Hemp.
Rape.	Lettuce.	Millet.

TOBACCO.

	Pkt.	oz.
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	10c	25c
General Grant.....	10c	25c



EXHIBIT OF SEEDS AT MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.
Diplomas Awarded Us for Ten Successive Years.



TRUE SOUTHERN GERMAN MILLET.

Glover and Grass Seeds



CRIMSON CLOVER.

CLOVER—	Per lb.	Per Bu.
Medium or June	\$0 10	\$5 00 @ \$5 50
Mammoth	10	5 00 @ 5 50
Alsike	15	5 50 @ 7 00
Alfalfa	15	6 00 @ 6 50
White Dutch	25	10 00 @ 12 00
Crimson	10	4 50 @ 5 00

Prices subject to fluctuation.

GRASS SEEDS—	Per lb.	100 lbs
Timothy	\$0 10	\$ 3 50
Orchard Grass	15	12 00
Red Top, prime chaff seed	10	6 00
Red Top, choice chaff seed	15	7 00
Red Top, fancy, clean from chaff..	20	15 00
Blue Grass, recleaned Kentucky...	15	10 00
Blue Grass, Fancy Kentucky	20	15 00
Blue Grass, Canadian	15	10 00
Blue Grass, English	15	12 00
Meadow Fescue	15	10 00
Fowl Meadow	25	18 00
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	20	15 00
Fine Leaf Fescue	25	20 00
Perennial Rye Grass	15	10 00
Millet, Common	5	2 50
Millet, German	5	3 00
Millet, Southern German	10	4 00
Millet, Broom Corn	5	3 00
Hungarian	5	2 50
Fancy Mixed Lawn Grass	25	18 00

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS —	Per Bu.
Sugar Cane, Amber	\$0 80 @ \$0 90
Sugar Cane, Orange	80 @ 90
Broom Corn, Evergreen	90 @ 1 00
	Lb. 100 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, Red	5 2 50
Kaffir Corn, White	5 2 50
Spurray	10 8 50
Rape, Dwarf Essex	10 7 50
Wild Rice	20 15 00
Flax, for sowing	5 3 50
Spring Vetches	6 4 50



WHITE FACE DENT.

PLANTING A CROP OF COWPEAS.

Cowpeas should not be sown until the season is well advanced and the soil has become thoroughly warm, otherwise the slow growth of peas during succeeding cool, moist weather will enable weeds to get a start and produce a comparatively poor crop of cowpeas badly mixed with weeds and foxtail. Sow cowpeas immediately after the corn crop has been planted. Usually this will be late enough to insure clean hay. Whippoorwill or the New Era Peas, either sort will mature enough to harvest for hay within seventy or eighty days, and the ground may be resown immediately without breaking, if it is cut about twice with a heavy disk harrow, and the peas sown with an ordinary grain drill. This will be sufficient cultivation of the soil for the second crop. Prepare land about as for corn, at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre, preferably with an ordinary grain drill, allowing all of the holes to seed, and planting the peas about 3½ inches deep. This puts them in rows 8 or 9 inches apart, and if sown late enough, no cultivation is required.

SEED CORN.			
Holt's Early Mammoth.....	Qt. \$0 10	Pk. \$0 40	Bu. \$1 50
White Face Dent.....	10	35	1 25
Pride of the North.....	10	30	1 00
King of the Earlies.....	10	35	1 25
Minnesota King.....	10	35	1 25
Eight Rowed Yankee.....	10	40	1 25
Improved Leaning.....	10	30	1 00
FODDER CORN.			
Red-Cob Ensilage, True.....		Pk. \$0 25	Bu. \$0 80
Mammoth White Southern.....		30	1 00
Leaming, Fodder.....		25	75
Stowell's Evergreen.....		40	1 50
Mixed Sweet Corn.....		35	1 25
SEED GRAIN.			
Spring Rye.....	\$0 85 @		\$0 90
Fall Rye.....	60 @		70
Barley, Two Rowed.....	75 @		90
Barley, Six Rowed.....	75 @		85
Buckwheat, Common.....	70 @		75
Buckwheat, Japanese.....	75 @		85
Buckwheat, Silver Hull.....	80 @		90
Oats, American Banner.....	45 @		50
Oats, Lincoln.....	55 @		60
Wheat, Scotch Fife.....	1 10 @		1 25
Prices subject to fluctuation.			
FIELD PEAS.			
Canada White.....	1 15 @		1 25
Blue or Green Field.....	1 20 @		1 25
Scotch.....	1 20 @		1 25
Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	1 25 @		1 40
COW PEAS.			
Whippoorwill.....	1 60 @		1 75
Clay.....	1 50 @		1 60
Prices on all peas subject to fluctuation.			



HOLT'S EARLY MAMMOTH

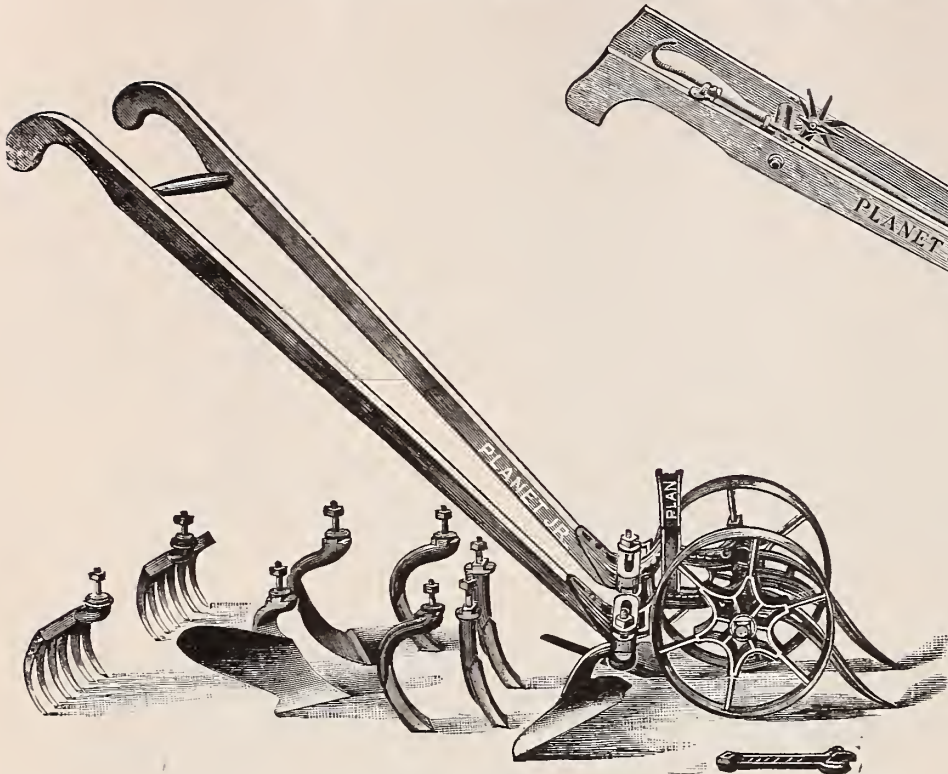


American
Banner
Oats.

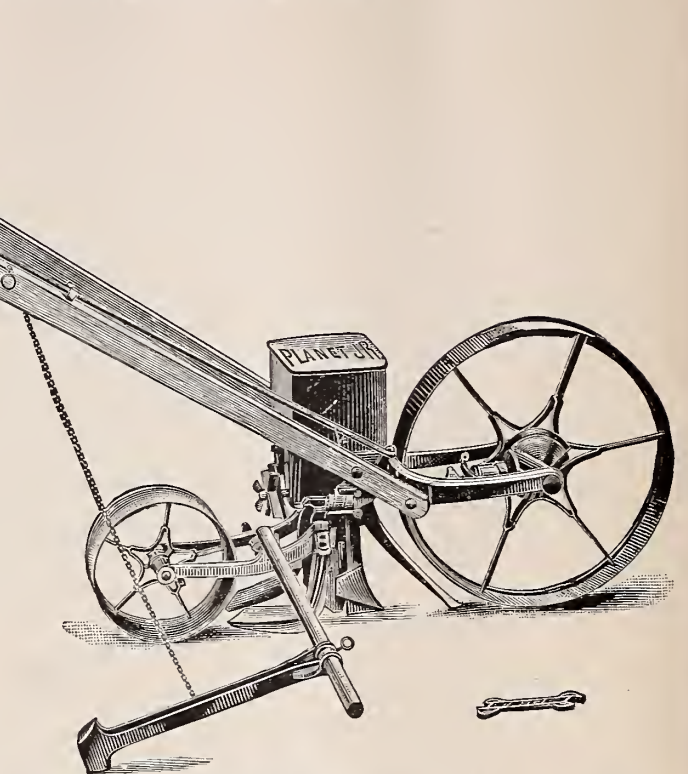
Seed and Fodder Corn

Seed Grain AND Field Peas

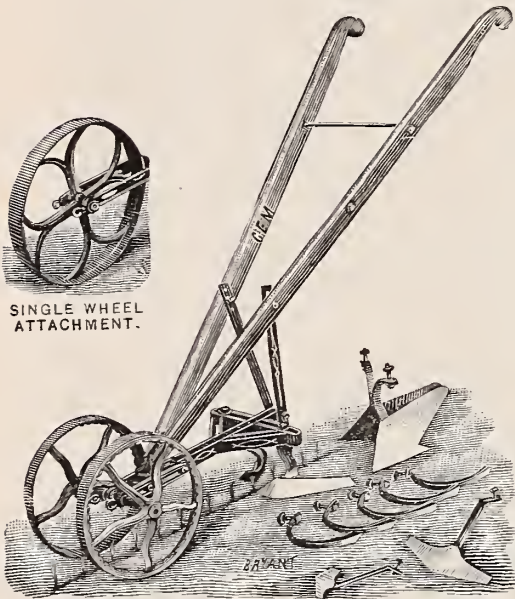
GARDEN TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.



Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe



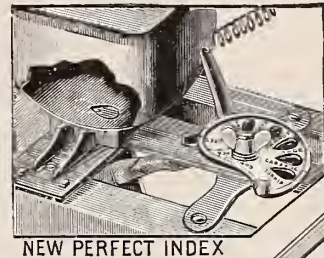
Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder, No. 3.



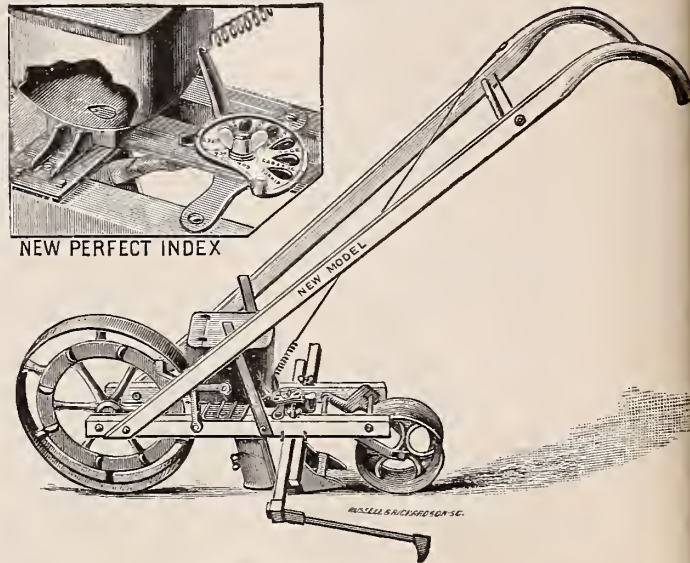
Little Gem Cultivator.



Little Giant Seeder. \$1.50.



NEW PERFECT INDEX



New Model Seed Drill.



No. 11 Syringe Price \$4.75.



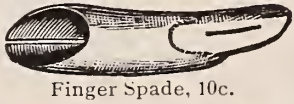
No. 10 Syringe. Price, \$5.00.



H Barrel 18 in. x 1 1/2 in. diameter. Price, \$2.00.



Sheep Shears, \$1.00.



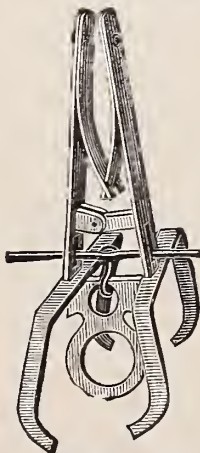
Finger Spade, 10c.



Combination Weeder, 25c.



Excelsior Weeder, 20c.



Lane's Mole Trap. 50c.



Hedge Shears, \$1.50.



Scollay Sprinkler. \$1.00.

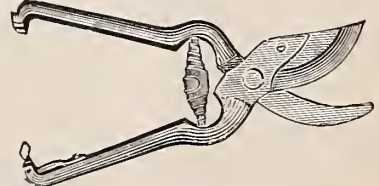


The Perfect Bellows. \$1.50.



Dandelion Puller, 20c.

Lang's Weeder, 20c.



Lee's Pruning Shears, \$1.00.

PLANET JR. HAND TOOLS.

No. 5 Hill and Drill Seeder	\$14 00
No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder	11 00
No. 4 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder	12 00
No. 4 Drill only	8 50
No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder	14 00
No. 2 Drill Seeder	7 75
No. 1 Combined Drill Seeder	10 50
No. 11 Double Wheel Hoe	9 50
No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe	7 25
No. 15 Single Wheel Hoe	7 25
No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe	6 00
No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe	4 75
Grass Edger	6 00

PLANET JR. CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

