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**Fourteenth Annual
Spring Trade List**

Wholesale and Descriptive, for
Merchants and Dealers Only

∞ OF ∞

"UNRIVALLED" SEEDS

∞ FROM ∞

The **RUSH PARK
Seed Company**
Independence : : : Iowa



Notice: Please preserve this
list for future reference
regarding description of the different
varieties ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞

❁❁❁ TERMS OF SALE ❁❁❁

Garden Seeds ❁❁

All bills are due and payable June 1st, net, without regard to date of purchase. Accounts not paid when due are subject to sight draft without notice.

Field Seeds ❁❁❁❁

Grass Seed of all kinds, Clover, Field Corn and Field Peas are NET CASH.

Discount ❁❁❁❁

Our discounts for cash are very liberal. On June 1st bills we give 4 per cent. discount if paid 10 days after date of invoice; 3 per cent. if paid by April 1st; 2 per cent. May 1st; NET CASH June 1st.

New Trade ❁❁❁❁

New firm names and people new in trade will please furnish references regarding their responsibility, as it will save investigation on our part and enable us to make prompt shipments.

Remittances ❁❁

Should be made with Chicago or New York Exchange, Money Orders, Express Orders or Registered Letter. **No personal checks accepted unless made with exchange.** It is dangerous to send money by mail not registered and we will not be responsible for such remittances.

F. O. B., Independence, Iowa ❁❁

Unless by special arrangement all goods are delivered free to our depots. After we receive a receipt for same in good order from the transportation company, our responsibility for their safe delivery ceases, but will use every effort to help customers trace delayed or lost shipments.

Charge for Packages ❁❁

We make no charge for display cases, furnishing them free with all orders for package seed that are large enough to use a case. Bags, Packing Boxes, Crates and Barrels, are charged extra at cost.

Mail Orders ❁❁

We are centrally located and most of the trade who receive this list will be able to get their orders filled sooner if ordered of us than from any other point. Mail orders during the spring trade always receive the most prompt attention. We put forth every effort to have every order go forward on first train.

Shipping Directions ❁❁

It is always best to give plain and explicit shipping directions, but in the absence of such directions we will use our best judgment, and always endeavor to select the quickest and cheapest route. When small packages are desired by mail or express, pre-paid charges or postage will be about 8 cents per pound extra, which amount will be added to the invoice of the goods.

Special Express Rate ❁

We have a special rate on seed by express that enables us to send ten or fifteen pounds to almost any point within 300 to 400 miles for a minimum rate of 35 cents. This rate will apply to all competing points, and to those places on the lines of either the American or the United States Express Companies.

Rush Park Seed Co.

Independence, Iowa.

14th Annual Trade List of "Unrivalled" Seeds.

SPRING 1903.

TO THE TRADE***

We take pleasure in presenting for your consideration our Fourteenth Annual Trade List for the season of 1903. We have endeavored to make prices as low as possible, consistent with the high quality of goods we offer. All the seeds herein enumerated are of the highest quality and can be relied upon.

Our ability to serve the trade was never better. Our aim in the future, as in the past, is to fill all orders entrusted to our care with nothing but high grade stocks, at prices as low as good seeds can be produced and sold for by any responsible house.

Many merchants who have not as yet learned of the unprecedented shortages, may be surprised at the advanced prices we are compelled to charge on certain lines. All Cucumbers, Musk Melons, Water Melons, Squashes, most varieties of Peas and Wax Beans and many Tomatoes, there is not, we venture to say, half enough Seed in sight to supply the normal requirements. With these, it will not be a question of demand, but altogether of supply. We shall, however, endeavor as far as possible, to protect our regular customers, but, must URGE EARLY ORDERS; prices certainly will have an upward tendency as the season advances and Seeds commence to go into commission. With the corresponding higher prices which we are obliged to make, dealers who are fortunate enough to get a supply should certainly realize greater net profit in 1903 than for years past.

We earnestly solicit your esteemed patronage this season and hope to be favored with your orders. Thanking our many customers for favors extended in the past, we are,

Yours very truly,

Jan. 1, 1903.

RUSH PARK SEED CO.

Our Record.❁❁❁❁

The Rush Park Seed Company was organized and incorporated in November, 1889, having just reached our fourteenth year of existence. The growth and success of the Rush Park Seed Company has been unprecedented in the history of the seed trade, and can be attributed solely to the fact that our method of doing business has met the approval of the best business men to whom we have looked for support, and also to the fact that our seeds have been of such a high standard that they have built up for themselves a reputation for quality that insures a steady and growing demand for them. Our hope and aim is to make a still greater record of success in the years ahead, and we fully understand that to accomplish this we must maintain the "**Unrivalled**" quality of our seeds.

Lowest Prices Possible.❁❁

All business entrusted to us is taken care of at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of our seeds. We do not expect, neither do we want, one cent more for our goods than seeds of like quality can be purchased for from other *responsible* dealers. Of course there is competition that we would not be willing to admit as "responsible," and if the prospective customer intends getting his list priced by a "whole lot" of seedsmen and placing his order with the "lowest bidder," we do not much expect the business, for there are many seeds on the market which go begging for buyers at prices less than the cost of producing. We do not claim to be able to sell goods for *less* than *anyone* else. If we had that kind of a "cinch" on the trade, we would have more business than we could attend to.

Our Warranty.❁❁❁❁

All seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied. We exercise the greatest care to have all goods sent out by us to be of the best quality and true to name, but the success of the crop depends on so much besides the quality of the seed, such as conditions of the soil, weather, method of planting, etc., that no seedsmen can be held responsible for the crop. Immunity from error is unattainable in this life, but we are always willing to correct any mistakes, if same are reported to us within a reasonable time after receipt of goods.

Prices Subject to Change.❁❁

The prices herein quoted are the best possible at the date of this list and are subject to change without notice, but customers can depend upon getting the very lowest ruling prices at all times. If prices advance, as they often do, we may be compelled to ask higher prices, and if they go lower than here quoted, customers shall receive the benefit of the decline. On account of short crops last year we are compelled to base prices without engagement as to quantity.

PACKAGE SEED.

Please Take Notice.

**We Do Not Send Seeds Out to be Sold on
... COMMISSION ...**

OUR Package Seeds are all sold OUTRIGHT on same terms as bulk seed. The prices at which they are sold enables the dealer to make more than double the profit on them than he could on commission seeds. By our method there is no more chance for loss than there would be by the old commission plan. Below notice the different combinations that we pack:

COMBINATION No. 1 CONTAINS:

1 Case 500 Flat Pkts Vegetable Seed, retailing at 5c—	\$25.00, cost \$ 7.00
1 Case 100 new style Pkts Flwr Seed, retailing at 5c—	5.00, cost 2.00
1 CASE. {	4-1½ oz. sq pkg Beet Seed .....retailing at 15c— .60
	4-2½ oz. sq pkg Onion Seed....retailing at 25c— 1.00
	4-4 oz. sq pkg Turnip Seed.....retailing at 15c— .60
	30-½ pt sq pkg Peas.....retailing at 10c— 3.00
	18-½ pt sq pkg Beans.....retailing at 10c— 1.80
	16-½ pt sq pkg Corn.....retailing at 10c— 1.60
	8-1 pt sq pkg Peas.....retailing at 15c— 1.20
	4-1 pt sq pkg Corn.....retailing at 15c— .60
1 Case 10-1 qt pkg Lawn Grass....	retailing at 20c— 2.00, cost 1.25
Total retail value \$42.40, cost \$15.25	

COMBINATION No. 2 CONTAINS:

1 Case 250 Flat Pkts Vegetable Seed, retailing at 5c—	\$12.50, cost \$ 3.75
1 Case 100 new style Pkts Flwr Seed, retailing at 5c—	5.00, cost 2.00
1 CASE. {	2-1½ oz. sq Pkg Beet Seed.....retailing at 15c— .30
	2-2½ oz. sq pkg Onion Seed... retailing at 25c— .50
	2-4 oz. sq pkg Turnip Seed.....retailing at 15c— .30
	9-½ pt sq pkg Beans.....retailing at 10c— .90
	8-½ pt sq pkg Corn.....retailing at 10c— .80
	15-½ pt sq pkg Peas .....retailing at 10c— 1.50
	4-1 pt sq pkg Peas.....retailing at 15c— .60
	2-1 pt sq pkg Corn .....retailing at 15c— .30
1 Case 10-1 qt pkg Lawn Grass.....	retailing at 20c— 2.00, cost 1.25
Total retail value .....\$24.70, cost \$ 9.75	

COMBINATION No. 3 CONTAINS:

1 Case 500 Flat Pkts Vegetable Seed, retailing at 5c—	\$25.00, cost \$ 7.00
1 CASE. {	4-1½ oz. sq pkg Beet Seed.....retailing at 15c— .60
	4-2½ oz. sq pkg Onion Seed....retailing at 25c— 1.00
	4-4 oz. sq pkg Turnip Seed..... retailing at 15c— .60
	30-½ pt sq pkg Peas .....retailing at 10c— 3.00
	18-½ pt sq pkg Beans .....retailing at 10c— 1.80
	16-½ pt sq pkg Corn.....retailing at 10c— 1.60
	8-1 pt sq pkg Peas .....retailing at 15c— 1.20
	4-1 pt sq pkg Corn .....retailing at 15c— .60
Total retail value .....\$35.40, cost \$12.00	

COMBINATION No. 4 CONTAINS:

1 Case 250 Flat Pkts Vegetable Seed, retailing at 5c—\$12.50, cost \$ 3.75		
1 CASE.	2-1½ oz. sq pkg Beet Seed.....retailing at 15c—	.30
	2-2½ oz. sq pkg Onion Seed....retailing at 25c—	.50
	2-4 oz. sq pkg Turnip Seed.....retailing at 15c—	.30
	15-½ pt sq pkg Peas. ....retailing at 10c—	1.50
	9-½ pt sq pkg Beans.....retailing at 10c—	.90
	8-½ pt sq pkg Corn... ..retailing at 10c—	.80
	4-1 pt sq pkg Peas.....retailing at 15c—	.60
2-1 pt sq pkg Corn.....retailing at 15c—	.30	
Total retail value.....		\$17.70, cost 6.50

COMBINATION No. 5 CONTAINS:

1 Case 250 Flat Pkts Vegetable Seed, retailing at 5c—\$12.50, cost \$ 3.75		
1 Case 100 new style Pkts Flwr Seed retailing at 5c— 5 00, cost 2.00		
1 CASE.	2-1½ oz. sq pkg Beet Seed.....retailing at 15c—	.30
	2-2½ oz. sq pkg Onion Seed....retailing at 25c—	.50
	2-4 oz. sq pkg Turnip Seed.....retailing at 15c—	.30
	15-½ pt sq pkg Peas....retailing at 10c—	1.50
	9-½ pt sq pkg Beans.....retailing at 10c—	.90
	8-½ pt sq pkg Corn.....retailing at 10c—	.80
	4-1 pt sq pkg Peas....retailing at 15c—	.60
2-1 pt sq pkg Corn.....retailing at 15c—	.30	
Total retail value.....		\$24.70, cost \$ 8.50

We have arranged these different combinations for the customer's convenience in ordering, and would say that if none of them fill your wants we would be pleased to send you blanks so that you can make out your own assortment of either large or small packages. Our line of packet seed is complete, and we can fill your orders for anything you may need in that line.

In regard to the above combinations we wish to state that the lithographic bags are our own special design, and the seeds contained in them are of the highest quality obtainable and of DOUBLE WEIGHT. We protect our valued patrons against loss as well as to protect our own reputation by having our representatives call upon them each season after the trade is over, and destroy, in their presence, all seeds that can possibly lose their vitality the first year, replacing, at our own expense, the amount of seed so destroyed by our agent in any variety that they may select. By this method it is impossible for the merchant or dealer to entail any loss whatever.

The LARGE PACKAGES which help to make up the combinations, are sealed and labeled with our own fancy lithographs, with full directions for culture given on each package. The combinations give the exact size of the package according to the variety of seeds contained in them. All the varieties are staple and meet with a ready sale. We should like to have you give us a trial order on any one of the combinations, feeling confident that you will be pleased with it.

Special Attention

Is called to our New Style Flower Seed Box and Packets, which we claim are the handsomest ones on the market today, the box being made of the finest one-fourth inch, quarter-sawed oak, corners dovetailed and highly finished in hard oil and polished; trimmings are of solid, polished brass; inside of the cover is one of our new special and attractive lithographic labels, calling attention to the contents of the box. We place in each regular box 100 of our new special large packets which contain the choicest fresh grown seeds of the most saleable varieties, including **One-half Ounce Packets** of Eckford's choicest Sweet Peas; **One-quarter Ounce Packets** of Dwarf (choicest mixed) Nasturtiums, and the finest mixture of Pansies, the last named varieties exceed in number on account of being the most staple and best sellers. In placing this box with the trade, we feel that we have outdone competition as to quality, attractiveness and price, as we have concluded to make a price of even \$2.00 per regular box, June 1st net, 1903, subject to 4 per cent. discount 10 days after date of invoice. We will gladly furnish either filled or empty packets promptly on application, thus giving you an opportunity to see and examine them before buying. This is fair and we hope to hear from you and to receive your valued order, feeling confident that the above mentioned box of Choice Flower Seeds will please the most critical buyer.

Following is the Assortment in the Box.

Name.	No. of Pkts.	Name.	No. of Pkts.
Alyssum, Sweet.....	5	Mignonette	3
Ageratum.....	1	Morning Glory.....	2
Antirrhinum	2	Marigold	4
Aster	7	Nasturtium (¼ oz.).....	5
Balsam.....	5	Poppy.....	2
Candytuft.....	4	Phlox	4
Cyprus Vine.....	2	Petunia	3
Clarkia.....	2	Pansy	14
Chrysanthemum.....	2	Pink.....	3
Eschscholtzia	1	Portulaca	2
Forget-Me-Not	2	Sweet Peas (½ oz.).....	6
Four-O'clock	2	Stock.....	1
Godetia	1	Verbena.....	4
Hollyhock.....	1	Zinnia.....	5
Helichrysum	2		
Larkspur	1		
Mourning Bride.....	2		

100

Choice Sweet Peas.

OUR OWN GROWTH.

	Per Lb.
Blanche Ferry	\$.35
Large pink and white flowers of perfect form; of dwarf blanching habit and early flowering.	
Emily Henderson.....	.35
Pure satiny white. Flowers extra large and perfect in form. Broad, round standards without the slightest tendency to curl. An extra early and abundant bloomer.	
Ignea.....	.30
Deep crimson scarlet; large size.	
Mrs. Gladstone.....	.25
Very large, thick and finely formed; soft rose-pink color; wings large, plant dwarf and a free and continuous bloomer.	
Choice Mixed.....	.25
This mixture is made by ourselves, and consists only of the choicest sorts, new and old, in just the right proportion of white, bright red, pink, mauve and other colors to make the most brilliant show possible in a garden.	

For full cultural directions see page 45.

Additional Description of Vegetable Seed added this Season:

BEANS. New Davis Kidney Wax. A productive wax podded bush bean, having clear white seed. Pods are very long, white, straight and handsome. The most productive bush bean of recent introduction. The vine is rustless and vigorous, bearing near the center many clusters, some of which extend above the foliage. When young, the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. The dry beans are kidney shaped, clear white; pods cream.

BEANS. Kentucky Wonder. A green-podded Pole Bean. This splendid variety was introduced by D. M. Ferry & Co. in 1885. 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. An early and very prolific sort, with showy pods, which are most excellent for snaps.

PEAS. Nott's Excelsior. Best of the extra early Dwarf Peas. Vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder and earlier than the Premium Gem. The sweetness and quality are unsurpassed. A medium sized wrinkled pea. Grows from twelve to fourteen inches high.

CABBAGE. Hollander. Quite a distinct sort. Plants rather long stemmed, but compact; leaves very smooth. The hardiest cabbage in cultivation, and endures both frost and drouth that would destroy other varieties.

Directions For Culture

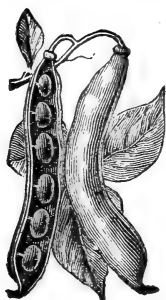
...AND...

COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE LIST
...OF GARDEN SEED...

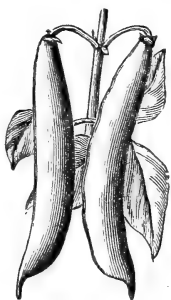
Rush Park Seed Co.

BEANS.

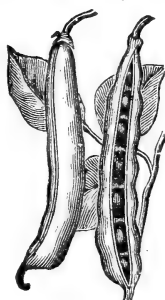
Dwarf or Bush--Wax Pods.



Black or German Wax.



Improved Red Valentine.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

CULTURE—Beans all require a light, rich, well drained, sandy loam; if manured it should have been cropped one year before planting to beans, for if fresh rank manure is used they are apt to go too much to vine. Beans are very sensitive to cold and should not be planted until after the ground has become light and warm. The largest yield will result from planting them in drills about two and one-half or three feet apart, and the plants two to four inches apart in the rows. The cultivation should be shallow and frequent, but never when vines are wet with dew or rain, as it will cause them to rust. Don't cultivate too deep for if the roots are disturbed in hot dry weather the plants are liable to wilt, causing the blossoms to fall off without producing pods. One pint of seed will plant about sixty feet of drill. For field culture about one bushel to the acre is required.

Improved Rust Proof Wax—This is a new strain of Golden Wax Bean and claimed to be absolutely rust proof; pods are somewhat thicker than the old golden wax, and it is one of the earliest wax varieties.

Improved Golden Wax—An improvement on the old golden wax, the pods are longer and the bean is not the same shape or color; is claimed to be more productive than the original.

Golden Wax—Is the standard of excellence in a wax, snap bean; pods yellow, brittle and entirely stringless.

Black or German Wax—This is deservedly a very popular variety, probably as well known to most of the trade as any other, often called "butter bean." It is second to none in quality. Beans are black when ripe.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—This is one of the earliest and most productive of all wax beans; a favorite with market gardeners; is almost entirely rust proof, pods are long and showy, of rich golden color even at an early stage of their growth.

Crystal Wax—Pods are a light transparent color, good flavor, stringless, seed small and white; a good family garden sort.

Ivory Pod Wax—Similar to above; pods and seed are larger.

White Wax—The vines are small, with coarse light colored foliage, blossom is white, pods are short and fleshy and more golden in color than any other white-seeded wax bean. Quality good, but in our opinion none of the white-seeded varieties are as good as the other wax beans. They are popular with some merchants and in some gardens on account of the dry beans being white can be used or sold for cooking purposes.

Green Pod Dwarf.

Improved Early Red Valentine—This is the best of all the Green Pod Beans; is earlier than any of the wax sorts and by many is considered of superior quality to them. The vine is more vigorous and hardy than the wax pods and will stand more cold; pods are of medium size and tender; beans are pink streaked with red.

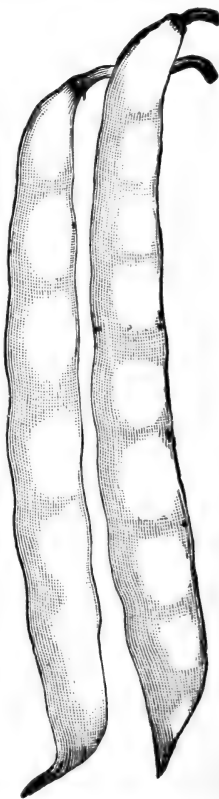
Early Mohawk — Considered one of the hardiest; will stand a slight frost; can be planted so as to afford beans earlier than most sorts; pods rather coarse, bean kidney shape and of a purplish brown color.

Early Yellow Six Weeks—Very early and productive, an old and reliable kind, is valuable both as a snap and shell bean, but we recommend it most for the latter.

Early China Red Eye—Vines are stout and erect and healthy with large leaves, blossom white. If picked young the pods make an excellent snap bean, and as a shell bean is unequalled; one of the best for baking; medium size, white, with red eye.

Refugee or Thousand to One—Esteemed for a late bean, popular for pickling, pods long and cylindrical, bean resembles the Early Mohawk only lighter in color.

Dwarf White Kidney — A valuable sort for field culture, productive, hardy, and for a dry bean is unsurpassed for its cooking qualities. Bean white and kidney shaped as its name implies.



Dwarf White Kidney.

Prolific Tree—Is also for field culture; grows about a foot and a half high, of a branching habit, very productive. The bean resembles the ordinary navy in size.

Dwarf Horticultural—This is without doubt one of the best dwarf varieties to use as a green-shelled bean. Beans are large, oval and covered with splashes of pink, when in proper condition for shelling green; are easily shelled, and in quality rivals the Lima,

Burpee's Dwarf Lima—This is a genuine Lima Bean and as its name tells us, is DWARF, growing only eighteen to twenty inches high. In habit of growth it is stout and erect, yet so branching that one plant is often two to three feet in diameter. It is an immense yielder, often having from 100 to 200 pods on a single bush, all well filled with large beans that are identical with the well known Pole Lima in size, appearance and quality. By the introduction of this valuable novelty it has been made possible to grow the best Lima Beans at a small cost, no expense for poles being necessary.

Henderson's Dwarf Lima—This was considered a great acquisition until the time of the introduction of Burpee's Dwarf Lima, which it resembles in habit of growth. It is even more productive and of as good quality as any Lima Bean, but the bean is much smaller.

Pole Beans.

POLE BEANS are still more sensitive to the cold than the dwarf varieties, and should not be planted until settled warm weather has come. Plant in rows running north and south; rows four feet apart and hills three feet apart in the row, set the poles leaning to the north, as the beans climb better than on a perpendicular pole and the pods falling away from the pole, grow straighter and are more easily gathered. Let about four good vines grow to the hill. The ordinary store trade is quite limited on Pole Beans, and we carry only a few of the most staple sorts.

Large White Lima—A standard variety, but most too late for the extreme north.

Dreer's Improved Lima—Very productive of vigorous growth, pods and beans shorter and much thicker than the large Lima, also considered earlier.

White Dutch Case Knife—This is a good climber, but on account of its not twining as tightly as some is valuable to plant with corn. Beans, large, flat, kidney shaped, pure white, of the best quality both green and dry.

Horticultural or Cranberry—This is one of the most popular of the Pole Beans, many people thinking them better than the Lima. Beans are large, round and speckled with dark red.

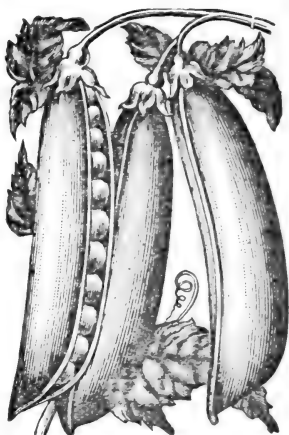
Black Wax Pole—A Pole Wax Bean; pods are broad, flat and fleshy, white and very waxy, of superior quality as a snap bean; dry bean a bluish black.

Red Speckled or Corn Hill—An old well known variety, valuable for planting among corn; vines do not twine tight enough to injure corn and by planting them this way a good crop can be had without the use of poles. Beans small, speckled with reddish brown, are oval in shape, but cut off abruptly at the ends.

.. PEAS ..



Bliss' American Wonder.



McLean's Little Gem.

CULTURE—Peas do best on light warm soil. For the earliest crop select some sheltered place, plant as soon as ground can be worked in the spring, cover lightly with about one inch of soil. Smooth sorts will stand earlier planting than the wrinkled varieties. Later plantings should be covered deeper, from two to four inches; deep planting prolongs the season of bearing, and to some extent prevents mildew. Avoid fresh manure or mucky soil, as vines grow to rank and tall. It is always best to keep the vines well picked, for if any pods are allowed to ripen the young pods will stop forming. There is as much difference in quality between the wrinkled and smooth peas as between sweet corn and field corn, the wrinkled, shriveled appearance being an indication of sugar or saccharine matter in both corn and peas. Amount of seed required to an acre is two bushels either in drill or broadcast. One pint will plant 100 feet of drill. Weight of Peas is sixty pounds to the bushel for smooth sorts and fifty-six pounds for wrinkled varieties.

First Early Sorts.

Rush Park Seed Co.'s Extra Early—This is one of the best strains of Extra Early Peas and we can recommend it as valuable for first crop both for family and market garden, ripens evenly so that the entire crop can be secured in two or three pickings. Grows from twenty-two to thirty-six inches high according to soil and season. Pea of medium size, smooth, white.

Alaska or Earliest of All—This is the best and the earliest smooth blue pea, and by many claimed to be the earliest pea grown. Is of good quality, grows from two to two and one-half feet high, a valuable pea for market gardeners and for market purposes, as it ripens all its crop about the same time.

First and Best—For family use is equal to any of the extra earlys; does not ripen as evenly as some of the others, but for home garden is valuable on that account is as early as any and continues in bearing a week or ten days; is a smooth white pea, height about two and one-half feet.

Rural New Yorker—By some claimed to be the best early pea. We find it very much the same as the First and Best, not differing from it to any great extent. Height two one-half feet, is a smooth, white pea.

Daniel O'Rourke—An old standby, popular with many, grows two to three feet high, a smooth, white pea.

Extra Early Kent—An improved type of Early Kent is an old favorite and probably as good as any of the first early peas. Height two to three feet, a smooth, white pea.

Philadelphia Extra Early—A good Early pea; good quality, productive, is an old reliable market sort. Height two to three feet, a smooth, white pea.

Extra Early Dwarf.

American Wonder—Is the most dwarf of any of the wrinkled peas, growing from nine to twelve inches high, vines are stout and branching and covered with well filled pods. The flavor and quality is unsurpassed. The dry pea is medium size, light green and much wrinkled.

McLean's Little Gem—Almost as early as as the American Wonder, grows some higher, but not high enough to require any support. Our strain of this popular sort is the best and differs but little from the Premium Gem. If you could only have one pick out of the list of peas we would advise you to take the Little Gem. It is within a week as early as the earliest grows large enough to be productive, but not so tall as to need bushing, is of the very BEST QUALITY. To show that it is good and also that it is appreciated; would say our sales on this variety is equal to any two other sorts combined. Height fifteen inches, pea light green, wrinkled.

Premium Gem—Is claimed to be an improvement over the Little Gem; does not grow quite so tall as the original type of Gem; has all the good points of that variety. Height twelve to fifteen inches, green, wrinkled.

Improved Tom Thumb—This is one of the oldest and best known of the dwarf peas; is very dwarf, grows so compact that the rows can be planted less than a foot apart. Very early height nine inches, pea white, smooth.

Blue Peter—Also called Blue Tom Thumb, which it very much resembles in habit of growth; is of better quality, pea semi-wrinkled, bluish green in color.

Second Early.

McLean's Advancer—One of the best second earlies of fine quality, very productive. This is a valuable sort for home and market garden, also popular for canning, as it will stand the necessary cooking without cracking open. Height two feet, pea green, wrinkled.

Bliss' Everbearing—Is fit for use soon after the Gem, continues long in bearing; if kept well picked the season may be prolonged several weeks if weather is not too dry; peas are large, wrinkled, of the finest quality and flavor, vines stout, grows eighteen inches to two feet high.

Bliss' Abundance—Of short stocky growth, a great yielder, quality the best. Height twenty to twenty-four inches; pea green, wrinkled.

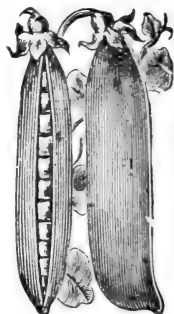
Carter's Telephone—Vine large, foliage coarse, pods very large, filled with immense large peas of best quality, very productive. Height four and one-half feet, pea large, green, wrinkled.

Pride of the Market—This variety is remarkable for its large handsome pods; vine of medium height, stout, leaves large and a dark rich color, peas of finest quality. Height two feet, pea green, wrinkled.

Prince of Wales—A valuable English variety remarkable for its great productiveness and fine quality, grows three to four feet high, pea large, much wrinkled, white.

Later Varieties.

Carter's Strategem — A new dwarf late pea, vine stout, large light green leaves, pod long, large and well filled with large peas of best quality; it is the dwarfiest of any of the late peas. Height two feet, pea very large, green, wrinkled.



Carter's Strategem

Champion of England — Too well known to need much of a description; is the standard for excellence in quality, is very productive. The most popular late pea, grows four to five feet high, seed light green, large, wrinkled.

Yorkshire Hero—Sometimes called "Dwarf Champion," productive of good quality, vines stout, grows about two feet high, seed green, wrinkled.

Large White Eye Marrowfat—Very popular for late crop both for field and garden. Grows about five feet high; pods are large, round and well filled; peas large, smooth, white.

Dwarf White Marrowfat—Much like the above, does not grow as tall and the seed is smaller. Height three to four feet.

Black Eye Marrowfat—A popular late variety, grows five feet high, pods large, a prolific bearer; pea round, large, smooth, white with black eye.

Tall Gray Sugar, Edible Pods—This variety is cultivated for the pods, which are used much the same way as string beans being cooked whole, and eaten, pods and all. They are much prized by many; grow four to five feet high; pea a dark grayish brown, wrinkled.

Dwarf Gray Sugar—Same as above, except of a dwarfer habit. Height two and one-half to three feet.

Field Peas—Will scarcely need a description. We carry the White and the Green Field. These varieties are suitable for field culture only; are very valuable for stock feeding both in dry and green state and should be much more generally made use of by our western farmers.

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN.



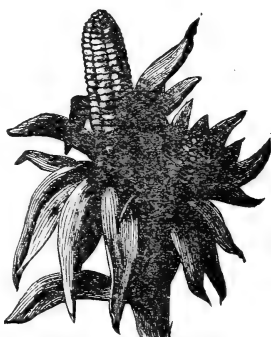
CULTURE—Sweet Corn is much more tender and easily affected by cold and wet than Field Corn, on account of the sugar contained in kernel. The ground must be in condition so that it will grow at ONCE after planting or it will sour and rot. The later sorts, or those containing the most saccharine matter will need to have the ground warmer and in better condition for their growth than the early and more flinty kinds. Many people, who ought to know better, use very little judgment in regard to this matter. They plant Evergreen Corn early in May when the ground is cold and wet and then lay the blame on the seed if it does not grow. One pint of seed will plant about 300 hills; six quarts of seed are required to the acre.

WEIGHT—Sweet Corn is not sold by weight, there being no legal weight for it. Is SOLD by MEASURE, the different varieties weighing from forty-six to fifty-two pounds, the early flinty sorts being heavier than the Evergreen.

CAUTION—Sweet Corn should be opened up and aired immediately on its arrival, as it is liable to gather moisture in transit. A little care in this direction will oftentimes prevent cause for complaint from your customers of corn failing to germinate.

Early White Cory — This is a selected type of Cory Corn that has been bred with reference to the white color of cob and kernel, the objection, if any, to the other being its pink color. It is fully as early and has every good quality of the ordinary Cory and the additional advantage of being white, which makes it more desirable for table use.

Extra Early Cory — For many years this has stood the test of being the earliest SWEET corn on the list. Under favorable conditions will produce roasting ears of good size and quality in sixty days from planting. If care is used in cooking not to let it simmer over a slow fire, but to cook quickly in HOT water, the red cob will not discolor the kernels.



Extra Early Cory.

Early Minnesota—About a week later than the above, a very popular and well known variety, valuable for market; stalk short, ears long and eight-rowed. It is about the earliest Sweet Corn upon which it will do to brag much for sweetness.

Crosby's Early—This is the best of the early corns. Season follows in close after the Early Minnesota. Ears of good size, twelve-rowed, cob small, used extensively for canning in the State of Main, and it is the use of this variety that has given Main canned corn its reputation for excellence.

Perry's Hybrid—A popular variety in the east. Stalks medium height, productive, ear fourteen-rowed, often has red cob, quality good, matures about same time as Crosby's.

Moore's Concord—Ears large; fourteen-rowed, quality is faultless, a good intermediate sort.

Black Mexican—The ripe grain is bluish black, but when in condition for the table cooks, white, and by many is considered the standard for sweetness; desirable for family use.

Country Gentlemen—Sometimes called "Shoepeg Corn" on account of the long and pointed shape of the dry kernel and the "hit and miss" manner in which it seems to be stuck into the cob. This is claimed to be the sweetest and most tender of all Sweet Corn; is very productive, averaging three ears to the stalk; ears large, about one foot long.

Egyptian Sweet—A very productive variety; ears large size; in sweetness and tenderness it is unsurpassed; valuable for canning.

Hickox Hybrid—Is very popular where best known. Is about two weeks earlier than Evergreen; used extensively with that variety for canning to prolong the season. Ears large and attractive, has a white cob, is of best quality and remains in condition for use a long time.

Stowell's Evergreen—This hardly needs a description; is the standard for a main crop. For family, market garden and canning purposes there is none that will fill its place; quality the best. Ear large, long, sixteen-rowed, cob small, kernel long and shriveled.



Stowell's Evergreen.

Mammoth Late Sweet—This variety is noted for the mammoth size of ear and stalk. Is very popular in the south, valuable in the north for ensilage and green fodder. It is of excellent quality for table use.

Field Corn.

OUR Field Corn is all Iowa grown and our customers can depend on it to give satisfaction. Look out for Seed Field Corn grown in a warmer latitude. It is sure to prove a disappointment. Field Corn is always sold by weight, fifty-six pounds to the bushel, shelled.

Pride of the North—This is the best known of any of the early dent corns. It is the best ninety-day corn yet introduced; color yellow, sixteen-rowed, cob remarkably small, kernel long, seventy pounds of corn on ear will produce sixty of shell corn, while it is not as productive as some of the late corn, it is hard to conceive of a season when Pride of the North will not make a crop, and every farmer should plant some of it.

Dakota Dent—Very much like the above, but is earlier; will produce a crop where Flint or Yankee Corn will grow. Eighty-five day.

Longfellow Flint—Yellow Flint, eight-rowed, ears long, ten to fourteen inches, cob small, one of the best of the Flint varieties.

King Philip—A copper-colored Flint, eight-rowed, ears about ten inches long, stalk about six feet, a good yielder. The Flint varieties of Field Corn are growing in favor for use as early green feed.

ASPARAGUS.

CULTURE—Many people have an idea that a great deal of mystery is connected with the growing of Asparagus. To start a bed from seed, and it is the best way, for plants raised yourself are better than you can buy, as a general thing; and 1-year-old plants will be ready to cut from as soon as 2-year old plants, as it takes about so long for a bed to get well established, no matter what the age or size of the plants are. Sow the seed in drills about as you would radish or onions, thin to one or two inches apart, keep free from weeds. The next spring prepare the ground thoroughly and deep, working in as much well rotted manure as you can. Set the plants in rows about four feet apart and one and one-half or two feet in the row. This looks like spreading them out a good deal, but remember the bed will last for many years, and it will not be long before all the ground will be occupied. The crown of the plant should be set about four inches below the surface, keep well cultivated the first year or two and fertilize with a top dressing of rotted manure and common salt, and work it in, early in the spring before the plants have made much of a start. A new bed will be ready to cut from in three years. There is nothing in the private garden that will bring as good returns for the labor as Asparagus. A bed of three or four dozen plants will keep an ordinary family supplied from early spring until green peas are ready; at which time it is better for the bed, to stop cutting it.

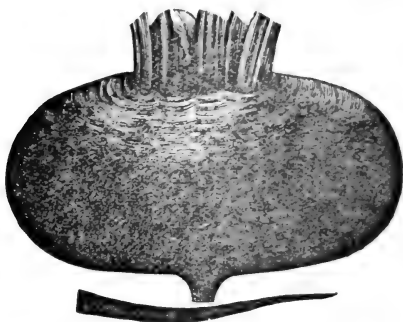
Conover's Colossal—There are several newer varieties, but we think none have any greater claims for general favor than the old standby.

BEEETS.

CULTURE—Beets, like all root crops, thrive best in a deep, rich, loam. For early, plant as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart, thin to two or three inches in the row. The ground should always be freshly prepared for Beet Seed so that the seed will come in contact with the fresh soil, and then press the soil firmly down over the seed. If weather is dry, good results can be had by soaking the seed in warm water over night. For winter use the Turnip sorts; can be planted in June; one ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, eight pounds are required to the acre.

Bastain's Early Blood Turnip—Has a small top foliage light green, beet bright red. Flesh light blood red, zoned with white, of good quality.

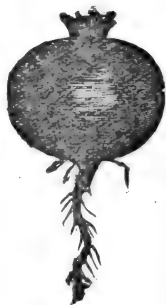
Dewling's Blood Turnip—An early and desirable variety. Flesh deep blood red, very tender and sweet, grows to good size, not apt to be woody when old.



Early Blood Turnip.

Early Blood Turnip—An old and popular sort, of fine shape; a standard for quality. Flesh deep blood red, top medium size.

Eclipse Blood Turnip—An improved extra early variety. The roots are globe-shaped, has a small tap root, tops are a redish green and small. The flesh is dark red zoned with pink, a desirable early sort, quality fine, especially when young.



Early Eclipse

Egyptian Blood Turnip—A desirable extra early sort, valuable for forcing, very popular with market gardeners. The top is small, leaves are dark green mixed with red, leaf stems and veins dark red. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter color, of the best quality when young, but apt to become woody when old.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—This is one of the best Beets grown, of good form, have one small tap root, tops are small and can be planted close together. Flesh deep blood red color, very tender and sweet, a desirable variety for home and market gardens.

Long Smooth Blood—A well known and standard late sort, one of the best for winter use. Root long and tapering at both ends. Flesh, deep blood red, a good keeper.

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale Beet—A distinct vegetable used only for greens. The leaf stems are large, long, and grow in a compact bunch like a well trained bunch of celery, are a light golden color and of a beautiful waxy appearance. We would recommend our customers who are fond of beet greens to give it a trial.

Beet--Mangel Wurzel.

THESE are used for feeding stock. They are easily grown and gathered. If to be cultivated by horse, plant in drills thirty inches apart, thin, six to eight inches

apart in the row, cultivate well when small. A yield of twenty to fifty tons to the acre is not uncommon. Mangels deserve a more extended culture in this country for cattle food. The kinds we list comprise about ALL the distinct varieties, though many seedmen quote others, but a careful comparison will prove that they differ only in name; five pounds of seed are required to the acre.

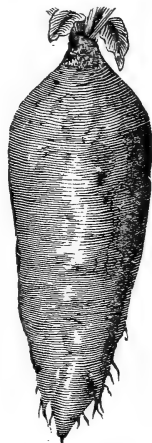
Long Red—A large, long, variety, very productive. It grows a good deal out of the ground; color light red. Flesh light red and white; one of the best for stock.

Mammoth Long Red—An improvement on the above. Root grows some larger and smoother, a little deeper red in color, a good keeper and one of the most productive.

Golden Tankard—This is the best of the Yellow Mangels. Roots are large, growing much out of the ground; are short and do not taper much at top or bottom; tops small. Flesh yellow and white.

Orange Globe—Of fine form, free from coarse roots, has small top, while not as large as the Tankard, is liked by many on account of the smoothness and quality of the roots.

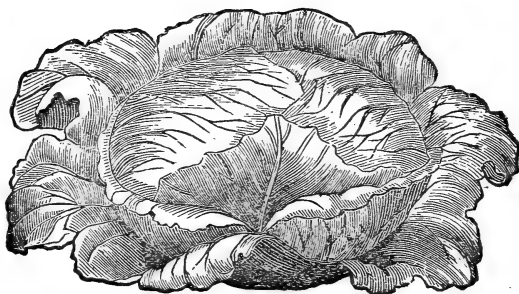
White French Sugar—One of the best Sugar Beets for stock feeding. Is rich in sugar, containing 8 to 10 per cent; a good yielder. Roots half long and tapering.



Mammoth Long
Red Mangel
Wurzel.

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CABBAGE.



Premium Late Flat Dutch.

CULTURE—For early crop sow in hot bed or in the house early in March. Thin out so as to give room to make good stocky plants. Cabbage thrive best if temperature is not too high, if kept too warm will grow spindling and be unfit to set out. They will stand to be put out in the ground early in April in this latitude, for

They are hardy, a good freeze will not hurt them. Very early cabbage can be had by sowing seed in September and transplanting to a cold frame for protection during the winter. A good covering of straw will be all the protection they will require in the cold frame, as it does not hurt them to be froze solid all winter if in the ground and allowed to thaw out of themselves. In this way Cabbage can be had big enough for market early in June. For late Cabbage April or first of May is time to sow the seed out doors, thin out so that each plant may have room to grow right, when about four inches high transplant to garden or field; plant two and one-half feet apart each way. There is nothing that will respond as quickly to high culture as Cabbage. Cultivation should be frequent (as often as once a week) whether weeds grow or not. One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 to 5,000 plants; 7,000 plants are required to the acre.

Early Jersey Wakefield—A favorite early variety for both market gardeners and general use. Head is very compact, medium size, pointed in shape, hardy and one of the best for wintering over in cold frames and for early setting in the spring. The standby for the main crop of the extra early sorts.

Early Winingstadt—This is one of the surest headers and very popular for home and market garden; a good keeper and will do for late as well as early. Head pointed and compact; quality excellent.

Early York—An early variety, small conical shaped head, can be grown much closer together than most sorts, as it is quite dwarf in its habits; an old and popular variety.

Large Early York—About ten days later than the Early York, is of larger size and more robust growth, will stand the heat of summer better.

Early Flat Dutch—An excellent SECOND early variety producing fine large heads, which are very solid; shaped like the Late Flat Dutch. This is one of the best for summer and early fall use, quality, good, tender and fine grained.

Henderson's Early Summer—A second early sort remarkable for the large size of the heads, which are very compact and heavy, often weigh fifteen pounds or more. This is an improvement on the Early Flat Dutch, which it has superseded where it is best known. It also makes a good late Cabbage for early winter use.

Sure Head—A compact growing "sure headed" variety, has become very popular of late. Is valuable for general crop, both fall and winter, head medium size to large, drumhead shaped, with many outer leaves.

All Seasons—A sure heading, good keeping sort. sometimes called "Succession," to which it is identical in all respects; a valuable variety for general crop.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick—An early Drum-head of large size. In season it follows close after the early varieties; has a short stem, head flat and very compact. This is one of the best varieties in cultivation for a second early.

Fielderkraut—This is in some respects much like the Early Winningstadt, grows larger head, is more pointed, valuable for either first or second crop; does well on our western prairie lands.

Red Dutch—This is popular for pickling, for which it is exclusively used. A very sure header, heads hard and solid, color a deep purple.

Marblehead Mammoth—This is without doubt the largest Cabbage grown, heads often weighing thirty to fifty pounds. In quality not the best, as it is rather coarse grained.

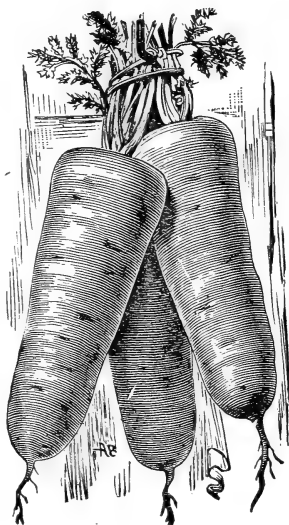
Improved Premium Late Flat Dutch—This is one of the best strains of the Late Flat Dutch, which is the standard late variety among all cabbage growers. Head large, solid, flat, crisp and tender, and of superior flavor.

Large Late Drumhead—A large fall and winter variety; head large, round and solid, a good keeper and of the best quality, one of the best known and popular of the late sorts.

CARROT.

CULTURE—Carrots like all root crops do best in a rich, sandy loam; avoid fresh rank manure, it is better to have ground that has been well manured and cultivated for a previous crop.

Sow as early in the spring as possible for early crop, but for winter use the middle or last of May will do; always have the soil freshly stirred before planting the seed, cover about one-half inch with moist soil and press down well over the seed. Start cultivation as soon as rows can be seen and do not let weeds get any start. Thin out to about four inches apart in the row. If the crop is intended to be cultivated by hand hoe, fourteen inches is the proper distance apart to have the rows, as that is about as wide as most of them will cut, and if planted a few inches further apart it will make it necessary to go twice to the row to get all the



Danver's Half-Long.

ground. One ounce of seed will plant 400 feet of drill; about two pounds to the acre is required.

French Forcing or Earliest Short Horn—The earliest variety is best suited for forcing under glass. Has small top, is very small, dark orange in color, globular in shape, about two inches long.

Early Scarlet Horn—The best for early planting out of doors, has a small top, root short and very tapering, color a bright orange red.

Danver's Half-Long—This variety is very extensively grown both for market and stock and is one of the best all purpose carrots known. Tops medium size, roots large, medium length and tapering evenly to a blunt point, smooth and handsome in appearance. Flesh a deep orange color, tender, crisp, sweet and productive. The roots not growing deep in the ground make it easy to harvest.

Ox Heart or Guernade—Shaped like an ox heart as the name implies; sometimes over seven inches in diameter, are top shaped and terminate abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange and of good quality, desirable for field or garden cultivation. Is easily harvested on account of its shape, and is fully as productive as the longer sorts.

Improved Long Orange—A well known and standard sort, roots long, largest at the crown and taper gradually to the bottom, require a deep loose soil and more room to reach their fullest development than the others; quality is good for table use, but is raised more extensively for stock.

Large White Belgian—Grows about one-third out of ground, root white, part above ground green. Flesh rather coarse, but roots grow to large size and it is popular for feeding stock.

Yellow Belgian—Almost identical with the above, except in color, which is yellow or light orange.

CAULIFLOWER.

CULTURE—The directions for the culture of Cabbage will apply to Cauliflower as well, as it is a member of the Cabbage family.

Henderson's Early Snowball—This is the most popular with market gardeners and is grown by them more than all other varieties together for forcing or for wintering over in cold frames for extra early crop. It is hardy, sure to make a head of good size, compact and of best quality. It is also valuable for late summer and fall crop.

Extra Early Paris—Head large, compact, solid and white. This also is very early and a favorite with market gardeners.

BROCOLI.

THIS vegetable very much resembles the Cauliflower. The heads are divided and not as compact, also grows taller; culture in all respects same as Cabbage and Cauliflower.

White Cape—The best variety for our climate, heads close and of best quality.

Purple Cape—Distinct from above only in color, which is a purplish brown.

CELERY.

CULTURE—Celery is easily grown and there is no reason why every private garden should not have a supply. The seed is slow to germinate and special care should be used, that the soil is finely prepared and extra pains taken to keep the bed moist, almost wet, until the seed starts. In a favorable spring good plants can be had to sow the seed in rows with Radishes after the Radishes are used up, if care has been taken in pulling them, a nice lot of Celery plants will be left in the row and they will be about the right size to transplant to permanent rows latter part of June, which is the best time to set out for winter use, and good results can be had to set out even as late as August. For setting out, prepare broad shallow trenches four feet apart, set the plants six inches apart in row, cultivate thoroughly, drawing the dirt in toward the plant a little each time until about the middle of September, when the earthing up should begin. Take the plants in one hand, gathering up all the leaves, and bank them up about one half their height, taking care not to get any dirt in the center of the plant. After a week or so earth up more, leaving about one-fourth of the plant above the ridge. About the middle of Oct. complete the operation, leaving only the top leaves visible. Before severe freezing weather remove from the trench to a corner of the cellar, set the roots in a little dirt and crowd the plants up close together. If the plants wilt, water a little, in this way you can have an abundant supply of Celery all winter just at the time it is almost impossible to get it good from the stores. Eleven thousand plants required to the acre.

Golden Self Blanching—Is a fine variety of Celery, one of the best for early market use. It is not, as its name implies, self-blanching, nor is there any variety that does not require to be blanched, but the light golden color of the leaf stems makes it much more easy to blanch. Its beautiful color, fine quality and flavor will make it only necessary to give it a trial to establish it in general favor.

Golden Hearted Dwarf—This is one of the best for home garden; it is second to none in beauty and quality and is especially valuable for home garden; on account of its dwarf habit, the work of blanching is much more simple and easy; it is not very dwarf, growing from fourteen to sixteen inches tall, forms a very compact bunch of a beautiful golden color. A remarkably good keeper.

Boston Market—An especial favorite in the eastern market. The bunch is more a cluster of heads than a single large one; recommended for light soil; crisp and fine flavored.

White Plume—A very handsome sort of easy cultivation. The natural white waxy color of the leaf stems make the blanching an easy task; a good fall variety, but not as good a keeper as some.

Giant White Solid—A large sized variety; stalks white, crisp, solid and good flavor.

Half Dwarf—Very solid, creamy white when blanched. Grows very much like Golden Hearted Dwarf, which it resembles except in color.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery.

CULTURE—This is a variety of the Celery family that is cultivated for the root, which is highly esteemed for flavoring soup. Start the plants in much the same way as for Celery. Transplant to rows two feet apart, after which, culture is the same as for any root crop.

CHICORY.

Large Rooted or Coffee—This is quite extensively used when the root is dried and prepared, as a substitute for coffee; requires about the same culture as Carrots.

CRESS.

Curled or Pepper Grass—This deserves much more general use than it has. Is very easily grown; sow very early in the spring, and for succession repeated sowings are necessary. Very nice used with Lettuce, also valuable for garnishing.

CUCUMBER.



Early Green Cluster.



Improved Long Green.

CULTURE—Do not try to plant vine seed of any kind too early, the plants are very tender, and for general crop or pickles; nothing is gained by trying to start them before settled warm weather has arrived. A few hills can be put in early for early use if ample arrangements are made to protect them from the cold with boxes covered with glass or oiled cloth. The soil cannot be too rich for Cucumbers. Work in the hill all the well rotted manure the soil will stand. This, of course, is not necessary, for any good garden soil will raise a crop of Cucumbers, but it will pay for the extra labor. Make the hills about five feet apart, smooth the surface

off and press the ground down firmly with back of hoe, then scatter the seed even over the smoothed surface and cover with about one-half inch of moist soil. If these directions are followed there will be no trouble about the seed not growing if there is moisture enough for anything to grow. Plant fifteen or twenty seed to the hill, which is two for the bugs and cut-worms and one for yourself. After they have a good start, and have a chance to beat the striped bug, thin out to five or six good plants to the hill. To get the best crop Cucumbers must not be allowed to ripen on the vine, as they will stop any new fruit setting. In gathering, cut the stems instead of breaking or tearing them off. One ounce of seed will plant fifty or sixty hills; two pounds are required to the acre.

Early Russian—This is the earliest variety vine; hardy and productive. Fruit small, three or four inches long.

Early Green Cluster—The best early sort; fruit sets close to the hill and usually in clusters, color dark green, medium size, does not taper much at the ends; very desirable for early table use.

Early Frame or Short Green—A very popular variety for table use, and deserves to be so for pickling, very productive. Fruit is very handsome, bright green in color, smaller at the ends, crisp and tender. If picked when young valuable for pickling.

Improved Early White Spine—A vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit bright green in color, uniform and handsome in appearance, has very few spines. Flesh crisp and tender, the most popular table variety, used largely for forcing under glass.

Boston Pickling—A very desirable sort for pickles. Fruit medium size, pointed at ends, color bright green, cylindrical in shape, very productive.

Chicago Pickling—A popular variety with gardeners in the vicinity of Chicago. Fruit medium length, pointed at the ends, bright green color, productive.

Nichols Medium Green—Intermediate between the Early Frame or Short Green and the Long Green. Fruit smooth, thick through, very handsome in appearance; a good variety for pickling or table use.

Improved Long Green—The best known and the most popular of the entire list of Cucumbers. It is hard to beat it, either for pickling or table use. Fruit long and crisp; when small is the standard for pickles, when half grown unexcelled for table use, and when fully grown is the best for sweet pickles.

Long Green Turkey—A desirable sort, attractive in appearance, of good quality and productive; by some it is preferred to the Long Green.

Green Prolific—Fruit short, smooth and pointed at both ends, a great yielder; one of the best for pickles, color bright green, much resembles the Boston Pickling.

EGG PLANT.

CULTURE—The Egg Plant is a sub-tropical plant and is very sensitive to cold and during all its period of growth must be protected, not only from frost, but even from cool nights. The seed is very slow to start and must be kept moist and warm. If the plants are allowed to get chilled it will stunt them so they will never amount to much. After the plants are large enough to handle, set out in a hot bed, giving about six inches to each plant, keep bed very warm and moist, but shade from direct ray of sun. The latter part of May or 1st of June, begin to harden the plants by giving air on good days, and reducing the supply of moisture, when well hardened, transplant to rich warm soil in a sheltered locality, shade from the sun until plants are well established. If season is cool, even with all this care the result may be unsatisfactory, but in most years one, ought not to fail of getting a crop that will well pay for the trouble.

New York Improved—A leading market variety one of the best for quality, size and productiveness; shape oval or pear-shaped, color dark purple.

Early Long Purple—This is as early as any and is one of the best for private gardens, productive and fine quality. Fruit long and somewhat pear-shaped, color a rich dark purple.

ENDIVE.

CULTURE—Endive is usually grown for late fall and winter use, but is all right for any season of the year. It is very popular with the German trade and it is sometimes called Winter Lettuce or "Winter Salad." Plant seed in June or July in drills about as you would Lettuce, thin out plants to ten or twelve inches apart. It is blanched for use by gathering up all the outer leaves and tying them together over the center of the plant or another way is to have a box set over each plant. In a week or ten days it will become thoroughly blanched. For winter use remove to cellar before hard freezing weather. Set them in a little dirt and keep from wilting by sprinkling as they need it. One ounce of seed will plant 400 feet of drill.

White Curled—This is remarkable for its beauty more than quality. The best market variety as the plant is so attractive it brings the highest price, but is not as tender, and is coarser than the Green Curled.

Green Curled—One of the hardiest, has beautiful curled dark green leaves; it blanches out very white and crisp, quality the best.

KALE.

CULTURE—This is a very hardy variety of the Cabbage family that does not form a head. The leaves are used as greens or cooked liked Cabbage. Cultivate in every way same as Cabbage, but it will stand harder freezing in the fall, which improves its quality.

Dwarf German Curled—Of dwarf compact habit, foliage is very much curled and is of very handsome appearance, so much so, that it is sometimes grown as an ornament; quality excellent, tender and fine flavor, greatly esteemed by Germans.

KOHL RABI.

CULTURE—This is another variety of the Cabbage family, and is the connecting link between the Cabbage and the Turnip and combines the flavor and many qualities of both. For early use, sow early in the spring in drills fourteen inches apart, thin out to six inches apart in the row, as they are only at their best for table use when half grown; for a succession plant at intervals of a week or two. They do best on a light, rich loam. One ounce will plant 400 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna—The bulb is small, smooth, white and of fine appearance. The best for early table use.

Purple Vienna—Identical to the above except in color, which is a bright purple.

HERBS.



Sweet Majoram. Summer Savory. Thyme.

CULTURE—Most all varieties of Herbs thrive best in rich, sandy loam, and require special pains in the preparation of the soil and care of the young plants, as in most cases, they are very delicate and easily choked with weeds. Sow early in the spring in rows fourteen to sixteen inches apart. In harvesting, cut when in bloom, wilt in the sun, and dry in the shade.

Sweet Majoram—A perennial, but not hardy enough to stand the winters of this latitude; the young and tender leaves are used for flavoring or may be dried for winter use.

Thyme—This is a medicinal, as well as a culinary Herb; a perennial, used for flavoring soups, etc., and for a tea that is considered good for headache.

Summer Savory—An annual used for flavoring soups and dressings.

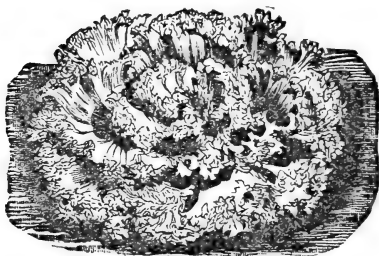
Sage—A perennial, very aromatic and more extensively used than any of the others. Its use is too well known to need describing every garden should have a few plants, as it is impossible to buy from the stores any of very good quality.

LEEK.

CULTURE—A member of the Onion family. Cultivation in all ways like the Onion, except that it should be grown deeper in the ground and to accomplish this it is either necessary to sow in bottom of a shallow trench and then draw the dirt in toward the growing plant, or else transplant when the plant is about the size of a slate pencil, setting the roots about two inches deep; have the plants stand four inches apart in the row. One ounce of seed will plant 400 feet of drill.

Large London Flag—This variety is more extensively grown than any other, is of best quality and hardy crisp, tender, good flavored, does not get bitter as soon as most kinds, white seed.

LETTUCE.



Green Fringed.

CULTURE—There is no vegetable that is used any more universally than this, and none where the table quality depends more on its being used fresh from the garden, than Lettuce. For that reason, if possible, everyone should try to grow at least part of their own supply. It does best on very rich, light soil; for outdoor culture sow very early in the spring in drills sixteen inches apart, as the plants begin to crowd, thin out for use, leaving them about six or eight inches apart in the row, where they will develop very fast into large, fine bunches or heads, each one of which will be enough for a small family. In this way you will have all the benefit in the way of succession that you would have by planting several times. One ounce of seed will plant 400 feet of drill, three pounds to the acre.

Simpson's Early Curled—A desirable market sort, forms a large loose head, leaf large, and thin, tender and good quality, color bright green, seed white.

Black Seeded Simpson—Very similar to the above plant, grows some larger and foliage lighter in color, a favorite for forcing under glass; seed black.

Improved Hanson—Plant large, forming a large cabbage like head, very slow to go to seed, outer leaves bright green, inner ones white, tender, crisp and of the best quality; white seed.

Salamander—A thick leaved variety, which forms a close head, light green color, inner leaves blanch to light yellow, tender, crisp, and specially fine flavored; black seed.

Prize Head—One of the best known and most popular of the head varieties. The leaf is very thin and tender and wilts too easy to make it very desirable for market, but for home garden is unexcelled. Forms a large head, which is a dense mass of leaves more than a head, slow to go to seed, outer leaves are a deep green, splashed with reddish brown. It is of the finest quality; white seed.

White Summer Cabbage—Head is close and firm, of good size, one of the best for summer use, also a good early variety, as it grows very quick; white seed.

Early Curled Silesia—The most popular of the curled or loose heading sorts, grows erect and is one of the best for early use, as it can be used when very young and grows rapidly; color light green, leaves much curled, of very best quality; white seed.

Green Fringed—A distinct variety with the edges of the leaves beautifully fringed, a very desirable sort for second early, color a bright green, quality is unsurpassed, the inner part being well blanched and very crisp and fine flavored, very slow in going to seed; seed white.

Early Tennis Ball—This is the best head Lettuce for forcing under glass; head small and very compact, grows quick, is of the best quality; leaves thick dark green in color. In hot weather it runs to seed very soon, on that account is best for early use; seed brown.

White Cos—A favorite variety in Europe; leaves are long and narrow, growing upright, but does not head. To blanch the leaves are tied together as with Endive; of superior quality; white seed.

Boston Curled—A beautiful variety, leaves very curly, not recommended so much for quality as beauty, a good market sort; white seed.

MELON, MUSK.

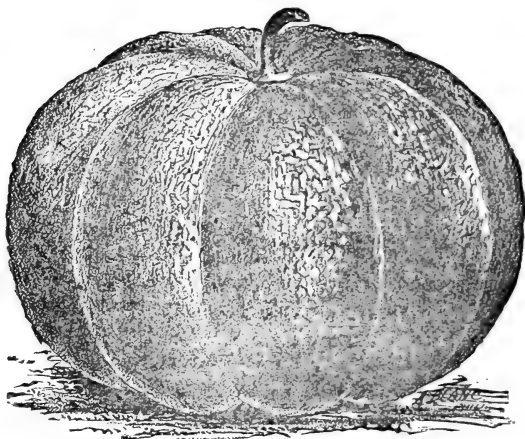
CULTURE—The cultural directions for Cucumbers will cover nearly all the ground as regards Musk Melon, except they will require a little more room, and should be planted six feet apart instead of five feet. One ounce of seed will plant fifty hills, two pounds to the acre.

Osage—This is one of the best Melons for market and table use, a great favorite in the Chicago market and is listed by all the commission and fruit houses by name and also offered on the bill of fare by all the first-class eating places in Chicago. It is oval or egg-shaped, dark green in color, flesh very thick and salmon colored; the flavor is distinct from any other Melon, being very rich and aromatic, it needs only to be known to make it a general favorite.

Green Nutmeg—Fruit is of medium size, round, slightly ribbed, green in color, but turning yellow when over ripe, flesh thick, light green and of very fine flavor, an old favorite for home and market; one of the best.

Improved Nutmeg—Claimed to be an improvement over the Green Nutmeg, more robust in growth, fruit large and slightly flattened at the ends, flesh thick green and of fine flavor.

Early Hackensack—Also called Turk's Cap; a fine early large variety, shape globular, flattened at the ends, ribs large, thickly netted, flesh green, thick, coarse, but fine flavored, a very desirable sort for those who grow for market.



Montreal Market.

Montreal Market—The largest of the Nutmeg Melons, sometimes attains the weight of fifteen to twenty pounds and measuring over a foot in diameter, shape round, flattened at the ends, deep ribbed, netted, color light green, flesh thick, melting and fine flavor; a deservedly popular variety.

Skilman's Netted—An extra early variety, shape oval, color light green, flesh green, fragrant, sweet and fine flavored.

Bay View—Fruit long, deeply ribbed, netted, grows to large size, flesh green, thick and of good flavor, early, a vigorous grower and productive, is quite a favorite in some markets.

Cassaba or Green Persian—Grows to large size; fruit long, oval, a little pointed at the ends, color green, flesh green, very sweet and melting; one of the best melons on the list.

White Japan—Very early, size small, oval, quality very fine, color white, flesh green, rich and melting; an old and popular variety, one of the best for home gardens.

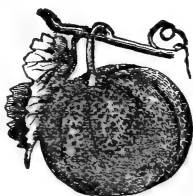
Jenny Lind—An extra early, small melon, of the very finest quality, globe shaped, slightly ribbed and netted, flesh green, sweet and melting, desirable for hotel and restaurant trade on account of its size.

Round Yellow Canteloupe—Flesh reddish orange, skin netted and ribbed, color yellow when ripe, quality good.

Long Yellow Canteloupe—Large, long, oval, deeply ribbed, flesh reddish orange, thick sweet, fine flavor, color of melon yellow when ripe.

Emerald Gem—The standard of excellence among the red fleshed sorts; very early, fruit small, globular, flattened at the ends, skin a deep emerald green, flesh very thick, flavor delicious, popular with hotel and restaurants.

Netted Pineapple—Fruit oval, medium size, skin dark green and netted, flesh green, thick and highly flavored, one of the best green fleshed sorts for family use, most too soft for market if it has to be shipped.



Banana—A long, yellow, salmon fleshed melon resembling the Canteloupes, grows about two to two and one-half feet long, shaped like a large Banana. Is of very good quality, and its peculiar shape makes it a good seller in the market.

Orange Christiana—One of the earliest, and on that account popular at the north; skin and flesh yellow, unsurpassed for quality and flavor.

Surprise—Shape round, slightly ribbed, heavily netted, color of skin, cream white, flesh deep salmon, thick and extra fine flavored, desirable for both home and market garden.

Miller's Cream—A well known and valuable variety, color dark green, slightly ribbed and finely netted, egg-shaped, flesh salmon pink, thick, sweet and spicy in flavor.

Chicago Market—A large green fleshed Nutmeg of excellent flavor and quality, shape round, flattened at the ends, popular in the Chicago market.

Shumway's Giant—A new melon of monstrous size. It is distinct from all other melons, the seed being more than twice the size of ordinary melon seeds, showing the characteristic of the variety; flesh salmon color, is not coarse grained or stringy, and is of fine flavor; deserves a trial as a curiosity, if nothing more.

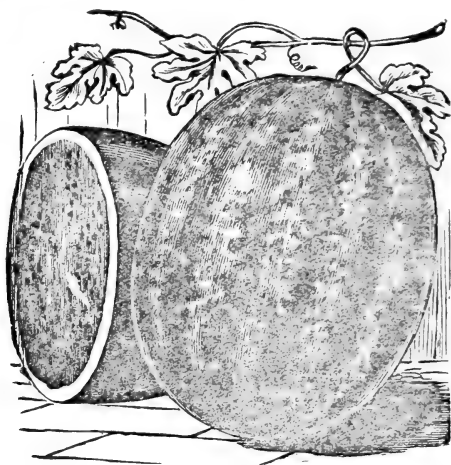


MELON, WATER.

CULTURE—They do best in a quick warm soil thoroughly enriched, but not with fresh heating manure. A good plan is to have a good heavy green crop to plow under just before planting, make the hills six feet apart one way by eight feet, the other. See directions for planting Cucumbers as to method of making the hill; use plenty of seed so as to give the cut worms and insects a chance, and when the plants begin to crowd, thin to five or six good plants to a hill. Not much is gained by planting too early. Plants are tender and the seed is very apt to rot in the ground if it is cold and wet. One ounce of seed will plant fifteen to twenty hills; four pounds to the acre.

Florida Favorite—Oblong in shape, growing to a very large size, rind dark green, striped with lighter green; about ten days earlier than the Kolb's Gem, highly prized on account of its delicious flavor; seed light colored.

Green and Gold — Very early, productive, large size, flesh golden yellow, rind thin, dark green; quality fine, sweet and delicious. It makes a very pleasing effect to serve with the red fleshed varieties; seed light colored.



Ke'b's Gem.

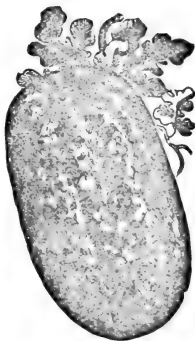
Kentucky Wonder—A new variety of great merit; shape oblong, dark green rind, striped with lighter green, flesh solid, crisp and sugary and a brilliant scarlet, it never is mealy; seed red.

Seminole—A most popular sort; early, very productive, large size, flavor and quality unsurpassed, oblong in shape, flesh a bright scarlet. A peculiar feature of this Melon is that both gray and light green Melons grow on the same vine; seed smooth and a light seal brown color.

Georgia Rattlesnake—A popular Melon for shipping in some localities and a good market variety, oblong in shape, large size, flesh scarlet, crisp and of good quality, rind dark green, striped and mottled with lighter green; seeds light colored.

Pride of Georgia — A favorite shipping melon with the Georgia growers; nearly round in shape, dark green rind, flesh light scarlet, sweet, crisp, fine flavored.

Phinney's Early — Valuable only for use in the north and where a very early melon is the main object; very hardy and a sure croper, medium size, oblong in shape, rind mottled light and dark green, flesh bright pink, of very good quality; seed light colored.



Phinney's Early.

Peerless or Ice Cream—One of the very best melons for this latitude, and for private gardens and near market, there is none better on the list; fruit medium size, oval, rind thin, finely mottled dark and light green, flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, very sweet and fine flavored, it is one of the earliest; seed pure white.

Jordan's Gray Monarch—One of the largest, sometimes weighing over sixty pounds, oblong in shape, flesh very rich, bright scarlet, very juicy and melting, color a mottled gray. A good shipper; color of seed light.

Gypsy—Oblong in shape, grows to large size, rind dark, green mottled and striped with light green, flesh bright scarlet of the best quality. A first-class shipper; seed light colored.

Boss—Fruit medium size, vines grow small, but vigorous, shape oblong, dark green rind, flesh bright red, of very fine quality, an excellent sort for home garden, but rind is too thin for shipping; seed small, dark brown.

Scaly Bark—Color dark green striped and mottled with light green, shape oblong, of large size, rind tough, making a good shipping melon, flesh bright scarlet, quality unsurpassed; dark seed.

Kolb's Gem—Most too well known to need a description, more largely grown for market than any other; is a hybrid of the above and the Georgia Rattlesnake, shape nearly round, rind dark green mottled with lighter shades, flesh bright scarlet, quality excellent; as a melon for shipping this has no superior; seeds dark.

Cuban Queen—This makes a good mate for the Kolb's Gem and is grown and shipped with it very largely. It is oblong in shape, growing to a good size, color and appearance of rind same as the above; flesh bright scarlet, very solid, crisp and sugary; a remarkably good keeper; dark seed.

Mammoth Iron Clad—A large melon having nearly all the characteristics of the last two; is between the Kolb's Gem and Cuban Queen in shape, being long and cylindrical, growing to very large size; flesh scarlet, firm and of fine quality. A good keeper and shipper; seed light colored.

Dixie—A new and valuable sort, a cross between the Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, has all the good market qualities of the former and the productiveness, and fine table qualities of the latter. In fact, we might say it surpasses both its parents in all their desirable qualities, combining, as it does, the best shipping and market melon with the one of finest quality. Rind is darker than Kolb Gem and more beautifully striped; flesh bright, scarlet, oblong in shape; dark seeds.

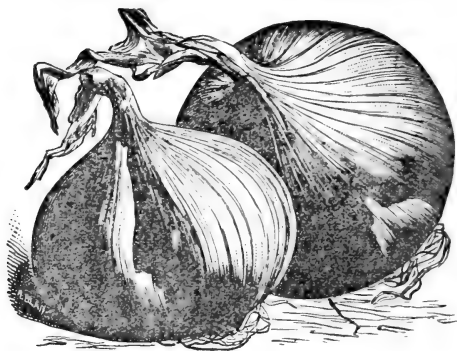
Mountain Sweet—An old standby and still the standard of excellence for quality; large oval in shape, rind dark green, flesh scarlet, solid, very sweet and delicious, one of the best for home garden; dark seeds.

Dark Icing—Fruit large, dark green, nearly round, flesh bright scarlet, very juicy, rich and melting; a very desirable melon for home garden, as it combines nearly all the good qualities of a melon for table use.

Light Icing—This, in our opinion, is only another name for Jordan's Gray Monarch. It certainly resembles it very close, and to say that, is recommending it very highly.

Citron for Preserving—Fruit round, very productive; red seed.

ONION.



Large Red Wethersfield.

CULTURE—There are so many points in the culture of this staple vegetable that quite a volume might be written, so we will only try to touch on some of the most important ones. Onions do best on old well enriched soil that has been used for hoed crops long enough to have the weeds well under subjection. New land will seldom produce a good crop of Onions, there being some elements of the soil lacking that are necessary for their best growth. If new land is to be used, fertilize thoroughly with some good commercial fertilizer or with **WELL ROTTED** manure and wood ashes. Onions raised on new land are the sweetest and mildest, but are apt to be soft and run to big necks. The ground should be plowed in the fall, leaving only the dragging to be done in the spring; drag thoroughly and finish up with fine hand rakes or make perfectly smooth with a plank. Plant in drills fourteen inches apart, as that is the distance that most hand hoes work the ground to best advantage. If the bed be a quarter of an acre or more in extent the best investment one can make is to buy a hand seeder and cultivator. They are not very expensive and will pay for themselves in two days' work. A very important thing is to get the rows **PERFECTLY STRAIGHT**, too much care cannot be exercised in this direction, as it will save an immense amount of hard work in the future care of the crop. It is better to sow early in the spring, but a good crop can be had by later planting. If the season is favorable, seed put in about the time plum trees are in bloom will do as well as if sown earlier. The only trouble with later sowing is that there may not be moisture enough to get the plants up ahead of the weeds. As soon as the Onions are up so the row can be seen, begin to cultivate, merely skimming the surface at the first hoeing, in a week or less they will want the second hoeing this time working up as close to the row as possible; after this they will need to be weeded and thinned out to about two inches apart in the row. In about two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding; and again in two weeks or a little more, another good hoeing, and, if necessary, another weeding. Unless the season be very favorable to growth of weeds, they ought not to need further attention until harvest.

A VERY IMPORTANT THING IS GOOD SEED—
For with all the care, unless good seed is used, only

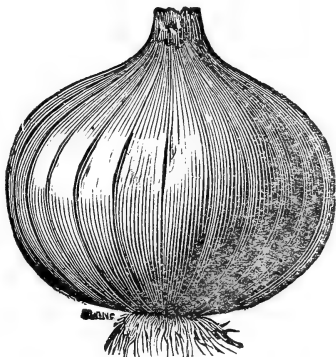
disappointment will result, and good seed is cheaper than inferior even at many times its cost. One ounce of seed will plant 300 feet of drill; three pounds are required per acre.

Extra Early Red—An early and productive sort, about two weeks earlier than the Wethersfield, of medium size, a good keeper, valuable for small gardens, also much used for red sets.

Large Red Wethersfield—The best known and most staple of all the Onions. More seed of this one variety is sown west of Chicago than of all other sorts combined. Our stock of this seed is exceptionally fine and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction. This is the best Onion for field culture, being of good size, fine appearance, very productive, and a good keeper.

Yellow Dutch—A flat, yellow, Onion; one of the oldest sorts, of good quality. It and the Flat Danver's are much used for sets.

Yellow Globe Danver's—East of Chicago this is the most popular and widely cultivated of all Onions. It is globular in shape and one of the earliest of the yellow sorts, has very few thick necks and is even more to be depended on to make good bottoms than the Red Wethersfield; very productive, mild, and very attractive in appearance; a desirable sort for both garden and field culture.



Yellow Globe Danver's.

Yellow Danver's—A fine variety, in most respects as good as the Globe Danver's; it has not the reputation of being as productive and is not as handsome an Onion; not as flat as the Yellow Dutch and less globe shaped than the Globe Danver's, quality equal to any, desirable for home garden, also much used for sets.

Southport Red Globe—This is the most popular market Onion for the New York markets, large, globe shaped, color a purplish crimson, very handsome, quality fine and a good keeper.

Southport White Globe—A large, beautiful white Onion, one of the most perfect globe shaped; keeps well, fine grained and mild flavored, skin beautiful, color white. One of the best white sorts for general cultivation.

White Portugal—A flat Onion of medium size, excellent quality, a good keeper, and the best white sort for winter use; planted largely for pickles, for which purpose it has no equal, also much used for sets.

...Foreign Onion...

The following is the best of the foreign sorts, having been thoroughly tested in this country and proved to be all right. They are particularly valuable for garden purposes, but are not recommended for field culture, as they in most cases, require special care to get the best results.

Mammoth Silver King—A very large, white, Onion, shape flat, skin white, flesh mild and fine flavored, with good cultivation they of en attain the size of ix or seven inches in diameter and weigh three to four pounds.

Spanish King or Prizetaker—This valuable Onion s of foreign origin, but has proved such a success in this country, having been grown here so long, that it might almost as properly be classed with the American as with the foreign sorts. Our seed is American grown and will give the best satisfaction. It is large in size, globular in shape, a beautiful straw color and excels al' other Onions in beautv

Australian Brown—This new onion is of neat, round shape, medium size, with skin of deep amber brown, distinct from all other onions, extremely hard and firm, of fine flavor and will keep almost indefinitely. Australian Brown is the only onion Australian growers will plant. We offer choice American grown seed from the original importation.

OKRA.

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its young seed pods, which are used in soups, or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the south for making gumbo soup. The pods, when young and tender, may be sliced in sections and strung on a thread and hung up in the shade to cure like dried apples; in this condition they can be used for soup at any time.

CULTURE—Plant in hills two or three feet apart or in drills two feet apart, thinning the plants to about one foot apart in the row. Gather the pods when quite green and about an inch and a half long.

Improved Dwarf White—This variety has long and slender pods; very early and productive.

MUSTARD.

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like Spinach. The culture should be the same as that of cress.

White English—The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow.

Brown—The mustard of commerce, more pungent than the White for this purpose.

PARSLEY.

CULTURE—The seed is very slow to germinate and requires special care. If sown VERY EARLY in the spring in ground that is not too weedy, there will be no trouble in getting a stand, but if later, the same care as for Celery is necessary. Parsley is a very useful vegetable. For garnishing it is more used than anything else, and it is also much used for flavoring soups, stews and dressings. The curled varieties also make a beautiful border plant.

Champion Moss Curled—This is the best and most popular for market and for home garden, of compact growth; bright green color.

Large Rooted or Hamburg—Grown for the roots, which resemble small Parsnips, are used for flavoring soups. The top is also used the same as the other varieties.

PARSNIP.

CULTURE—Is of very early culture. Do the best on rich, sandy, loam, but are not so particular but what they will make a good crop on any good garden soil. Seed slow to start and should be planted very early in the spring, in drills fourteen to sixteen inches apart, thin to four inches apart in the row. They are very hardy and will keep in the ground over winter, and be improved in quality by freezing. Do not use after they begin to grow in the spring, as many claim they are poisonous at that time.



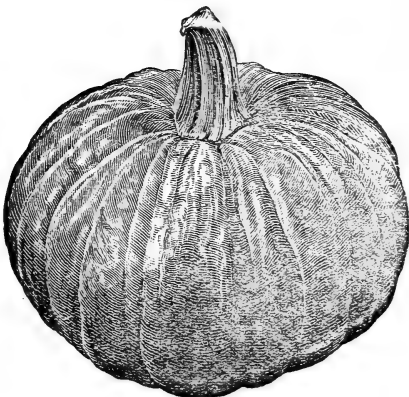
Hollow Crown or Guernsey.

Hollow Crown or Guernsey—Root medium length, growing all below the ground. One of the best. One ounce of seed will plant 400 feet of drill; three pounds to the acre.

Long Smooth White—Root some longer than Hollow Crown; white, smooth, sweet and tender. These two varieties of Parsnip are about all the distinct sorts there are and they are often paraded under different names in the retail catalogues.

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PUMPKIN



Sweet or Pie.

CULTURE—Is not very particular as regards soil or cultivation as other vine seed and belong more to the

field than to the garden; should not be planted near Squash as they mix very readily and spoil the quality of the Squash.

PUMPKINS—Are largely planted with corn and in that way are very profitable, not requiring any extra time for their production and make a great amount of valuable feed for stock. One quart of seed will plant 300 hills; if grown alone with corn it will be ample for an acre.

Connecticut Field—The ordinary sort for field culture, grows to good size, bright orange color, good for stock, table or canning purposes.

Sweet or Pie—A small round, very prolific sort, skin and flesh a deep orange yellow, very thick, fine grained, and one of the best for pies.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—None better for table use, pear-shaped, slightly striped with green, hardy and productive; a valuable sort.

Large Cheese or Kentucky Field—Large flat or cheese shaped; color of skin a deep orange, streaked with light green; good for table use, also for field crop.

Cushaw or Crookneck Grows to large size, often weighing seventy-five pounds; shape like Winter Crook-neck Squash; color of skin cream white, very slightly striped with green, flesh salmon colored.

Large or Mammoth Tours — A foreign variety, growing to large size, quite often weighing 200 pounds; coarse grained, good for stock, raised in this latitude mostly for exhibition purposes.

PEPPER.



Large Bell or Bull Nose.

CULTURE—See cultural directions for Egg Plant, which will give the main points. Pepper is earlier and

does not need as early a start as Egg Plant, nor quite as much heat.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—A favorite sort and one of the best for pickling and stuffed mangoes. One of the earliest varieties. Flesh, thick and milder than most other kinds.

Long Red Cayenne—A slim, long, bright red sort; very strong and pungent.

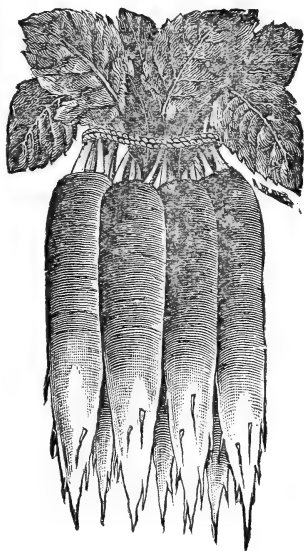
Ruby King—Bright colored, beautiful, sweet and mild flavored; grows to good size and very symmetrical in shape; good for stuffed pickles.

Golden Dawn—Shape much the same as Bell or Bull Nose; color a bright golden yellow, flesh thick, sweet and mild flavored, plant of quite dwarf habit, but very prolific.

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RADISH.

CULTURE—There is no vegetable more easily grown or better known than this. Any fair garden soil will produce good Radishes. They are hardy and should be planted as early in the spring as possible, in drills fourteen inches apart; thin to two or three inches apart in the row. For a succession, plant a week or ten days apart during early spring. Radishes must grow quickly and they require bright, warm, sunny weather to insure best results. Cool, wet, cloudy weather often causes a failure of the crop, the plants all growing to top and the bottoms being like a stick. Good seed is also an important factor, all of the early Radish seed should be



Improved Chartier.

French grown, as it seems to be impossible to get seeds that can be depended upon anywhere else, English or American stock not being as good. Our Radish seed is from the best French growers. One ounce of seed will plant 150 feet of drill; ten pounds are required to the acre.

Early Scarlet Turnip—A small, round, deep scarlet, turnip-shaped Radish. Grows very quick, crisp, tender and fine flavored; desirable for forcing or outdoor cultivation, one of the best for first crop.

Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip—A handsome, very early sort, skin a bright scarlet, with a white bottom and top.

French Breakfast—A very popular variety on account of its beauty and fine quality; color a bright pink, tipped with white, olive-shaped or oblong; grows very quick, and one of the best for first early.

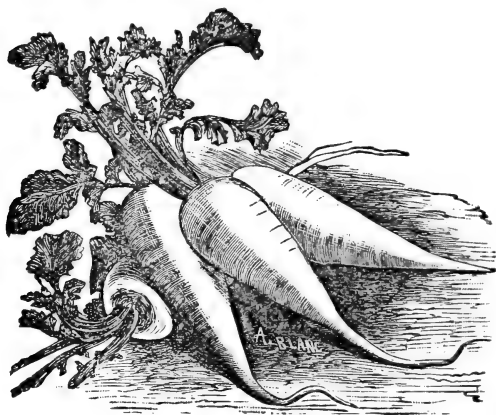
Rosy Gem—Specially adapted for hot beds; top small, globe shaped, skin bright pink, blending to white at the bottom, very tender and fine grained.

Early Deep Scarlet Olive Shaped—Very early, a deep, rich scarlet color, flesh tender, crisp; not apt to be pithy.

Early White Olive Shaped—Very handsome, pure white, flavor sweet, crisp and tender; nice to plant with the Scarlet Olive Shaped, as they make a very pretty appearance served together on the table.

Philadelphia White Box—One of the most desirable for forcing in hot bed; has small top, grows very rapidly, is tender, crisp and sweet; a very beautiful round, white variety. It is also as good for outdoor culture as any.

Early White Turnip—A small, quick growing, early round, white Radish, crisp, sweet and tender; makes a fine appearance if grown with the Scarlet Turnip and served together.



Long White Strasburg.

Fong White Strasburg—Medium length, shorter than the White Naples, thicker and more tapering, both skin and flesh are pure white, fine grained, sweet, tender and brittle, retaining these qualities when quite large, at the same time it is of good quality when young and small, thus covering a long season. One of the most popular of the white sorts for late spring and summer use.

Wood's Early Frame—A long variety much used for forcing; is earlier than the Long Scarlet and not quite as long.

Chartier Improved—Shape long, but thicker than the Long Scarlet; color bright scarlet at top shading to white at the bottom; is of remarkable fine quality, keeping crisp, sweet and tender until it is an inch or more in diameter. One of the best for home garden.

White Naples or Hospital—Medium long, skin and flesh white, fine grained, crisp, sweet and fine flavored; early, but at the same time is one of the best for summer use.

Yellow Summer Turnip—Skin a russet yellow, Flesh white, firm, crisp, very sweet and mild flavored, retaining these qualities when quite large; a valuable Radish for summer use.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top—Color a bright scarlet, shape long, early, of best quality, and a deservedly popular sort for both home and market.

White Vienna or Lady Finger—One of the finest of the long white Radishes, of rapid growth, skin and flesh white, crisp, sweet and tender, shape and size much the same as the Long Scarlet Short Top.

California Mammoth White Winter—The largest of all Radishes; roots grow ten or twelve inches long; a good keeper, quality fine.

Long Black Spanish Winter—Skin black, flesh white, crisp, tender, pungent and high flavored; one of the hardiest, a good keeper.

Rose China Winter—Bright rose colored skin, flesh white, of the finest quality; root medium long, largest at the bottom end. This is one of the best for fall and winter use; a favorite market variety. ALL RADISHES FOR WINTER USE should be sown in August so they can make their growth in the cool weather in the fall. Store for winter use the same as other root crops.

SPINACH.

CULTURE—This, like all salad plants, wants very rich, quick soil. Sow early in the spring in rows one foot apart, thin to two inches; should be used before hot weather, or it will be tough and stringy. For very early spring use it can be started in the fall, and as it is quite hardy, a slight protection will be enough for it to stand the winter. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Long Standing—An improved round seeded sort, combines all the good qualities of the ordinary kinds and has the additional one of being much longer fit for use before running to seed.

Round Leaf—An old and standard variety; a popular sort with market growers.

Prickly Seeded—One of the hardiest, will stand the severest winters with only a light protection: leaf thick, fine flavored.

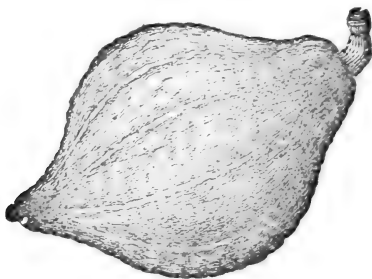
Broad Leaf—Excellent and productive; round seed.

Viroflay—A popular market variety of very quick, strong growth, producing an abundance of large, thick, roundish leaves.

SQUASH.

CULTURE—The general principles of culture are about the same as for Cucumbers and Melons. If anything, they are more susceptible to cold and wet, and care must be taken not to plant too early. Squashes are not so particular in regard to soil as some other vine seed. At the same time nothing is lost by having the soil well enriched. Winter sorts should be planted about eight feet apart each way. The summer varieties

can be planted about four feet apart. Both Summer and Winter Squash require four pounds of seed to the acre; one ounce will plant ten or twelve hills.



Improved Hubbard.

Winter.

True Hubbard—Our strain of Hubbard is exceptionally fine, and this without doubt, is the most popular and best known of all the Winter Squashes. The skin is a dark olive green, and when ripe forms a hard flinty shell; flesh is bright orange color, very dry, fine grained, sweet and good flavored, cooks dry, either baked or boiled. Is a good keeper.

Boston Marrow—A fall and winter variety of much merit; popular in the eastern markets, shape oval, skin bright orange color, when ripe mottled with cream color. Flesh rich salmon colored, dry, sweet and good flavored. This is one of the best sorts for canning and for pies.

Marblehead—Claimed to be equal to or better than the Hubbard. Is a trifle later than it, is much the same shape; color a grayish green, shell hard.

American Turban or Essex Hybrid—A good winter sort, skin a rich orange yellow, flesh darker than the Hubbard; rich and dry, with good cooking and keeping qualities.

Winter Crookneck—An old-fashioned, well-known variety, one of the best keepers, productive and sure to produce a crop; quality depends on the soil, weather and other conditions, sometimes it is dry and fine grained and at others, coarse and of poor quality; color yellow, sometimes streaked with green.

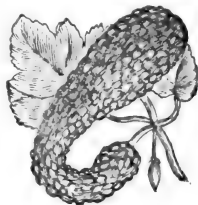
Mammoth Chili—Grows to enormous size, has been known to weigh 200 pounds; color orange yellow, quality very poor, of value only for stock feeding and exhibition purposes.

Summer

Early White Bush Scalloped—A very early flat scalloped-shaped variety; color of skin white, flesh tender, and good quality. This is a very popular Summer Squash and by many considered the best.

Early Yellow Bush Scalloped—Much resembles the White Bush except in color, and is not considered of quite as good quality.

Early Summer Crookneck—One of the best; a standard variety, skin bright yellow, warty, of best quality and attractive appearance.

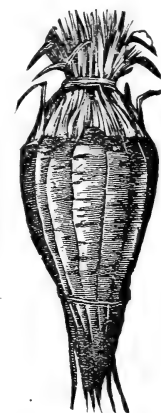


Summer Crookneck.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

CULTURE—This vegetable is getting to be very popular and is fast becoming a staple article with the retail trade. The long, white, tapering roots are used for soups, the flavor being very hard to tell from oysters. It does the best on light, rich soil. The general points of culture for Parsnips and Carrots will do for Salsify as well. It is perfectly hardy and the crop can be left in the ground until spring and will be found somewhat improved by freezing. One ounce of seed will plant 200 feet of drill, six pounds are required to the acre.

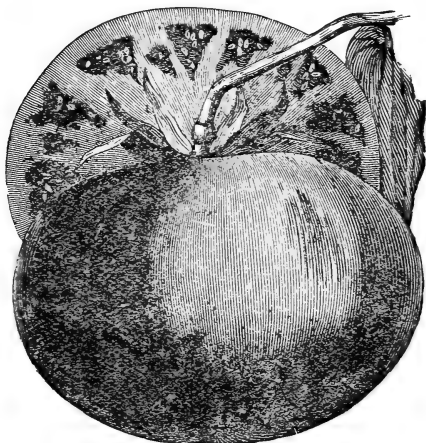
Long White French — A well-known and standard sort; root long, smooth and white; as good as any. With good cultivation and rich soil will make as large roots as the Mammoth.



Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.

Sandwich Island, Mammoth—This is claimed to be an improvement on the above. It is undoubtedly a very excellent sort.

TOMATO.



Livingston's Perfection.

CULTURE—A light, warm, garden soil that is not over rich is the best for Tomatos. The seed should be planted in the house or hot bed about the first of March, thin out so the plants will have plenty room and not be crowded, keep warm, but give plenty of air so they will not grow spindling. When danger of frost is over, set them out in the open ground four feet apart each way. In transplanting set the plants deep in the ground and keep well watered and shade from the direct rays of the

sun; cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit. The quality and productiveness of the Tomato is greatly enhanced by tying the vines up to stakes or a trellis and keeping foliage trimmed out so they can get more sunlight. One ounce of seed will produce about 4,000 plants; it requires about 2,800 plants to the acre.

Mikado—Very solid and smooth; a purplish red color; vine very robust in growth, foliage coarse, leaves much resembling those of the potato. Early for so large a tomato and very productive, has very few seeds, a good variety for canning; sometimes called Turners' Hybrid.

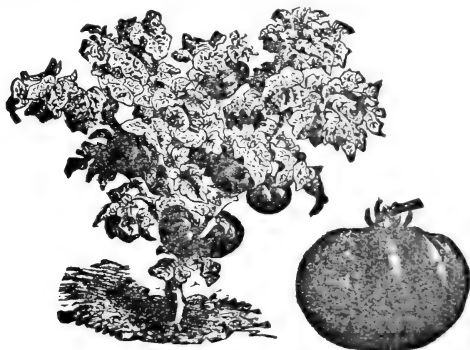
Livingston's Perfection—This is similar to the Trophy, but is considered to be an improvement over it in earliness, size and shape. It is a splendid sort for canning, market or house use; is bright red in color and has few seeds.

Trophy—A standard and very popular variety; vine of medium size; fruit grows in compact clusters, very productive, smooth, large and solid; color bright red.

Acme—This is one of the earliest of the purple fruited sorts; fruit of fair size, smooth and solid, vigorous and hardy, beginning to bear early and continuing until cut off by the frost; a deservedly popular variety.

Optimus—A variety that is especially fine for table use; fruit is medium size, color a crimson scarlet; is very smooth and solid, not subject to rot at blossom end or cracking open; vine is medium size, but very vigorous and healthy.

Livingston's Favorite — A large, smooth, solid Tomato, remarkable for its productiveness, good shipping and canning qualities; color red.



Dwarf Champion or Tree Tomato.

Dwarf Champion or Tree—This is a distinct variety in foliage, also in habit of growth. It is very compact and dwarf, growing strong and tree-like, so that the fruit is held up clear from the ground and does not require stakes. Fruit is a purplish pink, round, smooth and one of the best for quality and flavor; is medium early. A very desirable sort for private gardens and for forcing under glass, its dwarf habit of growth allowing it to be planted very close together, more than double the number of plants can be planted on the same ground than can be, of the larger growing kinds.

Livingston's Beauty — Vine large and vigorous, fruit large, very smooth, solid and good quality; color a light purple, flesh pink, is productive; one of the best table sorts,

Paragon—Color bright red, round, solid, smooth, of good quality, very productive; a standard variety in the south.

Canada Victor—An old and staple variety; early, prolific, smooth, solid, and of good quality; color scarlet.

Cardinal—Color a deep red, firm, solid, round, smooth and of attractive appearance, ripens evenly without green core.

Ponderosa—A fine new sort, extremely large, has been grown to weigh four pounds, solid, smooth and of fine quality, bright red in color; has few seeds.

Golden Queen—Color yellow, early, large sized, solid and smooth, very beautiful in appearance and of excellent quality; is very attractive for table use if sliced with the red sorts.

Ground Cherry or Husk Tomato—Grows enclosed in a husk; much used for preserves, will keep a long time if left in the husk; very sweet, fruit yellow, small.

TURNIP.



Purple Top Strap Leaf.



Purple Top White Globe.

CULTURE—It scarcely requires any direction is for culture of Turnips. If they have half a chance they will grow without any culture. For early garden use plant in drills fourteen inches apart as early in the spring as possible, thin to four inches in the row. For winter use they are usually sown broadcast during the latter part of July, and make their growth in the fall. Good results are had by sowing one pound to the acre in a field of corn just after the last plowing; the expense in seed and trouble is not large, and in case the corn is cut up and shocked in the field it gives the Turnips the best kind of an opportunity to produce a crop. One ounce of seed will plant 400 feet of drill; two and one-half pounds to the acre, either in drills or broadcast.

Purple Top Early Munich—A purple top, flat Turnip of very rapid growth; one of the best for forcing and for extra early; quality good when small and young but not much recommended when they have attained their full growth.

Purple Top Strap Leaf—This is the old standby, more of it being sown for main crop than any other, almost as good as any for early and unsurpassed for late use; flesh white, of good quality for the table.

Purple Top White Globe—Has all the good qualities of the Purple Top Strap Leaf, which it resembles in all points except shape, and the additional ones of being of much better form and more productive.

White Flat Dutch or White Top Strap Leaf—In all respects the same as the Purple Top Strap Leaf, except the top of the bulb, which is a greenish white instead of purple.

White Egg—One of the best for early garden use, as well as for winter; egg-shaped, pure white, of the finest quality; top grows quite large and it will require thinning out further apart in the row than most other sorts.

Yellow Stone—A popular yellow fleshed variety, fine for table use; flesh tender, sweet and solid; one of the best keepers.

Golden Ball—One of the most delicate and sweetest of the yellow fleshed Turnips; grows to good size, globular in shape, flesh solid and tender; a good keeper and one of the best of all Turnips for table use.

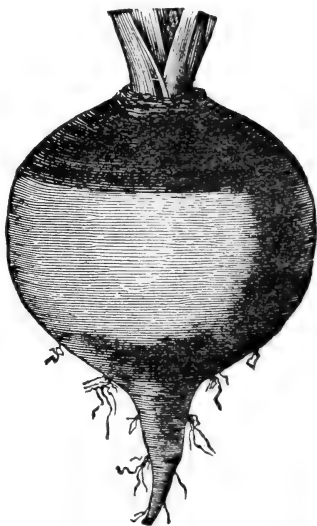
RUTABAGA.

CULTURE—The seed should be sown about a month earlier than Turnips, they also require better soil and care. Make drills two feet apart and thin out to eight or ten inches in the row, cultivate often until they are large enough to take care of themselves.

Improved American Purple Top—A very popular and standard sort, has a short neck and a small top, bulbs grow to very large size, flesh yellow, fine grained and of the best quality; is one of the most desirable varieties in cultivation.

Skirving's Purple Top—A well-known and excellent yellow fleshed variety, fine quality for table use and valuable for feeding stock.

Carter's Imperial Swede—A most excellent variety for either stock or for table use; flesh yellow, sweet and tender; a good keeper and very productive.



Improved American Purple Top



Skirving's Purple Top.

White Sweet German—Is generally admitted to be the best flavored and sweetest of all Turnips for table use; flesh pure white, fine grained and solid; one of the best for winter, as it is excelled by none for its keeping qualities; will stand planting later than other varieties of Rutabagas.

. . SUNFLOWER . .

IS VERY largely grown for the seed, which is valuable for oil and feed. Everyone who keeps chickens or parrots should raise a supply of seed for them.

Mammoth Russian—Head and seed more than twice the size of the ordinary kind. For field cultivation have the rows the same as for corn, and the plants about one foot apart in the row. Cultivate the same as corn; they are quite productive, yielding 800 to 1,000 pounds to the acre; six pounds of seed are required to plant an acre.

. . SUGAR CANE . .

Early Amber—This variety is most exclusively grown in this latitude and will do we quite far north. Time for planting is about the middle of June, and it will be ripe enough to manufacture in September. Cultivation is the same as for corn; plant close together in the row and have the rows same distance apart. About four pounds of seed will plant an acre.

. . BROOM CORN . .

Improved Missouri Evergreen—Grows to height of seven to eight feet; produces a very fine bush of good length and of bright green color.

FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.

CULTURE—They must be started VERY EARLY in the spring; prepare a trench from four to six inches deep; work in a quantity of well rotted manure; plant the seed in a shallow drill in the bottom of the trench and cover with about one inch of soil; as the plant grows up fill in the trench until it is filled even full; some light litter of leaf mold is the best to use for filling, as common soil will pack most too hard. For a trellis to climb on there is nothing so cheap or as good as the common four-foot wire chicken netting, as they make a beautiful screen or hedge; keep the flowers well cut, for if allowed to form pods, the plants will stop sending out new buds. Give them plenty of water if weather is dry, as they require an abundance of moisture. It is better to have the rows run north and south as they then will for a shade for themselves from the direct rays of the sun. One ounce of seed will plant a row about six feet long.

Choice Mixed Sweet Peas—Our stock is an exceedingly choice mixture of the best named sorts of Eckfords.

. . NASTURTIUMS . .

Nasturtiums—Are in quite a demand in quantities larger than the 5-cent packet, and many dealers find it to their advantage to handle them in bulk; they are of easy and simple culture. The dwarf varieties grow close to the ground, and require about 8 to 10 in. square to plant. A large bed of them in bloom is very

brilliant and attractive in appearance and they bloom from spring to fall. Some support is necessary for the tall sorts, as they grow from four to six feet high; are especially adapted for covering arbors, trellises and rustic work.

. . . LAWN GRASS . . .

Preparation or Care of Lawn—To have a perfect lawn the ground must be thoroughly prepared for the seed; too must care *cannot be taken* to have the soil rich and mellow; first plow or spade, working in all the well-rotted manure you can, then carefully rake, making the surface perfectly smooth; after sowing the seed as evenly as possible, rake it lightly and roll the ground smooth with a heavy roller. When the grass has made a good start, begin cutting it frequently with a lawn mower. Do not stint the quantity of seed sown, and do not *fail* to have the ground rich and well prepared, or a poor lawn will be the result, no matter how good the seed used. For ordinary purposes about six bushels of seed are required to the acre. For croquet or tennis grounds use at the rate of eight bushels to the acre. One pound of seed will properly sow 300 square feet of surface.

Rush Park Mixture—This mixture is of the finest grasses for lawn purposes. Much thought has been given to secure the best possible mixture for a permanent lawn, one that will withstand our dry, hot summers better than any other. Some varieties of grasses are the most luxuriant in the spring, while others make their rankest growth in the summer or fall, so it requires a good deal of care to get together just the proper combination to make a close, velvety lawn. Our RUSH PARK MIXTURE is unsurpassed, making a compact growth of short varieties that follow each other in succession throughout the summer, thus preserving a rich green lawn the entire season.

Rush Park Mixture in Packages—We have a large trade on this mixture in quart packages, which are put up in very attractive shape. On every package are the directions for the preparation and care of the lawn, quantity of seed required, etc. The size of the package makes it very saleable, being just about the amount wanted by many to fix up spots on their lawn. We spare no expense in trying to make this the best lawn grass that can be produced, yet the retail price is extremely low, consistent with the quality. It is especially adapted for fine city trade; is an attractive package for shelf or counter display, and has proven to be a great seller by all who have tried it. Cases contain 40, 30, 24, 20, 12 and 10 quarts; 40 quarts, \$5.00; 30 quarts, \$3.75; 24 quarts, \$3.00; 20 quarts, \$2.50; 12 quarts, \$1.50; 10 quarts, \$1.25. Try it, it will please your customers.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass—We put up a good mixture under this name, but one not containing some of the high priced grasses used in the above.

A TALK ON BULK SEEDS.

We venture the assertion that there is nothing a retailer can handle that will pay as much profit for the amount invested, and the attention it requires, as a well selected line of bulk garden seeds. We are often met with the remark that it is a "penny business," and they have no time to give it. The sales are not usually large, but what is the difference in the net profit—and that is what we are doing business for—between doing up for a customer ten cents worth of seed with a clear profit of eight cents or weighing out twenty or more pounds of sugar for the same or less profit? If there is any difference it is in favor of the ten cent deal of seeds. One thing sure, there is nothing a dealer can handle that is more staple in their season than a line of garden seeds. Seeds are something that everyone buys, and there are so many dealers in every town who do not think it worth their valuable time to bother with, that it always leaves a good opening for any who will give it the attention it so well deserves, and it only requires the same amount of attention to make it a success that it does to handle any other line of goods. Study the wants of your trade the same as you would for any other line of goods you handle; buy according to your needs, and take care of the stock after you get it. During the planting time have it carefully labeled and exposed to view in the most conspicuous way you can, and after the seed trade is over do not leave them around to be ruined during the summer, but invoice and put carefully away where they will keep dry and safe from mice. If this is done there is no chance for loss in what you carry over, for with only a slight exception, everything there is any trade for in bulk seed is just as good, if well kept for a number of years.

What to Buy—Many dealers would like to handle a line of bulk goods if they knew what kind of an order it would be safe to buy; of course it would be a difficult matter to give you here a sample order that would be just the thing for all trades and localities, but we aim to suggest only a small line of staple goods that will come nearly applying to all. In the first place, our advice is not to buy too much until by experience of a year or so you have determined just the wants of your trade. The first item on the list is Beans; south of us they are more staple than in this latitude. It is safe to include some of the Dwarf Wax sorts in an order; those farther south will not miss it by buying some of the green pods and Pole varieties. In Peas the dwarf early kinds are best

sellers, and no order is complete without a liberal quantity, say a bushel or more, assorted, such as American Wonder, Little Gem, First and Best, etc. Sweet Corn is always staple, a small quantity of extra early for garden use, and as the later sorts are used quite largely for field culture to make green feed, several bushels in most cases will not be too much. Of the small seeds Onions and Turnips are the most staple; there is also a big profit in handling Beets, Cucumbers, Melons, Radish and Squash, as they retail at 10 cents per ounce, and cost from 20 to 50 cents per pound; also Lettuce and Cabbage, which retail at 15 cents per ounce, and cost 40 cents to \$1 per pound. Study the wants of your trade, give this line the study and care that the profits justify, and you will find it the most satisfactory of any line you handle.

VEGETABLE PACKET SEEDS.

The large flat vegetable packet on the market to-day for the money. Our plan is the best as has been fully demonstrated to us by unsolicited testimonials received from the leading merchants who have handled our UNRIVALLED seeds for the last fourteen years. Our seeds are not sold on COMMISSION, but OUTRIGHT. We still maintain our high standard of quality both in seeds and lithograph packets, hence feel fully justified in claiming our packet seeds to be the BEST and LARGEST on the market for the price, viz: \$14 per 1,000; \$7.00 for 500; \$3.75 for 250 packets. No charge for display cases. Terms: Net cash June 1st, 1903, 4 per cent. discount for cash ten days after date of invoice, or 3 per cent. April 1st. You can readily see that the packets cost the dealer only 1 and 2-5 cents each and retail for 5c, thus paying out over 300 per cent. profit on each and every sale over and above what the goods cost. There is no possible chance for the merchant or dealer to lose anything, as we enter into an agreement with our customers to look after all perishable seed they may have on hand at the close of the season. This is done not only to protect our customers, but ourselves also, as we cannot afford to have seeds sold that will not give satisfaction to the trade. All

seeds that we destroy we replace at our expense, in any variety the merchant or customer may select. By this method we have gained a confidence with our customers which we greatly appreciate and enjoy, and by caring for and looking after our trade according to the conditions of the agreement as mentioned above, we have had the pleasure of receiving the testimonials unsolicited. Our packet seeds are put up in as fine shape as they can be, and we believe it is to the interest of any live business firm, who handles seed, to buy them **OUTRIGHT**, the same as they do the rest of their stock, and make the profit themselves instead of giving it to the commission firms. We should like to have you give our **UNRIVALLED** seed a trial. Samples of empty or filled packets, order blanks, etc., promptly mailed upon request.

LARGE PACKAGE SEEDS.

On the succeeding page we have arranged a list showing the contents of our large square package box, which contains an assortment of the most staple seeds which find a ready sale, as there is a demand for large packages of seed that can be retailed at a moderate price. By handling these goods the merchant is enabled to give his customers nearly the same quantity of seed for the money he could from loose bulk stock, and make nearly the same margin of profit on the sale, thus saving time and trouble of weighing out and doing up the seeds. The packages are made of heavy pasteboard and filled with the choicest stock grown, sealed with our own special design of lithographic label, showing cut of vegetable, and giving full description and cultural directions on each package. In making up this assortment we have endeavored to put up a case of seed that will sell, and our trade has advised us that it has met their views and proven entirely satisfactory. Case costs, F. O. B., Independence, Iowa, \$5.00, and contains 88 packages. Retail at \$10.40; profit when all sold, \$5.40. Try a case of them.

. . LARGE PACKAGE SEEDS . .

BULK ASSORTMENT—REGULAR.

BEET—4, 1½-Ounce Packages.	
1 Long Smooth Blood.....	
2 Early Blood Turnip.....	
1 Egyptian Blood Turnip.....	
All retail at 15 cents each.....	\$.60
ONION—4, 2½-Ounce Packages.	
3 Red Wethersfield.....	
1 Yellow Globe Danvers.....	
All retail at 25 cents each.....	\$ 1.00
TURNIP—4, 4-Ounce Packages.	
3 Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	
1 Im. American P. T. Rutabaga.....	
All retail at 15 cents each.....	\$.60
CORN—16, ½-Pint Packages.	
4 Cory.....	
4 Early Minnesota.....	
4 Crosby's Early.....	
4 Evergreen.....	
All retail at 10 cents each.....	\$ 1.60
BEANS—18, ½-Pint Packages.	
8 Black Wax.....	
6 Golden Wax.....	
4 Red Valentine.....	
All retail at 10 cents each.....	\$ 1.80
PEAS—30, ½-Pint Packages.	
6 American Wonder.....	
6 McLean's Little Gem.....	
3 Tom Thumb.....	
5 First and Best.....	
3 Stratagem.....	
3 Champion of England.....	
2 Marrowfat.....	
2 Bliss' Everbearing.....	
All retail at 10 cents each.....	\$ 3.00
PEAS—8, 1-Pint Packages.	
2 American Wonder.....	
2 McLean's Little Gem.....	
1 Bliss' Everbearing.....	
2 Marrowfat.....	
1 Champion of England.....	
All retail at 15 cents each.....	\$ 1.20
CORN—4, 1-Pint Packages.	
1 Cory.....	
1 Early Minnesota.....	
2 Evergreen.....	
All retail at 15 cents each.....	\$.60
The total assortment retails for.....	
	\$10.40
Costs, F. O. B., Independence, Iowa, case free....	
	5.00
Making a profit of.....	
	\$ 5.40

These packages are sold by the dozen or fractional part of a dozen to suit the requirements of the trade at following prices:

	Per Doz.		Per Doz.
1½-ounce Pks Beets...	\$.70	½-pint Pkg Beans.....	\$.70
2½-ounce Pkg Onion..	2.00	½-pint Pkg Peas.....	.70
4-ounce Pkg Turnip..	.80	1-pint Pkg Peas.....	1.00
½-pint Pkg Corn.....	.35	1-pint Pkg Corn.....	.50

PLEASE DO NOT order anything not mentioned in the above assortment, for we do not have labels for other varieties. Send for our special assortment order blank.

Rush Park Seed Co.

Spring of 1903 **Price List** Crop of 1902

ALL SEED SOLD subject to the following *Non-Warranty*, customary with seedsmen: We, Rush Park Seed Company, guarantee to test our seeds before sending them out, and to use our best endeavors to have all seed sold by us to be exactly as represented, but it is understood and accepted that we do not in any way warrant the same, and it is mutually agreed that we shall not be held responsible for any failure thereof in any respect.

The items set in bold face type are most popular.

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush. See pp. 7, 8, 9. Per Bu.	
Imp. Rust Proof Wax (very short crop).....	\$6.50
Improved Golden Wax (short crop).....	6.50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax (short crop).....	7.00
Challenge Black Wax (crop failed).....	
Black or German Wax (crop failed).....	
New Davis Kidney Wax.....	6.50
White Wax.....	6.25
Valentine Wax, Golden Pod.....	5.00
Improved Early Red Valentine	4.00
Early Mohawk.....	4.00
Early Yellow Six Weeks	3.75
Early China Red Eye.....	4.00
Refugee or Thousand to One.....	4.00
Dwarf White Kidney, Field	3.50
California Prolific Tree, Field.....	3.50
Dwarf Horticultural	4.00
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	6.25
Henderson's Dwarf Lima.....	6.50
Currie's Rust Proof, Dwarf.....	6.00
Burpee's Stringless, Green Pod.....	4.25
BEANS—Pole or Running. See p. 9.	
Large White Lima, Pole	5.50
White Dutch Case Knife	5.25
Horticultural or Cranberry	5.00
Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.....	6.00
Red Speckled Cut Short or Corn Hill.....	4.50
CORN—Sweet or Sugar. See pp. 13 and 14.	
Mammoth White Cory.....	3.50
Early White Cory.....	3.50
Extra Early Cory	3.25
Early Minnesota, choice	3.25
Crosby's Early	3.25
Perry's Hybrid.....	3.25
Moore's Concord.....	3.25
Black Mexican.....	3.00
Country Gentleman, select	4.00
Egyptian Sweet, late.....	3.50
Stowell's Evergreen, select	3.50
Mammoth Late Sweet.....	3.50
Triumph (crop failed).....	
Shaker's Early (crop failed).....	
Pee & Kay.....	3.25
Hickox Improved.....	3.50
Adams' Early.....	2.50
CORN—Field. Net Cash.	
Longfellow Flint.....	1.50
King Phillip.....	1.50

PEAS—First Early Sorts. See pp. 10, 11, 12. Per Bu

Rush Park Seed Co.'s Extra Early.....	\$4.75
Alaska or Earliest of All.....	4.25
First and Best.....	4.50
Rural New Yorker (crop failed).....	
Extra Early Kent.....	4.75
Philadelphia Extra Early.....	4.75

PEAS—Extra Early Dwarf.

*American Wonder (short crop).....	6.75
*McLean's Little Gem, (short crop).....	6.25
*Premium Gem (short crop).....	6.50
Improved Tom Thumb.....	4.75
Blue Peter.....	4.00
*Nott's Excelsior, (see p. 6).....	6.75

PEAS—Second Early.

*McLean's Advancer.....	4.25
*Bliss Everbearing.....	4.00
*Bliss' Abundance.....	4.00
*Carter's Telephone.....	5.00
Pride of the Market.....	4.00

PEAS—Later Varieties.

*Carter's Stratagem.....	5.00
*Champion of England.....	3.50
*Yorkshire Hero.....	3.75
Large White Marrowfat.....	2.50
Black Eye Marrowfat.....	2.50
*Melting Sugar, (edible pods).....	7.00
*Tall Gray Sugar, (edible pods).....	7.00
Field Peas, White, net cash.....	1.75
Field Peas, Canada Green, net cash.....	1.85

ASPARAGUS—See page 15.

Per Lb.

Conover's Colossal.....	\$.25
Mammoth Columbian.....	.35

BEETS—See pp. 15, 16 and 17.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip.....	.30
Dewing's Blood Turnip.....	.30
Early Blood Turnip.....	.30
Eclipse Blood Turnip.....	.30
Egyptian Blood Turnip.....	.30
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip.....	.30
Long Smooth Blood.....	.25
Swiss Chard or Sea Kale Beet.....	.30
Lentz' Early Turnip.....	.35
Detroit Dark Red.....	.35

BEETS—Mangel Wurzel.

Long Red.....	.15
Mammoth Long Red.....	.15
Golden Tankard.....	.15
Vilmorin's Imperial Sugar.....	.15
Klein Wanzleben, Sugar.....	.15
White French, Sugar.....	.15
Lane's Imperial Sugar.....	.15

BROCOLI—See p. 20.

White Cape.....	3.00
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*Indicating wrinkled varieties.

CABBAGE — <i>See pp. 17, 18, 19.</i>	Per Lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield , Am. Grown	\$1.40
Early Winnigstadt , Am. Grown.....	1.00
Early York	1.00
Early Flat Dutch, Am Grown.....	1.10
Henderson's Early Summer , Am. Grown...	1.25
Sure Head , Am. Grown.....	1.25
All Seasons, American Grown.....	1.25
Fottler's Improved Brunswick, Am. Grown	1.25
Fielderkraut.....	1.00
Red Dutch or Rock Red.....	1.25
Marblehead Mammoth, Am. Grown.....	1.00
Im. Prem. Late Flat Dutch , Am Grown...	1.00
Large Late Drumhead , Am. Grown	1.00
Hollander.....	1.75

CARROT—*See pp. 19 and 20.*

French Forcing or Earliest Shorthorn.....	.30
Early Scarlet Horn.....Clean Seed	35
Danver's Half Long.....	.45
Ox Heart or Guerande.....	.40
Improved Long Orange.....	.40
Large White Belgian.....	.20
Yellow Belgian.....	.20

CAULIFLOWER—*See p. 20.*

	Per Oz.	Per Lb.
Henderson's Early Snowball.....	\$1.75	\$24.00
Extra Early Paris.....	.60	6.00

CELERY—*See pp. 21 and 22.*

Golden Self Blanching (imported).....	\$3.00
Golden Hearted Dwarf .....	.75
Boston Market.....	.75
White Plume , Improved	1.25
Giant White Solid.....	.75
Half Dwarf, Improved.....	.75
Celeriac or Turnip Rooted.....	1.00

CRESS—*See p. 22.*

Curled or Pepper Grass.....	.20
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CUCUMBER—*See pp. 22 and 23.*

Early Russian (very short crop).....	1.60
Early Green Cluster (very short crop).....	2.00
Ey. Frame or Short Green (very short crop)	2.00
Im. Early White Spine (very short crop)...	2.00
Boston Pickling	2.00
Chicago Pickling (crop failed).....	
Jersey Pickling (crop failed).....	
Nichols' Medium Green (crop failed).....	
Improved Long Green (short crop).....	2.25
Long Green Turkey (short crop).....	2.25
Green Prolific (short crop).....	2.00

EGG PLANT.. *See p. 25.*

	Per Oz.	Per Lb.
New York Improved.....	\$.20	\$2.00
Early Long Purple.....	.20	1.25

ENDIVE—*See p. 24.*

White Curled.....	.80
Green Curled.....	.80

KALE—*See p. 24.*

Dwarf German Curled.....	.60
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KOHL RABI—*See p. 25.*

Early White Vienna.....	1.50
Early Purple Vienna.....	1.60

	Per Lb.
LEEK —See p. 26.	
Large London Flag.....	\$.65
HERBS - See p. 25.	
Sweet Marjoram.....	.75
Thyme (<i>Thymus Vulgaris</i>).....	1 00
Summer Savory.....	50
Sage.....	1.50
LETTUCE —See pp. 26 and 27.	
Simpson's Early Curled.....	45
Black Seeded Simpson.....	.45
Improved Hanson.....	.45
Prize Head.....	.45
White Summer Cabbage.....	.45
Early Curled Silesia.....	.45
Green Fringed.....	.45
Early Tennis Ball, White Seeded.....	.45
Early Tennis Ball, Black Seeded.....	.45
White Cos.....	.45
Boston Curled.....	.50
Grand Rapids, Early Forcing.....	.45
MELON —Musk. See pp. 27, 28 and 29.	
Acme or Baltimore Market.....	.70
Osage.....	.60
Green Nutmeg.....	.60
Improved Nutmeg.....	.60
Early Hackensack.....	.85
Montreal Market.....	1.00
Skillman's Netted.....	.50
Bay View.....	.70
Cas-aba or Green Persian.....	.50
White Japan.....	.50
Long Yellow Canteloupe.....	.60
Emerald Gem.....	1 40
Netted Pineapple.....	.75
Banana.....	1.00
Orange Christiana.....	.75
Surprise.....	.75
Miller's Cream.....	.75
Netted Gem or Rocky Ford.....	.70
Shumway's Giant.....	1.00
MELON —Water. See pp. 29, 30 and 31.	
Florida Favorite.....	.40
Green and Gold.....	.40
Kentucky Wonder.....	.50
Sweet Heart, Ferry's.....	.35
Seminole.....	.50
Georgia Rattlesnake or Gypsy.....	.35
Pride of Georgia.....	.35
Phinney's Early.....	.30
Peerless or Ice Cream.....	.35
Jordan's Gray Monarch.....	.35
Hoosier King.....	.40
Triumph.....	.40
Keckley's Sweet.....	.50
Kolb's Gem.....	.25
Cuban Queen.....	.30
Cole's Early.....	.40
Jones' Jumbo.....	.40
Mammoth Ironclad.....	.40
Dixie.....	.30
Mountain Sweet.....	.30
Duke Jones.....	.35
Dark Icing.....	.35
Light Icing.....	.35
Citron for Preserv'g, Red or Green Seeded.....	.30

MUSTARD —See p. 34.	Per Lb.
White English.....	\$.20
Brown .....	.18
OKRA See p. 34.	
Improved Dwarf White.....	.18
ONION —See pp. 32, 33 and 34.	
Extra Early Red.....	.85
Large Red Wethersfield .....	.85
Yellow Dutch.....	.75
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.80
Yellow Danvers Flat.....	.70
Southport Red Globe	1.20
Southport White Globe	1.50
White Portugal or Silver Skin	1.50
Mammoth Silver Skin.....	1.40
Spanish King or Prize Taker	1.00
Australian Brown.....	.90
PARSLEY —See pp. 34 and 35.	
Champion Moss Curled.....	.30
Large Rooted or Hamburg.....	.30
PARSNIP —See p. 35.	
Hollow Crown or Guernsey .....	.25
Long Smooth White.....	.20
PUMPKIN —See pp. 35 and 36.	
Connecticut Field.....	.25
Sweet or Pie .....	.60
Tennessee Sweet Potato (crop failed).....	
Large Cheese or Kentucky Field.....	.25
Cushaw or Crookneck.....	.60
Mammoth Tours (short crop).....	1.25
PEPPER —See pp. 36 and 37.	
Large Bell or Bull Nose	1.40
Long Red Cayenne	1.25
Ruby King.....	1.40
Golden Dawn.....	1.40
RADISH —See pp. 37, 38 and 39.	
Early Scarlet, Turnip Rooted.....	.30
Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip.....	.30
French Breakfast.....	.30
Rosy Gem.....	.35
Early Deep Scarlet Olive Shaped.....	.30
Early White Olive Shaped.....	.30
Philadelphia White Box. Early Forcing.....	.40
Early White Turnip.....	.35
Long White Strasburg.....	.30
Wood's Early Frame.....	.25
Beckhardt's Improved Chartier .....	.30
White Naples or Hospital.....	.30
Yellow Summer Turnip.....	.30
Early Long Scarlet, Short Top.....	.25
White Vienna or Lady Finger.....	.30
California Mammoth White, Winter.....	.35
Long Black Spanish Winter .....	.30
China Rose. Winter.....	.30
Non Plus Ultra, Early Forcing.....	.35
RAPE.	
Dwarf Essex, True.....	.06
RHUBARB.	
Victoria.....	.80

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster.	<i>See p. 41.</i>	Per Lb.
Long White French.....		\$.60
Sandwich Island, Mammoth.....		.80
SPINACH.	<i>See p. 39.</i>	
Long Standing.....		.15
Round Leaf.....		.15
Prickly Seeded.....		.15
Broad Leaf.....		.15
Bloomsdale Savoy.....		.12
SQUASH—Winter.	<i>See pp. 39 and 40.</i>	
True Hubbard.....		.85
Boston Marrow.....		.60
Marblehead.....		.60
Winter Crookneck.....		.65
Mammoth Chili (crop failed).....		
Chicago Warty Hubbard.....		1.00
SQUASH—Summer.		
Early White Bush Scalloped.....		.50
Early Sumner Crookneck.....		.50
TOMATO— <i>See pp. 41, 42 and 43.</i>		
Livingston's Perfection		1.50
Red Trophy		1.60
Mikado or Turner's Hybrid.....		2 25
Acme		1.50
Optimus		1.50
Livingston's Favorite		1.50
Dwarf Champion or Tree		2.50
Livingston's Beauty		1.50
New Stone.....		1.50
Ponderosa; true stock.....		2.75
Paragon.....		1.50
Ground Cherry or Husk Tomato.....		2 00
TURNIP— <i>See pp. 43 and 44.</i>		
Early White Milan, for forcing.....		.50
Purple Top Straf Leaf, American Stock.....		.30
Purple Top White Globe.....		.30
What Flat Dutch or White Top Strap Leaf.....		.30
Early White Egg.....		.40
Yellow Stone.....		.30
Golden Ball or Orange Jelly.....		.30
RUTABAGA— <i>See p. 44.</i>		
Improved American Purple Top.....		.25
Skirving's Purple Top.....		.25
Carter's Imperial Swede.....		.25
White Sweet German.....		.25
SUNFLOWER— <i>See p. 45.</i>		
Mammoth Russian.....		.05
SUGAR CANE— <i>See p. 45.</i>		
Early Orange.....		.04
Early Amber, select.....		.04
BROOM CORN— <i>See p. 45.</i>		
Improved Missouri Evergreen.....		.04
NASTURTIUM— <i>See p. 45.</i>		
Tall mixed.....		.50
Dwarf Mixed.....		.60
LAWN GRASS— <i>See p. 46.</i>		Per Bu.
Rush Park Mixture, Fancy, 24lbs to bu.....		3.50
Fine Mixed, 15 lbs. to bushel.....		2.25

PAPER SEED BAGS.

THERE seems to be a growing demand for these bags, and for the convenience of our customers and the trade in general, we have had manufactured for us a large quantity of one and two-ounce sizes made of very fine manila paper, with gummed end flaps, making a very handy bag for merchants to use in putting up small sales of seeds, such as Onion, Cabbage, Cucumber, Lettuce, etc. We can furnish them either printed with firm's advertisement on or supply them plain at the following very low prices. **TERMS NET CASH.**

2-ounce Bags in 1,000 lots, plain at.....	\$1.50
2-ounce Bags in 500 lots, plain at.....	.90
2-ounce Bags in 1,000 lots, printed with ad.....	2.00
2-ounce Bags in 500 lots, printed with ad.....	1.25
1-ounce Bags in 1,000 lots, plain at.....	1.40
1-ounce Bags in 500 lots, plain at.....	.80
1-ounce Bags in 1,000 lots, printed with ad.....	1.90
1-ounce Bags in 500 lots, printed with ad.....	1.15

If you desire your name and business on them, please send us the matter you want printed, with your order, and we will endeavor to give you an attractive ad. Samples furnished upon application.

GRASS AND CLOVER.

Orchard Grass.....	Bushel 14 pounds
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	Bushel 14 pounds
Red Top.....	Bushel 14 pounds
Timothy.....	Bushel 45 pounds
Millet.....	Bushel 50 pounds
Hungarian.....	Bushel 48 pounds
Clover, Red Medium.....	Bushel 60 pounds
Clover, Red Mammoth.....	Bushel 60 pounds
Clover, White Dutch.....	Bushel 60 pounds
Clover, Alsike.....	Bushel 60 pounds
Clover, Alfalfa.....	Bushel 60 pounds
Clover, Crimson.....	Bushel 60 pounds
Buckwheat, Japanese.....	Bushel 50 pounds
Meadow-Fescue, per pound.....	18 cents
Rhode Island Bent, per pound.....	25 cents

All the Above Seeds are Sold NET CASH Subject to Sight Draft.

Write for Prices and Samples on Items not Quoted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are in the market at all times for CLOVER, TIMOTHY, COMMON and GERMAN MILLET, HUNGARIAN and other GRASS and FIELD SEEDS. In offering us the above seeds you will please mail us large samples, stating kinds and quantity you have to offer with your address plainly written on each sample; immediately upon receipt of samples we will make you our best offer.

OUR Vegetable seeds are grown from our own seed stocks and by special and responsible growers. We do not under any circumstances buy vegetable seeds on the open market.

