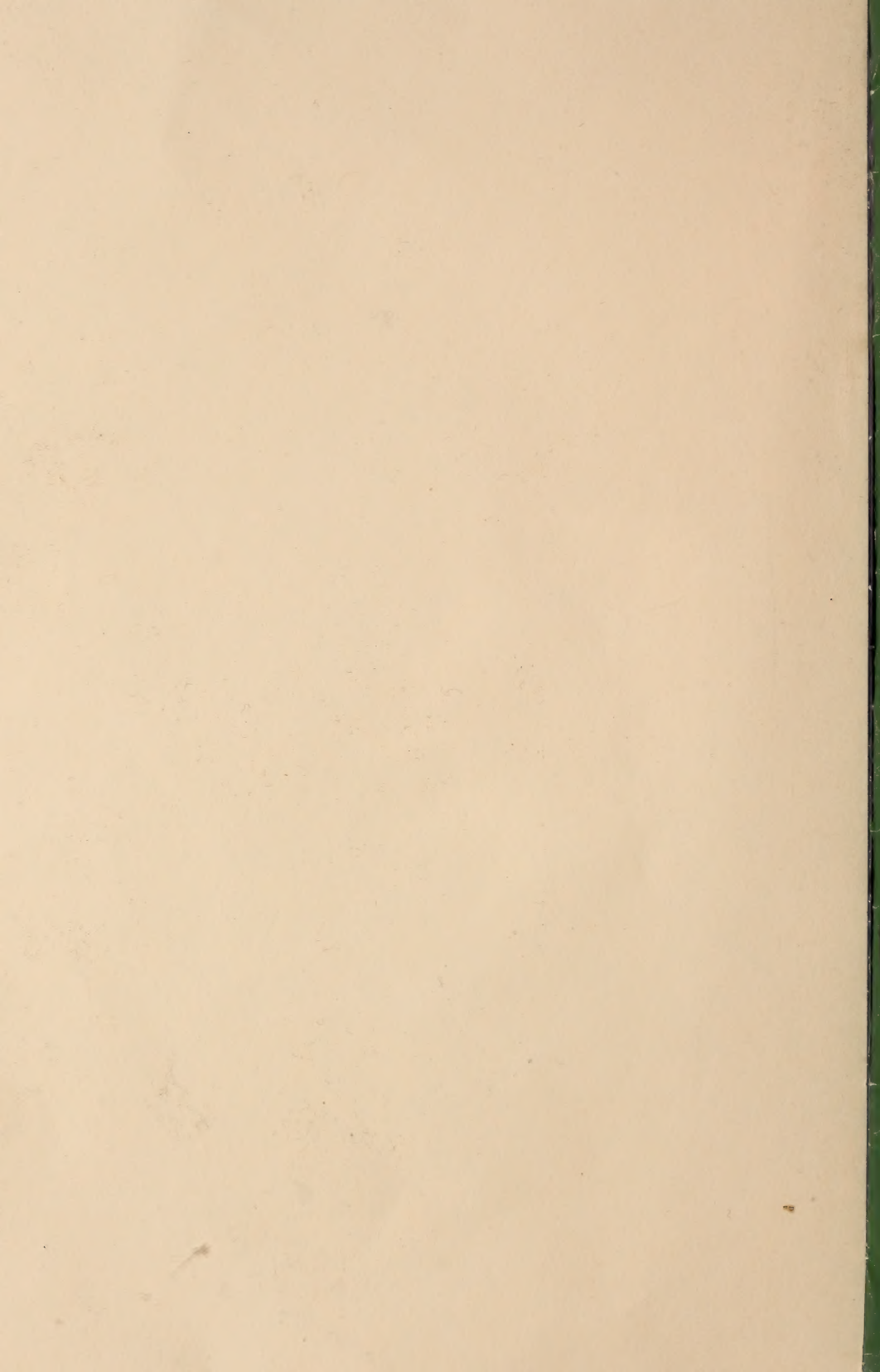


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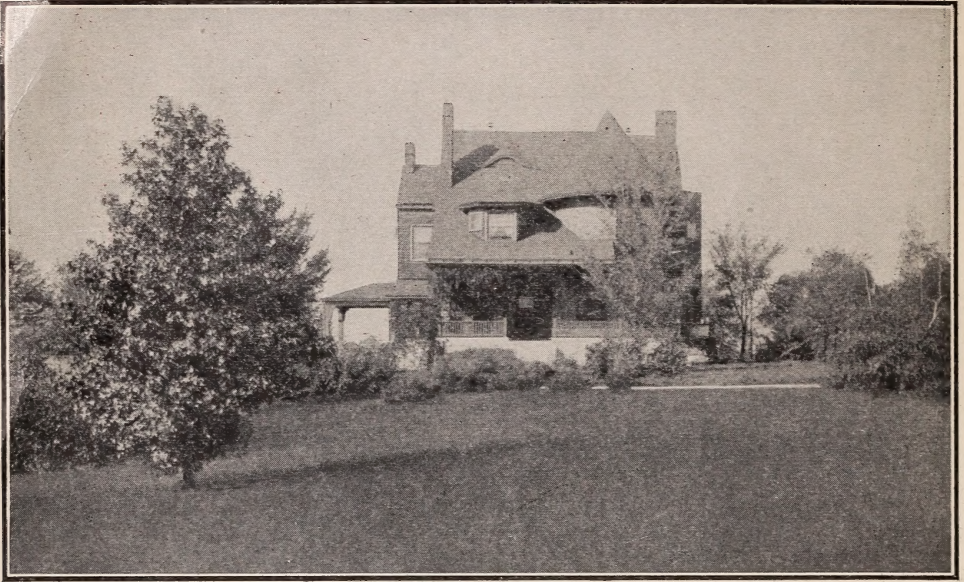


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# HOW TO MAKE A GOOD GREEN LAWN



**T**HE first step is to see that all hollows are filled and rough places smoothed down. The next is to prepare the ground deeply and thoroughly, by spading it and adding liberal quantities of manure. It will be all the better if this spading is done in the fall and the soil allowed to remain "turned up" during the winter months. Prepare and level it just as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, after which the surface should be gone over, first with a hoe, breaking up all lumps, and then with a garden rake, remembering that the more finely and completely the soil is pulverized, the better the lawn will be and the quicker its establishment. Before sowing apply a good sprinkling of **PLANT'S LAWN ENRICHER**.

Unquestionably, the best grass seed for this section of the country is **PLANT'S GREENLAWN** mixture, a blend of such fine grasses and white clover as an experience of nearly sixty years has demonstrated are best adapted to our soil and climatic conditions. The seed should be sown on a still day, when the soil is moist and the weather comparatively cool, either as soon as the ground can be properly prepared in the spring, or at any time between October 15th and December 1st in the fall. The proper quantity to use is one pound for every 300 square feet of surface. A yard 30x90 feet, for instance, contains 2700 square-feet and requires nine pounds of seed. If the soil is fine and loose the seed should be raked in and if the weather is dry it is well to roll the surface.

The **GREENLAWN** mixture will show a fine growth in a few weeks. The grass should be cut as soon as tall enough, and then mown regularly every week or ten days as long as the weather is cool and moist. When it becomes hot and dry the mower should not be used so frequently and the cutting bar should be raised as high as possible. This will prevent burning. Don't be afraid of giving too much water. Sprinkle, or rather soak, after sunset or when it is cloudy, remembering that a light sprinkling does more harm than good. It is preferable during the season of vigorous growth, when the mower is used weekly, to leave the clippings on the lawn, where they not only act as a mulch, but decay and are driven into the soil by the rains, restoring a portion of its fertility. Only in cases of neglect, when the grass has become so high that the clippings are unsightly, is it necessary to remove them.

Lawns should be fertilized annually, either in the fall or spring, and all thin or bare places should be reseeded with the **GREENLAWN** mixture. The best fertilizer for our soil and climate is **PLANT'S LAWN ENRICHER**, prepared from our own formula. It is clean, odorless and agreeable to handle, and contains ingredients which produce a strong rapid growth of grass.

	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	½ Bu. (7 lbs.)	Bu. (14 lbs.)
"GREENLAWN" SEED (in pound cartons only).....	25c	45c	65c	....	....
"EVERGREEN" (in bulk).....	20c	35c	50c	\$1.00	\$2.00
"GOLD MEDAL" LAWN (in bulk)	15c	25c	35c	.70	1.40
Sufficient for.....	300 sq. ft.	600 sq. ft.	900 sq. ft.	3000 sq. ft.	¼ acre.
	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs	100 lbs.
LAWN ENRICHER.....	25c	50c	75c	\$1.25	\$2.50
Sufficient for.....	500 sq. ft.	1000 sq. ft.	2500 sq. ft.	5000 sq. ft.	10000 sq. ft.



ALFRED PLANT,  
President

FREDERICK S. PLANT,  
Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

F. E. RAWLINGS,  
Secretary

# Plant Seed Company

ESTABLISHED 1845

GRASS }  
CLOVER }  
GRAIN }  
GARDEN }  
FLOWER }  
FARM }  
POP CORN }  
SEEDS

## Growers and Jobbers

814 and 816 North Fourth Street  
817 and 819 North Third Street

Our Garden  
Seeds are pro-  
duced in  
localities best  
adapted to  
their fullest  
development

DEAR SIR:

ST. LOUIS, SEASON, 1905

**59 Years' Experience** We issue this catalogue in the interest of your local merchant, and to create a larger demand for Plant Seed Company's Seeds. We have been catering to the needs of the public for fifty-nine years, and continued patronage is assurance that our seeds are to be relied upon.

**Expert Advice** There is a disposition on the part of many to always buy where the price is lowest, and if the final result of your crop is of no consideration, this is all right, but lowering the price of seeds is always done at the expense of quality. Quality in vegetable and flower seeds is maintained only by constantly exercising the greatest vigilance. No larger knowledge of our business is needed to produce a crop of seed than that possessed by the average farmer or gardener, but to maintain the purity of each variety is where the training of the skilled grower and expert seedsman comes into play, and which adds expense in ways which cannot always be readily seen, and covers years of patient effort.

**Our Sign Stands for Quality** It is this knowledge which we claim to possess, and whenever you see **Our Sign** it will always be the assurance of high quality; and if other conditions of soil and season are favorable, harvests should result that would bring you the top market prices for your crops.

**How to Secure Our Seeds** Insist on your home dealer handling **Plant's Reliable Seeds**, and if he does not carry them, and you know of no merchant in your vicinity who does, send us before April the names and addresses of all near-by merchants who handle seeds and we will mail you, free of charge, our World's Fair Collection of Flower Seed Packets, valued at twenty-five cents.

Yours respectfully,

PLANT SEED COMPANY.



Plant Seed Co.'s Choice Selected Strains of  
**VEGETABLE SEEDS**

**BEANS—The Best Garden Varieties.**

All garden beans are tender and should not be planted until danger from late frosts has passed. Any ordinary, good warm garden loam will grow the dwarf kinds well. The wax-pod varieties should have a richer soil than the green-pod. The best method of culture is to plant in rows two feet apart, sowing the beans two inches apart and two inches deep in the rows. When the second pair of leaves appear, thin out to a single plant every four to six inches or to clumps of three or four, a foot apart. Keep them well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but only when dry. Working them when wet with rain or dew, makes them more liable to rust and injures the crop. For succession, sow at intervals of about two weeks until late in August.

Pole beans require a warmer and richer soil than the dwarf varieties. Set the poles four feet apart each way and plant four to six beans about one inch deep around each pole. Thin out to three plants to a pole if the soil is rich. Pole Limas should not be put into the ground until the soil is dry and warm, or they are apt to rot. Plant them with the eye down.

**DWARF OR BUSH BEANS—Green Podded Sorts**



**Stringless Green Pod**—We find that each season's experience adds to the great popularity of this sterling variety. Possessing the merits of remarkable hardiness, extreme earliness and wonderful productiveness, it is also of pleasing appearance and superior quality. The pods are of a rich green color, deeply saddle-backed, or creased along the back, and about five inches in length. They are longer and straighter than Valentine and are ready for use about a week earlier. They are tender, brittle, and of the finest flavor and are always entirely stringless, even when fully matured. In fact the originator of this bean makes the strong claim that it is the only really stringless Green Pod bean in cultivation. The bush bears continuously and is a heavy cropper, being without a rival in this respect. We have received hundreds of letters and testimonials, praising the Stringless Green Pod and do not hesitate to give it our heartiest endorsement. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 30 cents.

**Extra Early Red Valentine**—This variety was for many years the standard green-pod snap bean and the improved strain we now offer is surpassed in earliness and quality only by the Stringless Green Pod. The pods are fleshy, round and saddle-backed, and while not stringless are very profuse. It is a sure-cropper under all conditions. The bushes grow uniformly to a height of about fifteen inches and when gathered young, the pods are tender and of the finest flavor. They are ready to pick about five weeks after germination. Valentine is a superior and popular market variety and always a good seller at good prices. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

**Extra Early Longfellow (New)**—We offer this new but very meritorious variety, in full confidence that it will be found to be an ideal snap bean, a prolific producer of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, averaging over six inches in length, tender and brittle and having no strings except when quite old. The flavor is delicious and the delicate green color of the pods is retained after cooking, adding to its attractiveness when served. The plants are robust, and of compact habit and the pods mature very quickly. In fact it is one of the earliest of the extra early sorts. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.



**NEW EXTRA EARLY LONGFELLOW.**



## Giant Stringless Green Pod.

This is an exceptionally good variety, possessing all the merits of its namesake, the Stringless Green Pod, with much larger pods. It is undoubtedly one of the earliest kinds, and is especially desirable planted with the original Stringless for a succession. The plants are stocky and strong growers: pods slightly curved, rounded, saddle-backed, and meaty. They are brittle and stringless at all stages, and in quality and flavor are surpassed by none. Our customers who have tried the Giant Stringless, are unanimous in praising it.

Pint, 15 Cents. Quart, 30 cents.



GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.

### OTHER STANDARD GREEN POD VARIETIES.

	Pint.	Quart.
EARLY MOHAWK—Long, flat, straight pods. Hardy and productive.....	15c	25c
EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE—Ten days earlier than the original, and equally good..	15c	25c
LONG YELLOW, SIX WEEKS—Early and popular. Excellent quality.....	15c	25c
ROUND YELLOW, SIX WEEKS—Pods rounder, thicker; more fleshy than Long Yellow	15c	25c



IMPROVED RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX.

## Currie's Rust-Proof Wax

Much attention has been given to the improvement of the original Golden Wax, resulting in many new varieties. This we have found to be one of the very best. It is absolutely rust-proof; the pods grow long and flat; are very tender and of the finest quality. It is early, productive, practically stringless and should be generously planted, both by market and amateur gardeners. It ripens about the same time as the Kidney Wax. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 30 cents.

## Davis White Wax

Immensely productive, bearing large handsome straight pods six inches in length. The pods are, however, tough and with decided strings. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 30 cents.

## Beans are Scarcer this Season than Ever Before

This is particularly true of the wax-podded varieties. The excessive rains in the fall spoiled such a large proportion of the seed as to entail unusual losses in hand-picking.

## Jones' New Stringless White Wax

This new variety, which has only been grown to a limited extent heretofore, because of its high price, is now salable at moderate cost and we are certain will be found to be one of the most desirable wax beans introduced for many years. It is a yellow podded bush bean, with white seed. The pods are plump and round and average six inches in length under favorable conditions. They are thick and fleshy, perfectly stringless, and the beans, either green or dry, are of prime table quality.

Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

## DWARF WAX BEANS

### New Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax—

This is a great improvement on the old Golden Wax and is the standard variety for general use with market gardeners, as well as for growing in the home garden. It has far more vitality than the parent sort and hence is much less liable to rust or spot. The pods are straight and succulent, broad, flat and of a clear yellow color. They are borne in great profusion. The quality is unusually fine and the pods are tender and brittle. The illustration, engraved from a photograph, gives a good idea of the habit of growth, shape of pods, and abundance of crop. We commend it to our customers as a superior wax bush bean in every respect. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 30 cents.





**Prolific German Black Wax**—This is a much improved strain of the old Black Wax. Its habit of growth is stronger, it has longer, straighter and more rounded pods, and it is far more productive. The pods are three to four inches in length, of a handsome yellow color, fleshy and stringless. Quality the very best. Market gardeners consider it an exceptionally valuable sort, and it is equally useful for the home garden. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 30 cents.

**Pencil Pod Black Wax**—A selected and highly developed strain of the Prolific German Black Wax, described above. It is hardier and even more productive than its parent. The pods are extremely tender and brittle and much handsomer than the original. While not as early as the latter it is ready for use as soon as the standard wax beans and remains much longer in good picking condition. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 30 cents.



PROLIFIC GERMAN BLACK WAX.

**WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX**—Extra early, hardy and productive..... Pt., 20c; Qt., 30c  
**SCARLET FLAGEOLET WAX**—A favorite with many gardeners and truckers.... Pt., 20c; Qt., 30c  
**GOLDEN-EYED WAX**—Very early, but rather stringy. Pods long and broad.... Pt., 20c; Qt., 30c

## DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

**Burpee's Bush Lima**—A true bush form of the large Lima, growing eighteen to twenty inches high, of vigorous branching habit. It is a marvelous yielder, the handsome pods containing three or four mammoth beans each, which are tender and of fine flavor. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

**Henderson's Bush Lima**—A compact, bush form of the Sieva or "Butter Bean," of the South. It is especially suited to sandy soil and warm locations. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.



### LAZY WIFE.



## Pole or Running Beans

**Lazy Wife**—It has become immensely popular everywhere, and is really without a rival for all-around merit. It is a lusty climber and the vines are fairly loaded with dark green pods ranging from four and one-half to six inches in length. The pods are broad, thick, tender, very fleshy and absolutely stringless, retaining all these qualities until nearly ripe. They are therefore unsurpassed for snap shorts, especially as the flavor is peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans, which are excellent for winter use. A splendid sort for the home garden. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

**Kentucky Wonder**—(Old Homestead)—This widely popular variety is an improved large-podded strain of the Southern Prolific and is enormously productive. The poles are literally covered from top to bottom with the silvery green pods. The pods, frequently over six inches in length, are so meaty that they are greater in width than in thickness, being deeply creased or saddle-backed. They are stringless when young and of finest quality. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

**White Creaseback**—This is the very best early green-podded pole bean for snap shorts. The pods grow in clusters, are perfectly round and deeply creased or saddle-backed. They are entirely stringless, very meaty and of the choicest flavor. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

**MISSOURI WHITE CORNFIELD**—A snap bean....Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c  
**DUTCH CASEKNIFE**—A fine winter bean..... Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c  
**POLE HORTICULTURAL**—A snap, or shell bean. Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c  
**RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT**—Excellent quality. Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c  
**BLACK WAX POLE**—A superior sort for snaps...Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c  
**GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX**—A profuse bearer.... Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c

## POLE LIMA BEANS

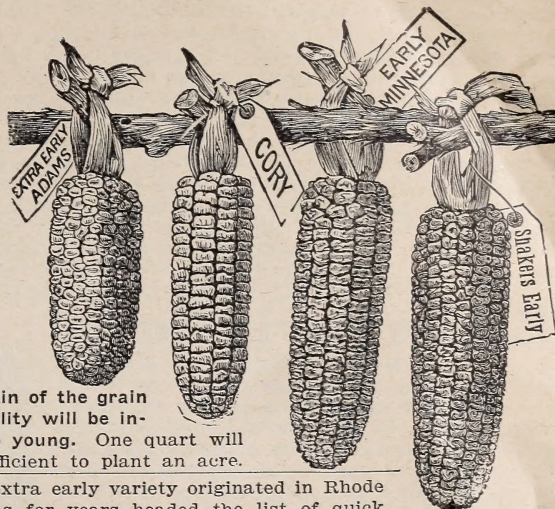
**Large White**—The most extensively grown variety for both market and home use. Of fine quality and very productive. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

**SMALL WHITE, OR SIEVA**—"Butter Bean"..... Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c  
**KING OF THE GARDEN**—Very productive..... Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c



# PLANT SEED CO.'S CHOICE STRAINS OF SWEET CORN

Varieties of sweet or sugar corn are liable to rot in cold or wet ground and should not be planted until the trees are well out in leaf and the soil has become warm. For succession, continue planting every two weeks until late in July, and fresh green corn may be had until frost. Plant the seed in rich, well manured ground, in hills, three feet apart each way, covering about half an inch and thinning out to three plants to a hill. Extra Early kinds may be planted in rows two and one-half feet apart, having the plants, when thinned, stand eighteen inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently, and shallow, keeping the soil loose and fine until tassel appears. Break off the side shoots. To have the finest sweet corn, pick it just when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture. The quality will be inferior if either a few days too old or too young. One quart will plant 200 hills; eight to ten quarts is sufficient to plant an acre.



**Early White Cory**—This popular extra early variety originated in Rhode Island and has for years headed the list of quick maturing sorts. It is fit for use in two months after planting. Is very dwarf and may be closely planted. Produces two ears to the stalk. Is often grown in autumn as a second crop. Ears about six inches in length, with eight rows of broad grains, very sweet and well flavored. A ready seller and always commands good prices. **Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.**

**Early Mammoth**—A very fine, large-eared second early. It is one of the earliest varieties to produce large ears that are really good. For this reason it has proved a very profitable sort to grow for market. The stalks are four feet in height; ears, seven to ten inches long and well filled out to the tip with ten to sixteen rows of fine, white, broad grains. It is extremely sweet and palatable and certain to please everybody. **Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.**

**Shaker Early**—Is ready for market about the same time as Early Minnesota, but has much larger ears, which come two to the stalk and are well filled with fourteen rows of broad, flat grains, of excellent flavor and sweetness. Is a great favorite with market gardeners on account of its size and appearance. **Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.**

**Minnesota Early**—One of the best and most popular of the older varieties with both market and private gardeners. The stalks are short and bear two long ears each, having eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels, which shrink but little in drying. **Pint, 10 cents. Quart, 20 cents.**

**Adam's Early**—While this is not a true sweet corn, it produces such tender, white and well flavored grains and is so attractive in appearance that it is eagerly bought for table use. It is therefore in good demand by market gardeners. On account of its hardness it can be planted much earlier than the sweet sorts and is ready for use about two weeks later than Cory. The stout stalks grow six or seven feet in height, and bear one or two medium sized ears each, which are filled with grains of excellent quality if pulled at the proper stage. **Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.**

**St. Louis Market**—A mammoth-eared second-early that is good flavored. Its large size and attractive appearance make it sell on sight and its delicious quality, after being prepared for the table, creates a steady demand for it all season. As early as Shaker Early and twice as large. The cob is small, and carries an average of sixteen rows. The grains are large and deep and very sweet. It has a peculiar habit of growth that enables it to endure hot weather better than many other varieties. This corn will be found to meet the demand that exists everywhere for really choice, sweet ears and will command a quick and ready sale in any market. **Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.**



EARLY MAMMOTH.

## OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF SWEET OR SUGAR CORN.

	Pint.	Quart.
MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—Large-eared and extra early. A fine table variety.....	15c	25c
ADAM'S EXTRA EARLY—Similar to Adam's Early but matures more rapidly.....	15c	25c
BURLINGTON HYBRID—Another improved Adam's Early and more prolific.....	15c	25c
KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT—Large-eared and early. A fine table sort.....	15c	25c
PERRY'S HYBRID—Later than Minnesota. Red cob, large ears. A very good sort..	15c	25c
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The sweetest of all and best for main crop.....	20c	30c
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The favorite late variety. Grains tender and sugary....	20c	30c

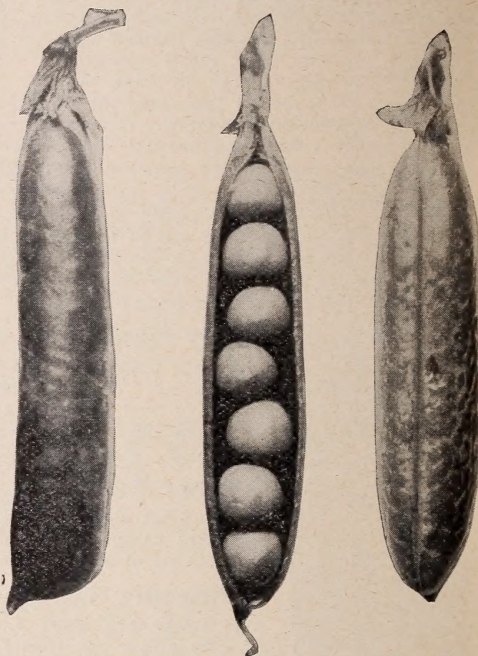


# PLANT SEED CO.'S NORTHERN GROWN SEED PEAS

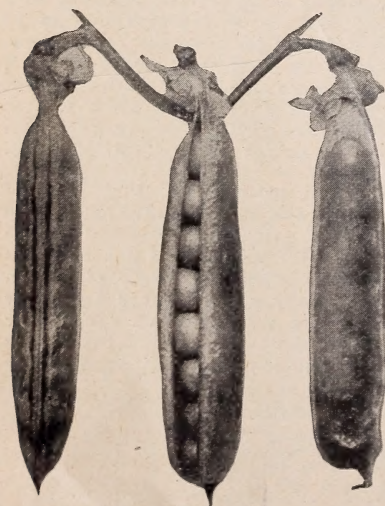
The height, maturity and productiveness of garden peas vary according to soil and climate, but they may be grown very satisfactorily anywhere. The extra early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked—in this latitude they can frequently be planted in February. Continue sowing, for a succession every two weeks until June; then stop until the last of August, when a good crop can be secured by planting the extra early and early sorts for fall use. In the home garden, sow in double rows six to eight inches apart and two to four inches deep, with the double rows two to three feet apart. Varieties growing two feet high or more should be supported with brush. The early kinds do best in a light, warm soil. Later varieties require a rich loam, inclining to clay and should be planted deeper than the others. It is advisable to prepare the ground in the fall, as fresh or coarse manure will cause a heavy growth of vine and few peas. Give shallow cultivation, keep free of weeds, and earth them up twice during growth. Gather the pods as fast as they mature or they will not continue to bear. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the small, round sorts, and when planted early must have a dry soil, or they will rot. They are however, the sweetest and best-flavored of all, and should be planted by everyone.

## Extra Early Sorts

**Eclipse**—(Surprise)—We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the very best of the wrinkled extra early peas. We are always slow to place the stamp of our unqualified approval upon any new variety of garden vegetable, but in the short time the Eclipse pea has been on the market, it has shown so many points of superiority and proved so generally satisfactory that we feel compelled to accord it a position at the head of the list, and to recommend it to our friends in the heartiest terms. We are by no means alone in its praise. No new variety of Garden pea has ever attracted more universal attention, or made wherever planted a better record for both quantity and quality. It is every bit as quick-growing and maturing as the earliest of the smooth, round-seeded extra earlys, and far superior to them in quality, but, having wrinkled seed, cannot of course be planted quite so early. The vines grow eighteen to twenty inches high, require no support, and are thickly set with large, round, well-filled pods two and a half to three inches in length. In fact its productiveness is truly remarkable. The peas are unrivaled for tenderness and sweetness, retaining their delicious flavor even when fully developed. Its extreme earliness makes it one of the most profitable market peas and no variety is its superior for home garden use. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.



EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE, OR SURPRISE.



PLANT'S EXTRA-EARLY.

**Plant's Extra Early**—We are absolutely confident, after long experience and the severest tests, that this Extra Early Pea is not only the earliest, but the very best of the smooth, white, extra earlys. It matures in from forty to forty-five days after germination, and the full, round, dark green pods are produced in wonderful profusion. Practically all the pods can be gathered at one or two pickings, and as they are of strong texture, are well fitted for shipping even long distances. These qualities make it particularly desirable and profitable to those who grow for market. The peas are of medium size, round, smooth, and of splendid flavor. On average soil the vines do not exceed two feet in height, and they are regular in growth and uniform in ripening. They are very hardy, and seed may be sown as soon as the soil becomes mellow. The seed of this superior and distinct variety has been specially grown for us in the far North, and it has been carefully picked from only the choicest, selected vines. Consequently, the strain is so improved that it fully sustains our claim that it is the very best of all the extra earlys. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 30 cents.

OTHER EXTRA-EARLY VARIETIES.	Pint.	Quart
FIRST AND BEST—A first-class strain.....	15c	25c
PHILADELPHIA EARLY—A popular kind....	15c	25c
EARLY MAY, OR FRAME—Extra early.....	15c	25c



# Choice Dwarf EARLY PEAS

**Plant's Earliest Dwarf**—This is a specially selected and highly improved strain of the old and once famous Tom Thumb pea, so long a popular favorite in family gardens. It grows only ten to twelve inches in height, but is much more productive than many varieties twice its size. The pods are fair sized and, as shown in the illustration engraved direct from a photograph, are well filled with plump, tender and sweet-flavored peas of good size though not so large as Plant's Extra Early. It is also an extra-early maturing sort, with white, smooth, round seed, of great hardness, which may be planted with safety at any time, and the earlier in spring, the better. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 30 cents.

**McLean's Little Gem**—One of the best of the dwarf wrinkled varieties, of similar habit to Plant's Earliest Dwarf, and maturing a few days later, or fifty to fifty-five days after planting. The vines grow from twelve to fifteen inches in height and are very productive. Pods two and one-half to three inches in length, round and filled with peas of delicious flavor. In fact they have the same sugary flavor as the late wrinkled sorts and the additional merit of earliness. A pea that always gives entire satisfaction. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 30 cents.

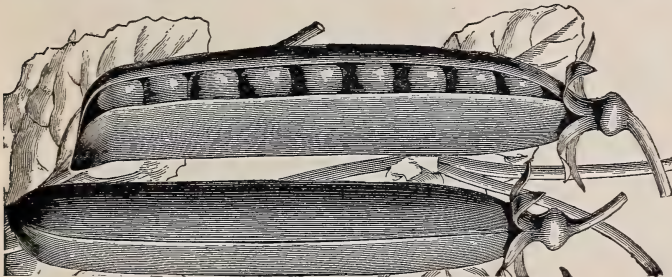


**Nott's Excelsior**—This is a very superior variety—one of the best dwarf wrinkled peas in cultivation. Besides, it is so hardy and vigorous that it may be planted almost as early as the smooth kinds, and will mature nearly as quickly. Is frequently ready in seven weeks from sowing. The pods average three inches in length and are closely packed with peas of large size and unusually sweet flavor. It not only yields more pods than other dwarf varieties, but more shell peas. We strongly recommend it. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 30 cents.

## TWO OTHER EXCELLENT EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

AMERICAN WONDER—The original dwarf wrinkled pea. Early, robust and prolific..	Pint.	Quart.
CARTER'S PREMIUM GEM—An improved McL. an's Little Gem with longer pods....	10c	35c
	15c	30c

# SECOND EARLY AND MAIN CROP VARIETIES



PLANT SEED CO.'S SECOND EARLY PEA.

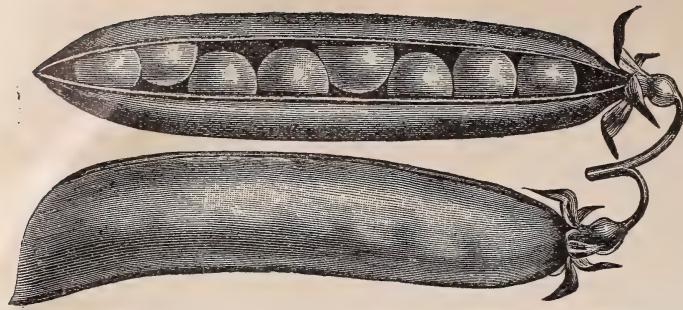
**Plant's Second Early**—Not only an excellent second-early for the home garden, but, from its short stocky growth and great productiveness, is also one of the most profitable varieties to plant in the field for market. It resembles in habit Little Gem, but matures about ten days later, coming in about two weeks later than Plant's Extra Early. The pods are of good size and literally packed, with peas of a delicious flavor. It is much more prolific than the first Earlies, and the larger pods make baskets very quickly. Height, two feet. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

**Telephone**—A grand wrinkled pea, undoubtedly the best of the tall-growing sorts. Vines reach a height of four feet. It is a second early or medium variety, robust in habit and a wonderful producer. The pods are of largest size and remarkably handsome in appearance. They contain eight or ten peas each which are invariably plump, a pleasing pale green in color, and of a delightful sugary flavor, not surpassed by any other. Telephone is not only a perfect variety for the family garden, but is rapidly gaining favor with market gardeners, the strongest evidence of its sterling merits. It is certainly admirably adapted to market purposes on account of its size, productiveness and good looks, and is always sure to sell at good prices. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.



TELEPHONE.





**Champion of England.**  
 The old standard tall-growing wrinkled variety and still pretty nearly the best of its class. In fact, if there is a better one, it has not been shown to us yet. It is a hardy and rampant grower, four to five feet high, and with a long bearing period. No tall pea is more productive, the pods are large, and the peas tender and sweet. Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

**OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF MAIN CROP GARDEN PEAS.**

	Pint.	Quart.
IMPROVED STRATAGEM—Very large pods. A great favorite with market gardeners.	20c	35c
PRIDE OF THE MARKET—One of the most productive. Large pods, fine quality.	20c	35c
HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—A first class, second early wrinkled pea.	15c	25c
EVERBEARING—Well named; fine large peas. Height, twenty-eight inches.	15c	25c
WHITE MARROWFAT—An old standard late, smooth pea. Three to five feet.	10c	20c
BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Fine for canning. Similar to the white.	10c	20c
DWARF GRAY SUGAR—An edible podded kind, growing about two feet high.	20c	35c
TALL MELTING SUGAR—The standard edible pod sort. Height, five feet.	20c	35c

**PLANT'S CHOICE GARDEN BEETS**

The soil best suited for Beet culture is a deep, rich, sandy loam, which should be loose and light. If wanted very early, sow in hot beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop, sow as early as the ground can be worked in drills a foot to eighteen inches apart and one inch deep. When the plants are large enough, thin out to stand four to six inches apart in the row. Continue sowing for a succession until late in June. If possible, always sow in freshly prepared soil and press it down firmly over the seed. Keep them well cultivated. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June, pulled after the first frost, the tops removed and the roots stored in pits, or the cellar.

**Plant's Improved Turnip Beet—**

The Blood Turnip Beet has always been considered the standard for general use. This special strain is the result of careful growing and selection, extending over a number of years, until we are now satisfied that there is no chance for further improvement—in short, that it is perfect in every desirable quality. Developed from a choice strain of the Early Blood Turnip, it is much earlier in maturing and greatly surpasses that variety in flavor. It is perfectly globular in shape and of the largest size. Tops are small and of uniform growth. The flesh is fine grained, of a rich, deep, blood-red color, which is retained when cooked, and is always very sweet and tender. An excellent keeper. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.



✓ **Crosby's Egyptian**—An improved strain of the Egyptian Beet, which we specially recommend as an extra early and superior sort. It has been so improved in shape, size, appearance and quality, as compared with the original that it is now an entirely distinct variety. It has a large, globe-shaped root, is smooth, of a deep blood color, and is of the finest quality. The tops are small. As it is so early and of such perfect shape, it is a great favorite with market gardeners. We offer the true strain. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

✓ **Eclipse**—One of the best table beets, almost as early as the Egyptian and much superior in quality. Has small tops and is smooth, fine grained and tender. Color bright red, sometimes with lighter zones. Many market gardeners prefer this variety to Egyptian on account of its good looks. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.





LONG  
SMOOTH  
BLOOD.

✓ **Electric**—Extremely early in making fine roots ready for table use or market. The flesh, of delicate texture, is rich, sugary and free from fibre. It is shaped almost like an orange, with small leaves set very close. The tap root is also small and starts clear from the bulb, without tapering. Color crimson and pink in alternating rings, very handsome and constant. It is in every way a first-class table beet. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.

✓ **Detroit Dark Red**—Experience has proved this variety to be the best deep red turnip beet, not only for market gardeners, but for the home garden. Its small upright-growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots, make it popular with every one who plants it. The diminutive tops permit the rows to be made closely together. Leaf-stems and veins dark red, blade green, roots globular or ovoid, peculiarly smooth; color of skin, dark blood-red; flesh bright red, zoned with a lighter shade, very crisp, tender and sweet. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

**Long Smooth Blood**—This is the best long, red beet on the market and a great favorite in the country, as it is of unexcelled quality, both as a table beet and for stock feeding. It is said to have yielded twelve tons to the acre. It is tender, sweet and of a rich carmine color. May be sown with advantage in July, or August, in rich ground, as a second crop. Is not injured by October frosts and will produce a great abundance of excellent root food for winter. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF BEETS.

	Oz.	¼ lb.
✓ <b>EGYPTIAN</b> —Very early, of dark blood color and good quality.....	10c	15c
✓ <b>CRIMSON GLOBE</b> —Medium size, handsome shape and delicious flavor	10c	20c
✓ <b>LENTZ</b> —Popular with truckers. Later, larger and better than Egyptian	10c	15c
✓ <b>BASSANO</b> —Flesh white and light red mixed. Very tender and sweet.	10c	15c
✓ <b>EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP</b> —The best market sort for late planting.	10c	15c
✓ <b>EARLY BLOOD TURNIP</b> —Richly colored; flat shape; a good keeper.	10c	15c
✓ <b>SWISS CHARD</b> —(Sea Kale Beet)—Excellent for greens.....	10c	20c

MANGEL WURZELS AND SUGAR BEETS.

✓ <b>GOLDEN TANKARD</b> —Sweeter than other mangels.....	10c	15c
✓ <b>MAMMOTH LONG RED</b> —Of enormous size and good quality.....	10c	15c
✓ <b>VILMORIN'S IMPROVED SUGAR BEET</b> —The best of all.....	10c	15c

# CARROTS—For Table Use or Stock Feeding

In order to grow carrots to perfection they must have a rich, deep, warm, friable soil, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. For an early crop, sow in April and May, in drills about a foot apart, thinning out to four inches apart in the row. For late crops and field culture, sow until June 15th and leave at least three feet between the rows, to permit horse cultivation. They should be hoed or cultivated frequently, deeply and cleanly. Varieties marked with a star "\*" are the best to plant for stock feeding. An important point in the culture of Carrots is to tread the row firmly after the seed is sown.

## Half-Long Scarlet Stump Root—

This is the leading variety. It is early, has smooth skin and will mature in a comparatively shallow soil. It is coreless, with flesh of a bright orange color and superior quality. Is preferred by most people for table use. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 25 cents. (No. 4.)

**Danver's Half Long\***—A rich orange red variety, very smooth and handsome, producing very large crops. Is an excellent market variety. Tops are of medium size and coarsely divided. Roots taper to a blunt point. Flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Will produce more bulk to the acre than the larger field varieties. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 25 cents. (No. 2.)

**Oxheart**—A desirable variety on hard or stiff soils, as it is only five inches long and can be easily pulled. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 25 cents. (No. 6.)

**Long Orange\***—An improved and pure strain, producing roots of the largest size and superior quality. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents. (No. 3.)



OTHER CARROTS. Oz. ¼ lb.

<b>EARLY ROUND FORCING</b> .....	10c	30c
<b>EARLY SCARLET HORN</b> .....	10c	25c
<b>NANTES</b> —A good early sort.....	10c	25c
<b>CHANTENAY</b> .....	10c	25c
<b>ST. VALERY</b> .....	10c	20c



# CABBAGE PLANT SEED CO.'S SUPERIOR STRAINS

The best cabbage is raised in a heavy, moist and rich loam, that is well drained. It will do well, however, if properly manured and watered, in clay, muck or even pure sand. It is a gross feeder and can hardly be given too much manure. For very early use, sow the early varieties in hot beds, or boxes in the house, during January or February, thinning or transplanting the seedlings as often as is necessary to keep them from crowding, and setting in the open ground as soon as danger from killing frosts is over. Plant in rows, two feet apart, setting them eighteen inches apart in the rows. For a succession, sow in the open ground the last of March or early in April. Sow the autumn and winter varieties in May, or June, in shallow drills, three or four inches apart, and transplant, when well rooted, to rows three feet apart and two to two and a half feet between plants. Cultivate frequently, and thoroughly. In small gardens cabbage should be hoed about once a week, drawing a little soil around the plants each time.

To prevent damage by the cabbage root maggot, sprinkle the plants with wood ashes, air-slacked lime, Slug-shot or tobacco dust early in the morning while they are wet with dew, leaving an occasional plant untreated for the flies to deposit their eggs upon, after which it should be pulled up and burned. To destroy cabbage worms, dust with Slug-shot, or Paris Green.

**Early Jersey Wakefield**—This cabbage has for many years been the leading early variety and is undoubtedly the best on the market. The only difficulty is to get a perfectly reliable and satisfactory strain of seed. Our customers may feel assured that in buying from us they get the genuine article and the very best that can be obtained anywhere. Our seed is specially grown for us on Long Island, where the variety originated,

in soil and climate perfectly suited to its highest development. The Wakefield produces heads that are uniformly hard and solid, pyramidal in form, generally pointed at the ends and with few outside leaves. It can always be depended upon as a sure cropper. Even in unfavorable seasons, when other early varieties fail, it will invariably produce a fine lot of solid heads of first quality and largest size. Ounce, 20c. ¼ pound, 50c.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

**Early Flat Dutch**—An old variety but still popular. It succeeds anywhere, but seems especially suited to the South because of its marked heat-resisting qualities. It belongs to the Second Early class and produces large, solid, flat heads of uniform shape and handsome appearance; when fully developed they frequently weigh twelve to fifteen pounds each. The heads are fine-grained and of dainty flavor. Ounce, 20 cents. ¼ pound, 50 cents.

**All Seasons**—No variety is more reliable than this in producing heads. Its rapid growth and good size make it desirable for either early or late planting, and for the latter purpose it has become very popular. Heads are solid, round, flattened on top and will remain longer in the field without bursting than any. Ounce, 20 cents. ¼ pound, 50 cents.

**Surehead**—Remarkable for its certainty to head, even under unfavorable conditions. It is a cabbage of the general Flat Dutch type, with the same large, deep, somewhat flattened head and the same fine qualities, but is of better texture and has less spread of leaves. It is a late sort, uniform in growth, with firm, hard heads. Ounce, 20 cents. ¼ pound, 50 cents.

**Improved Brunswick**—Our seed is the true, short-stemmed strain of this very fine summer or early fall variety. It is of dwarf compact growth, the heads resting almost directly on the soil. They are quite thick, although flat, and are uniformly solid. It is a very reliable header, and under good cultivation will attain a weight of fifteen to twenty pounds. Foliage, light bluish green. Ounce, 25 cents. ¼ pound, 60 cents.

## A SELECTION OF OTHER STANDARD EARLY VARIETIES.

	Oz.	¼ lb.
EARLY SPRING—Extremely early, with fine solid flat heads.....	25c	75c
CHARLESTON LARGE WAKEFIELD—Larger than Wakefield and ten days later.....	20c	60c
EARLY LARGE YORK—An improved selection of the favorite old English variety.....	15c	40c
EARLY WINNINGSTADT—Produces large, hard, cone-shaped heads of superior quality.....	15c	40c
HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—A popular large hard-heading variety.....	20c	50c
BURPEE'S ALL-HEAD—Makes the largest heads of the second earlies. Fine quality.....	20c	50c
EARLY DRUMHEAD—A fine second early, ten days later than Charleston.....	15c	40c
SUCCESSION—A good second early round-head kind. Follows Early Summer.....	25c	75c



# St. Louis Late Market Cabbage

Our claim that this is THE VERY BEST LATE CABBAGE IN EXISTENCE is fully supported by the testimony of everyone who has tested it. We have thousands of letters to this effect. St. Louis is one of the world's greatest cabbage markets and our ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET has helped largely to make it so. The greater part of the fall cabbage sold on the St. Louis market is grown in the famous American bottoms just across the Mississippi river from this city. Any cabbage grower over there will testify that his main reliance is PLANT'S ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET. It has increased the profits of thousands of growers everywhere. It never fails to make a crop; runs heavy in weight owing to its size and solidity; is the longest keeper of any; gets bigger and better the longer it stands and never

rots or bursts; resists drouth and insects by its sturdy constitution; can be cut as early as any late sort and— one of its chief merits—continues growing long after other sorts have matured. THE TRUE,

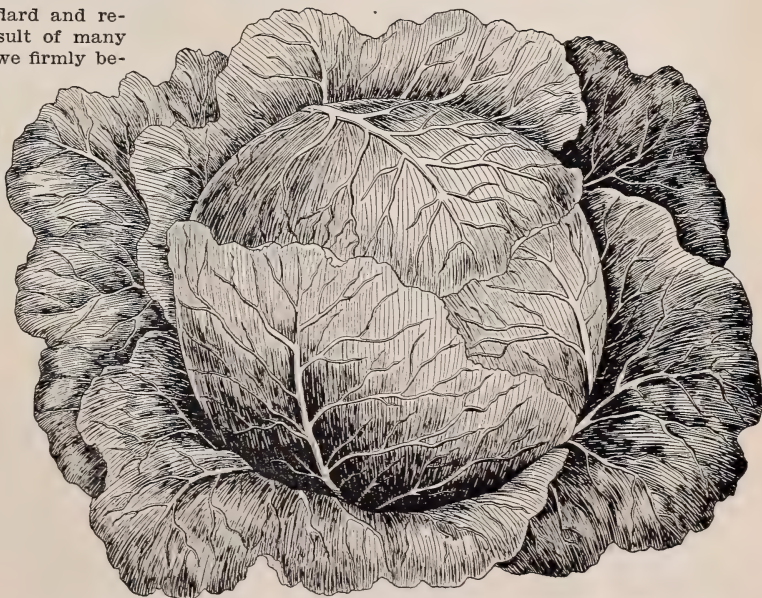
ORIGINAL STRAIN CAN BE BOUGHT ONLY OF

US, in sealed packages bearing our name and a small, round green seal. No other seed is dependable. We secured the original stock seed in 1892, and by careful and continuous selection, have been improving it ever since. Other seedsmen cannot possibly secure any better than second-hand, second-grade seed, no matter what they say. WE HAVE THE ONLY GENUINE. Ounce, 30 cents, ¼ pound, \$1.00.



## PLANT'S SUPERIOR FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE

Our strain of this standard and reliable variety is the result of many year's selection and is, we firmly believe, the finest on the market. We have exercised extreme care in having the seed grown. The heads are flat, remarkably large, even, very solid and of fine texture. Stems are short, and quality superior. Nearly every plant may be depended upon to produce a fine large head. Is also an excellent keeper. Market gardeners and farmers who grow cabbage for market all over the West and Southwest buy their seed from us year after year and invariably report satisfactory and profitable crops. Ounce, 20 cents. ¼ pound, 65 cents.



### A GOOD SELECTION OF OTHER STANDARD LATE SORTS.

	Oz.	¼ lb.
PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—Matures a little earlier than many other late varieties.	15c	50c
LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—A reliable main crop variety; large size; excellent quality.	15c	50c
DANISH BALLHEAD (Hollander)—A hard-heading kind; best shipper and keeper of all.	25c	90c
PERFECTION SAVOY—The best of its class. Very tender and delicately flavored.	25c	90c
MAMMOTH ROCK RED—The largest and surest header. Solid and of fine deep red color.	25c	90c



# Plant Seed Co.'s Choice Early CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower succeeds best when planted in hot beds during January or February, and brought to maturity before the summer heat sets in. If properly hardened off, the plants are seldom injured if planted outside as early as the ground can be worked. Those who are not experienced growers will have better success and less trouble, if they buy young plants from us early in spring and set them out in the richest soil available. They should stand two and one-half feet apart each way. Keep them well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to the stems, watering freely in dry weather and protecting from direct sun heat, especially when they begin to head.

**Early Snowball**—An improved extra early strain of dwarf compact growth. Is highly esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header. It grows on a robust stem and produces magnificent white heads. Although one of



the best for forcing under glass and cultivated principally for an early crop, it does equally well for late planting. The illustration shows its fine appearance when crated for market. We offer a strain of seed which we absolutely know from practical experience to be perfectly true and reliable. All our customers assure us that it is unequalled in quality and entirely satisfactory in every respect. Large packet, 25 cents.

**EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT**—Next to Snowball, the surest to head. Large packet, 25 cents.

## PLANT'S SUPERIOR SELF-BLANCHING CELERY

Sow in shallow drills in the open border during April, in rich, mellow soil. Press the seed in, instead of covering, and water freely, shading from strong sunshine. Prepare trenches two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep, dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants when three or four inches high, about six inches apart in the trenches. Keep shaded until well started and gradually earth up as they grow. Cut the tops off once or twice before transplanting to make them "stocky" and cut off lower half of root before setting out.

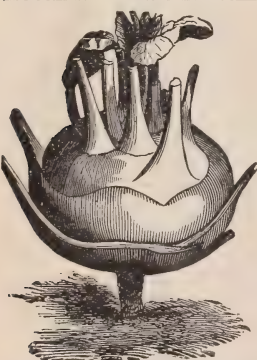


WHITE PLUME.

**White Plume**—The most desirable variety for either home or market use. It self-blanches beautifully, the stalks are crisp, succulent and of delicious flavor and no variety makes as handsome an appearance on the table. Ounce, 25 cents.

**Golden Self-Blanching**—An early, very attractive, and in every way desirable sort, requiring but little labor to blanch. The heart is a rich golden yellow, with light yellowish green outer leaves. Ounce, 25 cents.

**BOSTON MARKET**—White, crisp and solid; of rather loose habit..... Ounce, 15c  
**GIANT PASCAL**—One of the best winter varieties; an excellent keeper..... Ounce, 15c  
**CELERIAC, OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY**—Smooth, round roots for cooking..... Ounce, 15c



### KOHL-RABI.

Cultivation same as for cabbage, taking care to set the plants no deeper than they stood in the seed-bed, and, in hoeing, not to heap too much earth about them. Keep weeds down and when the thickened stems above ground are two or three inches in diameter they should be used at once, as they get tough with age.

**EARLY WHITE VIENNA**... Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c  
**EARLY PURPLE VIENNA**.. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c

### LEEK.

Sow the seed and cultivate the young plants the same as for onions. Transplant to a prepared bed in rows one foot apart and four or five inches apart in the row. Set the roots deeply and draw the earth to them when cultivating, so they will be well blanching by the time they are ready for use. Fine for soups or stews.



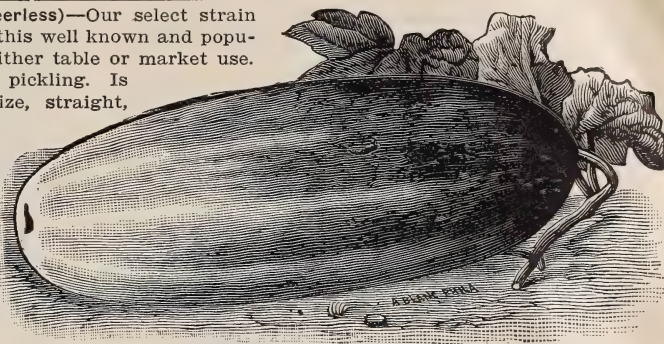
**LARGE LONDON FLAG**—The best variety and kind usually grown..... Ounce, 15c



# PLANT SEED CO.'S EXTRA SELECTED CUCUMBERS

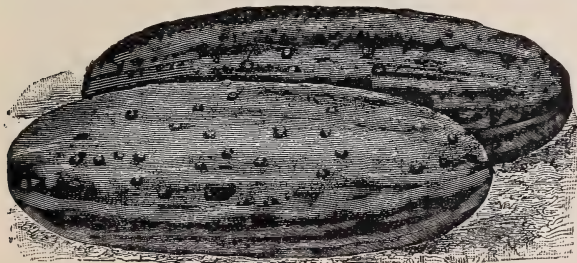
If desired very early, sow in hot bed, upon pieces of sod, grass side down, so they can be readily transplanted to the open ground when danger from frost has passed. Do not plant outside until warm, settled weather is assured. Make low, flat hills four to six feet apart each way. The soil should be warm, moist and rich with well-rotted manure, dug in deeply. Put a dozen seeds in a hill, and cover one inch, pressing the soil firmly over them. Thin out to three or four of the strongest plants after all danger from insects is over. Gather the cucumbers when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen, the vines stop bearing. Sow in June and July, for pickles. Air-slacked lime dusted on the young plants will keep away the bugs.

**Early White Spine**—(Peerless)—Our select strain of this well known and popular variety is unsurpassed for either table or market use. It is also a superior sort for pickling. Is very prolific, early, of good size, straight, well-formed and full at both ends. One of its best points is that it retains its rich, deep green color until it reaches maturity. The fruit is from six to eight inches long and two to three inches in diameter, with flesh of excellent flavor, white, clear, crisp and very tender. **Ounce, 15 cents. ¼ pound, 40 cents.**



**Early Green Cluster**—This is a short variety, of a pale, green color, which matures very early and is an excellent forcing kind. It is rather prickly and contains but few seeds. It is a great favorite for pickling on account of its productiveness. The fruits are borne in abundant clusters near the root. **Ounce, 15 cents. ¼ pound, 40 cents.**

**London Long Green**—Our carefully selected strain of this old-time, popular garden favorite may be depended upon to produce true, dark green fruits from ten to twelve inches in length, and of the finest quality. When young, the cucumbers are in great demand for pickles; in fact it is the standard sort for this purpose. The full sized fruits are also in high flavor for sweet pickles. The vines are strong growers and exceedingly productive. It is unsurpassed as a slicing variety. **Ounce, 15 cents. ¼ pound, 50 cents.**



JERSEY PICKLING CUCUMBER.

**Jersey Pickling**—Vines are of strong growth and thickly set with the comparatively slender fruits. The skin is quite thin; flesh pure white and solid, if gathered at the proper time. Our strain is very choice. **Ounce, 15 cents. ¼ pound, 40 cents.**

LONDON LONG GREEN.

## OTHER STANDARD AND POPULAR CUCUMBERS.

	Oz.	¼ lb.
EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE—One of the best varieties for slicing.....	15c	50c
EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—Medium size, thick, with rich deep green skin.....	15c	50c
EXTRA EARLY GREEN PROLIFIC—Straight short fruit; very prolific; fine pickle variety.....	15c	50c
ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—Best forcing sort; also fine for table or market.....	15c	50c
EARLY SHORT GREEN, OR FRAME—Excellent for either pickling or table use.....	15c	40c
BOSTON PICKLING—A choice sort for pickling. Rich color and very prolific.....	15c	40c

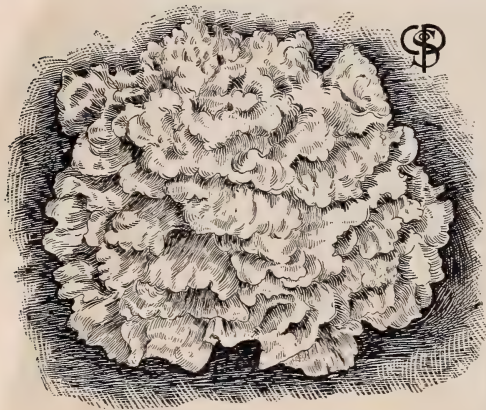
**COLLARDS**—A form of cabbage which is grown in the South. The plants are thickly set with large spreading leaves. The fresh growth at the top is very tender and delicate in flavor. Culture the same as cabbage. **Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 25 cents.**

**CORN SALAD**—A good substitute for lettuce during the winter months. Sow seed during cool, moist weather in the fall or early in spring in rows nine to twelve inches apart. Cover with straw in winter. **Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.**



# LETTUCE—Choice Standard Sorts

Rich, mellow soil, abundant moisture and a cool atmosphere are the conditions under which Lettuce attains its best development. There are varieties, however, which are adapted to summer culture and make fine heads even during the hot mid-summer weather of our Western climate. Our St. Louis Market is the best of this class. All varieties of course do well anywhere during the cool spring and autumn months. The quality of home-grown lettuce is so far superior to any that can be bought, that if space in the yard can be found for but one vegetable, Lettuce should be the one. Sow the seed in hot beds in February or March and transplant into a sheltered border, with Southern exposure. Sow in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and at intervals throughout the summer for a succession. Drop the seed thinly, in straight rows far enough apart to hoe between and cover lightly. When the plants begin to crowd, thin them out until they stand about four inches apart. The cabbage varieties require more space than the loose-head sorts.



EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.

**Big Boston**—A fine forcing variety to grow in frames during the winter months. It also heads well in the open ground during the cool weather of spring and fall. Produces very large heads, beautifully blanchéd and of superior quality. Resembles Boston Market in appearance, but is nearly double the size and later. Is very popular in the South. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 25 cents.

**Early Prizehead**—Forms a very large, tender and crisp, but not solid head. Is of superior flavor, remaining sweet a long time, and slow to run to seed. It is quite hardy and well adapted to either forcing or open air culture; seed white. Not a new sort, but widely known and popular. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 25 cents.



PLANT'S WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE.

**Early Curled Simpson**—The standard cutting, or loose-head variety. It is earlier than any of the heading kinds. Is used extensively for sowing in cold frames and is also largely grown in the open ground, especially in small home gardens. It forms a close, compact mass of curled, yellow-green leaves. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 25 cents.

**Black-Seeded Simpson**—The best of the non-heading Lettuces. Larger and lighter in color than Early Curled Simpson. In many parts of the West this is the most popular and best selling variety. It forms large, loose heads of very thin and slightly ruffled and blistered leaves, of a light yellowish green. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 30 cents.



## Plant's White Cabbage or Butter—

A well-known extra large, hard-heading variety which does especially well in this climate. Is equally valuable for summer use on the home table or for market. The outer leaves are very broad, smoothly rounded, of a light green color and grow up well around the large globular heads. The latter are well rounded and tightly folded, and the inner leaves are blanchéd to a beautiful white and curled like a Savoy cabbage. The flavor is rich and buttery, the leaves being particularly crisp and delicate. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 30 cents.

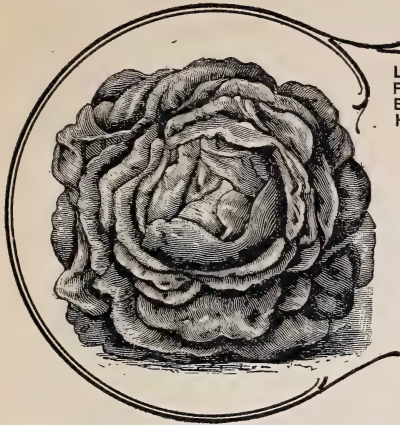
**California Cream Butter**—Stands the hot summer weather of the West and South better than almost any other variety. Well formed large heads, with rich yellow leaves that are thick, tender and fine flavored. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 25 cents.

### THREE STANDARD EARLY AND FORCING VARIETIES.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
GRAND RAPIDS—A curled or loose-heading sort of delicious quality.....	10c	30c
ST. LOUIS BLACK SEEDED—The favorite with St. Louis market gardeners.....	20c	50c
TENNIS BALL, OR BOSTON MARKET—Black seeded. Superior for forcing.....	10c	25c



# Plant's St. Louis Market Lettuce



LARGE,  
FIRM,  
BUTTERY  
HEADS.

This superior variety is admirably adapted to the soil and climate of the Mississippi valley and has been a favorite with gardeners for many years. It is valuable both for winter forcing and for late summer planting. In fact, it is a reliable all-year-round variety. It is a sure-header of delicious quality, with solid, compactly-folded heads, which are nicely blanched, crisp, tender and sweetly flavored, and enclosed in large, thick leaves of a light, rich green. Ounce, 15 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 35 cents.

## OTHER STANDARD KINDS.

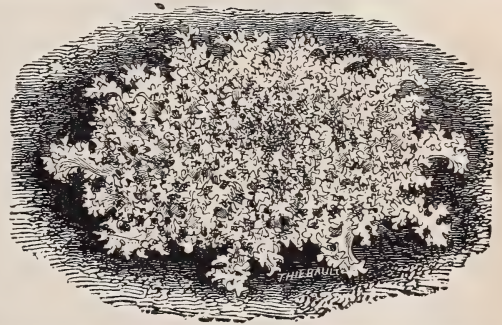
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
BUTTER CUP—Good mid-summer variety....	10c	25c
EARLY CURLED SILESIA—A general favorite	10c	25c
HANSON—Makes perfect heads at all seasons.	10c	25c
ICEBERG—One of the new, hard-heading sorts.	10c	25c
BROWN DUTCH WINTER—For fall planting.	10c	25c
DENVER MARKET—Leaves curled, crimped..	10c	25c
HARDY GREEN WINTER—For Sept. planting	10c	25c
TRIANON COS.—Adapted to warm climates...	10c	25c

**ENDIVE**—One of the best salads for fall and winter. Sow seed thinly, in drills, in April, for early use and in June and July for late. Thin or transplant to one foot apart in the row. When nearly grown gather the leaves together and tie with yarn to blanch the inner portion. They must be dry when tied or they will rot. They will blanch in about four weeks.

**GREEN CURLED**—Ornamental curled leaves of dark green, which blanch white and crisp. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 35 cents.

**WHITE CURLED**—Tender and very handsome. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 35 cents.

**BROAD-LEAVED GREEN**—Used for soups and stews. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 35 cents.



**KALE OR BORECOLE**—Kale is much more hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens for winter and spring use. Sow from May to July and cultivate the same as cabbage. For early spring use sow in September and protect during winter.

**DWARF SIBERIAN**—Of dwarf compact, growth and very hardy. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 20 cents.

**DWARF GERMAN GREEN**—Tender and delicate. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 20 cents.

**TALL CURLED SCOTCH**—Oz., 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c.

## MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

The soil should be light, rich and finely pulverized before sowing. Always sow in shallow drills, after which rake finely and firm the ground with a board or the back of the spade. Price of any sort, per packet, 5 cents.

**ANISE**—Used for cordial and flavoring.

**BASIL, SWEET**—For soups and stews.

**CARAWAY**—Used for flavoring bread, etc.

**CHERVIL, CURLED**—Largely used in soups.

**CHERVIL, TURNIP ROOTED**—For soups.

**CORIANDER**—Used for flavoring cakes, candy.

**DILL**—The seeds are aromatic and pungent. Used as a condiment and for flavoring pickles.

**LAVENDER**—Leaves used for seasoning, and the dried flowers for perfuming linen, etc.

**MARJORAM, SWEET**—Leaves and shoots highly esteemed as seasoning.

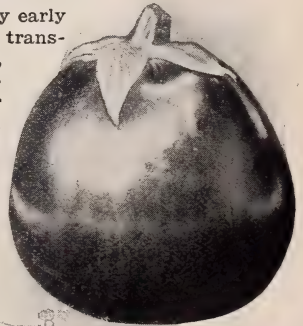
**SAGE, COMMON**—Indispensable for seasoning.

**SUMMER SAVORY**—Used to flavor soups.

**THYME**—Used for seasoning, and in tea for relief of nervous headache.

## EGG PLANT

Sow in hot bed very early in the spring and transplant to very rich, warm ground, setting them two or three feet apart. Hoe frequently and hill up gradually until they blossom. Egg-plant seed will not vegetate freely without a strong, uniform heat and if the plants get the least chilled they seldom recover from the shock.



### IMPROVED NEW YORK SPINELESS.

The standard variety everywhere. The eggs come early, are of large size, regular oval shape and a fine deep purple in color. Ounce, 25 cents.

**LONG PURPLE**—The earliest kind.. Ounce, 25c



# Muskmelons or Cantaloupes

Plant as soon as the ground has become warm and dry, in hills five or six feet apart each way. They do best in a light, warm, rich soil. Before sowing the seed mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill and plant in each twelve or fifteen seeds. After all danger from insects has passed, thin out to three or four plants per hill. When the plants have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the tips of the main shoots. This makes them branch, strengthens the growth of the vines and causes the fruit to mature earlier. Give plenty of water and an occasional application of liquid manure if possible. Tobacco dust, air-slacked lime "slug shot" or land plaster in which there is a little kerosene, will repel attacks of insects.



THE ROCKY FORD MELON.

**Rocky Ford**—The world-wide popularity of this variety is as great to-day as when it first came into prominence several years ago. The melons grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, are superior in quality to any, but there are soils in every section that will produce them almost as good. Especially if care is taken to procure choice seed. **WE OFFER ONLY THE TRUE AND MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED STRAIN, EXACTLY AS GROWN IN COLORADO.** The Rocky Ford cantaloupe is slightly oblong in shape and when ripe has a silver-colored netting of lace-like appearance. The skin is green, but turns to a peculiar gray color when the melon is fit for shipping. The flesh is greenish in color, firm in texture, and so sweet and luscious that it may be eaten close to the rind. **Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 25 cents.**

**Early Hackensack**—Large size, handsome appearance, bountiful yielder, early and reliable. Popular with market gardeners. The flesh is very thick, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is a healthy grower and stands attacks of insects better than many other sorts. Skin is green and thickly netted. Flesh light green. **Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 25 cents.**

**Jenny Lind**—Of very fine quality. Small size, heavily ribbed and netted. Oblong. Dark green flesh. **Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 25 cents.**

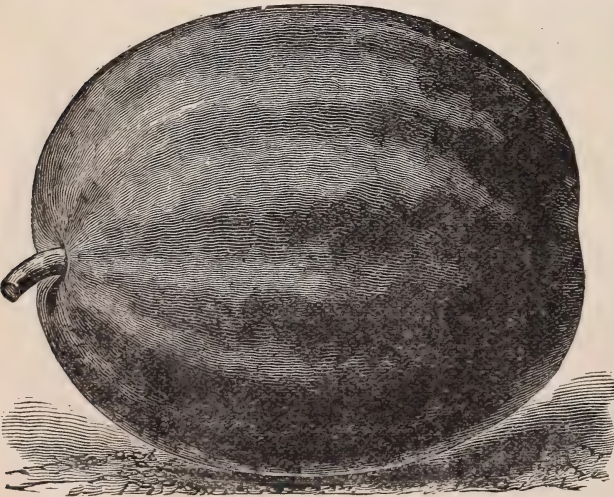
**Osage**—An extremely popular market variety in sections north of St. Louis. Coconut-shaped and larger than medium. Dark green skin of peculiar netting. Salmon flesh. Very delicious. **Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 25 cents.**

**Nutmeg**—This excellent standard variety is often called early green nutmeg, because of its quick maturing and rich green color. In shape it resembles a nutmeg and it is finely netted. The flesh is light green, thick and of delicious flavor. Very productive. Just the size in demand by restaurants and hotels. **Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 25 cents.**

## OTHER VARIETIES OF STERLING MERIT.

	Oz.	¼ lb.
<b>GOLDEN NETTED GEM</b> —The best shipper. Very early and prolific. Flesh light green	10c	25c
<b>HACKENSACK</b> —Flesh green and sugary. Skin heavily netted. Large and productive..	10c	25c
<b>ST. LOUIS MARKET</b> —Grown extensively by gardeners around St. Louis. A good seller	10c	30c
<b>TIP TOP</b> —A superior home garden variety; sweet, juicy, and always fine flavored.....	10c	30c
<b>ACME</b> —(Baltimore Cantaloupe.) Oblong, good shipper. Fine flavor, green flesh.....	10c	25c
<b>CHAMPION MARKET</b> —Nearly round, green flesh. Larger than Golden Netted Gem.....	10c	25c
<b>BAYVIEW</b> —Green flesh and good flavor. Oblong, broad heavy ribs.....	10c	25c

# A FINE, NEW WATERMELON—ICEBERG



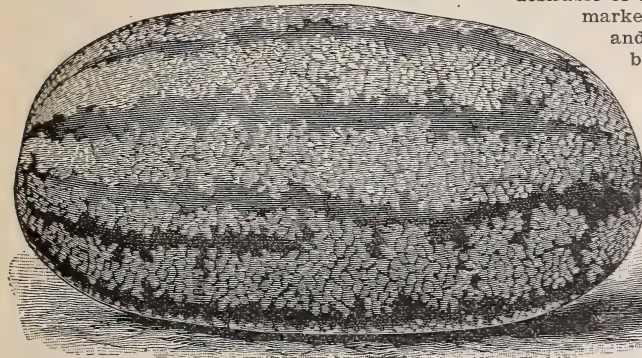
This fine new variety has become immensely popular as a shipping melon wherever grown. Its growth is vigorous; it is very hardy and the fruits are large and of sweet, luscious flavor. The melons are of uniform size and of thick oval shape, slightly depressed at the blossom end, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The color is a rich, dark green, with faint stripes of a lighter shade. The flesh is a rich, deep pink, ripening to within an inch of the skin. The rind is exceptionally tough, making it one of the very best shippers. The fruits have a thick, solid heart, with seeds all near the rind. In quality it is crisp and melting, and entirely free from stringiness. The seeds are black, plump and quite hardy, permitting early planting. We heartily recommend it. **Ounce, 10c. ¼ pound, 25c.**



# WATERMELON—Plant's Selected Seed

Watermelons do best in light well-grained soils, though there are several varieties that are well adapted to heavy loams. To get good melons it is essential that the plants have a good start, therefore the seed should be put in just as soon as the weather is really warm and settled. Prepare hills about eight feet apart, working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure, and in these plant the seed, thinning out to two or three plants in each hill. Frequent watering with liquid manure will hasten growth and help them to get out of the way of insect pests.

**Kleckley Sweets**—This superb melon has no equal for luscious flavor. The skin is not tough enough to bear shipment to long distances, but it is the most desirable of all for the home garden, or nearby markets. The fruits are large, oblong, and very dark green in color. Flesh bright scarlet with solid heart and small white seeds close to the rind. Flesh crisp, sugary and melting in the highest degree—entirely free from stringiness. The melons average eighteen inches in length, ripen early, are of very handsome appearance and uniformly superior in quality. We consider it the very finest sort in existence. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.



**KLECKLEY SWEETS—MOST LUSCIOUS OF ALL.**

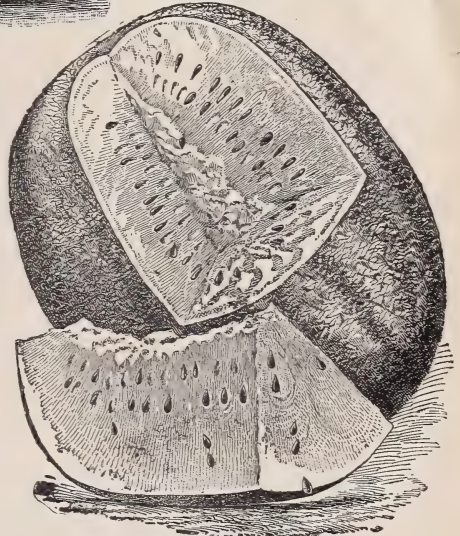
**Sweetheart**—A very early large sized melon. Nearly round, but a little longer than thick. The skin is a beautiful, light mottled green, with distinct, netted lines of a darker shade. The rind is thin but very tough and it bears shipment well. The solid flesh is a deep, rich red, very crisp and melting. Is always a good seller on account of its handsome appearance and luscious quality. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

**Alabama Sweet**—Without question one of the finest shipping melons ever placed on the market. It is early, of strong growth, very productive and bears later than most others. Its flavor is simply delicious and it is of very handsome appearance. Is of good size, dark green in color, with light seeds. In high favor in the South. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.

**Florida Favorite**—A dark and light green mottled melon, of beautiful appearance. Oblong in shape. The flesh is a bright crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. It ripens earlier than Kolb's Gem or Rattlesnake, and is a good shipper, coming to this market from the far South in prime condition. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.

**Seminole**—An excellent variety for private gardens. Is large in size, early and very productive. Its color is usually grayish; sometimes a light green. The flesh is a bright carmine, of good quality and superior flavor. The rind is very thin, but so tough as to make the melon a most excellent shipper. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

**Georgia Rattlesnake**—This is a famous and popular variety in the Southern States, where it is grown extensively both for home consumption and for shipment to Northern markets. Also known as Striped Gypsy. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.



**SWEETHEART WATERMELON.**

## A SELECTION OF OTHER STANDARD WATERMELONS.

	Oz.	¼ lb.
BRADFORD—A favorite in the South. Long and dark green with lighter wavy bands.	10c	20c
CUBAN QUEEN—One of the largest and best. Early, good flavor and very solid.	10c	15c
DARK ICING RIND—A popular variety everywhere. Oblong, with flesh melting.	10c	15c
DUKE JONES—Large oval or blocky fruits, with bright red flesh, of excellent flavor.	10c	15c
FORDHOOK EARLY—The earliest large variety, excellent quality.	10c	15c
JORDANS GRAY MONARCH—(Long Light Icing) large, delicious, very productive.	10c	15c
JUMBO—Almost perfectly round. Very large, with tough rind. Very sweet; white seed.	10c	15c
KOLB GEM—The favorite shipping melon. Not recommended for home gardens.	10c	15c
LONG DIXIE—Earlier and much better in quality than Kolb Gem. A fine variety.	10c	15c
MOUNTAIN SWEET—Very desirable for home gardens. Oval shape and superior quality.	10c	15c
PEERLESS—An excellent garden melon and one of the best for nearby market sale.	10c	15c
PHINNEY'S EARLY—An extra early, of medium size, sweet, tender and of good flavor.	10c	15c
TRIUMPH—A splendid shipping variety, uniformly large and of handsome appearance.	10c	15c



# SWEET PEAS (See page 32.)

AMERICA—White, heavily striped blood red. The most showy striped.  
 AURORA—White, magnificently flaked and striped orange.  
 BLACK KNIGHT—Very deep maroon, almost black. Large expanded flowers.  
 BLANCH BURPEE—Originated by Mr. Eckford; one of the best white sorts.  
 BLANCH FERRY—The popular pink and white variety.  
 COCCINEA—Pure cherry red. A new and beautiful color.  
 COUNTESS CODOGAN—Light bluish purple, clear blue wings; large size.  
 DOROTHY TENNANT—Rosy mauve. Large size and of fine form. Very popular.  
 GRAY FRIAR—White watered and dotted reddish lilac, odd, quite pretty.  
 KATHARINE TRACY—A lovely, bright pink. Stands hot sun better than others.  
 LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—Attractive light lavender blue. Extra large flowers.  
 LOTTIE ECKFORD—White edged and suffused blue. Frequently double.  
 LOVELY—Soft shell pink, of good form and large size. Well named.  
 MISS WILLMOT—Of the richest orange pink. Large.  
 NAVY BLUE—The only true blue variety. Beautiful.  
 OTHELLO—Termed the best dark Sweet Pea. Deep maroon.  
 ORIENTAL—Bright pink, suffused with orange and primrose.  
 PRIMA DONNA—The best light pink; graceful form and long stems.  
 PRINCE OF WALES—Bright rose pink. Large, beautiful hooded flowers.  
 QUEEN VICTORIA—Light primrose yellow, slightly overlaid with faint purple.  
 RAMONA—White, flaked and striped pale pink. Grand, large flower.  
 ROYAL ROSE—Deep rosy pink. Wings a charming lighter shade.  
 SALOPIAN—The best red for general purposes. Long stems.  
 SENATOR—Deep purplish maroon, striped white.  
 STELLA MORSE—Cream color, with delicate rose pink flush. Exquisite.  
 Bulk only. All varieties, 10c per ounce.

**MUSTARD**—A popular salad. The seed is also esteemed for flavoring pickles. For salads, sow thickly in shallow drills a foot apart, or in frames or boxes during winter where partial protection from frost can be given. Successive sowings may be made every week or two. To grow seed, sow in April, in rows, thinning the plants to three inches apart. Needs a rich, quick soil.

**Giant Southern Curled**—This variety is a great favorite in the South for garnishing. Grows about two feet in height, with very large dark green leaves, the edges of which are finely curled. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 25 cents.

**WHITE, OR YELLOW LONDON**—Tender and mild. Ounce, 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 15c.

**BLACK**—More pungent than the white, and smaller. Ounce, 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 15c.



MUSTARD—GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.

## OYSTER PLANT OR SALSIFY

Succeeds best in a light, well-enriched, mellow soil. Sow early in the spring in drills fifteen inches apart, covering the seed one inch deep. Thin the plants to stand four inches apart in the row. Cultivate the same as Carrots or Parsnips. It is hardier than Carrots and can remain in the ground all winter.



## Mammoth Sandwich Island

The best sort and the only kind we list. It grows uniformly to an extra large size—nearly double that of others. The roots are of very superior quality and flavor. It is especially suited for market gardeners. Ounce, 15 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 30 cents.

## OKRA OR GUMBO

Highly esteemed for soups and stews, especially in the Southern States. Sow in May, as soon as the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, covering the seed one inch. Thin out the plants until they stand a foot apart. Give rich soil and good cultivation. Gather the pods while young and tender and for winter use, slice into rings, string and hang in a dry room.

**Dwarf Green**—The best of the dwarf, short, green-pod varieties. Is very productive and the pods are tender and of the finest quality. It is much preferable to other sorts for home table use and is equally desirable for market gardeners. Is of stocky, vigorous growth and very early, maturing from ten days to two weeks before the tall varieties. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 15 cents.



OTHER GOOD SORTS. Oz.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.  
 PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG POD. 10c 15c  
 WHITE VELVET—Tall; smooth pods. 10c 15c

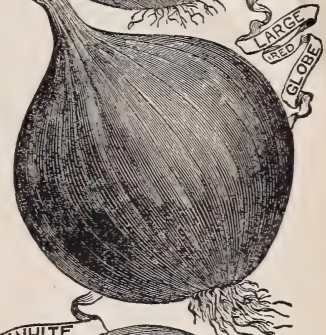
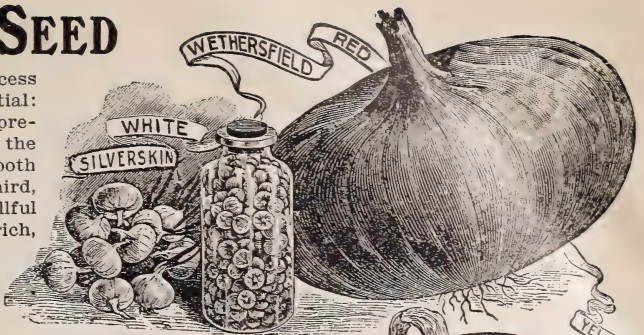


# Plant's Extra Choice ONION SEED

In order to have the greatest success with Onions, three things are essential: First, the soil must be properly prepared and richly fertilized; second, the seed must be strictly high grade, both as to quality and vitality; and third, cultivation must be constant, skillful and thorough. The soil should be rich, rather firm, and free from weeds. It should be plowed in the fall rather than in the spring, and before sowing should be made fine by harrowing. Enrich heavily

with well-rotted manure, bone-meal, or other highly concentrated fertilizer. As all this is expensive, the importance of planting reliable seed is evident. Cheap onion seed comes from badly formed or poorly ripened bulbs, and such seed will produce after its kind. Our seed is selected with the greatest possible care, from only choice, well ripened bulbs and we know it to be **THE BEST IT IS POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE.**

Sow the seed early in spring, in rows nine inches apart if to cultivate with the hoe, or two feet apart if the harrow or cultivator is to be used; cover the seed very lightly, and should the weather be favorable they will show in about two weeks. Keep the rows clear of all weeds. Be careful not to hoe deeply, for the more the onion rises out of the ground the finer it is and the better it keeps. As soon as the plants are three inches high, thin them out to two inches apart. If the weather is moist the thinnings may be safely transplanted, and will attain full size; but observe, in planting them, to place the roots only into the ground. Nothing further will be required until the crop is taken up, except in destroying all weeds as they appear.



**Yellow Globe Danvers**—The standard variety for winter use and one of the most popular and profitable of all onions to grow for market. It produces well-ripened bulbs averaging two inches in diameter and nearly globe-shaped. Skin, a light golden brown or pale yellow. Flesh pure white, crisp and mild in flavor. Matures early and is a splendid keeper. Our seed is the best and we have no second grade. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 25 cents.

**Large Red Wethersfield**—One of the most popular winter market varieties. Matures late and makes very large onions. They are thick, though well flattened; the outer skin is a deep, rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinted pink and nearly as mild as the lighter skinned sorts. Keeping qualities unsurpassed. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 25 cents.

**Large Red Globe**—Differs from Red Wethersfield in being almost perfectly globe-shaped. Matures a little later than Wethersfield and is equally as good a keeper. Will flourish in lighter soil than any of the flat onions. It is of large size, with fine-grained flesh that is mild and very tender. Color of outer skin an intensely deep, dark blood-red. Our seed is unsurpassed. Ounce, 15 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 35 cents.

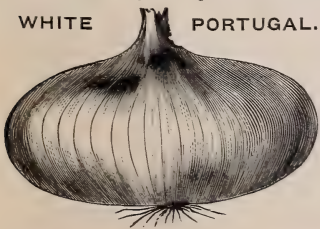
**Large White Globe**—A very handsome onion of large size and perfect ball shape, which keeps better than any other white variety and always commands the highest prices. Skin is thin and a clear, silvery white. Flesh firm, fine-grained and of mild, delicate flavor. Owing to its large size, it ripens later than either White Portugal or Silver Skin. Excellent for small home gardens, where an early variety is not required. An enormous producer. Our seed is specially choice. Ounce, 15 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 45 cents.

WHITE

PORTUGAL.

**White Portugal**—The standard white variety for general culture. The flesh is very mild and sweet and the thin skin a clear, silvery white. The bulbs should be gathered as soon as ripe and carefully dried under shelter away from strong sunlight. Ounce, 15 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 45 cents.

**White Philadelphia Silverskin**—A specially selected strain of White Portugal, which is extensively planted for pickling and for sets. Is of large size when mature, of handsome appearance, and mild pleasant flavor. Ounce, 15 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 45 cents.





## GIANT YELLOW PRIZE TAKER

Our seed of this popular and leading variety is genuine American grown, and absolutely pure. Prize Taker is a bright, clear, straw yellow in color and always grows uniformly globe-shaped. It reaches a very large size the first year from seed and with ordinary culture produces enormous crops. The bulbs frequently exceed three pounds in weight, with crisp, white flesh of mild and delicate flavor. They ripen hard and firm and always present the handsomest possible appearance, bringing top-notch prices in any market. If handled with ordinary care, Prize Taker will keep nearly as well as Yellow Danvers and is therefore excellent for fall and early winter use. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 30 cents.



**White Pearl**—A silvery white onion of very quick growth, frequently maturing in seventy days. Bulbs are flattened, of medium size, and with crisp, mild-flavored flesh. Planted largely in the South for sets. Ounce, 20 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 60 cents.

**ITALIAN ONION SEED**—Well adapted for growing during winter in the Southern States, planting the seed as soon as cool, moist weather sets in in the fall. They also do well from spring planting. They grow quickly and make fine, large bulbs that sell readily. Not very good keepers and should be marketed soon after harvesting.

**White Mammoth Silver King**—The most popular market variety. Bulbs large and flattened, but quite thick and often weighing two pounds each, or more. Skin and flesh white, very sweet and tender. Ounce, 20 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 60 cents.

**Giant White Tripoli**—Produces large beautiful bulbs with pearly-white skin, attaining a weight of from one to one and a half pounds from seed, during a single season. Ounce, 15 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS POPULAR AND STANDARD STRAINS OF ONION SEED.		Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
YELLOW FLAT DANVERS—Early and sure. Popular for growing yellow onion sets...		10c	25c
AUSTRALIAN BROWN—A new sort, with extraordinary keeping qualities. Fine flavor.		10c	25c
RED EARLY FLAT—Earlier than Wethersford and somewhat smaller. Hardy.....		10c	30c
EL PASO—A strain of White Tripoli, in high favor with Texas growers.....		20c	60c

## ONION SETS OR BULBS

Onion sets should be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, setting them in rows a foot apart, with sets three or four inches apart in the rows. Leave a space of fifteen inches between every three drills for convenience in hoeing and collecting weeds.

**BOTTOM SETS**—We supply these varieties—Yellow, grown from Yellow Danvers seed; White, from Silver-skin, and Red, from Early Flat Red. They produce large onions much earlier than the seed, but onions from seed are better and keep longer.

**POTATO ONIONS**—The parent bulb produces a large cluster of small bulbs, of mild, sweet flavor; the earliest to make a large ripe bulb.

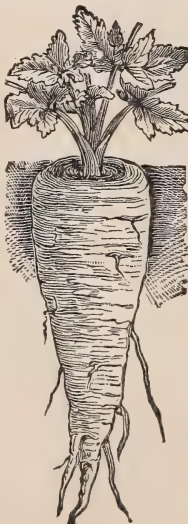
**WHITE MULTIPLIER**—Makes large clusters of medium sized bulbs. Early and prolific.

**RED TOP, OR BUTTON**—The little bulbs on top of stalk make large onions quickly. They are planted early in the spring in shallow drills a foot apart and four inches apart in the rows, covering slightly.

**SHALLOTS**—Largely grown in the South. They are small-sized onions, growing in clumps and are used green for soups, stews, etc.

PRICES FOR ONION SETS. (Variable.)  
Pint, 15c; Quart, 20c; Peck, \$1.00; Bushel, \$3.00.

## PARSNIP



Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, in rich deep soil. Thin out to stand six inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is greatly improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Store enough in pits or cellars for winter needs. Parsnips are well known as a delicious table vegetable, but their value for stock-feeding is not generally appreciated.

**HOLLOW CROWN**—Also known as "Large Sugar." Is the best variety for all purposes. The roots are smooth, with fine-grained flesh of excellent quality. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 25 cents.

## PEPPER GRASS OR CRESS

Sow the seed thickly in good rich loam, in shallow drills early in the spring and at intervals for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

**EXTRA CURLED**—The most desirable sort. Handsome. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 20 cents.

**GREY SEEDED WINTER**—Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 20 cents.





# CHOICE PARSLEY SEED

Succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. Sow thickly, early in spring, in rows one foot apart. Cover seed half an inch. Thin plants to six inches apart. Parsley seed is slow to germinate, and in dry weather often fails to come up at all. Its sprouting may be assured, however, by soaking a few hours in warm water and keeping the soil constantly moist after planting. Protect with frames for winter use, or transfer to a light cellar.

**Triple or Moss Curled**—A very robust and free grower. Leaves large, dark green and beautifully curled. Stands drouth and cold well and is the best variety for either market or home use. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 15 cents.

### OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES.

PLAIN—Leaves plain or single. Very hardy and of excellent flavor.....	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
DOUBLE CURLED—Fine, dwarf crimped leaves. Very attractive for garnishing.....	10c	15c
HAMBURG OR ROOTED—Has an edible root, used for flavoring soups, etc.....	10c	15c
		20c

# SEED OF PEPPERS

Peppers are used as flavoring for soups and meats, and are invaluable for pickling. The small-fruited sorts are the best for sauces. Sow in hot beds in March, or in a warm sheltered border the last half of April, and, when the season is favorable, transplant to good rich ground, setting them in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row.



BELL OR  
BULLNOSE.

**Chinese Giant**—The largest sweet pepper in existence. Peppers a bright scarlet when ripe, with thick, mild and remarkably sweet flesh. Not a bit fiery. Very prolific. Ounce, 30 cents.

**Bell or Bullnose**—Early, prolific and popular. Flesh thick and mild in flavor. Peppers large and bright red. Ounce, 15 cents.

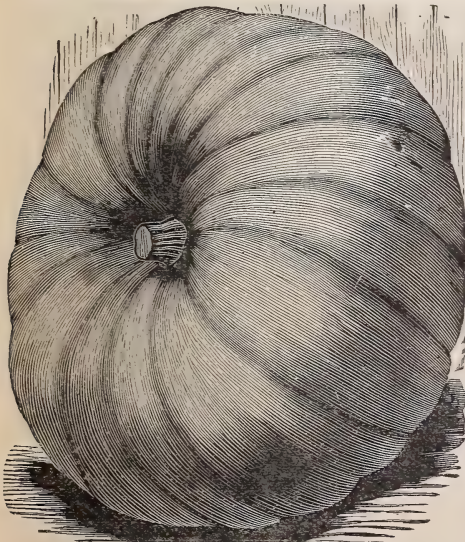
**Long Red Cayenne**—Of dwarf growth, and bearing long, slim, bright red, pungent peppers. Ounce, 20 cents.



CHINESE GIANT.

### OTHER STANDARD PEPPERS.

RUBY KING—Large scarlet fruits of sweet mild flavor.....	Ounce, 20c
SWEET MOUNTAIN—Nearly the same as Bullnose.....	Ounce, 15c
GOLDEN DAWN, SWEET—Golden yellow peppers. Very mild and sweet.....	Ounce, 20c
CHERRY RED, AND YELLOW—Small, round and very hot. Prolific.....	Ounce, 30c
RED CHILI—Smaller than Cayenne. Used for pepper sauce.....	Ounce, 30c



LARGE CHEESE.

# PUMPKIN SEED

Sow the seed as soon as the ground becomes warm, in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, or, in fields of corn about every fourth hill. Plant at the same time as the corn. Put about six seeds in each hill and thin the plants to leave two to the hill. They are affected by the same insect pests as the cucumber and the same remedies should be used.

**Large Cheese**—Superior to the field varieties, as it is excellent for table use as well as for stock feeding. Is fine for pies. Shape flat, skin mottled light green and yellow. Flesh thick and tender. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 15 cents.

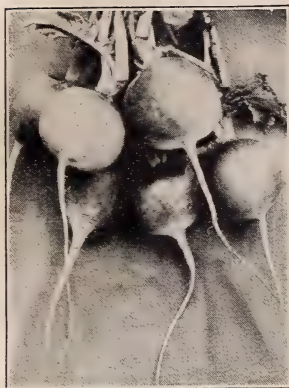
**Japanese Pie**—A high quality pumpkin, with very thick flesh, of a rich salmon color, dry and sweet. Seed cavity small. Of medium size, early, very productive and a good keeper. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 20 cents.

OTHER STANDARD PUMPKINS.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.....	10c	25c
CUSHAW CROCKNECK—A favorite....	10c	25c
MAMMOTH TOURS—Enormous size....	10c	25c
CONNECTICUT FIELD—The old kind..	10c	15c
KENTUCKY FIELD—Good stock variety	10c	15c
LARGE YELLOW FIELD—Very prolific	10c	15c



# Plant's Superior RADISH SEED

Radishes, to be crisp and tender must be grown quickly. This requires a light, rich, and finely pulverized soil. Sow for early use in hot beds, during the winter and early spring, and later on in sheltered borders, continuing at intervals from April until August, if a succession is desired. Sow thinly in drills ten inches apart and thin the plants to stand two inches apart so the bulbs will have ample room for development. When sown in frames they must have plenty of ventilation, or they will grow all leaves and very small bulbs. Sow the winter varieties during July and August. They should be dug before severe frost and stored in sand, in a cool cellar or pit, where they keep in fine condition. Set them in ice-water before using, to freshen them.



SCARLET WHITE TIP.

## EXTRA EARLY TURNIP SHAPED SORTS

**Scarlet Turnip White Tip**—Similar to the Early Scarlet Turnip but is beautifully tipped with white. Is of very quick maturity becoming ready for the table in eighteen or twenty days from time of sowing seed. It is therefore invaluable for growing under glass. Skin very smooth and its clear colors give it an appetizing appearance. The flavor is excellent. Highly esteemed by market gardeners, who find it a ready seller. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

**Early Scarlet Turnip**—The standard small, round red radish. Of very quick growth and equally well adapted to either forcing or open air culture. The skin is of a rich scarlet color, the flesh snowy white and always mild, crisp and sweet. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

**Non Plus Ultra**—The earliest strain of the Scarlet Turnip-shaped kinds and one of the very best for forcing. The tops are very small, and the bulbs are a deep rich red, with tender, flavored flesh. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.

### OTHER EXTRA EARLY TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES.

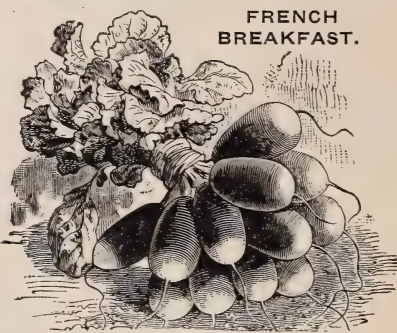
ERFURT DARK RED—A round red sort, popular with market gardeners.....	Oz.	¼ lb.
SCARLET GLOBE—Intensely bright in color and of extra good quality.....	10c	15c
WHITE BOX—A rapid grower, with short tops and of superior quality.....	10c	20c
EARLY WHITE—A crisp, tender sort. Both skin and flesh are white.....	10c	15c
EARLY YELLOW—(Golden Dresden)—Yellow skin and crisp, white flesh.....	10c	15c

## EXTRA EARLY OLIVE SHAPED

**French Breakfast**—A great favorite everywhere. The radishes are olive-shaped, often slightly thicker at the bottom than at the top, rather small and slender, and of a brilliant scarlet, with large white tip on the lower portion. They mature very quickly and the flesh is crisp, tender and mild. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

**Scarlet Olive Shaped**—Its rich color, earliness, and mild, crisp flesh, make it very desirable for either market or home use. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.

**White Olive Shaped**—The earliest white variety and a superior forcing sort. Of finest quality. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

## EARLY LONG VARIETIES

**Market Gardener's Long Scarlet**—An improved extra early Long Scarlet, with short, compact tops. In shape it is also shorter and thicker. The upper portion is an unusually deep, brilliant red, which gradually shades into a clear, waxy pink towards the tip. Flesh mild, crisp and delicate. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.

**Long Brightest Scarlet**—Also known as Long Cardinal. A decided improvement in both color and earliness over other varieties of this class. It is also somewhat thicker. It is ready for use about twenty-five days after planting, and continues to keep in good condition until fully grown. It has small tops and does not run to neck. In color, it is a brilliant clear scarlet with a white tip. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.



BRIGHTEST SCARLET.

### OTHER EARLY LONG KINDS OF SUPERIOR MERIT.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—The old standard early long radish.....	Oz.	¼ lb.
HALF-LONG DEEP SCARLET (Or Paris Beauty)—The New Orleans favorite.....	10c	15c
LONG WOOD'S FRAME—Similar to Long Scarlet, but somewhat shorter.....	10c	15c
LONG ICICLE—Finest and longest of the very early pure white kind.....	10c	20c



# Summer Varieties of Radish



**Long White Lady Finger**—All summer radishes attain a larger size than do any of the earlier sorts. While not ready for market as soon, they remain in prime condition longer without becoming pithy. The Long White Lady Finger is a very handsome radish, a rapid grower, and of excellent quality. While not as desirable as Icicle for forcing, it has long been the most popular of all for open ground culture. It is slender and graceful in form, with delicate white skin and remarkably tender, brittle flesh. The flavor is mild and sweet. In size it is a trifle larger than Long Scarlet Short Top, and it reaches maturity a little later. It may be depended upon to furnish a continuous supply of crisp, fine-flavored radishes throughout the summer season. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 15 cents.

LONG-WHITE LADY FINGER.



**St. Louis White Summer**—An improved and superior strain of white summer radish which has become the popular favorite not only in St. Louis and vicinity, but on the markets of many other Western cities. All who grow it, pronounce it the best of its class, both for early and late sowing out of doors. It is attractive in shape, with pure, paper-white skin and flesh—the latter tender, crisp and of a agreeable, pungent flavor. We heartily recommend it as a first-class sort. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20 cents.

ST. LOUIS WHITE SUMMER RADISH.



ROSE COLORED CHINA.

OTHER STANDARD SUMMER KINDS.		Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
CHARTIER—A long crimson radish, tipped white.....	10c	15c	
WHITE STRASBURG—Fine, large sized and solid.....	10c	15c	
STUTTART WHITE SUMMER—Immense. Turnip-shaped..	10c	15c	
YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP—Large. Resists heat well.....	10c	15c	

## WINTER VARIETIES OF RADISH

**Rose-Colored China**—Also known as Scarlet Winter. A very popular variety, with cylindrical roots three to four and one-half inches long, slightly larger at the bottom, and terminating abruptly. It grows nearly half above ground. Color of upper portion scarlet, shading to a clear rose below. Flesh pure white. Flavor mild or slightly pungent. It is the best keeper of all the Chinese varieties and admirably suited for winter use. Ounce, 10 cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 15 cents.

OTHER FAVORITE VARIETIES FOR WINTER USE.		Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
ROUND SCARLET CHINA—New and good. Fine round roots for winter.....	10c	20c	
ROUND BLACK SPANISH—The favorite winter "Rettig" of the Germans.....	10c	15c	
LONG BLACK SPANISH—Dark skinned, white flesh. Splendid keeper.....	10c	15c	
LONG WHITE SPANISH—Similar to Long Black, but has white skin.....	10c	15c	
CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH—Immense size, crisp and juicy.....	10c	15c	

## SPINACH A SELECTION OF CHOICE KINDS

Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks afterward for a succession. This will furnish supply for spring and summer use. For the main crop, to be used during winter, sow in September in well-manured ground and cover with straw or leaves when severe, cold weather comes. In sheltered fields, however, there is no need of covering. The ground cannot be made too rich; the more manure, the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves.



BLOOMSDALE, OR SAVOY.

FIVE OF THE BEST VARIETIES.		Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
BLOOMSDALE, or Savoy—The best of all..	10c	15c	
ROUND THICK LEAF—Large and fleshy..	10c	15c	
LONG STANDING—Best to sow in spring..	10c	15c	
VICTORIA—Also fine for spring sowing....	10c	15c	
PRICKLY—Very hardy and vigorous.....	10c	15c	



# Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots

**Asparagus**—A bed once properly made will last for years. Plenty of manure should be well trenched in to a depth of two feet or more. By planting roots, instead of seed, a year or more of time is saved in getting the shoots fit for use. They should be set as early in spring as the weather will permit in rows, two to three feet apart and a foot apart in the rows, covering the crowns from four to six inches. Cut for use the second year. Asparagus seed may be sown directly in the permanent bed and the plants thinned as they grow; or in a separate bed and the seedlings transplanted the second year. It takes practically four years to produce good asparagus from seed. We furnish either roots or seed of the following standard varieties, at the prices named:

**COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH**—A magnificent variety. Stays white without earthing up. One-year-old roots, per 100, 50c; per 1000, \$3.00. Two-year-old roots, per 100, 75c; per 1000, \$5.50. Seed—ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.

**CONOVER'S COLLOSSAL**—The old standard. Roots same price as Columbian. Seed—ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

**PALMETTO**—Popular in the South. Earlier than Conover's. Prices for both roots and seed, same as Conover's.



COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH.

**Rhubarb**—Roots may be planted early in spring or fall, setting the roots three feet apart each way. Once planted, they will remain in bearing condition for five or six years, only requiring a top dressing of manure in spring or fall. Choice selected roots, with two to three eyes, 2 for 25c; per dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. **RHUBARB SEED**—Ounce, 15c; ¼ lb., 30c.

## SQUASH Summer and Winter Sorts

Plant eight to ten seeds each in well-manured hills as soon as warm weather is assured, thinning to three or four of the strongest plants after danger from bugs is past. Cultivate like melons or cucumbers.

**EARLY WHITE SCALLOP BUSH**—The white "Pattypan" or "Cymplings," as it is called in the South. A very early and continuous bearer. Ships well. Color, light cream. A first class variety for market growers. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.



**YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK**—Early, productive, and of excellent quality. Golden colored. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.

**EARLY YELLOW SCALLOP BUSH**—Similar to the White Bush in every respect except color. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.

**MAMMOTH WHITE SCALLOP BUSH**—An improved sort. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ lb., 20 cents.



YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK.

**HUBBARD**—The old well known winter standard. Vines of strong running growth. Fruits large. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 30 cents.

**GOLDEN HUBBARD**—Has rich orange-yellow colored skin. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 30 cents.

**WINTER CROOKNECK**—Dry, sweet and rich. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.

## TOBACCO SEED

The quality and appearance of Tobacco is greatly influenced by soil and climate. Heavy clay soil tends to produce large plants and the leaves cure into dark brown or red color, with a large quantity of oil or gum. Light thin soil makes light, thin leaves, which, when cured, are bright mahogany and sometimes yellow.

### DARK PLUG WRAPPER.

**BIG ORONOKO**—A favorite. Ounce, 25 cents.

**MISSOURI BROAD LEAF**—A well-known standard sort; very large yielder. Ounce, 30 cents.

**KENTUCKY YELLOW**—A splendid dark-leaved variety; finest texture. Ounce, 25 cents.

### CIGAR FILLER.

**CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF**—This variety is staple; carefully selected seed. Ounce, 25 cents.

### PLUG FILLER.

**YELLOW PRIOR**—A good variety for bright, yellow grade. Ounce, 25 cents.

**WHITE BURLEY**—A western variety which produces one of the most fashionable types for manufacturing and cutting. Ounce, 25 cents.

### CIGAR WRAPPER.

**HAVANA**—Commands a high price for cigar stock; superior, extra fine. Ounce, 30 cents.

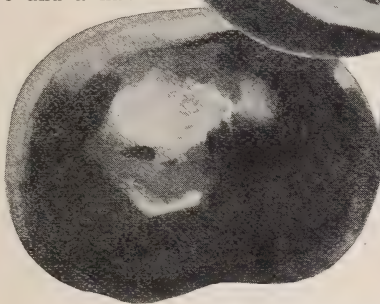
**GOLD LEAF**—A cross between Prior and Oronoko; good for wrappers or fillers. Ounce, 25c.



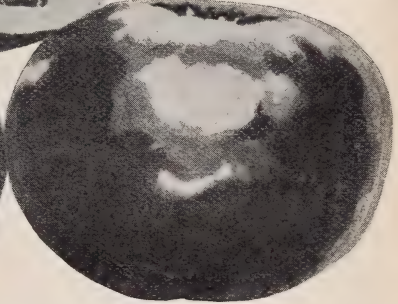
# TOMATO—Plant's Selected Strains

For early plants, sow during February or March in shallow boxes of light, rich soil, placed in a sunny window, and when two inches high, transplant to other boxes. Or, sow in hot-beds, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep, and transplant when two inches high into another hot-bed, setting them four inches apart. Do not plant outside until all danger from frost is over. Then set them in hills four feet apart each way. The best soil for tomatoes is a very rich, retentive, sandy loam, but they do well on any well-drained, well-manured land and even in poor soil will produce better than most crops. If the stems of the plants, when planted out, are very long, they should be partly buried under ground. Water freely at time of transplanting and give them constant and thorough cultivation. For late use, sow the seed in the open ground during May and early June, and transplant to their permanent location as soon as large enough. These plants will provide fruits during the fall months when those earliest set have become exhausted by continued bearing during hot, dry weather. Tomato plants under field cultivation are generally allowed to run over the ground in any direction, and are not trained, but even under this method, it is a good plan to cut off a foot or more of the ends of all growing shoots, so when the first fruits are set, all the strength of the plant may go to develop and ripen them. If the vines are trained on trellises, or tied to stakes, the fruits will ripen better and be of finer quality. Tomatoes are subject to few insect pests. If attacked by the potato beetle, Paris Green will quickly destroy the enemy. The

**Sparks' Earliana**—This is the earliest smooth bright red Tomato of good size now in cultivation—nearly equal in size and quality to the best later kinds. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender open branches that are of moderate growth, and well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen very early in the season. The Tomatoes are deep scarlet, generally smooth, and grow in clusters of five to eight, averaging two and a half inches in diameter. Flesh deep red and of slightly acid flavor. A specimen plant had forty-five ripened fruits at time of the first picking and thirty-five green ones of good size, and yet the whole plant could be completely hidden by an ordinary bushel basket. Ounce, 25c. ¼ pound, 75c.



most serious disease is the "rot," which sometimes causes much havoc. The germs live over winter in the ground where the rotten tomatoes have fallen. The diseased fruit should therefore be gathered and burned. Dwarf Champion is less subject to "rot" than any other variety.



SPARKS' EARLIANA TOMATO.



**Magnus**—This distinct variety, of the color of Beauty and Acme, is one of the very best additions to the Tomato family. It is fully as early, thicker, heavier and more solid than either of those named, making it easily the most handsome sort in cultivation. It is unsurpassed in quality, and in the production of fine, large fruits. While well adapted to main crop planting, it matures so quickly that it takes first rank for early market. The form is perfect, uniform, large and attractive. Flesh is very firm. It is a robust grower, with short joints, setting its clusters closer together than most varieties, and is therefore a heavy cropper. The fruits are usually very deep from stem to blossom end, some of them being almost globe-shaped. It ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem, and the flavor is most desirable. For staking up in the open fields, as well as for forcing in greenhouses, we believe it to be entirely unequaled, and are satisfied that there is more money in growing it for early market than any known variety, because it has about four clusters of fruit where others have three. Ounce, 25 cents. ¼ pound, 75 cents.



# TOMATO—Ponderosa

No variety is more deservedly popular than this. It excels in size, often attaining a circumference of eighteen inches, and a weight of three and four pounds each. It is perfect in form, free from wrinkles, as solid and meaty as beefsteak, and almost seedless; it ripens thoroughly from center to skin, its glowing crimson color permeating the flesh to the heart. It is free from rot, and above all is its delicious quality and flavor—toothsome and rich when sliced, savory and delicious when canned. The plants of Ponderosa Tomato are luxuriant, healthy growers, independent of drought, free from blight, and early and continuous bearers. First ripe fruits are often picked in ten weeks from seed sowing, while late fruits may be gathered until frost. Ounce, 25 cents.



PONDEROSA TOMATO.

**Acme**—Large, hardy and productive, ripening almost as early as any and continuing to bear until cut down by frost. Fruits glossy red, tinged with purple, in clusters of four and five. Of medium size and perfect form. Flesh solid and of excellent flavor. Ounce, 20 cents. ¼ pound, 50 cents.

**Dwarf Champion**—Unquestionably the most satisfactory variety for planting in the home garden. Of dwarf, upright growth, with such sturdy stalks that they hold the fruits well above the soil, without stakes or support. Ripens early and is very productive, especially on rich soil. Is entirely free from rot. Ounce, 25 cents. ¼ pound, 75 cents.

## OTHER SELECT AND POPULAR VARIETIES.

	Oz.	¼ lb.
ATLANTIC PRIZE—Small, irregular, bright-red fruits. Extremely early.....	15c	50c
BEAUTY—Large, solid, smooth fruits of a rich purplish pink color.....	20c	50c
MATCHLESS—A full bright-red, smooth, extra-large variety. Good keeper.....	25c	75c
PERFECTION—An improved Acme, with blood-red skin. Early and fine.....	20c	50c
STONE—A large, smooth, solid tomato, bright scarlet in color. Excellent.....	20c	60c
TROPHY—Large, smooth, solid and of fine flavor. For late use.....	20c	50c
RED CHERRY—Small scarlet fruits for pickling and fancy preserves.....	25c	...
RED PEAR—A favorite for preserves and for making "Tomato Figs".....	25c	...
YELLOW CHERRY—Similar to Red Cherry, but a light lemon yellow color.....	25c	...
YELLOW PEAR—Distinct in shape, bright yellow in color. Handsome.....	25c	...

# Plant's Selected FIELD CORN

No crop is of equal value to the country and every progressive farmer is desirous of securing improvement in his yield. The stock we have was selected in the ear especially for planting, and the difference in cost for selected seed is about 15 cents more per acre than ordinary corn costs.

## YELLOW VARIETIES

**Eclipse**—A variety that has been carefully bred for a series of years resulting in a firmly fixed type. Is a vigorous grower and has proved itself very productive in a variety of soils and climates. The ear is nine to eleven inches long, with sixteen to twenty-six rows of long, broad orange-yellow kernels and well filled butts and tips. Matures in about 105 days. Our supply was grown by the originator.

**Piasa Queen**—Will grow to an immense size under favorable conditions; frequently produces two large ears on a stalk. Is especially adapted to rich bottom soils. Ears 14 to 16 inches long, bearing 18 to 26 rows of long, broad, rich yellow kernels.

**Leaming**—A yellow dent variety, kernels square, of a rich dark yellow. One of the best and of special value for feeding.

**Iowa Gold Mine**—Medium early, ears of good size; a bright yellow color. A favorite with many.

**Pride of the North**—A very popular 90-day yellow dent variety with small cob and grain. Can be planted very close, and for this reason will frequently produce as much per acre as the larger sorts.

## WHITE VARIETIES

**Champion White Pearl**—A universal favorite and has proven its adaptability for a wide diversity of soils and climates. Matures in about 100 days. Pure white deep kernels on a small cob.

**Iowa Silver Mine**—A pure white corn with white cob, ears eight to ten inches long, medium early. A well known popular sort.

**Boone Co. White**—Much prominence has been given this variety recently by the Illinois State Corn Breeders' Association. It is a pure white dent corn, long broad kernels, setting closely on the cob, with well filled butts and tips. Matures in about 105 days.

## BERMUDA GRASS SEED

Used extensively in the South for lawns, where Blue Grass cannot be successfully grown. Sow seed in the spring, as it will germinate best in warm weather. If English Rye grass is sown every fall and raked into the Bermuda grass sod, a green lawn can be maintained all winter long. Fine for sandy soils. Per lb., 65c; 10 lbs. for \$5.50; 100 lbs. for \$50.00.



# TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

For spring crop sow the White Flat Dutch or the Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf as early as the seed can be put into the ground, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart. Thin the young plants to stand six or eight inches apart in the rows. For a succession, continue to sow every two weeks until late in May. For the fall and winter crop, sow Purple Top White Globe and other varieties from the middle of July to the middle of September; also in drills, as directed for the spring sowing. While field Turnips are generally sown broadcast, much the largest crops will be obtained by drill culture. Turnips must be grown very rapidly to be of the best quality. The most suitable soil is a rich, friable loam, free from fresh manure. Recently broken sod land is excellent. Rutabagas are grown for feeding stock and are also valuable for table use. Take up Turnips in November, or before severe frosts, cut off the tops and store in a cool cellar or pit. Or, pile up in conical form, out of doors, on dry ground, cover carefully with long straw and finish by earthing up, covering them with twelve or fifteen inches of earth. Leave a trench around the heap to carry off the water. Put away in this manner, they will be found in good condition in the spring.



**White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaf**—The standard early turnip. Held in high esteem by all growers and has no superior for the family garden, as a spring variety. It is of flat shape, smooth, and with clear white skin. The flesh is mild, juicy and of excellent flavor. Matures quickly and grows to a medium size. An ideal sort for the Southern States. (Cut No. 1.) Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

**Purple Top Flat Strap-Leaf**—The demand for this popular variety is always heavy and we take special care to secure extra selected seed, from the most carefully grown stock. It is one of the best Turnips on the market for both table use and stock feeding. Has a bright purple top, white underneath. Leaves are short, narrow and erect. Flesh white, fine grained and of mild, pleasant flavor. Matures in eight or nine weeks. Is a good cropper and an excellent keeper. (Cut No. 5.) Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

**Extra Early Purple Top Milan**—The earliest variety in cultivation. Is ready for use a week sooner than any other. Shape flat and smooth. Medium size, with bright purple colored top and few leaves. Flesh white and of choice quality. Good for spring or fall planting. A good keeper. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 20 cents.

**Extra Early White Top Milan**—This fine sort is very similar to the Purple Top Milan, but is pure white in color. It is an excellent Summer Turnip, making wonderfully rapid growth. Flesh tender. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 25 cents.

**Purple Top White Globe**—One of the handsomest and most profitable Turnips, unsurpassed for either home or market use. Is a large, rapid-growing sort with globe-shaped roots, purple at the top and white underneath. Is of the same character and habit as the Purple Top Flat, but, owing to its great size, will produce twice as much to the acre. On account of its strong growth, it should be more severely thinned than other early varieties. It is always a sure cropper and the pure white flesh is of superior quality. It is very desirable for home garden planting. (Cut No. 6.) Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

**Pomeranian White Globe**—Produces immense white, globe-shaped roots, which in rich ground frequently attain a weight of twelve pounds. Considering its size it is very quick to mature. (Cut No. 3.) Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

**RUTABAGA**—**AMERICAN YELLOW PURPLE TOP**—The most satisfactory variety to grow for either family use or stock feeding. It is hardy, productive, sweet, solid and of fine quality. It keeps perfectly all winter and into the following summer. Ounce, 10 cents. ¼ pound, 15 cents.

## OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF TURNIPS.

	Oz.	¼ lb.
WHITE EGG—Egg-shaped and of fine quality. Extra desirable for table use.....	10c	20c
COWHORN—Fine-grained and sweet. Excellent for stock feeding.....	10c	20c
YELLOW OR AMBER GLOBE—The staple yellow turnip for table or market.....	10c	15c
ABERDEEN YELLOW PURPLE TOP—Superior for either table or stock.....	10c	15c
SEVENTOP—Grown for salad or pasturage. Tops only are used; roots no account.....	10c	15c



# PLANT'S RELIABLE FLOWER SEEDS

To grow Flowers well, the soil must be as carefully prepared as for vegetables. Spade the beds to a depth of at least eighteen inches and make them rich with well-rotted manure, thoroughly mixed in. A small quantity of sand will greatly improve stiff, heavy clay. **DON'T BURY YOUR SEEDS.** Plant the largest, like Nasturtiums, not more than an inch deep, Balsams, half an inch, Asters, a quarter of an inch, Petunias, Poppies, etc., on the surface. Firm the soil over the seeds with a board and keep it constantly moist. Don't allow seedlings to crowd each other. Transplant in cloudy weather or in the evening and shade from the sun a day or two. Give each plant plenty of room. Keep the surface loose, breaking it up after every hard, dashing rain, or heavy watering. Cover the beds during summer with a mulch two inches deep, of grass clippings or rotted manure. Stake neatly all weak-stemmed or straggling plants. Never let seeds form, and remember that the more flowers you cut the more you will have. If these simple rules are learned by heart, and strictly followed, entire success is certain.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS FIVE CENTS PER PACKET.

**Alyssum**— (Mad-Wort)—Popular little plants for edging or massing, blooming profusely all summer. Will also do well in the house in winter. **SWEET ALYSSUM**—Of trailing habit. Fragrant. **LITTLE GEM**—Very Dwarf and a great bloomer.

**Amaranthus**— Liked for its richly colored foliage. The plants grow three to five feet high and should be used as backgrounds. **MIXED VARIETIES**—Rose, blood-red, and yellow.

**Asters**— Sow seed indoors or under glass during February and early March, and they will bloom in July, before the season of blight and blister beetles. For fall blooming, plant the seed in a specially prepared bed the last week in May. Transplant Asters twice; it makes them healthy and vigorous. Keep the soil as cool as possible in mid-summer, by mulching, and give plenty of water. Set the plants from ten to fifteen inches apart. The soil should be very rich. Do not grow Asters two years in succession in the same locality. A change of soil tends to prevent blight. If attacked by root-lice, indicated by an apparently causeless wilting of the plants, draw the earth away from the stem and soak the roots well with tobacco tea, made by steeping tobacco stems a few hours and diluting until the color of ordinary tea.

**GLOBE-FLOWERED**—All the best colors mixed. **TRUFFAUT'S PAEONY-FLOWERED**—Mixed.

**Balsam**— (Lady-Slipper)—An old-time favorite, with brilliant double flowers. Succeeds best in good, rich loam. Height two feet. **DOUBLE MIXED**—White, rose, pink, scarlet, etc.

**Calendula**— (Pot Marigold)—One of the showiest and most free flowering annuals, growing in any good soil and blooming continually. **BEST DOUBLE MIXED**—Orange, yellow and sulphur.

**Calliopsis**— Beautiful and showy, free-flowering annuals. Excellent for cutting and for planting in masses. Bloom all summer long. **CALLIOPSIS**—Golden yellow, and crimson mixed.

**Candytuft**— Indispensable for cutting. Always in bloom. When sown in April, blooms from July till frost. Very hardy. **EMPRESS**—A complete mass of snowy-white flowers. **MIXED COLORS**—White, carmine, crimson, etc.

**Carnation Marguerite**— These lovely fragrant Carnations produce fine double flowers. Seed may be sown thinly in shallow rows in the garden early in the spring, and the plants will begin to bloom in about four months. When well started the young plants should be transplanted to stand twelve inches apart. They are quite hardy, flowering the first season until late in the fall. **CARNATION**—Marguerite double mixed. All colors.



PAEONY-FLOWERED ASTERS.



CALLIOPSIS.



CARNATION MARGUERITE





CENTAUREA CYANUS.  
(Corn Flower.)



MAMMOTH COSMOS.



CYPRESS VINE.

**Castor Bean**—(Ricinus)—Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage fourteen feet tall, with gigantic leaves, three feet or more across.

**ZANZIBARENSIS**—The most striking variety.

**Centaurea**—(Cornflower)—One of the most attractive of all annuals. Is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any ordinary soil and in any situation. Our strain is extra choice, producing a profusion of white, pink, rose and dark and light blue blooms.

**CENTAUREA CYANUS**—All colors mixed.

**Chrysanthemum**—(Painted Daisy)—The annual Chrysanthemums grow easily from seed and bloom freely during the summer and fall. They should be given plenty of moisture and as cool a location as possible. The flowers are single, daisy-like and of many bright colors.

**SUMMER VARIETIES**—All the best kinds.

**Cockscomb**—(Celosia Cristata)—Easily grown from seed and one of the most showy and brilliant annuals. The combs frequently measure a foot across.

**DWARF VARIETIES**—Scarlets, crimson, etc.

**Cosmos**—Beautiful and extremely graceful autumn-blooming plants, with finely cut foliage. They are fairly loaded with large, nodding, white, pink, or crimson flowers from mid-September until killing frost. They should be started as early as possible. When a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth and the branches should be kept pinched back until the buds begin to form. This will largely increase the blooming surface. They should be given some support to prevent being blown over by high winds.

**MIXED COLORS**—White, pink, crimson, etc.

**Cypress Vine**—Known and liked everywhere for its delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped flowers. Fine for covering fences.

**MIXED COLORS**—White and scarlet.

**Dianthus**—One of the most popular flowers in cultivation, of a wide variety of colors and very profuse and continuous bloomers. Seed may be sown out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over and in a few weeks the plants will be a mass of flowers.

**CHINESE DOUBLE**—Numerous colors mixed.

**HEDDEWEGII**—Mixed colors from choice sorts.

**Dolichos**—(Hyacinth Bean)—A popular climber of extra rapid growth, making a dense and attractive screen.

**MIXED COLORS**—White and reddish violet.

**Eschscholtzia**—(California Poppy)—Very attractive annuals for beds, edging or massing. Profuse bloomers.

**MIXED COLORS**—White, yellow and orange.

**Gaillardia**—(Blanket Flower)—Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of the flowers, which bloom till frost.

**FINE MIXED**—Orange, crimson and variegated.

**Gourds**—Interesting climbers producing a great variety of curious fruits.

**SMALL VARIETIES MIXED**—All the best kinds.



# PLANT'S RELIABLE FLOWER SEEDS

**Helianthus**—(Sunflower)—The variety Golden Ball which we list, is far superior to common kinds, resembling more a big yellow Chrysanthemum.

**GOLDEN BALL SUNFLOWER**—Choice double.

**Hollyhock**—Blooms second season from seed. Our strain of Double Allegheny Fringed produces mammoth flowers, of a crimped silk-like texture, with fringed and cut edges, ranging from a lovely shrimp pink to deep red in color. Is not subject to rust.

**ALLEGHENY HOLLYHOCKS**—The best colors.

**Larkspur**—Well known and popular annuals of great beauty, noted for the richness of their colors, especially the blues, so rarely found in garden flowers. Of easy culture. **DOUBLE DWARF ROCKET**—All colors mixed. **TALL BRANCHING**—Splendid mixture of colors.

**Lobelia**—Elegant little plants of easy culture, completely covered with flowers from June until September.

**ERINUS ERECTA**—Blue and white mixed.

**Marigold**—Succeeds best in light soil, with full exposure to the sun. The French sorts are fine for edging or bedding, because of their thin, dwarf, compact growth. The African varieties are better for cutting.

**FRENCH DWARF MIXED**—Yellow to deep red.

**AFRICAN, TALL MIXED**—Numerous colors.

**Marvel of Peru**—(Four O'clocks or Mirabilis)—One of the showiest annuals, and of the simplest culture. **MIXED COLORS**—Yellow, red, striped, etc.

**Mignonette**—(Reseda)—Does best during the cool, moist weather of early spring and fall, but will flower freely in summer from spring-sown seed.

**GIANT PYRAMIDALIS**—Slender spikes. Fragrant.

**LARGE FLOWERING**—The common sweet.

**Mixture of Climbers**—Sure to produce an abundance of beautiful vines no matter where planted.

**Moon Flower**—Makes an immense growth of vine, and dense, glossy-green foliage. Seed should be started early, especially in the North as it is a late bloomer. File, or cut a small notch in edge of seed before planting, and soak a few hours in warm water.

**LARGE FLOWERING WHITE**—The old favorite.

**Mormodica**—(Balsam Apple)—A very beautiful climber, with handsome apple-shaped fruits. Of rapid growth.

**Morning Glory**—(Convolvulus Major)—Either of the varieties listed will make a beautiful display of rapid-growing vine and gorgeous flowers. The Japanese Morning Glories produce much larger flowers than the old kind, with a wider range of color, including every possible shade from the faintest pink to the deepest blue.

**NEW JAPANESE MIXED**—The finest colors.

**FINE MIXED**—The old-fashioned kind.

**Myosotis**—(Forget-Me-Not)—These charming little favorites succeed best in damp, shady situations, but thrive anywhere. **ALPESTRIS**—The True For-Get-Me-Not. Blue.

**ALL FLOWER SEEDS 5 CENTS PER PACKET.**



ALLEGHENY HOLLYHOCK.



MARIGOLD—FRENCH DWARF.



MIGNONETTE.

PRICE  
OF ALL  
FLOWER  
SEEDS  
REDUCED  
TO  
FIVE  
CENTS  
PER  
LIBERAL  
PACKET



PLANT'S  
RELIABLE

# FLOWER SEEDS



NASTURTIIUMS.  
Plant's Superb Mixture.



LARGE FLOWERING PANSIES.  
Plant's Rainbow Strain.



FRINGED PETUNIAS.  
Plant's Choice Mixture of Hybrids.

**Nasturtium**—(Tropaeolum) No annual has more points of merit, or is more widely popular. Insect and disease proof, Nasturtiums flourish in any kind of soil and in any location. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain as they do not bear transplanting well. Thin them whenever they become crowded never allowing them to touch each other at any stage of growth. It is also important that moisture should not stand about the roots, therefore, in damp locations, drainage should be provided or the plants set in ridges of earth. The advice frequently given to grow Nasturtiums in poor soil, is a mistake. They fully appreciate good garden loam and will respond by furnishing much larger and finer flowers. The dwarf varieties are fine for bedding and edgings. The tall sorts may be trained on trellises or fences, but are most beautiful trailing over the ground. **DWARF VARIETIES MIXED**—A superior strain. **TALL MIXED**—Selected from the largest flowers. **HYBRIDS OF MADAME GUNTER**—Best of all.

**Pansy**—Pansies do best and produce the largest and finest flowers in cool moist weather. The seed should therefore be sown either in the early fall out of doors, or during February, in the house, for spring blooming. If sown outside in April, and the plants carried through the summer in a shady place, a rich autumn display will result. The secret of success with Pansies is to give them the richest possible soil and to never permit the soil to become dry for a moment. We offer choice of three superior mixtures: **Fine Mixed**, including all the different varieties; **Plant's Rainbow Mixture**, including all shades from pure white to deepest blue and black, and prepared specially for bedding; **Large-Flowering Mixed**, an extra fine strain selected with the greatest care from the largest and finest flowers only. **FINE MIXED**—A great variety of colors. **RAINBOW MIXTURE**—The best sorts. **LARGE FLOWERING MIXED**—Very choice.

**Petunias**—Few plants equal the Petunia for effective display. It begins flowering early and continues a mass of bloom until killed by frost. The seed, which is very fine, should be sown early, merely scattering it on the surface of the seed-bed and shading until it germinates. The weakest seedlings usually give the richest-colored flowers. Give Petunias good, rich garden soil and a sunny location. **HYBRIDA MIXED**—The best bedding kinds.

**Poppies**—Unrivaled for continuous and dazzling display of the brightest colors. The seed is fine as dust and should not be covered. Scatter on the surface, press in with a board and keep moist until started. Sow as early as possible and where the plants are to remain, as they will not stand transplanting. Will do well in any ordinary garden soil, but prefer a sandy loam and sunny exposure. **CARNATION-FLOWERED**—Fine double mixed.

**Portulaca**—Very popular for dry, hot situations. Does best in sandy soil, but is not over-particular. A profuse bloomer. **SINGLE MIXED**—Red, white, yellow, etc. **DOUBLE FINE MIXED**—Most come true.

PRICE OF ALL FLOWER SEEDS FIVE CENTS PER LIBERAL PACKET.



PLANT'S  
RELIABLE

# FLOWER SEEDS



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by  
Wm. H. AVONUE & G  
1892

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.  
Plant's Extra Fine Mixed.

ABOUT ONE-FOURTH  
NATURAL SIZE.



SWEET PEAS.  
Plant's Giant Flowered.



VERBENA.  
Plant's Mammoth Strain.

**Phlox Drummondii**—Very beautiful free-flowering annuals of quick, compact growth. When grouped in masses the color effect is brilliant beyond description. FINE MIXED—White, pink, scarlet, etc. DWARF MIXED—The best for edging.

**Salvia** (Scarlet Sage)—A favorite bedding plant, easily grown from seed and bearing long spikes of glowing scarlet flowers in great profusion from July until frost. Start seed early. They delight in a sunny location. SALVIA SPLENDENS—The true scarlet sage.

**Scarlet Runner**—A popular ornamental climber, with sprays of bright scarlet pea-shaped blossoms.

**Stocks** (Gilly-Flower)—Desirable as pot flowers as well as for planting in the garden. Must be kept cool and moist. DOUBLE MIXED—All colors. Fragrant.

**Sweet Peas**—Sow the seed early in February or March, if possible. Dig the ground deeply and make rich with bone meal, or thoroughly rotted manure. Give a sunny location and run the rows north and south. Plant the seed in double rows, in trenches a foot wide and four inches deep, covering them to a depth of two inches at first and filling the trenches gradually as the vines grow. Tread the ground firmly over and to each side of the rows after sowing. Sow thinly and thin the plants to stand about four inches apart. Pick the flowers as fast as they open; don't let seed pods form. Mulch during the hot months and when watering them do it liberally.

OUR SUPERB MIXTURE—Choicest sorts. ECKFORD'S NEW MIXTURE—Mammoth. PINK AND REDS, MIXED—Best colors. STRIPED VARIETIES MIXED—Very distinct. LIGHT COLORS MIXED—Specially fine. Named Varieties—see page 18.

**Sweet William**—An old-time favorite, hardy perennial, blooming the first year from spring sown seed. SINGLE MIXED—Many brilliant colors. Choice.

**Verbena**—Start the seed early under glass and transplant in April to the open ground, setting them eighteen inches to two feet apart. Sow in the open ground after April 15th. They prefer a light, rich loam, a sunny location and fresh soil every year. FINE MIXED—All the finest colors.

HYBRIDA MIXED—Saved from choice flowers. Fragrant early spring bloomers.

**Violet**—thriving best in rich, deep soil and a shady location. Seeds slow to germinate. ODORATA—Sweetly fragrant. Bright blue.

**Wallflower**—Half-hardy perennials, needing protection during winter. Bloom in spring; are deliciously sweet-scented. SINGLE MIXED—All the desirable colors.

**Wild Flower-Garden**—A mixture of seventy-five varieties of standard, hardy flower seeds. Will give continuous display all summer.

**Zinnias**—No flowers are more easily and certainly grown from seed sown in the open ground. They bloom continuously. ELEGANS—Double mixed. A choice selection.

PRICE OF ALL FLOWER SEEDS FIVE CENTS PER LIBERAL PACKET.



# SEED TABLES

The quantity of seed sown per acre, and such other estimates as are given here are approximate figures only. They may vary in different sections and States just as soil and the climate varies, and often one farmer to insure a full stand sows seed more generously than his neighbor. The given weights per bushel are in general use.

## GARDEN SEED

	Seed for one acre.	Seed for a 300 ft. row.
Asparagus	6 lbs.	8 ozs.
Beans dwarf (drills)	1½ bu.	3 qts.
Beans, pole	½ bu.	1 pint
Beet, garden	6 lbs.	5 ozs.
Beet, Mangel	7 lbs.	.....
Broccoli	4 to 6 ozs.	½ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	4 to 6 ozs.	½ oz.
Cabbage, outdoors	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Cabbage, sown in frames	6 ozs.	.....
Carrot	4 lbs.	3 ozs.
Cauliflower	.....	½ oz.
Celery	6 ozs.	3 ozs.
Collards (drills)	3 lbs.	½ oz.
Corn, Sweet (hills)	8 qts.	1 pint
Corn, Pop (shelled)	3 qts.	1 pint
Cucumber	3 lbs.	4 ozs.
Egg plant	4 ozs.	½ oz.
Endive	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kale (drills)	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kohl Rabi	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Leek	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Lettuce	3 lbs.	2 ozs.
Melon, Musk (hills)	3 lbs.	1 oz.
Melon, Water (hills)	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Okra	12 lbs.	12 ozs.
Onion seed	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Onion seed, for sets	50 lbs.	8 ozs.
Parsnip	5 lbs.	4 ozs.
Parsley	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Peas, garden	2 bus.	3 qts.
Pepper	.....	½ oz.
Potatoes	10 bus.	½ bu.
Pumpkin (hills)	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Radish	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Rhubarb	3½ lbs.	4 ozs.
Salsify	8 lbs.	4 ozs.
Spinach	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Squash	4 to 6 lbs.	3 ozs.
Tomato (in frame)	3 lbs.	1 oz.
Tobacco	2 ozs.	.....
Turnip (drills)	2 lbs.	3 ozs.
Turnip (broadcast)	3 lbs.	.....

## CLOVERS

	Weight per bus.	Quantity to sow 1 acre.
Alfalfa or Lucerne	60 lbs.	20 to 30 lbs.
Alsike or Swedish	60	8 to 10
Bokhara	60	8 to 10
Burr	16	12 to 16
Crimson or Scarlet	60	8 to 10
Espersette	32	20 to 30
Honey or Bee	60	8 to 10
Mammoth or Sapling	60	8 to 10
Red	60	6 to 8
White	60	5 to 6

## MILLETS

Cat-Tail (Pearl)	50	8 to 10
Common	50	25 to 35
German or Golden	50	25 to 35
Siberian	50	6 to 8

## GRASSES

	Weight per bus.	Quantity to sow 1 acre.
Awnless Brome	14 lbs.	28 to 42 lbs.
Bermuda	40	2 to 3
Creeping Bent	14	15 to 20
English Perennial Rye	20	30 to 40
English Blue	14	20 to 30
Hungarian	48	25 to 35
Italian Rye	20	30 to 40
Johnson	25	25 to 30
Kentucky Blue for Pasture	14	20 to 25
Kentucky Blue for Lawns	14	40 to 50
Orchard	14	12 to 15
Red Top—in chaff	14	15 to 20
Red Top—solid seed	—	6 to 10
Rescue	14	20 to 30
Tall Meadow Oat	12	20 to 30
Timothy	45	10 to 12
Woolly Soft (Meadow)	8	25 to 35
Mixture for Pastures	14	30 to 40
Greenlaw Mixture	14	40 to 50

## MISCELLANEOUS

Barley	48 lbs.	1¼ to 1½ bus.
Beans—Navy	60	1½ to 2 bus.
Beans—Field	60	1½ to 2 bus.
Beans—Soja	60	20 to 30 lbs.
Broom Corn Seed	48	2 to 4 qts.
Buckwheat	52	1 to 1¼ bus.
Cane Seed—for sugar	50	4 to 8 lbs.
Cane Seed—for fodder	50	30 to 50 lbs.
Castor Beans	46	4 to 5 lbs.
Corn—Field	56	4 to 5 qts.
Corn Fodder, broadcast	56	2 bus.
Corn Fodder, drilled	56	1 bus.
Cow Peas	60	1 to 1½ bus.
Flax	56	1 to 1¼ bus.
Hemp	44	.....
Kafir Corn—in drills	50	3 to 5 lbs.
Kafir Corn—broadcast	50	½ to 1 bus.
Oats	32	1½ to 2 bus.
Peas—Field	60	1½ to 2 bus.
Peanuts	22	2 bus. in pods.
Pumpkin, Common Field	30	2 to 3 qts.
Rape, Dwarf Essex	50	5 to 8 lbs.
Rye	56	1 to 1½ bus.
Sunflower	22	2 to 3 lbs.
Teosinte	—	4 to 6 lbs.
Wheat—spring or winter	60	1¼ to 1½ bus.
Vetches—spring or winter	50	1 to 1½ bus.

## ROOTS, SETS AND PLANTS

Approximate quantity to plant 1 acre.

Artichoke Roots	8 to 10 bus.
Asparagus Roots, or Plants	8,000
Cabbage, Early, Plants	14,000
Cabbage, Late, Plants	8,000
Cauliflower Plants	8,000
Celery Plants	15,000
Horse Radish Roots	12,000
Onion Sets (measured)	6 to 10 bus.
Onion Sets—Tops	4 to 6 bus.
Potatoes—Irish	10 to 12 bus.
Potatoes—Sweet (Plants)	12,000

# PLANT SEED COMPANY

“RELIABLE SEEDS”

814-816 N. 4th Street  
817-819 N. 3rd Street

SAINT LOUIS, MO.





**BEAUTIFUL LAWNS**  
ARE INSURED IF PLANTED  
WITH OUR  
**GREENLAWN SEED.**  
**PLANT SEED CO.**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.