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1906

SPRING
CATALOGUE

JOSIAH YOUNG

SUCCESSOR TO
YOUNG AND HALSTEAD
FOOT OF GRAND ST.

TROY, N.Y.

SELECTED SURPRISE

HOBSON WAX BEAN

EARLY EUREKA

TROY MARKET

TRUE DANVERS

NOTT'S FROLIFIC

GOLDEN
SELF-
BLANCHING

ONE PACKET
OF EACH OF THE
ABOVE
COLLECTION

MAILED
POSTPAID FOR 50 CTS.

FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ABOVE VEGETABLES SEE NOVELTY AND SPECIALTY PAGES.

THE TROY SEED HOUSE.

JOSIAH YOUNG

Successor to Young & Halstead

FOOT OF GRAND STREET, TROY, N. Y.

CASH DISCOUNTS

I make two cash discount offers and my customers may take their choice of either one, but both cannot be allowed on the same order.

No. 1—On all orders of Vegetables, Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, taken from this catalogue, to the amount of **Ten Dollars** and upwards, accompanied by **Cash** I will allow **Ten Per Cent Discount**, which may be deducted from the amount of money sent or the customer may select additional Seeds, Bulbs or Plants to cover the amount of discount.

No. 2—On Packets and Ounces of my Seeds, except those costing one dollar per ounce and over, such as Cauliflower, etc.

Customers sending.....	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$4 00	\$5 00
May select extra seeds to the value of	20	40	60	80	1 00

This Discount applies only to orders for Flower and Vegetable Seeds in Packets or Ounces, and does not include Seeds by weight ($\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. and over) or measure (pints, quarts, etc.) or Bulbs and Plants; but customers are allowed to select seeds in Packets for cost of sending money order besides these discounts.

OUR PREMIUM OFFER

On all orders for Vegetables, Flower Seed, Bulbs and Plants taken from this catalogue to the amount of **Five Dollars** accompanied by **cash** I will give as a premium **one pound of New Ramona Potatoes**. See Novelty and Specialty Pages for full description. These **discounts and premiums** do not apply on **Farm Seeds, Poultry Supplies, Implements or Fertilizers**.

Send Money at My Risk in Any of the Following Ways

No Goods sent C. O. D. Cash must accompany the order and may be sent by Post-office Money Order, Express Money Order, Draft on New York or Registered Letter. Whenever money is sent in any of the above ways, the cost may be deducted from the amount of the order. If it is sent in any other way it is entirely at sender's risk.

At the prices quoted herein I *prepay all transportation charges except where otherwise noted* and I guarantee the safe arrival of goods. If they do not arrive within a reasonable time, notify me, giving a copy of the order, stating the amount of money and how it was sent. Always sign the same name and give the post-office address.

Order Early

Get your orders in early. You will then get the first pick of stocks, prompt service and better results.

It is most important also that the full name and address be given and plainly written. Often I receive orders with neither name nor address attached, and delays which I am powerless to avoid occur in consequence. Full shipping directions should be given, stating distinctly whether large quantities are to be sent by express or freight, otherwise I must use my own judgment regarding the route. Give name of express company or railroad running to your place.

INTRODUCTION.

Since the establishment of this business in 1842 seeds have been considered as one of its important branches. Handled first in a small way and increased gradually, but steadily, as merit increased the demand, the growth has been healthy and substantial. For a number of years past, a speciality has been made of those stocks in demand by Market Gardeners and this also has been successful and only through giving **honest goods at honest prices** for the Market Gardener is thoroughly posted, not only on varieties and qualities, but on values as well, and soon learns where he can get high grade stocks at the right prices.

It is with a great deal of satisfaction therefore, that I review my large list of Market Garden customers, for their confidence is the hardest to get, but when once secured is the most stable and valuable.

With this trade has come other, in retail and mail order lines, necessitating larger and more varied stocks, with the natural outcome of a larger catalogue in order to better describe the different lines, which I carry. And now, just a word in regard to this Catalogue, or, as I like to call it, my Seed Book. If you will sit down for a little while and compare it with other catalogues you will probably notice that it is different in many ways. In the first place you will find the descriptions more thorough, more accurate and more concise than in any other. You will find that they tell the faults along with the virtues. Remember I am not telling you what you ought to buy, for I consider that you possess common sense and the ability to make decisions for yourself. I may make suggestions occasionally, but only when a certain stock has exceptional merit; beyond this it is for you to decide, for you are going to plant the seed and harvest the crop and you know what your soil is like, what your climatic conditions are, your market demands or your own individual tastes. My part is to furnish the information, yours to make the selection. In the second place, I have tried to avoid what is commonly termed "hot air" in my descriptions, for, to me, at least, nothing is more sickening than to pick up the catalogues of some seedsmen and turn page after page of glowing, fanciful pen pictures, or look at exaggerated drawings of vegetables or flowers, showing wonderful qualities which never existed except in the heated imagination of the writer or the artist. In the third place, I do not claim that nine-tenths of the seeds I catalogue are my own particular and private strains, grown with my signature and seal affixed and not genuine unless bearing my trademark on every seed. I do claim to be in position to furnish my patrons with the best of stocks for I know the different localities where the conditions of soil and climate are most favorable to the highest development of a particular variety or class and I know the growers in these various localities. Men who are specialists, men who have spent years in growing one line of seeds, devoting their entire time to that line, giving it careful study and keeping the standard of quality up to the highest point of perfection. It is from these sources that I obtain my stocks and if here and there in my list you find an occasional higher price you may know that it is worth it, for that particular stock is one for which I pay an extra price in order to secure the best.

TRIAL GROUNDS—Every stock I carry is tested twice: first, in soil as soon as received, in order to determine the vitality; and second, on my Trial Grounds, to determine its purity, for, although I have the greatest confidence in my growers, I realize that all humanity is liable to make mistakes, and my Trial Ground records are a final and absolute check on the quality of any stock besides affording an opportunity for comparisons between standard varieties and novelties and furnishing many valuable records for future reference.

A portion of my grounds are devoted to breeding up of various seeds, especially those strains which I consider as my own and which for obvious reasons, I wish to have where they are under the eyes of my own experts. I do a great deal of this work and expect to do more, for I find that the planters of today are insistent upon having **the best** regardless of cost, and wise they are, for it is a self-evident fact that the increased cost of the seed is but a trifle when compared with the vastly increased value of the crop.

In conclusion, just a word to those who are not among my customers. **Honest Merit** wins in the long run. My trade is increasing steadily and my patrons stay with me. Give me a trial order and find out why.

Very truly yours,

JOSIAH YOUNG

Novelties and Specialties

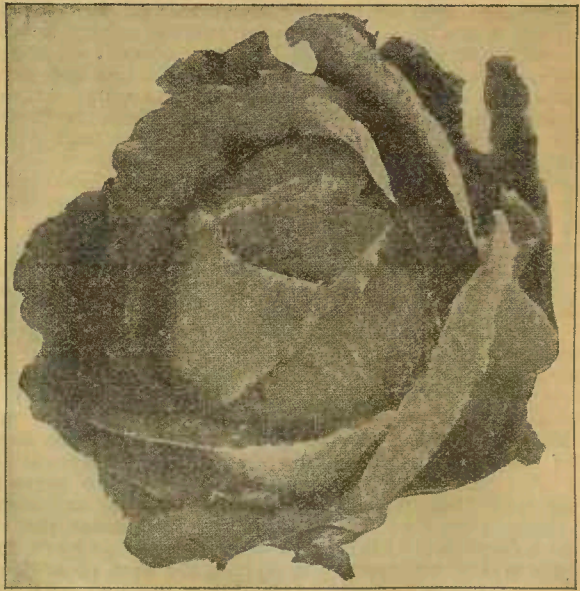
HODSON WAX BEAN.

A Grand Early Wax Bean, which originated near Buffalo, and is in great demand among market gardeners. The plant is a strong and vigorous grower, handsome in appearance and rustless, producing a heavy crop which is usually ready for market in about 45 days from time of planting. The pod is nearly round, from five to seven inches long, light waxy yellow in color, very solid, tender, succulent and free from strings. Pk., \$2.00; 4 qts., \$1.05; not prepaid; qt., 50c.; pt., 30c.; pkg., 10c., postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY EUREKA CABBAGE.

The earliest Flat Head Cabbage in existence. In this we have a Flat Head or Drumhead Cabbage, earlier, hardier, heavier and better than the famous Early Jersey Wakefield.

The heads of this Cabbage are of the true drumhead shape and are hard as Danish Ballhead, while they mature ten days earlier than the Wakefield. There are few outside leaves and the plants can be set close together. It is a choice market sort on account of both shape and quality. It is a beautiful cabbage in appearance, being handsome in color and uniform. I am sure that Market Gardeners and Private Gardeners will find it one of the most profitable extra early cabbages, as a nice round solid head always sells better than a pointed one, and with Extra Early Eureka Cabbage, it can be produced.



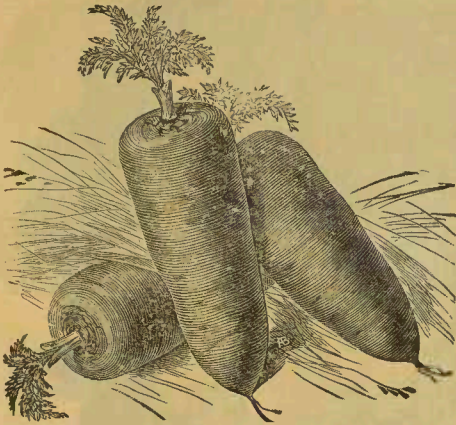
Extra Early Eureka Cabbage.

My seed is Long Island grown and so finely bred, that practically every plant will produce a first-class, solid head. Lb., \$3.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.50; 1-4 lb., 70c.; 50c.; pkg., 10c., postpaid.

DANVERS STUMP ROOTED CARROT—(TRUE.)

This Carrot originated with the farmers of Danvers, Mass., where carrots have been grown extensively for a great many years. Unfortunately many seedsmen have been given to substituting the true stock is difficult to obtain.

I have been able, however, to secure the true stock and have made a specialty of this particular variety, as it is so good that it ought to be grown by everybody. In form it is between Long Orange and Short Horn, growing about 8 inches long, round at the shoulder and tapering slightly to the bottom, where it ends in a blunt tip. The skin is very smooth; flesh, rich: deep orange in color, very fine-grained, tender and sweet. It is a first class variety for any soil and under good cultivation has yielded 1,600 bushels to the acre. Lb., 85c.; 1-2 lb., 45c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

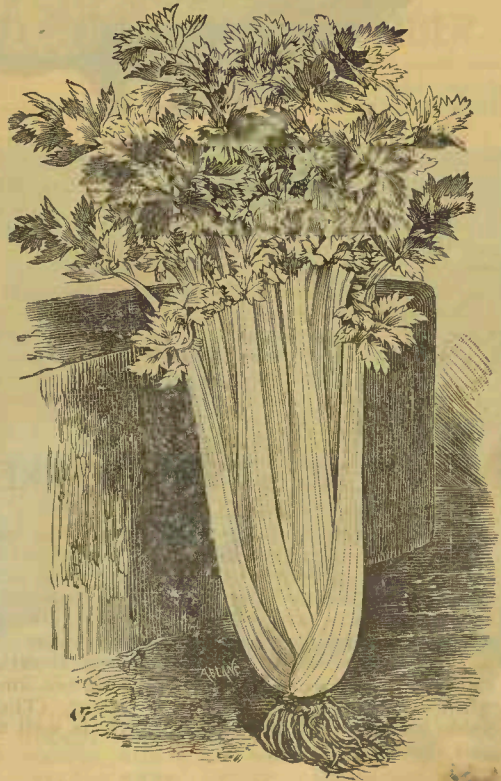


Danvers Stump Rooted Carrot. (True).

YOUNG'S GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

NOTE—This Celery is also sold under the name of Golden Jewel, Paris Golden, Etc.

This is the best celery in cultivation to-day, and is certainly the most popular. It gives the largest return for the least labor, ranks in quality, with the highest, and is in equal favor with the amateur and the market gardener. It is of a half-dwarf, stocky habit, growing about 18 to 20 inches high. Yellowish-green in color, blanching to a beautiful golden yellow. It is not only a beautiful appearing Celery, but is unusually crisp and brittle, being entirely free from strings, and having a "nutty" flavor of its own. Perfectly hardy and a splendid keeper. The handling should be done thoroughly and carefully in order to give the stalks a compact, upright, close position to encourage blanching, and to favor the growth of the heart. My seed of this particular strain is French grown, which is far better than American grown seed. Lb., \$4.00; 1-2 lb., \$2.00; 1-4 lb., \$1.00; oz., 30c.; pkt., 10c.; postpaid.



YOUNG'S SELECTED SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.



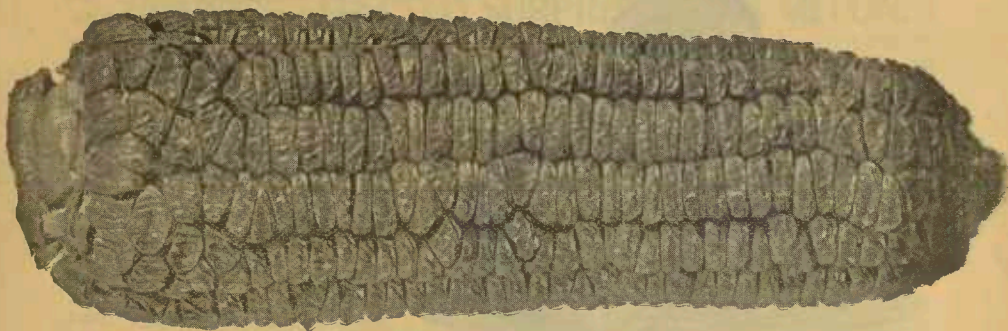
There is no vegetable in which the quality of seed has more to do with the success of the crop than in Cauliflower, and there are few seed crops on which the locality, climate, atmosphere, etc., have so much influence over the quality of the seed. With these facts before us it follows that the best Cauliflower seed is the cheapest in the end. You can buy Snowball Cauliflower at almost any price, and get results in proportion. I make a specialty of high grade Selected Snowball Cauliflower, as my large market garden trade will have nothing but the best. My grower in Denmark has had years of experience, resulting in a system of breeding by which he produces the finest quality obtainable. The stems are short, leaves medium length, heads very large, often ten inches across, nearly globed shaped, compact and snowy white. Owing to its habit it can be planted closely and as it is extremely early it is a valuable forcing variety. 1-4 lb., \$10; oz., \$4; 1-2 oz., \$2.25; 1-4 oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c.; postpaid.

YOUNG'S TROY MARKET SWEET CORN.

The largest eared and best True Early Sweet Corn in cultivation. This splendid variety of Early Sweet Corn was named and introduced by us three years ago and quickly became a leading and popular corn with both market and private gardener. In fact, since its introduction by us, we have heard nothing but words of praise for it from all over the country. Shown at a number of fairs last season, it was acknowledged by all who saw it, to be the best. Our careful tests of this grand sweet corn prove its sterling merits.

The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth, five to six feet high, each bearing one to two ears ten to twelve inches long. In color the kernels are pure white and are very sweet and tender. The cob is pure white and the ear holds its thickness the entire length, is well filled and free from fungus growth and smut.

The Troy Market is nearly as early as Cory, as large as Champion or Early Mammoth, and as sweet as Evergreen. As for productiveness, it has no equal.



Young's Troy Market Sweet Corn.

One of our customers writes us he raised 15,000 ears from one acre. It is certainly a money maker for the market gardener and those among my customers who desire to make early corn pay and pay well, must plant Troy Market. Seed is all Eastern grown. Bu., \$4.00; pk., \$1.05; 4 qts., 55c.; not prepaid; qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 10c.; postpaid.

YOUNG'S SELECTED WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER.

This is the best and most profitable Cucumber for the market gardener, for hot-bed or for out-door culture. It begins bearing early and yields abundantly throughout the season, keeping green longer than any other variety.



The vines are vigorous, very free from blight or rust and bear heavily. The fruit is medium sized, almost straight, very dark green, marked with white at the blossom end; skin, smooth, with a few white spines. The flesh is firm, crisp, finely grained and sparkling white. Lb., 90c.; 1-2 lb., 50c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LEMON CUCUMBER.

A NEW AND ENTIRELY DISTINCT TYPE.



Lemon Cucumber.

The illustration shows the shape and style of the fruits. They are nearly round, two to three inches in diameter, with the yellow and green markings of a lemon; the skin is smooth, with very few spines. The flesh is very tender and crisp, with a delicate flavor of its own, never having any of the bitter or acid taste so common with most cucumbers. Their size and shape makes them especially desirable for slicing or serving whole, one fruit being just right for an individual. They are also excellent for pickling, either ripe or green or for making Mangoes. Pkt., 10c.: postpaid.

GLENMONT GIANT PEPPER.

This grand new pepper originated near Albany, N. Y. On account of earliness, large size, uniform shape and color, it has always brought the highest price in both Albany and Troy Markets. It is a cross from the Ruby King and Sweet Mountain, containing the good qualities of both of these excellent peppers, but far surpassing them in earliness and wonderful productiveness; as many as twenty monstrous peppers of thick, blocky form measuring from three to four inches in diameter, growing on a single plant. In habit of growth, the plants resemble the Ruby King, but are more hardy and stocky, growing about 18 inches high, and bearing the fruits well up from the ground. I have this seed grown and harvested under my own supervision, selecting only the largest, earliest, and best shaped peppers for seed. Market gardeners, private gardeners, in fact any one who wants

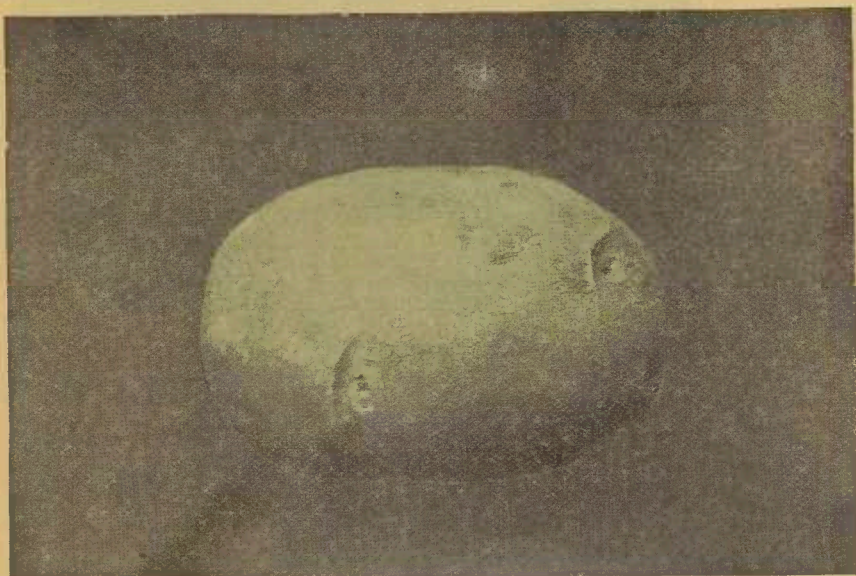
a large, early pepper, which will outyield any yet introduced should plant the New Glenmont Giant. Lb., \$8.00; 1-2 lb., \$4.00; 1-4 lb., \$2.00; oz., 60c.; pkt., 10c.; postpaid.

YOUNG'S SELECTED SURPRISE MUSK MELON.

For a number of years this house has taken especial pains to have the best strain of this melon and the best indication of success in this line has been a steadily increasing demand for the seed. It is one of the best sorts for market gardeners' use, as it is hardy, a heavy cropper and of the best quality. The vines are very strong and vigorous, yielding an abundance of fruit. The melons are large, oval and quite deeply ribbed. The skin is yellowish-white and finely netted; flesh, thick, deep, rich salmon in color, firm, but melting and very highly flavored. Lb., \$1.00; 1-2 lb., 55c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz. 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

THE NEWEST AND BEST MAIN CROP POTATO. RAMONA.

OFFERED THIS YEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME.



The seedling "Ramona" is three years from the tiny seed boll seed and is an inbred Norcross and resembles its parent in many ways, being a strong, rapid grower, vines not so stout. Time of ripening ten days earlier. Tuber white, of most excellent shape, eyes very shallow, skin very tough and well netted, which is Nature's mark of extra eating quality.

The parent of this new potato is the Norcross which is the grandest main crop potato of to-day, being originated by Charles Norcross of Litchfield, Me., some ten years ago from a seed boll grown on an "Early Rose," pollenized with "Beauty of Hebron." The Norcross does not resemble its parent in any way, but the seedlings grown from Norcross bolls, (or grandchildren) do very much.

It is a heavy cropper and a first-class keeper, and I predict that it will become one of the standard market sorts. Plant a few and get up a stock this season, you will then be able to grow for market next year and will be in a position to make something out of it. Lb., 60c.; 2 lbs., \$1; postpaid. As my stock is limited I will not sell over 2 lbs. to a person.

**A GRAND NEW PEA
NOTT'S PROLIFIC.**
NOW OFFERED FOR THE
FIRST TIME.

The finest main-crop pea on the market, bearing the same relation to the mid-season sorts that Nott's Excelsior does to the Extra Early Wrinkled varieties. It is the result of a cross made in 1899 between Alaska and Prince Edward and has many of the characteristics of both parents, the principal ones being the hardness of the Alaska with the sweetness and size of peas of the latter, while for bearing it surpasses both, having yielded over thirty-fold under ordinary field culture, bearing pods as large as the Telephone, but better shaped and better filled. In season it is among the earlier of the mid-season varieties and matures its crop nearly all at the same time, making it valuable for the canner.

The vines are very robust, growing from 2 1-2 to 3 feet high with heavy foliage and bearing the pods singly at every joint. The pods are from 3 1-2 to 5 inches long, straight-backed, tapering forward slightly at the tip, which is quite blunt. Peas, from seven to nine in a pod, very large, dark green, sweet, tender and finely flavored. The seed is medium sized, bright green, much wrinkled and slightly flattened. Pkt., 25c.; postpaid.



**LIVINGSTON'S
NEW GLOBE
TOMATO.**

The fact that this is another new tomato, originated with the Livingstons of world-wide tomato fame, will be sufficient to warrant all growers of fine tomatoes to give it a liberal trial. It is of beautiful globe shape, with quite a percentage of elongated (stem to blossom) fruits, which permits of a greater number of slices being taken than with a flat sorted sorts. A very early sort, although of large size;



very smooth, firm fleshed, few seeds, ripens evenly; color a beautiful glossy rose, tinged purple. Flavor very delicate and agreeable; splendid slicing variety. The fruit is borne on short jointed, branching plants in great abundance—literally loaded with fruit. A good general cropper, and one of the very best for greenhouse growing or first early crop on stakes or trellis. An entirely distinct and fixed new sort. Lb., \$5.00; 1-2 lb., \$2.50; 1-4 lb., \$1.25; oz., 40c.; pkt., 10c.; postpaid.

EARLY TROJAN TOMATO.

THE EARLIEST LARGE SMOOTH TOMATO.

This new Tomato combines more good qualities than any extra early tomato in cultivation.

In the first place it is **very early**, being from two to three weeks earlier than any other large smooth variety and in addition to this, the fruit is as large, smooth and solid, and as fine in quality as any late variety.

The vines make a rather slender but compact growth, and they produce such an enormous amount of fruit that they should have good, rich land to mature it. Some varieties, planted on rich land, produce too much vine and too little fruit, and do not ripen, but this is not the case with the **Early Trojan**. The richer the land, the larger and finer the crop. The fruits are of large size, quite thick through, free from rough ribs or cracks and smooth as glass. The flesh is deep red and very solid with few seeds.

Market gardeners, be sure and plant **Early Trojan**, as it will bring you large profits. Send me your order early as seed is scarce. Lb., \$8.00; 1-2 lb., \$4.00; 1-4 lb., \$2.00; oz., 60c.; pkt., 10c.; postpaid.



VIOLET KING ASTER.

A new and distinct variety with the plant habit of Vick's Branching, being a vigorous grower with long, stiff stems and heavy, rich, green foliage. The flowers are very large, measuring from four to five inches across, and having an entirely distinct form, the petals curving inward along the entire length of the edges, giving them a quilled appearance, the center ones being curled and incurved, completely covering the crown. The color is a beautiful soft, light, rosy violet, the inner surface of the petals being darker than the outer. Owing to the peculiar form of the petals this flower has a great amount of "substance" and stiffness, which makes it a valuable sort for cutting and shipping. Pkt., 25c.



$\frac{3}{4}$ NATURAL SIZE

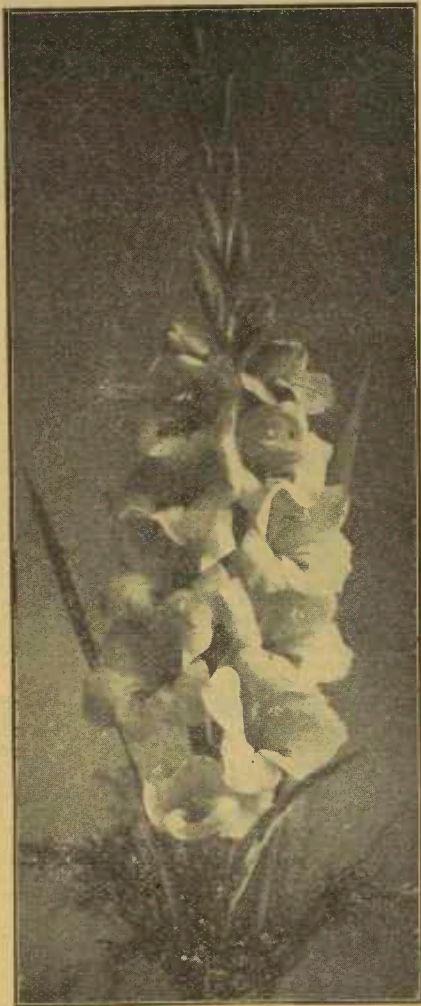
NOTE—I make a specialty of fine Asters, a list of which will be found at the beginning of the Flower Seeds.



NICOTIANA SANDERAE HYBRIDA.

The hardy annuals of the century. They thrive in almost any soil or situation, either in pots, boxes or open ground and if wanted for the decoration of the cold greenhouse or conservatory, there is no difficulty in having a glow of colors, pink, mauve, heliotrope, purple, crimson, rose and white, in huge masses, for cutting and all kinds of decoration during the spring months. As cut flowers they are charming by either daylight or artificial light, while they last well and open their blossoms freely in water. These beautiful flowers are offered this year in collections of 8 varieties, 1,000 seeds in all. Per set, 35c., postpaid.

THE NEW YELLOW GLADIOLUS "KLONDIKE."



Klondike Gladiolus

as many as 16 and 18 being produced from a single bulb; three and four being open at one time. They grow from 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with broad, heavy, well-rounded petals. The color is a rich crimson, with intense shadings in the throat and broad, white blotches on the lower petals. It endures sun and wind well and forces finely. The normal season of blooming out of doors is in August. Doz., \$2.50; each, 25c.; postpaid.

The originators believe this to be the best light yellow Gladiolus yet introduced and to possess a greater combination of desirable qualities than almost any other variety of any color. It is six years from seed and has been thoroughly tested, meeting with favor, especially in the cut flower market, where its purity of color attracts notice. In habit it is strong and vigorous with broad, healthy foliage, always standing erect and never throwing a crooked spike. It blooms early and holds on well with from four to six flowers open at once. The flower is of medium size, round, well opened, with large round petals of great substance. In color it is clear yellow—not orange—perfectly free from marking or color, except a blotch of vivid crimson-maroon on the three lower petals. Doz., \$3.00; each, 30c.

GLADIOLUS— PRINCEPS.

The beautiful new Amaryllis—Flowered Gladiolus. Originated by Dr. Van Fleet, the famous Gladiolus specialist. The largest and most striking of all Gladioli. Grows from 3 1-2 to 4 feet high, with broad, handsome foliage. The flowers are plentiful, often

HOW TO BUILD AND MANAGE HOT BEDS.

For early vegetables, some provisions for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hot-bed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hot-bed not only protects plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat, which is usually secured by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with earth in which the plants are to grow.

HEATING MATERIAL. The best heating material is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. This manure should be forked over, shaken apart, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation, and as soon as this is done, it is fit for use.

SASH. Some gardeners use sash made especially for hot-beds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends, and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities, and cost much less than if made to order.

THE FRAME. Make it of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave a little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

THE SOIL. This should be light, rich, friable, and it should be unfrozen when put into the bed. Clay in it is very objectionable. It is better to prepare it the fall before, and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

MAKING THE BED requires careful attention, as success depends upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture; unless it is, one portion will heat quicker than the others, and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be the best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be put on and carefully leveled. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees; but it soon subsides, and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. These points are very important for every season seedsmen are blamed for failure when the real causes are overheat, or wet, soggy soil.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BED. The essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air, and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, among which are overheating the air under the bright sun, for upon a still sunny day the temperature inside of a well-built hot-bed will rise quickly to 90 or 100 degrees, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. These details must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

A COLD FRAME. Is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants, and to protect and harden off plants from the green house or hot-bed before fully exposing them in the open air. Select a dry southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetables to be wintered, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep closed in severe weather.

TRANSPLANTING. In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: Care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, planting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil, cutting off the top to prevent evaporation, and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. In transplanting from a hot-bed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain; about the worst time being just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all it should be used freely, and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

WATERING. The best time to water plants is between sunset and sunrise. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced continue to supply it as it is needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake as soon after watering as it can be done without making the soil muddy.



VEGETABLE SEEDS.

ASPARAGUS.

Get your seed into the ground in April or May, but first pick out a good loamy spot and get it nice and fine. Then sow the seed in thin rows, making the rows about a foot apart. Keep the weeds pulled out, and when the plants are about four inches high, thin them out so they will stand three or four inches apart in the row and in thinning just figure a little to leave the best plants. The next spring they will be ready to set out where they are to stay. Now fix up your bed; cover it with good old rotten manure and then dig it up and work the manure all through the soil. Dig out trenches three feet apart and eight inches deep. Set the roots in the bottom of the trench, spread them out in a natural position and fill up the trench. Keep the weeds cleaned out and let the plants grow. In the fall cover the bed with three or four inches of manure and as soon as the ground thaws out in the spring spade this in and then sprinkle salt over the bed, using two or three pounds to the square yard. It takes one ounce of seed for 60 feet of drill and 4 or 5 lbs. for an acre.

BARR'S MAMMOTH—Comes from Philadelphia, where Mr. Barr had a "scoop" on market for quite a while. It is a big green sort, about twice as large as Conover's Colossal, and grows so fast that it doesn't have time to get woody. The stalks are the same size all the way up to the top. Lb., 60c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—This is a white "sport" from Conover's Colossal, discovered by a market gardener on Long Island. Like most sports a few of its children go back to the old original kind, but from 80 to 90 per cent. comes true from seed. The shoots are clear white and stay so till they are about 4 inches long. Lb., 60c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

PALMETTO—A Southern sort, but does well North. It is earlier than any of the others, grows large and is bright green in color. Lb., 55c.; 1-4 lb., 15c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This is the old original kind and has lots of friends to-day. The shoots are medium sized and green. Lb., 50c.; 1-4 lb., 15c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

TWO YEAR OLD ROOTS of any of the above sorts \$6.00 per 1,000, not prepaid; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid.



BEANS.

Beans are rather tender so there is no gain in planting them till the ground is warm. If they are put in too early they may get nipped by frost and even if they miss that the cold air and ground stunts them and they are a long time getting over it.

Sow Dwarf or Bush Beans two inches deep in drills 2 to 4 feet apart. Use 1 quart to 100 feet of drill. Make sowings every two weeks and you will have beans till frost.

Plant Pole Beans 1 inch deep in hills 3 or 4 feet apart each way: use 1 quart for 125 hills and from 10 to 16 quarts for an acre.

DWARF GREEN PODDED SORTS.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE—The earliest bean we have. Plant medium sized, upright, hardy and a good bearer. Pods, long, slightly flattened, green, free from strings and very tender. As they get older they turn white, streaked with purple. Bu., \$4.50; pk., \$1.20; 4 qt., 65c.; not postpaid. Qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE—A very early and productive kind, with round, thick, tender, fleshy pods. It is a good one for either your own garden or to grow for market. Bu., \$4.75; pk., \$1.25; 4 qt., 65c.; not prepaid. Qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

BLACK VALENTINE—Somewhat similar to the above but pods are larger and straighter. It is worth a trial. Bu., \$7.00; pk., \$1.80; 4 qt., 95c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

HODSON GREEN POD—A new sort found growing in a field of Hodson Wax. It has all of the characteristics of that variety except that it is a trifle larger in growth and the pods are green. Bu., \$5.50; 1-2 bu., \$2.35; 1 pk., \$1.25; 4 qt., 75c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD—This is claimed to be the best stringless green pod grown. It certainly is a good one. The vines are medium sized and vigorous; pods green, round, fleshy, stringless, crisp, tender and finely flavored. It is very early, stays a long time in condition to eat, and is a fine yielder. Bu., \$6.50; pk., \$1.70; 4 qts., 90c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

BOUNTIFUL—A good name for it as it is a heavy cropper and keeps at it. The plant is thrifty and not easily affected by rust or mildew. The pods are green, very long, slightly curved, thick, broad and flat, with a long, tapering point. They are stringless, free from fibre, brittle and very tender. Bu., \$5.50; pk., \$1.45; 4 qt., 75c.; not prepaid. Qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LONGFELLOW—This is another well named sort, so far as the style of pod goes, but the name doesn't cover any of its good qualities. The plants grow stocky and bears a good big crop of pods which are over six inches long, light green, nearly straight, round, solid, fleshy, tender and stringless. Bu., \$6.50; pk., \$1.70; 4 qts., 90c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—An old standby. Vines large, vigorous, branching, productive, with large leaves and lilac blossoms; pods, long, straight, narrow, handsome; and when young, of good quality; beans long, kidney-shaped, yellowish drab with darker marks about the eye. Bu., \$4.00; pk., \$1.10; 4 qts., 60c.; not prepaid. Qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

REFUGEE, 1,000 to 1—Not an early sort, but very hardy, productive and a fine pickler. Vines, large, spreading, with smooth leaves and lilac flowers; pods, long round, green; as they get older they turn white and are streaked with purple; beans, long, light, drab, dotted and splashed with purple. Bu., \$4.25; pk., \$1.15; 4 qts., 60c.; not prepaid. Qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL—The good old Succotash Bean. A bush form of the old Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. The plants are stocky, with large leaves, and bear heavily. Pods, long, round, curved, yellow splashed with bright red. Beans, large, oval and nearly covered with splashes of bright red. It is one of the best sorts for green shelled beans. Bu., \$6.00; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 35c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

GODDARD, OR BOSTON FAVORITE—Is somewhat of the same style as Dwarf Horticultural, but the pods are not as heavily marked and the beans are kidney shaped instead of oval. Bu., \$6.00; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 35c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA

If you like Lima Beans and cannot get poles or are too busy (?) to bother with them try this bean. The bushes grow from 18 to 24 inches high and branch out, forming a plant from 12 to 18 inches across. It is a good big yielder and the pods are large with 3 or 4 big beans in each. Seed planted May 16th has produced a crop of green beans by Aug. 16th. Bu., \$6.00; pk \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Burpee's Bush Lima.

DREER'S BUSH LIMA

Sometimes called Thorburn's and Kumerle Bush Lima.

It is just as good though under one name as another. The bushes grow about two feet high and produce quantities of pods with anywhere from three to five beans in a pod. The beans are chubby, tender and fine flavored. Bu., \$6.00; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postage paid.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—The first Bush Lima in the field and a good one. It is a dwarf form of the old Southern Sieva or Small Lima (called a "butter bean" down South), and while the beans are not very large there are plenty of them, and they are sweet and tender. Bush grows about 18 inches high; leaves small, bright green; flowers, small, yellowish-white, borne in clusters well above the foliage. Pods, short, flat, with from 3 to 5 beans to the pod. Bu., \$6.00; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

WHITE MEDIUM—Grown for dry beans; seeds, medium sized, white. My stock is graded and hand-picked especially for seed. Bu., \$3.50; pk., \$1.00; 4 qts., 55c.; not prepaid. qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.; postpaid.

WHITE MARROWS—Similar to above, except that the beans are larger. Hand-picked stock. Bu., \$4.00; pk., \$1.10; 4 qts., 60c.; not prepaid. Qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.; postpaid.

WAX PODDED SORTS.

HODSON WAX—See specialty pages.

GOLDEN EYED WAX—If you want the earliest wax bean, plant this. If you want the best, plant some other sort. The Golden Eyed Wax is very hardy, early and prolific; grows about 18 inches high and holds pods well up from the ground. The pods are long, bright golden yellow, flat, rather coarse, but fine appearing. They are free from rust and keep better than any other sort, which makes them valuable for shipping. The seed is white with a yellow eye. Bu., \$6.50; pk., \$1.70; 4 qts., 90c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—This is one of the old reliables. The plants grow about 15 inches high, and are sure croppers. Pods, golden yellow, long, nearly straight, almost round, fleshy and wax like, with short, green tips. Bu., \$6.75; pk., \$1.75; 4 qt., 90c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX (Cylinder Wax)—The best Black Wax Bean grown. Plants, medium sized, vigorous and hardy; carrying the pods well up among the leaves; flowers, purple or reddish-white; pods, clear, waxy-white medium length, curved, round, fleshy with a long, slightly curved point. Beans small, oblong and jet black. Bu., \$6.75; 1-4 bu., \$1.75; 4 qts., 90c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c., postpaid.

REFUGEE WAX—Has all the virtues of the Refugee Bean and a wax pod thrown in. The plants grow the same length with small dense foliage, making it a good dry weather sort. Pods are clear, transparent, waxy yellow, very fleshy, stringless and of fine quality. Bu., \$6.50; pk., \$1.70; 4 qts., 90c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This is one of the most popular wax beans we have. It matures about the same time as the Improved Golden Wax and produces larger pods and more of them. The plants are thrifty and stand erect. Pods are light waxy yellow, average 5 to 6 inches long, are broad, flat, nearly straight, smooth and brittle. They are almost entirely stringless and not liable to rust or blister. Dry beans are large, kidney-shaped, white with dark purple markings around the eye. Bu., \$7.50; pk., \$1.90; 4 qts., \$1.00; not prepaid. Qt., 45c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

DAVIS' KIDNEY WAX—when this bean first made its appearance it was thought that some people talked a little strong about it, but the test of popu-

larity has backed the originator's statements. It is a fine bean, whether for private garden, market, or canner. The plant is a strong grower, produces lots of pods and holds them well up off the ground. The pods are clear, waxy white in color, grow very long (often 7 and 8 inches) straight, oval, fleshy and free from rust; entirely stringless, crisp and fine flavored. The beans are pure white, kidney-shaped and are fine for baking. Bu., \$7.50; pk., \$1.90; 4 qts., \$1.00; not prepaid. Qt., 45c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX—A new sort, which seems to be pretty good, especially for the home garden. The vine is dwarf, spreading and very productive. Pods are long, round, slightly curved, very white, waxy, stringless and of the best quality. Seed, long, round, nearly white, with a small, dark mark around the eye. Bu., \$7.00; 1-2 bu., \$3.60; pk., \$1.90; 4 qts., \$1.00; not prepaid. Qt., 45c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

YOSEMITE WAX—The giant of the Wax Bean family. Plant is large and vigorous, bearing often as many as 50 pods on a single plant. The pods are a rich golden color and grow from ten to twelve inches long, perfectly round, as large as a man's finger and are nearly all solid pulp. They are perfectly stringless and cook up tender and delicious. Plant twice as far apart as you would any other kind. Bu., \$7.50; pk., \$1.90; 4 qts., \$1.00; not prepaid. Qt., 45c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX—I have never seen any Wax Bean which was entirely rust proof, but Currie's comes very near it and more than that it is a good big cropper and ready for market about the same time as Wardwell's. The plants are stocky and hold the pods up away from the ground. Pods, golden yellow, long, flat and tender. Beans, bluish black. Bu., \$6.00; pk., \$1.55; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

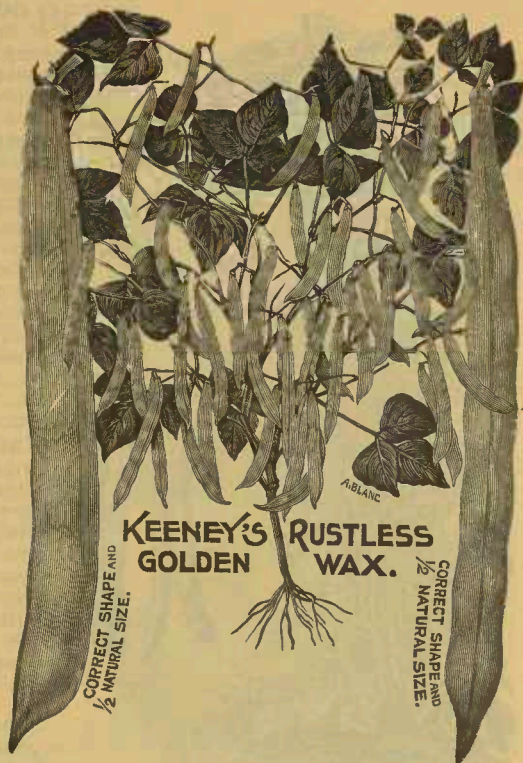
KEENEY'S RUSTLESS WAX—Has all of the good points of the Improved Golden Wax combined with a remarkable freedom from rust. The plant is a good strong grower with plenty of foliage. It also puts out short tendrils on which pods are formed in addition to those on the central stalk, making it a very heavy cropper. The pods are yellow, long, flat, thick, meaty and stringless. Bu., \$6.00; pk., \$1.55; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

POLE VARIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL POLE

—Also called Cranberry and Wren's Egg. The old popular sort for green shell beans and Succotash. Vines are fairly strong with large, light colored leaves and purple blossoms. Pods medium length, broad, pale green, streaked with red; dry beans, nearly round, buff, splashed and spotted with dull red. Bu., \$5.00; pk., \$1.30; 4 qts., 70c.; not prepaid. Qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

GOLDEN CARMINE—This is a new comer and a good one. It is from a week to 10 days earlier than the old Horticultural Pole, with very vigorous vines. Pods grow in clusters and are very large, bright golden yellow, streaked with bright carmine. They are slightly flattened, stringless and very tender. Bu., \$7.00; pk., \$1.85; 4 qts., 95c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c., postpaid.



✽ HALF SIZE GOLDEN CARMINE ✽

LAZY WIFE—I suppose they are so named because it is no trouble for even a lazy wife to pick enough for a meal. They are good vigorous growers and enormous croppers. The pods grow in clusters and are light green in color, 6 to 8 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, stringless, tender and fine flavored. Bu., \$5.50; pk., \$1.45; 4 qts., 75c.; not prepaid. Qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

WHITE DUTCH RUNNER—Cultivated for both blossoms and beans. The vines are vigorous, foliage coarse, flowers pure white, borne in long sprays. Pods, green, large, broad and coarse. Beans, white, large, kidney shaped and good for cooking, either green or dry. Bu., \$5.50; pk., \$1.45; 4 qts., 75c.; not prepaid. Qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

SCARLET RUNNER—Grown mainly for its bright scarlet blossoms; style of plant and pods same as white Dutch Runner. Dry beans, dull purplish red streaked black. Bu., \$5.50; pk., \$1.45; 4 qts., 75c.; not prepaid. Qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX

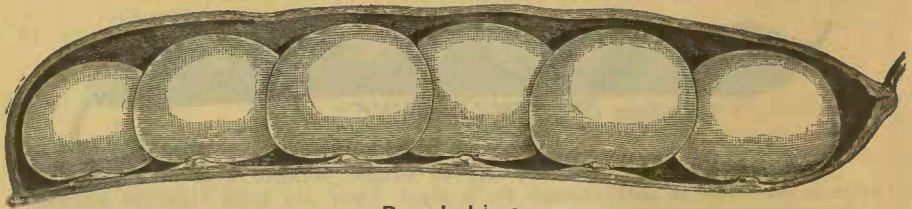
filled with chunky white beans which are very fine flavored and remain green in the pod for a long time. Bu., \$5.57; pk., \$1.50; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt. 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX—One of the best Wax Pole Beans. Vines very thrifty and strong; blossoms cream colored. Pods, borne in clusters, yellow, from 6 to 8 inches long, curved, broad, flat, thick, meaty and fine flavored. The dry beans are medium sized, waxy white in color. Bu., \$6.00; pk., \$1.55; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

German Black Wax—Later than the Golden Cluster Wax and pods are not as broad or flat. They are very meaty and tender and are an excellent market sort. Bu., \$6.25; pk., \$1.60; 4 qt., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

SIEVA LIMA—This is the old original small Lima, called "Butter Beans" in the South. It is an early, prolific sort; vines, vigorous, with many short branches; leaves, small, smooth, dark green; blossoms, small, creamy-white; pods green, short, curved, thin and flat, with from 2 to 4 beans in each. Dry beans, small, white, kidney shaped. Bu., \$5.75; pk., \$1.50; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

POTATO LIMA (Dreer's)—A good, strong-growing vine, bearing heavily. It is an early sort and one of the best for either private or market garden. The pods are well



Dreer's Lima

EARLY JERSEY LIMA—One of the earliest of the True Pole Beans, being ready for use at least a week sooner than the Large White Lima. It is a good cropper. Pods are fair sized and well filled. The beans are not as large as those of the later sorts but many like them for this reason. Bu., \$5.25; pk., \$1.35; 4 qts., 70c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—The old standby; vines large and vigorous; leaves, medium size, light green; blossoms, small white; pods, borne in clusters, dark green, long, broad, very thin; beans, large, kidney-shaped, greenish-white, flat. Bu., \$5.75; pk., \$1.50; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

BEETS.

CULTURE—The best soil for beets is a light sandy loam which should be enriched with well rotted stable manure and then plowed and harrowed till the manure is distributed all through the soil. Get the seed into the ground just as early in the spring as it can be worked and sow again at intervals of two or three weeks up to July 1st. Sow the seed thinly in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart and when well up thin out, leaving the plants from 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. 1 oz. for 50 feet of drill, 5 to 6 lbs. for an acre.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—A special strain selected from the Egyptian. Tops, few and small. In shape it is between the old Egyptian and the Eclipse. Color, dark red. A very fine extra early variety, especially for out-of-door growing. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EGYPTIAN—An extra early sort, fine for forcing; tops, small; roots, medium sized; turnip shaped, with small tap root; flesh, deep blood-red, zoned with lighter shade; fine grained, sweet and tender when young, but apt to get tough when old. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

ECLIPSE—One of the best of the early kinds and one of the most popular. Tops are small which allows close planting; roots, nearly round, bright red and smooth, with small tap root; flesh varies somewhat in color, some being dark red, zoned with lighter red, others light red, zoned with white. But whatever the color the quality and flavor is all right. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

DIREGO—This has proved to be one of the best early beets in the market and is especially adapted to frame work. Tops are small, stems slender, root nearly globe shaped with smooth skin and has but one tap root. Flesh dark crimson, zoned with lighter color, very sweet, crisp and tender. Lb., 65c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Eclipse

EXCELSIOR—Tops are small, dark purplish-green, shading to lighter color on outside. Neck, small; roots, nearly round with a small tap root. Flesh, bright red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, crisp and tender. Lb., 80c.; 1-2 lb., 45c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

COLUMBIA—A fine early, main crop sort; tops, small, rich bronze in color; roots, turnip shaped; skin, smooth; flesh, deep blood-red, very tender and sweet. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

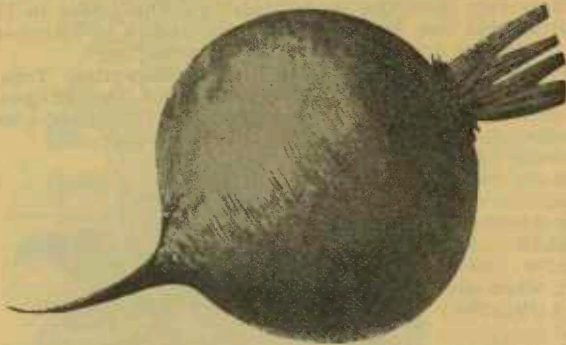
EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—This is an old standby and a good one too. The tops are somewhat coarse; roots, nearly round and large; flesh, blood-red. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP—I consider this the best beet of its class. The tops are low, small and spreading; leaf stalks and ribs, dark red; leaf, dark green with a wavy edge; roots, medium sized, round, smooth, with a small tap root; flesh, purplish-red, sweet, crisp and tender. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Excelsior

DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP—This is one of the leading main crop sorts. It is a selection from the old Early Blood Turnip and is a fine market variety. Tops, fair sized; roots, medium to large, a thick turnip shape with medium tap root; skin, smooth; flesh, blood-red, firm and sweet. Lb., 40c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Crimson Globe

DETROIT DARK RED—The best all around, tops are small and upright; roots, medium sized, blood-red in color, with a small tap root. Flesh, rich, deep red, zoned with lighter shades, very fine grained, crisp and tender. It is an ideal sort for main crop or winter use. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Tops, large; necks, small; leaf, stems and veins, red; leaf, green; roots, large, long, tapering, growing even with the surface, dark red. Flesh, dark red, sweet, and keeps so until spring. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

SWISS CHARD or Silver Leaf—Grown for its leaves, of which the midrib is cooked and served like asparagus, and the leafy portions are used as spinach for greens. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c., postpaid.

MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

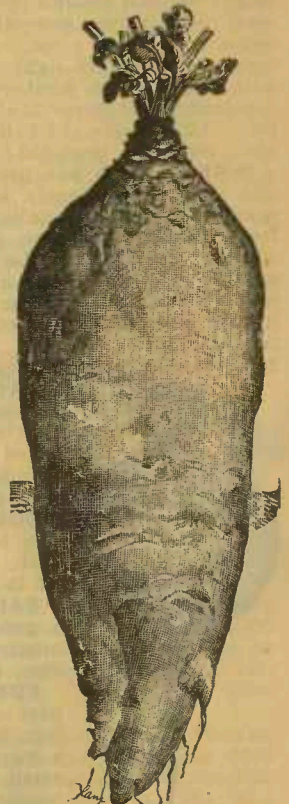
MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR BEETS—On all Mangel and Sugar Beets I make the following prices: 50 lbs. or over, 18c. per lb.; 10 lbs. to 50 lbs., 20c. per lb., under 10 lbs., 25c. per lb.; purchaser paying transportation charges. Lb., 35c.; 1-2 lb., 20c.; 1-4 lb., 15c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

MAMMOTH LONG RED OR NORBITION GIANT—The most popular of all stock beets; grows to an immense size and often produces 70 tons to the acre. Tops are medium; necks rather small; roots grow half out of the ground and are very large, single ones sometimes weighing sixty pounds. Skin, bright red and smooth; flesh, bright red, zoned with white.

GOLDEN TANKARD—The best yellow Mangel; contains more sugar and richness than any of the red sorts. The tops and neck are small, shape like a cylinder, tapering bluntly at both ends; grows over half out of the ground, making it easy to harvest. It is very hardy and matures earlier than any other sort.

CRIMSON GLOBE—Here we have it; one of the most beautiful beets grown. Tops and neck are small; root, almost round with a very small tap root; skin, smooth and a rich, deep, crimson color. Flesh, crimson, fine grained, firm and tender. One of the best for either home or market garden. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

beet we have. The round, smooth, deep



Mammoth Long Red

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR—A large-growing American sort, containing about eight per cent of sugar and yielding thirty to forty tons of roots per acre. Leaves, green; roots, large and tapering; flesh, white and very firm.

VILMORIN'S SUGAR—A French variety; contains from twelve to sixteen per cent. of sugar and yields from fifteen to twenty tons of roots per acre. Tops, green and spreading; roots, medium sized, tapering; flesh, white.

BROCCOLI.

A plant resembling the cauliflower and grown in the same manner, but the heads are not as fine and being hardier it can be grown in cooler locations and is better adapted for late fall use. It is of no value in warm localities.

Lb., \$3.50; 1-2 lb., \$1.75; 1-4 lb., 90c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

PURPLE CAPE—Produces large, close, compact heads of brownish-purple color, and excellent flavor.

WHITE CAPE—Same as above except in color which is creamy-white.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This is a tasty member of the cabbage family and it deserves a better place among our vegetables. The "Sprouts" are little cabbage heads, not over an inch in diameter, which grow in the axils of the leaves and when touched by frost they are at their best for eating. They are cooked whole and served in the same way as either cabbage or cauliflower.

CULTURE—Give good soil, but not too rich. Sow the seed in May or June and either thin out or transplant, leaving the plants 18 inches apart in the rows. Treat the same as cabbage and in the fall break the leaves down so the little cabbages will have more room to grow.

IMPROVED DWARF—Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 35c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

PARIS HALF DWARF—Lb., \$2.25; 1-2 lb., \$1.15; 1-4 lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Brussels Sprouts

CABBAGE.

CULTURE—All members of the Cabbage tribe require a deep, rich, well drained soil and plenty of manure. Further than this do not grow them on land where a root crop was grown the year before or you will be apt to get club rooted plants.

For very early cabbages the seed can be sown in the fall in cold frames and the plants carried through the winter and transplanted to other cold frames in March, removing the frames when all danger of frost is past.

Another way is to sow the seed in hot beds in January or February and then transplant to frames in March as above.

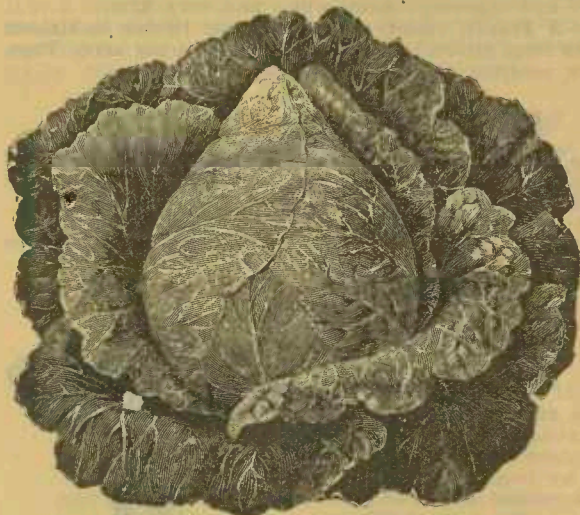
For second early sow in frames or hot-beds and set the plants out in the open ground in May.

For main crop and winter use sow the seed in the open ground the last of March or early in April and when plants are strong enough, transplant to the field, setting them in rows from two and a half to three feet apart, and from eighteen inches to two feet apart in the row. If the cabbage fly attacks the young plants give them a dose of hardwood ashes, putting them on early in the morning. For the cabbage worm use Slug Shot and if the cabbage louse makes his appearance the only thing for him is Whale Oil Soap.

YOUNG'S EARLY EUREKA—See Specialties.

EARLY SPRING—Next to my Early Eureka this is the best extra early sort. The heads are round, slightly flattened and very solid. It has few and small outer leaves, so it can be planted close. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The popular early variety for either home or market garden. Heads, solid, conical, with a blunt tip and few outside leaves. It is very hardy and the foliage is thick and heavy, making it the best sort to winter over in cold frames. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Early Jersey Wakefield

very solid. Good for either summer or winter. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 80c.; 1-4 lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

NEWARK EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Not a new one but good. It is an early selection from the old Flat Dutch. Heads are large and flat, stem short, can be set moderately close. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY SUMMER—Valuable for both family and market. About ten days later than the Wakefield, but fully double the size. Stem, short. Heads, large, nearly flat and very solid, with few, short, outer leaves. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 80c.; 1-4 lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

ALL HEAD—One of the finest of the second early, flat head type; adapted to almost any soil and location and a very sure header. Stem, short; heads, deep and flat, few outer leaves; quality, very fine. Lb., \$2.50; 1-2 lb., \$1.25; 1-4 lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

ALL SEASONS—A superior sort; can be planted early or late. Stands summer heat and dry weather remarkably well. Heads, large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid and heavy. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 80c.; 1-4 lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

SUCCESSION—A fine mid-summer sort, coming in about ten days later than Early Summer and nearly twice as large. Stumps, short; heads, flattened, deep, solid, with few and very short outer leaves. Lb., \$2.00, 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK—The standard mid-season cabbage in the East. Stems, short; leaves, starting horizontally from the stem and bending abruptly upward around the head which is thick, flat, very large and solid, often weighing 15 to 20 pounds; color, light bluish green. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Succession

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD—A selection from the Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are larger, a few days later, and blunter. It is very popular among market gardeners. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.25; 1-4 lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT—Very hardy and a sure header, with short, thick outer leaves. Heads, uniform in size, conical, with pointed tip and

SUREHEAD—One of the best of the late varieties. Stem, medium length; heads, medium sized, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each; very uniform, firm, fine in texture and sweet. It is a sure header, good keeper and fine shipper. Lb., \$2.25; 1-2 lb., \$1.15; 1-4 lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

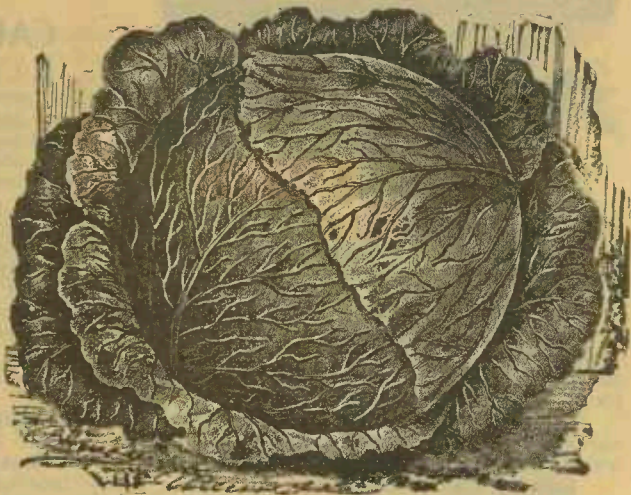
PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH—The old, well known sort. Stem of medium length; heads, large, bluish green in color, broad, flattened on top, very solid, with few outside leaves. When cut they open up crisp and white. An excellent shipper. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

BRISTOL FLAT DUTCH—A fine, selected strain of Flat Dutch; stem, short; heads, large, very solid, with few outer leaves. This strain runs very uniform in type and size, making it a valuable one for market gardeners. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LUPTON—Combines the good qualities of the second early and the very late sorts. Stem, rather short; heads, very large, dark green, with few outer leaves; shape, flattened and deep through. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

**AUTUMN KING
or WORLDBEATER**

—The best of the large, late, flat sorts. Stem, short; foliage, compact, slightly crimped, dark green with a purplish tinge; heads very large, broad, thick through, rounded on top, fine grained and tender. It is a solid header and a good shipper. Lb., \$2.25; 1-2 lb., \$1.15; 1-4 lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Autumn King.

**LARGE LATE
DRUMHEAD** — An old favorite for a big winter cabbage. Stem, medium; head very large, deep, flat; foliage, large

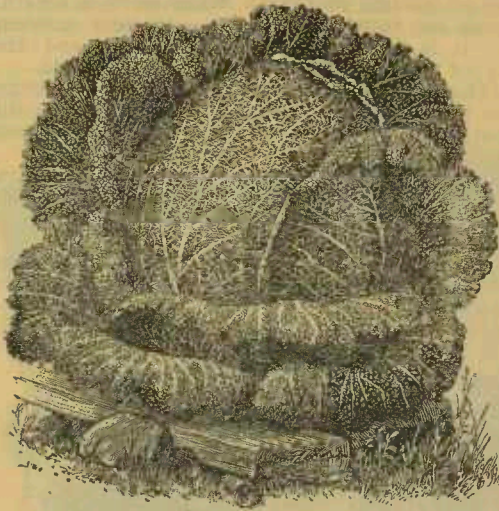
and spreading. Quality, excellent and a good keeper. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

STONEMASON—Originated in Massachusetts and is still popular in the East. Stem, medium; foliage, large, dark green, arching over the head which is very large, deep and compact. A sure header and good keeper. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 80c.; 1-4 lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

YOUNG'S SELECTED DANISH BALL HEAD—This is the cabbage which is raised almost exclusively by the big growers in Western New York State and in Michigan, as it is the best variety for winter use and always commands a higher price in the market than any other sort. The stem is long; leaves, short, broad, light bluish green. Heads, round, medium sized, but hard as a stone and remarkably heavy. Even the partly matured heads partake of these peculiarities.

My seed is raised for me by the best grower in Denmark and cabbage from this seed is sure to head and will keep well into the spring, while the quality is superior to all other winter varieties. Lb., \$3.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.50; 1-4 lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—The best of the red sorts and one which is very popular among market gardeners. Plant, large with spreading leaves; heads, nearly round, deep red to the center, exceedingly hard and solid, averaging often from 10 to 12 pounds in weight. True seed is scarce, as this variety has always been a shy seeder. Avoid cheap stocks. Lb., \$2.50; 1-2 lb., \$1.25; 1-4 lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Drumhead Savoy

of the very early sorts should be sown in a hot bed in February or March. For later supply, sow out of doors in May. When large enough, transplant, setting in rows 2 1-2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. The transplanting should be done in damp or cloudy weather. 1 oz. of seed for 1,500 plants.

YOUNG'S SELECTED EARLY SNOWBALL—See Specialties.

HENDERSON'S SNOWBALL—Grown from Henderson's true stock and is very fine. It can be used both early and late. Forms a fine white head on short stem with few outer leaves. Oz., \$2.50; 1-2 oz., \$1.25; 1-4 oz., 65c.; pkt., 10c.; postpaid.

LE NORMAND'S SHORT STEM—A favorite in France. Hardy, compact, sure header, produces many leaves which protect the head, keeping it very white., Oz., 75c.; 1-2 oz., 40c.; 1-4 oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LARGE LATE ALGIERS—A valuable hardy, late sort, very popular with market gardeners and canners. Will endure a freeze that would ruin other sorts. Plant, large, long-stemmed; leaves, bluish-green, long, upright, tapering to a point at the end; heads very large, solid, white, well protected by the foliage. Oz., 75c.; 1-2 oz., 40c.; 1-4 oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CARROTS.

CULTURE—Give carrots a rich, sandy loam if you want the best results. For early use sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; for later crops sow anytime up to the middle of June. In the garden where crops are worked by hand have the rows fifteen inches apart; in the field, from two to two and a half feet apart.

As carrot seed germinates slowly be sure that the soil is firm around the seed. When the plants are four inches high thin out, leaving them about four inches apart in the row. 1 oz. for 100 feet of drill; 4 lbs. for an acre.

DANVERS' STUMP ROOTED (True)—See Specialties.

EARLY FRENCH FORCING—The earliest of all and much used for forcing. In some markets it is used for bunching with onions, parsley, etc., such bunches being called "pot herbs." It should be pulled before it reaches full size. Tops, small; root, smooth, hollow crowned and almost round; flesh, reddish-orange, very sweet and tender. Lb., 90c.; 1-2 lb., 50c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET HORN—One of the best for early planting out of doors and preferred by many to the French Forcing as it is larger. Owing to its shape it is especially adapted to shallow soil. Top, small, coarsely divided;

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—The Savoy Cabbages are highly esteemed for their fine and delicate flavor, while the crinkled foliage adds to their appearance. This particular sort is short stemmed with vigorous, dark green foliage, which folds up over the head, protecting and blanching it. Head, quite large, crumpled, round, solid and fine flavored. Lb., \$1.75; 1-2 lb., 95c.; 1-4 lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER.

CULTURE—Cauliflower is the most delicate and delicious member of the cabbage family. It requires a rich, deep loam in a low moist situation or in reach of a liberal supply of water. Seed

roots, top-shaped, tapering bluntly to a small tap-root; flesh, deep orange, very fine grained and sweet. Lb., 80c.; 1-2 lb., 45c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CHANTENAY—A medium early sort favored especially by market gardeners as it is a rapid grower and a heavy cropper, furnishing good sized roots as early as any other and seldom cracking open while growing. Tops, medium; necks, small; roots, smooth, rather broad shouldered, tapering slightly to a blunt end; tap root, small; flesh, deep orange-red, fine grained and sugary. Lb., 80c.; 1-2 lb., 45c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

RUBICON—An American variety perfected by a Connecticut market gardener and one that has become very popular. It is a heavy cropper, grows well underground, keeping well protected. Tops, medium sized, spreading and finely cut; roots, smooth, hollow crowned, half long, swelling slightly below the shoulder then tapering to a blunt end; tap root, medium; flesh, deep, reddish-orange, exceedingly fine grained and tender. Lb., 90c.; 1-2 lb., 50c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

NANTES—A great favorite in the New York market. One of the best for home use also. Tops, medium; roots, cylindrical, about six inches long, blunt tipped, smooth and uniform; flesh, orange, becoming yellow at the center, unusually sweet and tender with practically no core. Lb., 80c.; 1-2 lb., 45c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

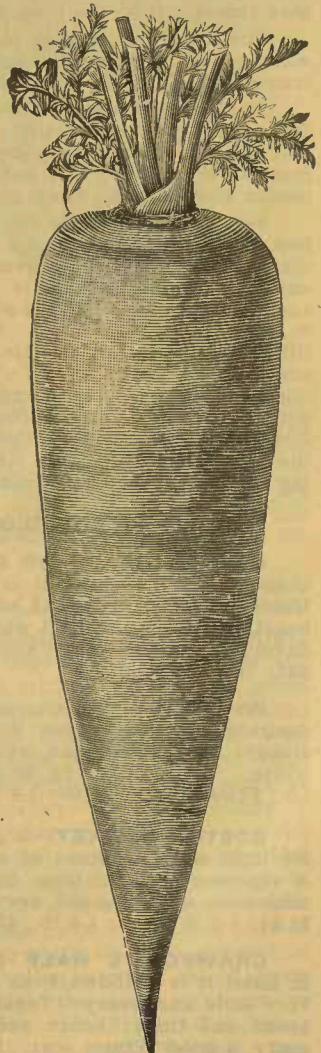
INTERMEDIATE (Danvers' Pointed)—A fine variety for either garden or field culture. Tops small; roots, large, smooth and broad shouldered, tapering from shoulder to tip; flesh, deep orange-red, very tender and sweet with small tender core. Lb., 80c.; 1-2 lb., 45c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

ST. VALERY OR NEW INTERMEDIATE—A very popular French variety. Tops, very small; roots, very large, broad across the top, (often 2 1-2 to 3 inches) and 10 to 12 inches long, tapering gradually to the tip; flesh, a rich, deep, orange color, tender and fine flavored. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

GUERANDE OR OXHEART—Another French sort, especially fine for heavy and stony soils as it does not root deeply. It is also very valuable for stock as it yields heavily and is easily harvested. Tops, medium; root, very short, chunky and broad, specimens often reaching a diameter of seven inches, tapers from the shoulder and ends in a blunt tip with a small tap root; flesh, rich orange, fine grained and sweet. Lb., 80c.; 1-2 lb., 45c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LONG ORANGE—One of the oldest and most popular varieties for deep soils. Tops, medium to large; roots, long and smooth, tapering from shoulder to tip; flesh, deep orange, sweet and tender. An especially fine sort for stock feeding. Lb., 75c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Used largely for feeding stock as the roots yield heavily and are very nutritious. Top, small; root, from fifteen to twenty inches long, growing one-third out of the ground; color, green above ground, white below; flesh, rather coarse. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



St. Valery

CELERY.

1 Oz. for 4,000 Plants.

CULTURE—To raise good Celery you must have good seed, an abundance of manure and water, and thorough cultivation. The best soil is deep swamp muck and next best is moist loam. Use at least thirty or forty loads of good manure to the acre and if the water supply is short, plan to irrigate the crop.

In sowing the seed, cover very lightly, press firmly with a board or roller and keep well watered. Celery seed is slow to germinate and must be tended carefully to secure the best results. To secure fine stocky plants, shear the tops off when the young plants are about four inches high.

For very early celery, sow seed indoors in February or March; transplant into coldframes, setting one and a half inches apart and in the latter part of May transplant to the open ground.

For main crop sow in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked; when plants are two inches high thin out to three inches apart in the rows; transplant to the field in the latter part of June.

There are two systems of field culture—level and trench. In level culture the plants are set usually about six inches apart each way in square beds and boards set up on edge around the outside to exclude the light. This method works well and saves a great deal of labor, but the crop is not as tender and crisp as when grown in trenches.

For trench culture dig out shallow trenches; six inches deep and four feet apart, set the plants six inches apart in a single row through the center of the trench; keep well cultivated. About the middle of August begin drawing the earth in around the plants with a hoe. In doing this, gather the stalks up and hold them to keep the soil from getting into the center of the plant where it would cause rust or rot. Repeat at intervals of one week, always hilling up till only the tops are visible. Never hill up in moist weather, or when plants are wet. To keep Celery out-of-doors for winter select a well drained spot and dig trenches a foot wide and deep enough to bring the tops of the plants level with the surface. Stand the Celery erect in these leaving on the roots what dirt adheres to them as they are dug. Set closely but do not crowd. After the trench is filled cover lightly with straw or leaves and add to this covering as the weather gets colder.

YOUNG'S SELECTED GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING—See Specialty pages,

GOLDEN HEART OR GOLDEN DWARF—Although not equal to the Golden Self Blanching it is a very fine distinct sort and has many friends. Habit, dwarf, sturdy and solid; tops, green; stalks, yellowish-white, broad; heart, large and full, and when blanched, a rich golden yellow color; solid, fine flavored and an excellent keeper. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

WHITE PLUME—One of the most popular early market sorts, but not as desirable as the Golden Self Blanching for winter use. Habit half dwarf, sturdy; tops, green and white; stalks, white; heart, medium sized and very white. When hilled up to blanch it is very crisp, tender and fine flavored. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

BOSTON MARKET—A great favorite in and around Boston, especially fine for light soils. Instead of one large heart, it forms a number of small ones. A vigorous grower; tops, dark green; stalks, green, blanching white; hearts, numerous, medium sized, very white, solid, crisp, tender and mild flavored. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 80c.; 1-4 lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CRAWFORD'S HALF DWARF—Also called Henderson's Half Dwarf—In habit it is half-dwarf, as its name indicates, growing about 20 inches high, very solid and heavy. Tops, green; stalks blanch to a yellowish-white, rather broad and thick; heart, yellowish-white, large and solid. Flavor sweet and nutty, a good Winter sort. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 80c.; 1-4 lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

GIANT PASCAL—A green-leaved French sort, developed from Golden Self Blanching, and one which is very popular with Southern gardeners. Tops are green; stalks grow about two feet tall, fewer in number than most other sorts, very large, thick, solid, crisp, brittle and stringless, and blanch to a beautiful creamy white; heart, golden yellow, medium sized, very rich flavored; a first-class shipper and one of the best keepers. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 80c.; 1-4 lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

PERFECTION HEARTWELL—One of the best of the half-dwarf winter varieties, growing about twenty inches high; tops, green; stalks, 15 to 18 inches long, rather broad, thick and crisp; blanches to a creamy white. Heart, large, golden-yellow, crisp and tender. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 80c.; 1-4 lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EVANS' TRIUMPH—A strong growing, vigorous sort, requiring the whole season to develop; highly recommended as a late keeper. Tops are green; stalks, from eighteen to twenty-two inches long, very compact, medium sized, blanching very white, crisp, brittle and tender, with a stronger celery taste than any other variety; heart, white and very solid. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 80c.; 1-4 lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

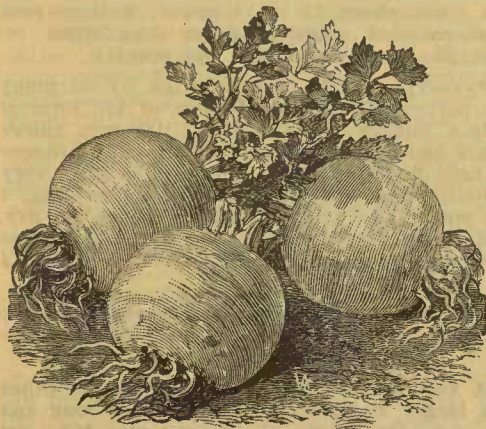
SHUMACHER—Favored by many for a large, late keeping sort. Grows to an immense size, very solid and crisp; firm, golden yellow heart. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

PINK PLUME—Identical with White Plume, except that the stalks are suffused with a dainty pink and in addition have that peculiar crispness and nutty flavor for which red celeries are noted. Lb., \$2.50; 1-2 lb., \$1.25; 1-4 lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



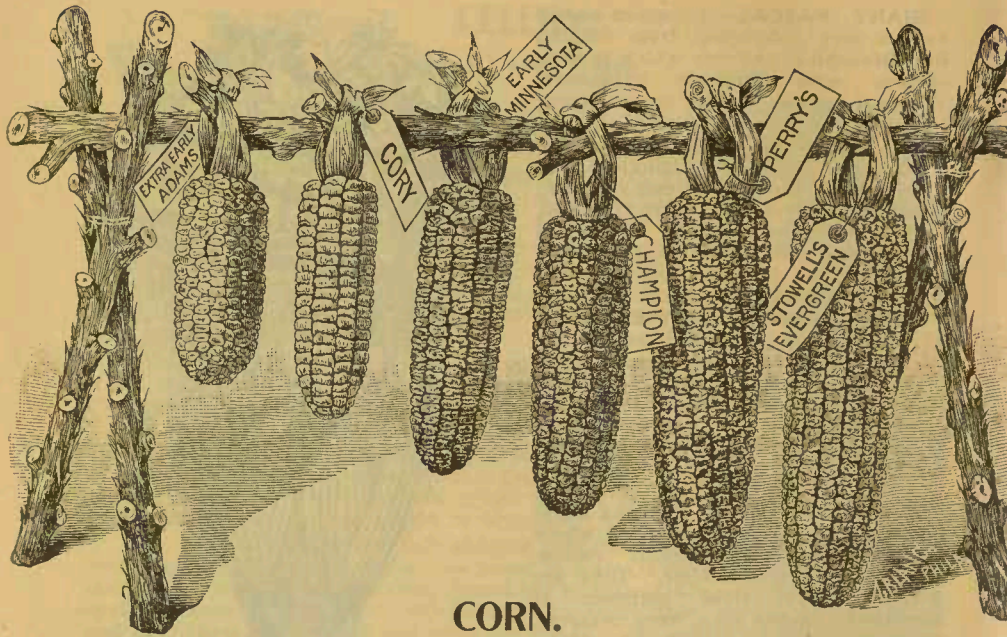
Giant Pascal.

CELERIC (TURNIP ROOTED CELERY.)



Large Smooth Prague

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—An improved form. Plants vigorous with large, deep, green foliage; roots very large, almost round and very smooth, with few side roots. The first steps in its culture are the same as for celery. In transplanting to the open ground give a moist rich soil, set in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row; does not require hilling up. For winter use pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or store out of doors in pits, the same as beets or carrots. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 80c.; 1-4 lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



CORN.

One Quart for 200 hills; 8 to 10 Quarts in Hills for an Acre.

CULTURE—Plant, as soon as the ground becomes warm in the spring, in hills about three feet apart each way, putting five or six grains to the hill. When up thin out leaving three or four of the strongest plants. Keep well, but not deeply cultivated.

NOTE—On all of the sweet corns listed below I make the following prices, postage or express prepaid. Qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

YOUNG'S TROY MARKET—See Specialties.

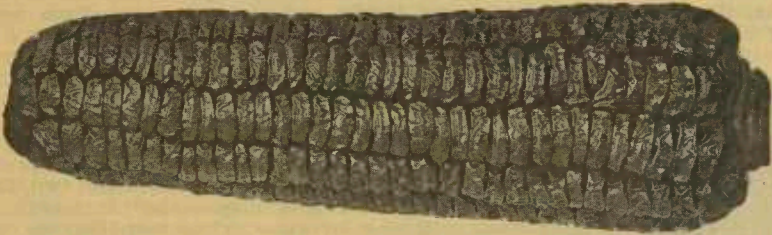
EXTRA EARLY ADAMS or Burlington Hybrid—A very early sort more like field than sweet corn. It is the standard extra early variety in the South and can be depended on for a crop more than any other corn. Stalks short, with no suckers, ears, usually one to a stalk, short, 12 to 14 rowed, well covered with coarse husks; kernels, white, rounded, slightly deeper than broad, indented at the outer end. Bu., \$2.50; pk., 65c.; 4 qts., 35c.; not prepaid.

EARLY CORY (Red Cob Cory)—This is the sort selected by so many seedsmen and offered as their own particular brand of Earliest of All, First of All, Extra Early, etc., etc., till it is a wonder that the poor little corn knows itself. It was originated many years ago by a Rhode Island Market Gardener named Cory, and has ever since held first place for earliness. Stalks, very dwarf, marked with red; ears, usually two to a stalk, 4 to 5 inches long, 8 rowed; kernels, white at the milk state and having a reddish cast when dry, breadth and depth the same. Cob, medium sized, red. Quality, fair, seems better than it really is as it is the first of the season. Bu., \$3.00; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

WHITE CORY—Similar to the Early Cory in every way except that the cob and kernels are perfectly white. Bu., \$3.00; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—A very decided improvement over the other Cory Corns, as the ears are much larger, being from 6 to 8 inches long and having 12 rows of kernels instead of 8. Bu., \$3.25; pk., 85c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

PREMO—An especially fine sort for either home use or early market. Stalks, stout, about five feet high; ears two and three to a stalk, 6 to 8 inches long, 8 and 10 rowed; cob white; kernels, white; large, plump, tender and very sweet. Bu., \$4.00; pk., \$1.05; 4 qts., 55c.; not prepaid.



Premo

COSMOPOLITAN—Next to my Troy Market this is the best large, early Sweet Corn; Stalks, from five to six feet high; ears, two and three to the stalk, seven to nine inches long, ten to twelve rowed; cob, white; kernels, pure white, unusually tender and fine flavored. Bu., \$3.50; pk., 90c.; 4 qts., 50c.; not prepaid.

EARLY MINNESOTA—The old standby. It has been on the market for a good many years but still holds it own. Stalks, four to five feet high; ears, one and two to a stalk, six to eight inches long, eight rowed; cob, white; kernels, white, very broad, sweet and tender and do not shrink much in drying. Bu., \$3.00; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT—Comparatively new, but already very popular as a first-class second early variety. It will mature a crop in 60 days on sandy soil and 72 days on clay. Stalks, four to five feet high, slender; ears, one and two to a stalk; eight to ten inches long, ten and twelve rowed; cob white, slender, broadening out at the base; kernels, pure white, very sweet and tender. Bu., \$3.25; pk., 85c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

SHAKER'S EARLY—Originated by the Shakers and always held in high esteem. Stalks, five feet; ears, one and two to the stalk, eight to ten inches long, ten and twelve rowed; kernels, medium sized, white, sweet and tender. Bu., \$3.00; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

EARLY CHAMPION—Endorsed by one of the best Sweet Corn growers as the largest and best early corn within his knowledge. It is a very fine profitable sort for the market gardener. Stalks, about five feet high, vigorous; ears, two and three to the stalk, ten to twelve inches long, 12 rowed; cob, medium sized, white; kernels, large, snowy-white and unusually sweet. Bu., \$3.25; pk., 85c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

CROSBY'S EARLY—Grown very largely in the East, and especially in Maine, for canning. Stalks, four to five feet; ears, usually two to a stalk, about eight inches long, ten and twelve rowed; cob, medium sized, white; kernels, short, square shouldered, pure white, very tender and unusually sweet. Bu., \$3.50; pk., 90c.; 4 qts., 50c.; not prepaid.

PERRY'S HYBRID—A very popular Eastern sort. Stalks four to five feet high with ears set low on the stalk; ears, two to the stalk, eight to ten inches long, twelve and fourteen rowed; cob, light red or pink; kernels, medium sized, white, sweet and tender. Bu., \$3.00; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

EARLY EVERGREEN—Has all of the good points of Stowell's Evergreen and comes into use much earlier, remaining in condition fully as long. Stalks from five to six feet high; ears, two and three to the stalk, seven to eight inches long with from twelve to eighteen irregular rows; cob, small, white; kernels, pure white, square cornered, deep, very tender and sugary, and shrink a great deal in drying. Bu., \$3.00; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

HICKOX—A very fine sort, coming into use a little ahead of Stowell's Evergreen. Very popular among canners for this reason. It is also a fine corn for drying. Stalks, 6 feet high, vigorous; ears, two to a stalk, nine to eleven inches long, fourteen rowed; cob, small, white; kernels, white, deep, broad, slightly rounded at top, sweet and fine flavored. Bu., \$3.25; pk., 85c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

EARLY MAMMOTH—Identical with Late Mammoth, except in time of maturity, being at least a week earlier. For further description see Late Mammoth. Bu., \$3.25; pk., 85c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The most widely known and popular of the late sweet corns. Used by private families, market gardeners and canners. Stalks, six to seven feet high, very thrifty and vigorous; ears, from ten to twelve inches long with fourteen to eighteen irregular rows. Cob, small and white; kernels, square shouldered, long and slender, shrinking much in drying. Quality, the best, having a rich sugary flavor of its own. Bu., \$3.00; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.



Late Mammoth

COUNTY GENTLEMAN—An improvement on the old "Shoe Peg" or "Ne Plus Ultra" and one of the finest flavored corns we have. Stalks, five to six feet high; ears, two, three and four to a stalk, averaging nine inches in length and closely packed with long, irregular, white kernels; cob, small and white. The flavor is very superior. Skin covering kernels a little inclined to be tough. Bu., \$3.50; pk., 90c.; 4 qts., very sweet and tender. Bu., \$3.25; pk., 85c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

LATE MAMMOTH—A very late, tall growing, large-eared sort. Fine for either home or market garden. Stalks, 6 to 7 feet high; ears, enormous, twelve to fourteen inches long, fourteen rowed and often weighing three pounds each; cob, large, white; kernels, white, broad, medium length, thick, very sweet and tender.

BLACK MEXICAN—One of the sweetest and finest flavored sorts grown. Some object to its color, but if picked early it cooks very light colored, almost white. A mid-season sort; stalks, 5 feet; ears, 2 to a stalk, five to seven inches long, eight rowed; cob, white; kernels, about the same length and breadth, very light colored at the cooking stage, bluish-black when ripe, very sugary. Bu., \$3.50; pk., 90c.; 4 qts., 50c.; not prepaid.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS

CULTURE—This is a hardy, quick-growing plant, the leaves of which furnish a good substitute for lettuce during the winter months. Seed is best sown on the approach of cool, moist weather in the fall to produce leaves for late fall, winter and early spring use. It is quite hardy, and the larger plants may be protected by a light mulch of straw during severe weather for early spring months. It does not give satisfaction during hot summer months.

LARGE GREEN CABBAGING—Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.

CULTURE—Sow seed April 1st in shallow drills and again at intervals of two or three weeks, and cut often. It will continue to grow. Very useful for salad.

CURLED or PEPPER GRASS—Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

TRUE WATER CRESS—Sow where it is damp, near water edge or on outside margin of a hot bed where it is always cool. Lb., \$2.50; 1-2 lb., \$1.25; 1-4 lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



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VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY



Corn Salad

CUCUMBER.

1 Oz. for 60 Hills, 2 to 3 Lbs. in Hills for an Acre.

CULTURE—A rich, warm, moist sandy loam is best. When danger of frost is entirely over, plant the seeds in broad hills four or five feet apart each way, first mixing with the soil of each hill a shovelful of well rotted manure. Put in plenty of seed, as young cucumber plants are mighty tender and have lots of insect enemies. You can pull out the surplus later and leave three or four of the best plants in each hill. Always keep the "cukes" picked if you have to give them away, for if any are left to ripen, it means the end of your crop.

YOUNG'S SELECTED WHITE SPINE—See Specialty pages.

LEMON—See Specialty pages.

EARLY FRAME or Short Green—An excellent pickling sort. Plant, very vigorous and productive; fruit, straight, smaller at each end, bright green lighter at the blossom end; flesh tender and crisp. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

KLONDIKE—A very hardy and prolific new hybrid sort, suitable for either slicing or pickling. Fruit, six to seven inches long, uniform in shape. Color, dark green, which it retains for a long time. Lb., 80c.; 1-2 lb., 45c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN—One of the standard sorts for pickling or slicing; vines, vigorous and productive; fruit, eight to ten inches long, very symmetrical, straight, smooth, dark green and handsome, spines, few, black; flesh, crisp and tender. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Early Frame

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE—Grown extensively by market gardeners for shipping purposes. Vines, vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit, uniform, five to eight inches long and two to three inches in diameter, light green; spines, few, white; flesh, very crisp, tender and fine flavored. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY CLUSTER—An early, prolific sort, grown largely for pickles. Vines, vigorous, producing bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters; fruit, short, prickly, blunt ended, dark green at stem end, light at tip; flesh crisp with few seeds. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

BOSTON PICKLING or GREEN PROLIFIC—One of the most popular pickling cucumbers grown. Its uniform shape and great yielding capacity make it an especial favorite with pickle growers. Vines, vigorous and very prolific; fruit, small, bright, green, well shaped, with very few spines. Lb., 80c.; 1-2 lb., 45c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

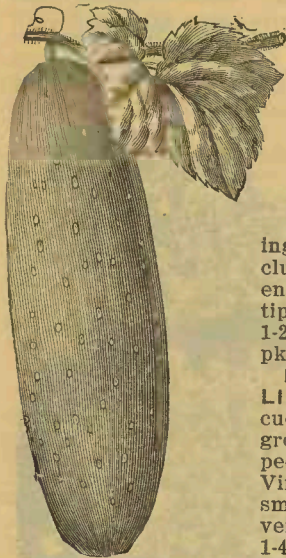
Improved White Spine

for green pickles; half grown for slicing and big ripe ones for the good old time sweet pickles. Vines are strong growers and heavy croppers; fruit, 12 to 16 inches long, dark green, warty, and moderately spiny; flesh, crisp and very tender. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LONG GREEN—About the best "All around" cuke we have. The little ones



Long Green



FORCING WHITE SPINE—A selected strain especially for forcing under glass; fruit more slender than the Improved Early White Spine and darker green with fewer seeds. Lb., 90c.; 1-2 lb., 50c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

COOL AND CRISP—A very early and prolific strain of White Spine, especially fine for small pickles. Vines, vigorous, productive; fruit, medium sized, very dark green, tapering at both ends. The spine bearing knobs are very prominent, a characteristic of this variety; flesh, very tender and crisp. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

DANDELION.



CULTURE—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in the early spring, in drills one-half inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to eight inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are the best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent, their bitter taste, without in any way

impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows; this excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those found growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter and often very tough.

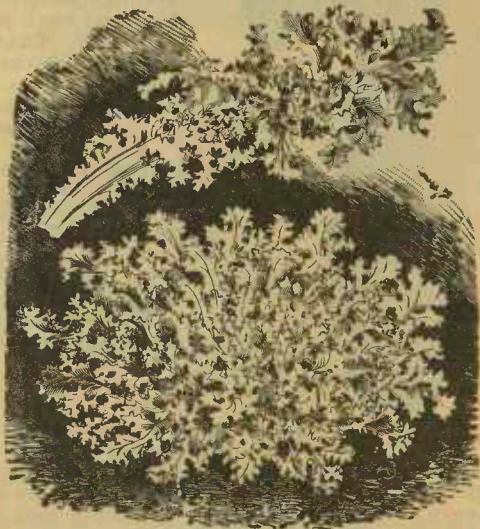
IMPROVED FRENCH—Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

ENDIVE.

CULTURE—Sow in June, July or August; when up thin out to eight inches apart, and water well afterwards, if dry. When the leaves are 6 to 8 inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with twine. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully with plenty of earth on roots, and place together in frame or cellar for winter use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot. Lb., \$1.00; 1-2 lb., 55c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

GREEN CURLED—This is the main variety for fall and winter use. Very tender and crisp.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—This variety is distinct from the green curled, having broad, wrinkled leaves.



Curled Endive

HALF DWARF, MAIN CROP AND LATE VARIETIES.

* **NOTT'S PROLIFIC**—See Novelty Pages.

* **ADVANCER**—Also called Dwarf Champion. A great favorite with market gardeners in the vicinity of New York, because of its productiveness and fine appearing pods. It is used largely by canners also as the skin will stand cooking without breaking. Vines, 2 1-2 feet high, very vigorous and productive, bearing the pods well up toward the top of the stalk; pods, light green, 3 to 3 1-2 inches long, curved, broadening at the tip, which is quite blunt; peas, 5 to 8 to a pod, large, tender, and fine flavored; seed, green and much wrinkled. Bu., \$4.10; 1-2 bu., \$2.10; pk., \$1.10; 4 qts., 60c.; qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt, 5c.

* **DAISY or DWARF TELEPHONE**—remarkably fine pea, having the quality and large pod of the Telephone, but a dwarf vine, and much earlier. Vines, 1 1-2 to 2 feet, very stocky and vigorous. Pods, 5 to 7 on a vine, pale green, 3 to 5 inches long, broad, straight, with a rounded or curved tip; peas, large, 6 to 8 to a pod, very tender and delicious. Seed, large, light green and much shriveled. Bu., \$9.00; 1-2 bu., \$4.60; pk., \$2.35; 4 qts., \$1.20; qt., 50c.; pt., 30c.; pkt., 5c.



Daisy or Dwarf Telephone

* **HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN**—The most productive pea on the list and one which is very much used by canners, as the peas retain their color and sweetness after cooking. Vines, 2 to 3 feet high, very stocky and vigorous, producing the pods in pairs; pods, 2 1-2 to 3 inches long, straight, plump, with a blunt tip; skin, light green, rough; peas, 5 to 7 to a pod, medium sized, dark green and exceedingly tender and fine flavored. Seed, rather small, bright green, flattened and very much wrinkled. Bu., \$3.60; 1-2 bu., \$1.85; pk., 95c.; 4 qts., 50c.; qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

* **PRIDE OF THE MARKET**—A very fine pea and a great favorite, especially among market gardeners, as it produces large, handsome pods of excellent quality, but unfortunately it has a tendency to "sport" or "break" into inferior forms, which makes it an unreliable sort. Vines, 2 feet high, unusually vigorous and productive, with large, dark green foliage; pods, dark green and rather rough, usually borne in pairs near the top of the vine, 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches long, somewhat flattened, straight backed, pointed at both ends and well filled; peas, 6 to 8 in a pod, medium, green, large, sweet and tender. Seed, blue-green, nearly round, slightly flattened, and dented. Bu., \$6.00; 1-2 bu., \$3.10; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

* **EVERBEARING**—As its name indicates it is a continuous bearer, which makes it desirable for late summer and fall use. In addition to this it is one of the finest flavored peas we have, but pods must be picked, when ready for use, as the peas soon ripen and lose their delicate flavor. Vine, 18 inches to 2 feet, sturdy and branching very freely, producing pods from all branches; pods, light green, rough, 3 to 4 inches long, nearly straight, blunt. Peas, 6 to 8 to the pod, very large, tender, sweet and delicate flavored. Seed, large, green, wrinkled and flattened. Bu., \$4.10; 1-2 bu., \$2.10; pk., \$1.10; 4 qt., 60c.; qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

* **SHROPSHIRE HERO**—Considered to be an improvement on Yorkshire Hero, being more productive, with longer and better shaped pods. Vines, 2 to 2 1-2 feet high, sturdy, with large foliage; pods, light green and very rough, 2 1-2 to 3 inches long, round, nearly straight, with blunt tip; peas, 6 to 8 in a pod, very large, tender and fine flavored; seed, large, green, very much wrinkled. Bu., \$4.85; 1-2 bu., \$2.45; pk., \$1.25; 4 qts., 70c.; qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

* **YORKSHIRE HERO**—A good pea and one which deserves a better sale than it has although it is popular with market gardeners in some sections. Vine, 2 feet high, branching, vigorous and productive, bearing the pods near the top of the stalk; pods, light green, 2 to 2 1-2 inches long, broad, somewhat flattened, nearly straight, with a rounded tip; peas, 5 to 7 in a pod, very large, sweet and tender, remaining in condition a long time. Seed, large, green, wrinkled and flattened. Bu., \$4.10; 1-2 bu., \$2.10; pk., \$1.10; 4 qts., 60c.; qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

* **HEROINE**—A very popular variety, and justly so, for it is one of the finest flavored peas I know of. Vines, 2 to 2 1-2 feet high, vigorous, with an abundance of foliage, and bearing profusely. Pods, dark green, rather smooth, 3 to 3 1-2 inches long, curved, pointed; peas, 6 to 8 in a pod, light green, very large and having a rich "buttery" flavor. Seed, green and very much wrinkled. Bu., \$5.00; 1-2 bu., \$2.55; pk., \$1.30; 4 qts., 70c.; qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

* **SHARPE'S QUEEN**—An excellent sort for either home or market garden. Owing to its habit of growth it should be sown thinly. Vines, 2 to 2 1-2 feet high, very vigorous and branching freely with large foliage, and producing pods from bottom to top; pods, dark green, 3 to 3 1-2 inches long, slightly curved, rather flat, with rounded and flattened tips; peas, 5 to 8 in a pod, large, oval, dark green, unusually sweet and rich; seed, dark green and wrinkled. Bu., \$5.50; 1-2 bu., \$2.80; pk., \$1.45; 4 qts., 75c.; qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

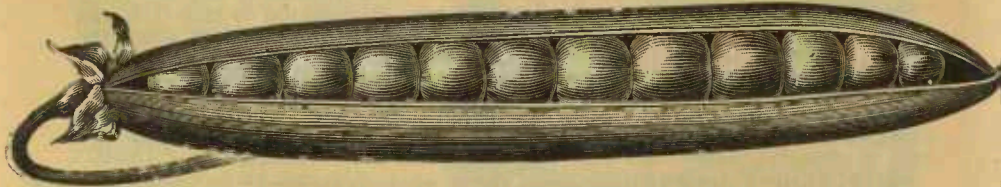
TALL, MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES

* **TELEPHONE**—A description of this well known variety seems like a waste of words, but I give it merely for the purpose of comparison. Vines, 3 1-2 to 4 feet, very strong, foliage, abundant and coarse; pods, light green, rough, 3 to 4 inches long, nearly straight, curving outward slightly along the back, and a trifle flattened, with a rounded tip; peas, 6 to 8 in a pod, very large, sweet and fine flavored; seed, light green, much wrinkled. Bu., \$6.50; 1-2 bu., \$3.30; pk., \$1.70; 4 qts., 90c.; qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

* **DUKE OF ALBANY**—Also known as American Champion. Resembles the Telephone in many ways, but is claimed to be larger podded and more productive. Unfortunately it is inclined to sport, though it is a good pea, even with that defect. Vines, 3 1-2 to 4 feet, strong growing, with plenty of foliage; pods, dark green, 3 1-2 to 4 inches long, curving in a pod, very large, handsome and fine flavored. Seed, medium sized, light green, much wrinkled. Bu., \$7.00; 1-2 bu., \$3.55; pk., \$1.80; 4 qts., 95c.; qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.



Duke of Albany



Telegraph or Long Island Mammoth

TELEGRAPH or LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH—A great favorite with market gardeners, especially on Long Island and in the vicinity of New York, as it yields an abundance of large, dark green pods, which carry well, although the peas are not of the first quality, and it has a habit of "sporting." Vines, 3 feet high, dark green, smooth, nearly straight with a rounded tip; peas, 5 to 8 in a pod, large, dark green, of indifferent quality. Seed, dark green, nearly smooth, dented. Bu., \$5.00; 1-2 bu., \$2.55; pk., \$1.30; 4 qts., 70c.; qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

*** CHAMPION OF ENGLAND**—Another well known and popular sort, which I describe merely for the purpose of comparison. Vines, 3 1-2 to 4 feet tall, very vigorous and moderately productive; pods, 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches long, light green, rough, broad, slightly flattened, with a rather blunt tip; peas, large, light green, 4 to 7 in a pod, very sweet, tender and fine flavored; seed, small, light green and much wrinkled. Bu., \$3.85; 1-2 bu., \$1.95; pk., \$1.00; 4 qts., 55c.; qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR—Eaten "pods and all," same as string beans. They are also gathered, when very young, and pickled, making a fine relish. Vines, 2 to 2 1-2 feet high, very strong growing; blossoms, purple; pods, light green, 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches long, flat, thick, somewhat crimped, blunt tipped, very tender, sweet and fine flavored. Seed gray, small, smooth, slightly pitted. Bu., \$6.00; 1-2 bu., \$3.10; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

FIELD PEAS.

Sow 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 bushels per acre.

Write for special quotations on quantities over ten bushels.

WHITE MARROWFAT—A very hardy sort grown by many farmers for market sales, but a decided disappointment to the purchaser, as the peas are lacking in quality for table use. They are far better for stock feeding or soiling. Vines, very strong and vigorous, with plenty of foliage; pods, borne near the top of the vine, are from 2 1-2 to 3 inches long, straight, broad, thick and leathery, with a blunt tip. Peas, 3 to 5 in a pod, large, light green, but of poor quality for table use. Seed, round, smooth, cream colored. Bag, 2 1-2 bu., \$6.00; bu., \$2.60; 1-2 bu., \$1.35; pk., 70c.; 4 qts., 40c.; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

BLACK EYED MARROWFAT—Similar to above in every way, except that the seed has a distinct, black eye. Prices, same as for White Marrowfat.

WHITE CANADA—A small seeded sort, grown for soiling, and, with oats for fodder. For milch cows they are beneficial, for building up animals that are out of condition and also to increase the milk flow. Feed with oats and bran. For pigs, peas are superior to corn. Up to the fattening time they should be fed with other grain, but may be fed alone for fattening. They furnish a sweet, firm grade of pork. For sheep and lambs, feed with an equal weight of oats, and if sown with barley they make a fine summer pasture for sheep.

Pea straw, cut when a little green and well cured, is nearly equal to clover hay in feeding value and is more relished by all kinds of live stock than the straw of any of the grains.

When sown with other grain, preferably oats or barley, they are a fine soiling crop, yielding from 10 to 20 tons to the acre.

They do well on a variety of soils, but best on clay loams and stiff clays; light soils lack moisture and black lands have too much, while very wet locations are of no use whatever.

I have in stock two grades: No. 1 and No. 2. The No. 1 grade is carefully cleaned, and screened, taking out all of the smaller ones. The No. 2 grade, while clean and free from dirt has a percentage of small and a few split peas in it.

No. 1: Bag, 2 1-2 bu., \$4.25; bu., \$1.75; 1-2 bu., 95c.; pk., 50c.; 4 qts., 30c.; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

No. 2: Bag, 2 1-2 bu., \$4.00; bu., \$1.65; 1-2 bu., 90c.; pk., 50c.; 4 qts., 30c.; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

PEPPER.

1 Oz. for 1,000 Plants, Culture, Same as for Egg Plant.

GLENMONT GIANT—See Novelty and Specialty pages.

CHINESE GIANT—Next to my Glenmont Giant this is the best large pepper I know of. Plant grows about 2 feet high, stocky, ripening its fruit a little earlier than Ruby King. Fruit, short, chunky, about 4 inches in diameter, thick fleshed and mild. Bright, glossy scarlet when ripe. Lb., \$3.50; 1-2 lb., \$1.75; 1-4 lb., 90c.; oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

RUBY KING—A handsome and very productive variety. Fruits, from four to six inches long by four inches broad; remarkably mild and pleasant; when ripe they are bright, ruby red. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Large Bell or Bull Nose

pickling. One of the earliest and most certain to mature. Lb., \$2.50; 1-2 lb., \$1.25; 1-4 lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—Very large, nearly four inches long and three inches in diameter; excellent quality for use in salads and pickles. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

SWEET MOUNTAIN or MAMMOTH—Much like the large Bell, but larger and milder. Fruit, thick and sweet; fine for making stuffed mango pickles. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LONG CAYENNE—Beautiful and productive; fruit, four inches long, bright red, slim, pointed; flesh, thick and pungent. Lb., \$2.50; 1-2 lb., \$1.25; 1-4 lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LARGE SQUASH—Fruit, large, flat, tomato shaped, more or less ribbed; skin, smooth and glossy; flesh, mild, thick meated, pleasant to the taste, although possessing more pungency than the other large sorts; very productive, and a fine variety for

PUMPKIN.

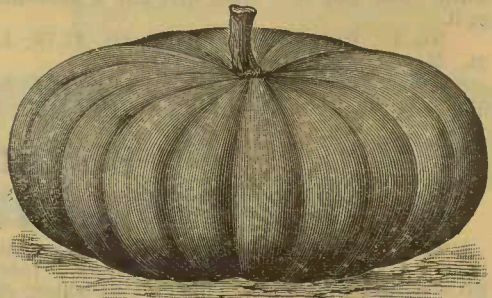
1 Oz. for 25 Hills, 4 lbs. for an Acre.

The smaller and finer fleshed sorts are grown for table use; the larger for feeding stock. They may be grown among corn or as a field crop alone. Do not plant near other vines as they hybridize readily. Plant any time after May 1, in hills eight feet apart each way. Care for them the same as melons or cucumbers.

JONATHAN—A large, bottle shaped variety with a crooked neck; of most attractive appearance. It is very prolific, and the flesh is fine, clear and sweet. Its hard shell makes it an excellent keeper. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; no t paid.

LARGE CHEESE—One of the best for table use and very productive; shape, flat; skin, mottled, light green and yellow, changing to a rich cream color; flesh, yellow, thick and tender. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

WINTER LUXURY—This is a very prolific, small fruited variety of superior quality. Fruits, nearly round or slightly oblong, averaging six or eight inches in diameter. Flesh, deep, golden yellow, of fine quality. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Large Cheese

SMALL SWEET SUGAR—A rather small, but handsome variety, shape, round, with deep orange colored skin; flesh, fine-grained, very sweet; superior for pies. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

MAMMOTH TOURS—Grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—The common yellow variety, usually grown for feeding stock. Good for canning and for pies. Lb., 30c.; 1-2 lb., 20c.; 1-4 lb., 15c.; oz., 5c.; postpaid.

25 lb., \$3.50; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 5 lbs., 90c.; lb., 20c.; by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

SEED POTATOES.

Northern grown, pure, and free from disease. It will pay you to change your seed and I have the right kind to make the change with—the best Northern grown stock, raised especially for seed and true to name.

By using my Northern grown seed you are assured of early maturity, increased yield and vigorous growth. I know that seed potatoes are sold for less money than I charge for my stock, but the man who tries to save a few cents per bushel on the seed will certainly lose much more on the crop. All potatoes shipped in sacks, 165 lbs. to the bbl. I make no charge of sacks, barrels or cartage, and deliver F. O. B., Troy, N. Y., at prices quoted; customers to pay freight and express.

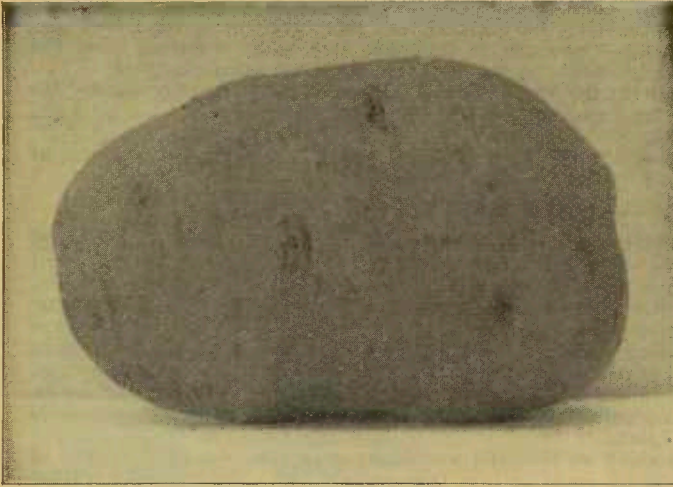
Orders will be booked as received and shipped in rotation after danger of frost is over. I deliver all potatoes into the hands of the transportation companies safely packed; after that my responsibility ceases. Purchasers must take all risk of freezing or heating.

Prices—The price of potatoes varies so much from month to month, that it is hard to fix prices in a catalogue for potatoes to be sold in the spring. Prices subject to change. I will quote special prices by letter at any time. Please write me before buying.



Early Excelsior

EARLY EXCELSIOR—This potato is a seedling from the Early Ohio, which it closely resembles in shape and color. Grows rapidly and under favorable circumstances the tubers are marketable and fit for use in six weeks and ripe in ten weeks from the time of planting. The vines are strong with deep green foliage, making a healthy growth when other varieties are cut down with the blight. There is no variety of finer table quality. The flesh is always dry, white and of superior quality either baked or boiled. Bbl., \$5.00; bu., \$2.50; pk., 75c.



Early Ohio

Early Ohio—This well known Trucker's Favorite is short, thick, round-oblong, dull red in color, maturing a week sooner than Early Rose. It succeeds best in a rich, loamy soil, is not recommended for light, or sandy lands. The flesh is solid, fine flavored and mealy. Its extreme earliness and the fact that it is mealy when partially grown, makes it a favorite with the market gardener. Bbl., \$4.00; bu., \$1.90; pk., 55c.

EARLY NORTHER—Several days earlier than the Early Rose and equally prolific, and most desirable sort. It is a strong, vigorous grower and the potatoes are bunched well together in the hills. In shape it resembles the Early Rose. The eyes are few and shallow. Its table qualities cannot be excelled, cooking dry and floury whether baked or boiled. Seems to do well everywhere. Bbl., \$3.75; bu., \$1.80; pk., 50c.

EARLY HARVEST—This fine, early potato originated in Maine and is really one of the best early varieties. An unusually heavy yielder for an early variety and is an excellent eating potato. The tubers average good size, are nearly white, with eyes only slightly indented; skin often netted, which is one of the best proofs of quality. It is an excellent one for the market. Bbl., \$4.00; bu., \$1.90; pk., 50c.

NEW QUEEN POTATOES—This excellent early potato comes from Maine also, where it has been grown for seed purposes for many years. It is a fine, large sized potato, resembling White Elephant and Beauty of Hebron in shape and color. In addition to being very early it is of fine table quality, and is highly productive. It matures in about sixty-five days from the time of planting, which is a short period, considering the quality. In my opinion for standard early crop the New Queen is one of the best varieties to grow. The flesh is pure white, of fine texture and fine flavored. Bbl., \$4.00; bu., \$1.75; 1-2 bu., \$1.00; pk., 60c.

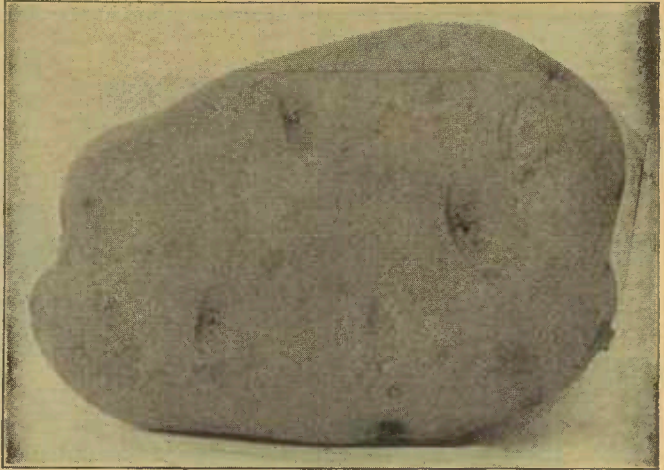
BEAUTY OF HEBRON—Very rapid and vigorous grower, ripening as early as Early Rose, which it resembles, but frequently exceeds it in productiveness; excellent for table use either baked or boiled. Bbl., \$3.75; bu., \$1.80; pk., 50c.

IRISH COBLER—This is one of the best extra early varieties grown; matures in sixty-five to seventy days from planting and produces practically all large potatoes, of which there are usually five to eight in a hill, all of remarkable size. The potatoes are pure white with clean, smooth skin. The shape is much like the Rural New Yorker, eyes strong, well developed and but slightly indented; flesh, snow white. Bbl., \$4.50; bu., \$2.00; pk., 60c.

BOVEE—Resembles the Beauty of Hebron, but matures much earlier and yields better than that good old variety. The vines make a low, spreading growth and produce a larger number of potatoes in a hill, which, if the land is good, mature nearly all the same size and give a large yield. It is a pink or flesh-colored potato; shape, very uniform. The skin is well netted. Bbl., \$4.00; bu., \$1.90; pkt., 55c.

THOROUGHbred—This is an improved strain of the old Early Rose and yields as well as that variety in its best days. It is not an extra early variety, but makes good large potatoes quite early and yields large crops. As a second early, it is valuable on account of its large yields, handsome appearance and fine quality. The potatoes are nearly round with numerous eyes and the color is pink, and having the fine quality of the Early Rose and are excellent for winter use as well as for an early crop. Bbl., \$4.00; bu., \$1.90; pk., 55c.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH—A grand main crop potato. Sir Walter Raleigh is the best of Mr. Carman's introductions. In most respects it closely resembles Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is more uniform and yields practically no small tubers, everyone being marketable. It is from four to six days later than the Rural New Yorker. The color of the skin is the same but the flesh is whiter and better quality, in fact, it is the



Sir Walter Raleigh

whitest-fleshed and finest grained potato, excelling even the Snowflake. At the Rural Grounds it proved the best and heaviest cropper of forty-nine varieties. This variety sets more potatoes in a hill than the Rural and yields immense crops on any good soil; succeeds everywhere and is the style of potato most in demand on the market just now. No progressive potato grower should fail to give it a trial. Bbl., \$3.50; bu., \$1.75; pk., 50c.

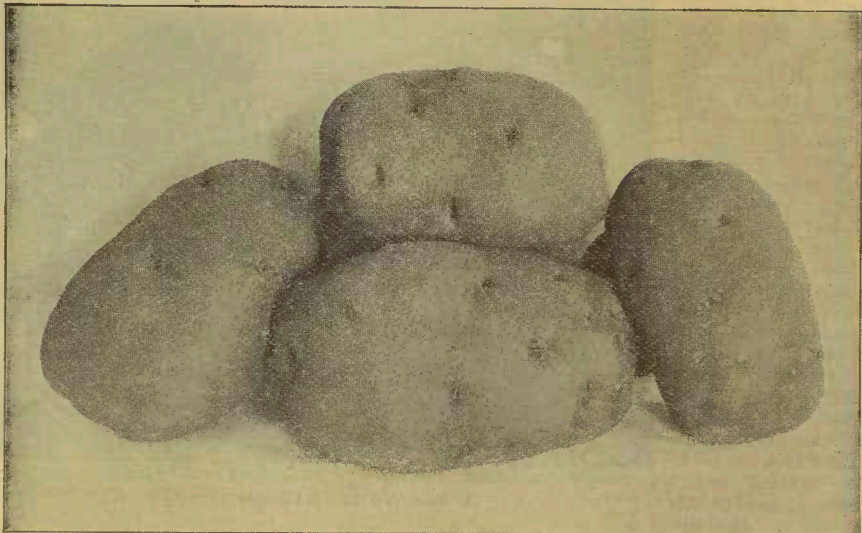


Carmen No. 3

of extreme whiteness; late in ripening. Bbl., \$3.50; bu., \$1.75; pk., 50c.

CARMEN No. 3—One of the best late sorts. As high as 200 bushels have been harvested from one bushel of seed. Yields few if any small tubers. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every potato. Is of the largest size and shapeliest form, with few and shallow eyes, a perfect keeper and will not sprout up to planting time unless kept in a warm place. Both skin and flesh are

UNCLE SAM—On clay or heavy soils Uncle Sam is not a satisfactory potato and is apt to get coarse and unshapely, but on a loam or sandy soil there is no potato which will outyield it or give more satisfactory results. It is a medium late variety ripening along with the Rural New Yorker No. 2, and has most luxuriant foliage completely shading the ground. The tubers are oval with pure white russet skin, with very shallow eyes near the surface and are so handsome in appearance and perfect in form, that they always bring more on the market than any other potato. Bbl., 50c.; bu., \$1.75; pk., 50c.



Vermont Gold Coin

VERMONT GOLD COIN—The hardiest, most vigorous in growth, most productive, and the best in table quality of all potatoes, it has proved to be absolutely unequalled for main crop. The vines are strong with exceptionally luxuriant deep green foliage, making a healthy growth when many other varieties are cut down by blight. The tubers are all of good size and lie closely together in the hill. While the vigorous growth and great productiveness will commend the Vermont Gold Coin to all potato planters, I consider the handsome appearance and superior quality equally important. The Gold Coin will always bring the highest price on market. In form the tubers are slightly oblong, rather broad and quite thick through. The eyes are small and there is but little waste in paring. The skin is thin, smooth, and glossy, of a light golden tint, having just sufficient coloring to distinguish it from the white-skinned varieties. Unlike most of the main-crop or late sorts which need to be well dried out before they will cook properly, these new Vermont "Gold Coins," even when freshly dug, cook dry and mealy. Bbl., \$4.50; bu., \$2.00; 1-2 bu., \$1.25; pk., 75c.;

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Although introduced more than ten years ago, this potato still holds a high place in the esteem of the potato growers. It is more largely planted on Long Island than any other variety. Its handsome form, white skin and large size recommend it everywhere. The flesh is white and fine-grained, cooks dry and mealy and is of superior flavor. For the table, it has no superior. This is the case when first dug, and it retains its good cooking qualities and keeps sound and perfect until the new crop comes again. As a variety to keep for late spring use, it is unsurpassed. Vines grow vigorous, foliage a deep green; the tubers grow compactly in the hill which is completely crowded with fine, large potatoes. They ripen in August if planted in April. Its great productiveness, fine appearance and good table qualities, makes the Green Mountain one of the most valuable late varieties in cultivation. To growers' who supply private families, I recommend this potato. It not only satisfies, but can be sold for an extra price. Bbl., \$3.50; bu., \$1.75; pk., 50c.

RADISH.

NOTE—All my Radish Seed is French grown, which means that it will produce milder, crisper and juicier roots than American grown seed.

1 oz., for 100 feet of drill, 10 lbs. for an acre.

To have good radishes you must grow them quickly, and to do this a rich, warm, sandy loam is necessary. A heavy, cold or clay soil delays growth and injures the flavor. At the time of sowing mix land plaster with the soil, it makes the roots brighter colored, crisper and better flavored. For growing in the greenhouse, or hot beds use the forcing sorts as they are bred especially for this purpose and have a tendency to be darker colored when grown out of doors.

For summer use, make the first sowing out of doors as early as the ground can be worked, and sow at intervals of three weeks for a succession.

Winter Radishes should be sown about the middle of the summer as they make their best growth in Autumn. After digging, store them in pits out of doors or pack in earth in a cool cellar and they will keep crisp all winter.

Use Bug Death or Slug Shot for the little fly which eats the leaves of the young plants.

NOTE—If seed is wanted by express or freight, customer paying charges, deduct 10c. per lb., for 10 lbs. or less of a variety, and 15c. per lb. for quantities over 10 lbs. of a variety.

Special quotations by letter on 50 lbs. or more of a variety.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP

—A very popular sort; roots, turnip shaped; bright scarlet. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP

(Forcing)—A selected strain of the above, grown especially for forcing under glass. Tops, small. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Early Scarlet Turnip (Forcing)



Vick's Scarlet Globe

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP

WHITE TIPPED—Identical in every way with Early Scarlet Turnip, except in color. Lower part of root pure white. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED (Forcing)

Sold also under the name of Rosy Gem. The best and most popular white tipped forcing radish; matures quickly, is uniform in coloring and has a small top. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE—

The standard sort among market gardeners for growing under glass, as it is very uniform in size and shape and seldom shows an "off colored" root. Tops are small, roots, oval; skin, brilliant, glowing scarlet; flesh, very mild, crisp and juicy. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—A fine scarlet radish for outdoor culture, but not as good as Vick's Scarlet Globe, for hot bed or greenhouse use. It is nearly round, pointed at both ends; skin, bright scarlet; flesh, white and tender. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

WHITE TURNIP—A little large and flatter than the Scarlet Turnip with white skin and semi-transparent flesh; Matures in about 30 days and remains a long time fit for use. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY WHITE OLIVE SHAPED—Claimed to be the earliest white radish on the market. Nearly oval in shape, with ivory white skin; flesh, white, tender and crisp. Tops, small. Does well in either greenhouse or open ground. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

YELLOW OLIVE SHAPED—A very early sort for either forcing or growing in the open ground. Tops, medium sized; roots, oval, very smooth; skin, beautiful, bright yellow; flesh, white, crisp and mild. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—An old standard variety, half long, with small neck and blunt, rounded bottom; skin, scarlet with a white tip; flesh, white and tender, but must be used as soon as ready as they soon become pithy. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Cincinnati Market

EARLY LONG SCARLET—Another old reliable, still in favor with many, though largely superseded by more recent sorts. It requires a deep, light, rich soil to give it a very quick growth, otherwise it is apt to be woody. Tops, small; roots, long, slender, bright scarlet the entire length; flesh, white. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CININNATI MARKET—Also called the "Glass" Radish. This, to my mind, is just about the best thing to be had in a long radish. It is a strain of Long Scarlet, selected and developed by the market gardeners of Cincinnati especially for growing under glass, but it does equally well out of doors and stands for a long time after it is ready for use without becoming pithy or running up to seed. Tops, very small; roots, 6 to 8 inches long; very straight and slender; skin, glossy scarlet, smooth and thin; flesh, semi-transparent, very crisp, tender and fine flavored. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—Shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and better for forcing. Skin, brilliant scarlet; flesh, mild, brittle and fine flavored. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CHARTIER or SHEPHERD—One of the best for outdoor growing. Tops, medium; roots, long, 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter for about two-thirds the length then tapering gradually to the tip; flesh, white, hard, crisp and mild flavored. Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LONG WHITE VIENNA or LADY FINGER—Considered the finest long White Radish in cultivation. Very early and a rapid grower. Tops, medium; root, long, rather slender, smooth; skin, white; flesh, white, very crisp, mild and juicy. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

WHITE STRASBURG (White Hospital)—The old reliable white summer radish. Tops, large; roots, 4 to 5 inches, long and 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter, oblong in shape, tapering; skin, white; flesh, white, firm and crisp. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

GIANT WHITE STUTTGART—A favorite German sort, good for both summer and winter; grows fast and large; tops, medium; root, top-shaped, often four inches in diameter; skin, white; flesh, white, firm and brittle. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

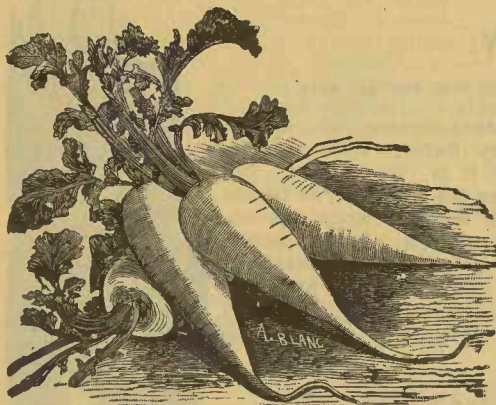
LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the hardiest of the Winter varieties; tops, large, dark green; root, oblong, 6 to 8 inches long and 1 to 1-2 inches in diameter; skin, black; flesh, white, firm, pungent. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Identical with Long Black Spanish in every way except that the roots are round, sometimes being 5 inches in diameter. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

HALF LONG BLACK SPANISH—Intermediate in shape between Long and Round Black Spanish, in other respects the same. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Round Black Spanish



Half Long Gray Spanish

HALF LONG GRAY SPANISH—A selection from and improvement on Half Long Black Spanish, being earlier, more uniform, and milder flavored. It is a favorite sort with Long Island Market Gardeners. Top, medium; root, conical, 8 to 10 inches long; skin, dark gray; flesh, pure white, solid, crisp and quite mild. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CHINA ROSE—One of the good selling kinds as it is a fine appearing sort and the quality is as good as its looks. Tops, large; root, 4 to 6 inches long, largest at the bottom, which tapers bluntly to a small tap root. Skin, deep rose color;

flesh, white, firm and pungent. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CELESTIAL or WHITE CHINESE—The finest of the White Winter Radishes. It matures very rapidly, so should be sown from July 1 to August 15th for fall and winter use. Top, large; root, 6 to 8 inches long, cylindrical, with a stump tip; skin, pure white, very smooth; flesh, white solid, crisp, mild and fine flavored. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

SORREL.

1 Oz. for 300 feet of drill.

A hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used in salads, soups, etc., and also as a substitute for Spinach. Does best in a rather deep soil and moist situation.

Sown in May in drills about 15 inches apart and thin out to 12 inches in the row. May be propagated also by dividing the roots in the spring.

One planting if properly cared for will last for three or four years.

BROAD LEAVED FRENCH—Contains more acid than most sorts; leaves sometimes grow as large as a man's hand, pale green and thick. Lb., \$1.00; 1-2 lb., 55c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

RHUBARB.

1 Oz. for 500 Plants.

Rhubarb requires a deep rich soil and one that holds moisture. It also needs at least two good applications of manure each year. One late in the winter, or early spring, and the other after the pulling season is over.

Sow the seed during March, in greenhouse or hotbed, making rows about 4 inches apart. Transplant in May to open ground in rows 18 inches apart and 12 inches apart in the row. The following spring transplant to the permanent bed, setting about 3 feet apart each way.

Another way is to sow the seed out of doors during May, in rows 18 inches apart; when plants are up, thin to 4 inches apart in the row, and transplant the following spring as above.

VICTORIA—The leading market sort; stalks, large and red. Lb., \$1.00; 1-2 lb., 55c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Roots. 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.; postpaid.



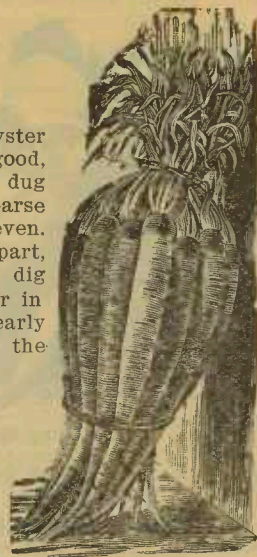
Large Victoria

SALSIFY.

1 Oz. for 75 Feet of Drill, 8 lbs. for an acre.

Commonly known as Vegetable Oyster or Oyster Plant, from a slight similarity in flavor. Give a good, light, but rich soil, and see that it is plowed or dug deeply. Use fine old, rotted manure for enriching as coarse and fresh manure will cause the roots to grow uneven. Sow in early spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, covering 1 1-2 inches deep; thin out to 4 inches apart; dig part of the roots late in the fall and store in a pit or in damp earth or sand for winter use; dig the balance early in the spring before they start growing, as this spoils the flavor.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—The only kind worth growing, as it is the largest and most satisfactory in every way; roots, 6 to 9 inches long, white and quite smooth, with very little tendency to branch. Lb., \$1.00; 1-2 lb., 55c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pk., 5c.; postpaid.



Mammoth Sandwich Island

SPINACH.

1 Oz. for 100 Ft. of Drill, 10 Lbs. for an Acre.

(NOTE—In fall sowing, to winter over, many gardeners use as high as 40 to 50 lbs. for an acre.)

Give good, rich ground,—the size of the crop is in proportion to the richness of the land. Sow early in spring, in drills a foot apart, and again every two weeks for a succession. Sow in August for fall use and in September to winter over. Cover the winter crop with straw or leaves after weather becomes cold. Spinach makes a cheap and good cover crop and what is not cut may be plowed under for green manure; for this purpose it should be sown broadcast.

Prices on all varieties of Spinach, except New Zealand, are as follows:

100 lbs. or over of a variety, 10c. per lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., 12c. per lb.; under 50 lbs., 15c. per lb., by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

Lb., 30c.; 1-2 lb., 20c.; 1-4 lb., 15c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

SAVOY or Bloomsdale—Considered to be the earliest sort, and one of the best for wintering over; grows rapidly, but soon runs to seed. Plant, upright with rather narrow, pointed leaves, which are blistered and crumpled like a Savoy Cabbage.

ROUND THICK LEAVED—Used largely for early spring sowing. Plant, spreading; leaves, dark green, broad, thick and slightly rounding.

GIANT CRUMPLED LEAF—A very early and very productive sort, popular with market gardeners; plant, large and spreading, leaves, dark green, very thick, broad and crumpled.

LONG STANDING—Used largely to follow the earliest sorts as it holds for a long time without running to seed. Plant's somewhat spreading; leaves, dark green, smooth and a little pointed.

PRICKLY or WINTER—A very hardy sort which can be sown at any time of the year, though it is usually sown in the fall. Plant, medium sized; leaves, oblong or arrow-shaped. Is a fairly good yielder.



Long Standing

NEW ZEALAND—Entirely different from ordinary Spinach, but grown to fill in the hot summer months or in localities where the heat is too great for other sorts. Plant sometimes grows several feet high; stems and leaves crystalline in appearance, very fleshy, leaves nearly triangular in shape, from 2 to 4 inches long. Both leaves and young stems are gathered and cooked. Very tender and fine flavored.

The seed of this spinach should be scalded and soaked in hot water before planting. Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, five or six seeds to each hill. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

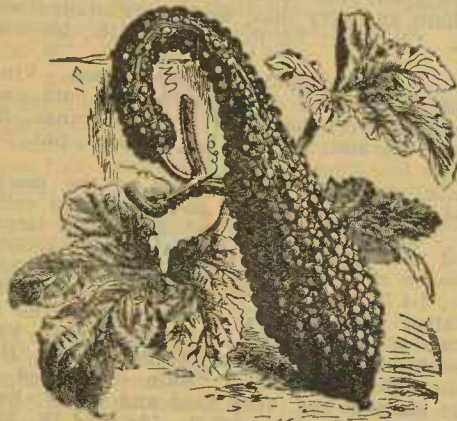
SQUASH.

1 Oz. for 50 Hills, 3 to 4 Lbs. for an acre.

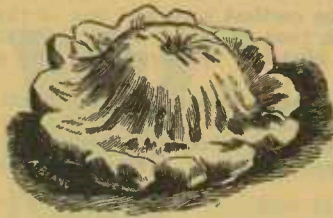
Never try to crowd the squash season by planting early. You will simply be throwing seed away. Squash should not go into the ground till the weather is settled and the ground is warm. Give them the same kind of soil and preparation as you would for melons; make the hills from 3 to 4 feet apart each way for the bush varieties and 8 to 10 feet for the running sorts. Put 8 to 10 seeds in a hill and after you have exchanged compliments with the cutworms and bugs if you have a good supply of plants left thin out to 3 or 4 in a hill.

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—The old original Crookneck, rather small, but preferred by many for that reason. Vine, short, bushy, very productive; fruit, medium sized; yellow, warty; flesh, greenish-yellow, moist and fine flavored.

GIANT YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—An improvement over the old style Crookneck, being twice as large and earlier. Vines, very short and bushy with thrifty foliage. Fruit, 18 to 24 inches long, golden yellow, very warty; flesh, yellow, moist and fine flavored. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Giant Summer Crookneck



Early White Bush Scallop

PROLIFIC ORANGE MARROW

—The earliest of the Marrow squashes, being about 10 days earlier than the Old Boston Marrow, from which it was developed. Vines, very vigorous and productive. Fruit, oval, pointed, deep orange color with light yellow netting; flesh, thick, deep yellow, quite dry and fine flavored. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

BOSTON MARROW—Later, larger, and not as productive as the Prolific Orange Marrow, but in other respects the same. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

FORDHOOK—One of the best for family use, as it does well on almost any soil, bears heavily and keeps unusually well. It is claimed to be bug and borer proof, but aside from that it has good qualities enough to recommend itself to all. Vines are vigorous and very productive; fruit, oblong, eight to ten inches long, slightly ridged, tapering at the blossom end. Skin, light yellow, thin, smooth; flesh, very thick, sweet and dry. Lb., 85c.; 1-2 lb., 45c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

DELICIOUS—Another production from Mr. Gregory, who has given us more good squashes than anyone else, and the fact that it comes from him is sufficient guarantee of its quality. Vines, medium length, strong; fruit, five to ten pounds in weight, nearly top-shaped, blunt at the stem end, very slightly ribbed; skin, smooth, green, quite hard and very thin; flesh, dark orange, very thick, fine grained, dry and sweet. Lb., 90c.; 1-2 lb., 50c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

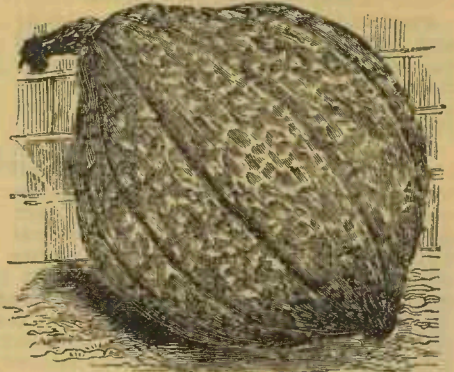
HUBBARD—The old reliable and most popular winter squash. Vines, vigorous and productive, fruit, medium to large, oval, pointed at both ends, ribbed; skin, deep bluish-green, uneven, very hard; flesh, deep orange, fine grained and always dry. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

WARTED HUBBARD—A strain of Hubbard developed by the market gardeners of Chicago. It is a good shipper, keeps well and is a ready seller. Vines, strong and bear well; fruit, "Hubbard" shaped, but very much larger; skin, black-green, hard and covered with knobs, or warts. It is this "knobby" appearance which attracts attention on the market; flesh, orange, very thick, dry and rich. Lb., 90c.; 1-2 lb., 50c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

GOLDEN HUBBARD—Also called Red Hubbard; a sport from the old original Hubbard and considered one of the best fall and winter sorts. Vine, vigorous, very productive, ripening the crop early and uniformly; fruit, "Hubbard" shaped, weighing from six to eight pounds each. Skin, orange-red, except for a bit of olive-green at the blossom end, very hard and warty; flesh, deep orange, fine grained, dry and sweet. Lb., 90c.; 1-2 lb., 50c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP (The White Patty Pan Squash)—Probably the earliest squash there is. Vines, quite dwarf and prolific. Fruit, medium sized, round, flattened, scalloped at the edges; skin, light cream color; flesh, light yellow and fully up to the standard for summer squash quality. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP—Similar to the above in every way, except that it is a trifle later and is yellow. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Prolific Orange Marrow

MAMMOTH CHILI—The largest of all squashes, not good for table use, as the flesh is coarse, but valuable to grow for stock feeding or exhibition purposes, as the fruits sometimes reach a weight of 300 lbs. Vines, coarse and large; fruit, very large, round, flattened at both ends, widely ribbed; skin, orange yellow and smooth; flesh, very thick, yellow, coarse, but nutritious. Lb., \$1.00; 1-2 lb., 55c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

TOMATO.

1 Oz. for 1,500 Plants, 1-4 Lb. (to transplant) for an Acre.

Tomatoes do best on a light, warm and moderately rich soil, with a liberal amount of moisture.

Sow the seed under glass early in March and when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes, or "flats," setting 3 inches apart each way or pot in 3 inch pots. Another transplanting, or shifting into larger pots will make the plants more stocky. Do not give the young plants too much heat, as it makes them leggy. Set out the latter part of May in rows four or five feet apart and three feet apart in the row, and in setting put a shovelful of well rotted manure in the hill under each plant, water well at the time of transplanting and shade for a few days if possible. The largest and best crops are produced if the plants are staked up or trained on trellises or against walls or fences.

YOUNG'S EARLY TROJAN—See Novelty and Specialty Pages.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—See Novelty and Specialty Pages.

EARLIANA—Next to Early Trojan this is the best extra early tomato, and one which is used largely by market gardeners. Plant, strong, fairly vigorous, fruiting freely; fruit, bright red, smooth, a little inclined to be oblong in shape, breadth and thickness about equal, with a slight inclination to be pointed at the blossom end; skin, fairly tough with no tendency to crack; flesh, very solid, fine flavored and juicy, with few seeds. Lb., \$3.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.50; 1-4 lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—About a week later than Earliana, but claimed to be a more productive sort. Vine, compact, open at the center; foliage, dark green, medium in size, does not blight or curl; fruit, bright scarlet, very smooth, nearly round, slightly flattened, measuring about 3 by 3 1-2 inches; skin, thin, but strong; flesh, fine flavored, very thick and solid, with comparatively few seeds. Lb., \$3.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.50; 1-4 lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY RUBY or ATLANTIC PRIZE—For a long time the leading early sort. Vine, strong, stiff, bearing fruit in large clusters, quite close to the stem; fruit, fair sized, slightly flattened, irregular shaped, bright scarlet and of good flavor, but is a little inclined to crack. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

ACME—Probably the earliest of the purple tomatoes and one that has been a great favorite for many years with all classes of tomato users. Vines, strong, vigorous and productive; fruit, purplish-red, borne in clusters of four or five, medium sized, round, slightly depressed at the ends; skin, quite tough, smooth and free from cracks; flesh, solid and meaty. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION—Called by the originators "an improved Acme with red skin" and that seems to answer about as well as anything. It is very smooth and handsome. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

STONE—This is usually called New Stone, but it seems to me that when an article has been on the market for fifteen years it is about time to drop the "New." It is a fine tomato though and used a great deal by canners, because it is a good cropper, does not rot or crack, and ships well. The vines are strong and very productive; fruit, large, bright scarlet, round, slightly flattened; skin, smooth and strong, flesh, very solid and firm. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Dwarf Stone

dark green and wrinkled; fruit, purplish-pink, medium sized, round and smooth; flesh, solid and fine flavored. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; postpaid.

FORDHOOK FIRST—A good early sort, much used in New England. Vine, strong and vigorous; fruit, deep pink, medium sized, almost round, and free from cracks. Lb., \$2.25; 1-2 lb., \$1.15; 1-4 lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—Used a great deal for long distance shipping, as it can be picked quite green and ripened up afterward. Plant, vigorous and hardy, producing fruit in clusters of from 4 to 6; fruit, crimson, tinged with purple, large, round, quite solid; skin, tough; flesh, firm and fine flavored. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—Used very largely by canners, probably more than any other sort. Vine, medium sized, with large, dark green leaves, produces fruit in clusters of from 3 to 7; fruit, oval, dark red, ripens evenly; skin, smooth, tough and free from crack or rot; flesh, very thick, and solid, with few seeds. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

PONDEROSA—The biggest tomato grown, does not yield very heavily owing to the size, but the fruits keep coming all season. When ripe it is apt to remain green around the stem end and it seems to ripen on the inside first, so should be picked when it appears to be about half ripe. Vines, large and

DWARF STONE—

A more recent production having all the good qualities of the old Stone, but growing on stiff vigorous upright plants in the same manner as the Dwarf Champion. While it is not as early as that variety it is far ahead of it in yield, size of fruit and quality. Ten fruits, weighing five pounds and three ounces have been picked from one vine at the same time and single fruits weighing a pound are quite common. Lb., \$2.25; 1-2 lb., \$1.15; 1-4 lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

DWARF CHAMPION

—Also called Tree Tomato. This variety is one of the five most used sorts in the country. It is especially popular with people who have only a small kitchen garden, as it is an early sort and owing to its habit of growth it takes up very little room. It is also used quite extensively for growing under glass. Plants, stout and upright, with thick, short-jointed stems and branches; foliage large,

thrifty; fruit, bright crimson, very large, often weighing two pounds; oblong in shape and inclined to be rough and uneven; skin, thin; flesh, thick, solid, meaty and fine flavored with few seeds. Lb., \$3.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.50; 1-4 lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A beautiful variety and one which ought to be used more, as in flavor it is far superior to most of the red sorts, while it yields fully as well. Vines, thrifty and bear well; fruits, medium to large, nearly round, perfectly smooth, bright yellow in color, sometimes tinged with red at the blossom end; flesh, clear yellow, firm, juicy and fine flavored. Lb., \$2.50; 1-2 lb., \$1.25; 1-4 lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

PEACH—A distinct sort, fine for eating from the hand, for decorative purposes or preserving. Vines grow to a good size and bear well; fruit, resembles a peach in size, shape and color, and is covered with a down, or "bloom," which makes the illusion complete. Skin is thin and peels off like that of a peach. Lb., \$2.50; 1-2 lb., \$1.25; 1-4 lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

YELLOW PLUM—Used for preserving. The fruit is borne in clusters and is of a perfect plum shape; color, clear yellow. Is very fine for eating raw, or for pickling, as well as preserving. Lb., \$3.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.50; 1-4 lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

TURNIP.

1 Oz. for 150 Feet of Drill, 1 to 2 Lbs. for an Acre.

The best turnip soil is a light, rich, sandy or gravelly loam. The smaller and earlier sorts and some varieties of Ruta Bagas are grown more for table use, while the coarser varieties are used for stock feeding. One variety, the Red Top Strap Leaf, is often sown broadcast to plow under for green manure.

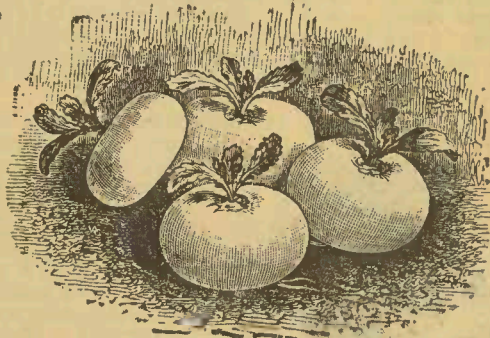
Sow the earliest sorts in April, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out to 6 or 8 inches in the row. For a succession sow at intervals of two weeks until September. For the main fall crop sow in August. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown in drills and transplanted to rows 2-12 feet apart and 3 to 12 inches apart in the row. Seed of Ruta Bagas should be sown in May.

NOTE—Except where otherwise noted the prices on turnips and Ruta Bagas are as follows:

25 lbs. and over 30c. per lb.; 10 to 25 lbs., 35c. per lb.; under 10 lbs., 40c. per lb.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Lb., 50c.; 1-2 lb., 30c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EARLY WHITE MILAN—This variety is remarkably early, the tops are very small, upright and compact, so that the rows can be planted close together. The clear white roots are very smooth, symmetrical and beautiful; the flesh is white, tender and sweet. Lb., 70c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Early White Milan

EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—The earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth with a purple top. Flesh, white, hard and of finest quality. It is an extra good keeper. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

WHITE TOP STRAP LEAF, or WHITE DUTCH—A most excellent early garden variety; roots, medium size, flat; color, white; very early, sweet and tender. It is desirable for table use, but spongy when overgrown.

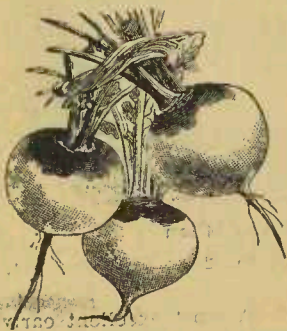


Red Top Strap Leaf

EARLY SIX WEEKS or **SNOW-BALL**—Market gardeners should give this variety a trial, as its earliness and fine appearance make it profitable for bunching. Tops are medium sized; leaves, rough; root, perfectly round with a single small tap root; flesh, pure white, fine grained, crisp and sweet. Lb., 60c.; 1-2 lb., 35c.; 1-4 lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

WHITE SWEET GERMAN—A very popular late variety, especially in New England. It is largely of the nature of a Ruta Baga and should be sown in July. Tops, large, rough, entire; roots, large; flesh, white, crisp and firm; in the fall and early winter it is quite hard but toward spring melows like an apple.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—This is the leading sort, among market gardeners for a main crop. It is very uniform in growth, yields heavily and keeps well. Tops, large, bright green, entire; root, large, smooth, uniform, purplish-red above and white below; flesh, pure white, firm

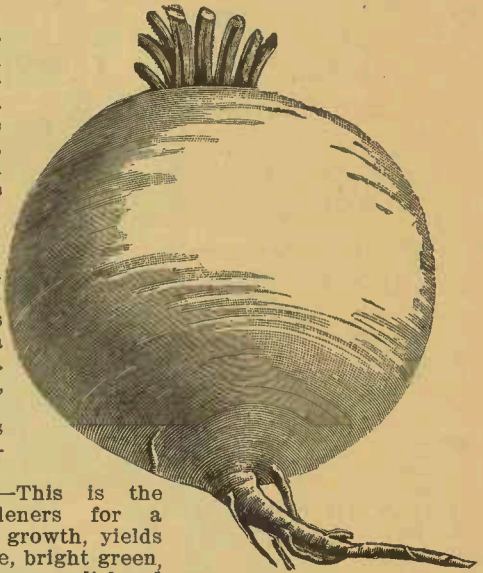


Purple Top White Globe

RED TOP STRAP LEAF—A favorite variety all around. Leaves, few, entire, upright; root, flat, medium sized, purple or dark red above ground and white below; flesh, white, fine grained and tender.

WHITE EGG—One of the best sorts for market gardener's use. It is a rapid grower and never has a rank flavor. Top, small; leaves, rough; root, egg shaped and grows half out of the ground; skin, pure white, very thin; flesh, very sweet, firm and mild.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—A handsome, productive and valuable sort; tops, long, erect, entire and a clear, dark green; roots, perfectly round and large; growing, in good, rich soil, to a weight of ten or twelve pounds; skin, smooth and white; flesh, pure white, crisp and tender.



Early Six Weeks or Snowball

COW HORN—A fine sort and should be used more. Tops, large, entire; roots, long, tapering and curved, growing half out of the ground; skin, pure white, except at the top where it is a little green; flesh, white, fine grained and very delicate flavored.

GOLDEN BALL—One of the best and most distinct yellow fleshed turnips for table use. It keeps well and is unusually fine flavored. Top, medium, upright; leaves, entire; root, medium sized and perfectly round, with a small tap root; skin, a beautiful bright yellow and very smooth; flesh, clear yellow, rich, sweet and pulpy.

AMBER GLOBE—A good sort for either table or feeding. Yields well and is a good keeper; tops, large, erect; leaves, entire; root, large, round, yellow, with a green top; flesh, orange, fine grained, firm and sweet.

RUTA BAGA.

CHAMPION PURPLE TOP—A great cropper, sometimes producing over 40 tons to the acre. Very hardy and a first-class keeper. Roots, large, round, upper half purple; flesh, yellow, tender and sweet.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality. I consider this one of the most desirable kinds on my list.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Very hardy and productive; flesh, yellow, solid, sweet; good for stock or table use.

HERBS.

ANISE—Seeds, aromatic and carminative. Lb., 75c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

BASIL-SWEET—Used for flavoring soups, etc. Lb., \$1.25; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

CARAWAY—Seeds used in cooking and for flavoring liquors. Lb., 60c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

CHICORY—Dried roots, used as a substitute for coffee. Lb., \$1.00; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

DILL—Seeds used in flavoring vinegar for pickles. Lb., 50c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

FENNEL, Sweet—Seeds, aromatic, used in flavoring. Lb., 65c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

MARJORAM, Sweet—Used in seasoning. Lb., \$1.25; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

SAFFRON—Used in medicine and in dyeing. Lb., 75c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

SAGE—Used for seasoning and in medicine. Lb., 75c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

SAVORY, Summer—Culinary herb. Lb., 75c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

THYME—Used in seasoning. Lb., \$2.50; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

WORMWOOD—Used in medicine. Lb., \$2.00; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

TOBACCO SEED.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—An old well-known variety. Lb., \$2.00; 1-4 lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

LANCASTER CO. BROADLEAF—More largely grown than any other in Lancaster County. Lb., \$2.00; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

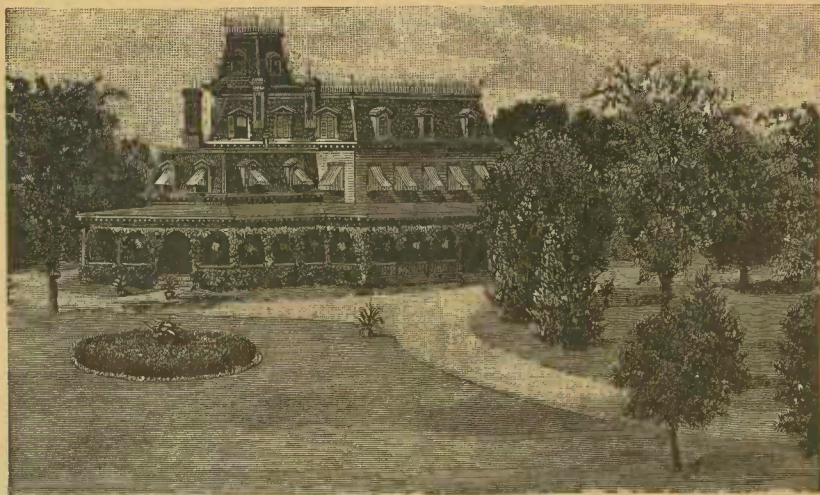
HAVANA—Grown from seed imported from Vuelta de Abajo. oz., 35c.; pkt., 10c.

BONANZA—A White Burley Cross on Yellow Oronoko, possessing the qualities of both parents blended. Lb., \$2.50; 1-4 lb., 75c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 10c.

GENERAL GRANT—It produces leaves forty-four inches in length, and matures as far north as Duluth, Minnesota. Lb., \$4.00; 1-4 lb., \$1.10; oz., 40c.; pkt., 10c.

STERLING—One of the earliest to ripen and one of the best for all purposes. Lb., \$2.00; 1-4 lb., 60c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 10c.

IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY—This strain is much superior to the regular White Burley. Lb., \$3.50; 1-4 lb., \$1.00; oz., 35c.; pkt., 10c.



PROSPECT PARK LAWN SEED MIXTURE—This mixture forms a close thick turf. It is composed of those grasses which will endure and keep getting thicker and better the longer it stands. In this mixture we combine the quick growing grasses, which give immediate effect, with those of lasting character. This lawn grass is suitable for any location, having in its composition all the requirements for sandy loam, clayey soil and for a combination of soils. Even under trees this mixture succeeds well. It is our standard lawn grass. No preparation of grasses can be blended which will give such universal satisfaction. Bu., \$4.50; pk., \$1.25; qt., 20c.; pt., 10c.

For forming new lawns use not less than 4 bushels per acre. 100x100—10,000 square feet, use 11-4 bushels. 40x40 feet, 1 peck. 25x25 feet, use 4 quarts.

If Required by Mail, allow 6 Cents Per Quart for Postage.

SHADY RAMBLE MIXTURE—Just the thing for sowing under shade trees, as it is a combination of grasses which grow naturally in the woods. Bu., \$5.00; pk., \$1.50; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

EMBANKMENT OR TERRACE MIXTURE—To get a good stand from seed upon a terrace or embankment requires a special blend of those grasses having thick spreading roots. The soil is usually shallow on side hills and embankments, and heavy rains wash out the grass unless roots are exceedingly strong and tenacious. This mixture has been found equal to all requirements and will give perfect satisfaction. Bu., \$5.00; pk., \$1.50; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

CITY YARD MIXTURE—We prepare this mixture for city yards where the grass is trodden down, during the freezing and thawing of winter, by the tireless feet of children who must play somewhere out of doors. This mixture is made of quick growing grasses and will give immediate results in early spring. Bu., \$3.75; pk., \$1.00; qt., 25c.; pt., 10c.

GOLF LINK MIXTURE—There is no use to which a grass mixture is put that is so exacting as that used for pleasure grounds, golf links, etc. No other turf is required to stand such wear and rough usage; hence the necessity of sowing such grasses as will produce a thick and healthy growth and withstand the constant tramping of many feet. We have devoted much time to experimenting in order to produce the correct mixture, such as will quickly produce a rich green turf. Bu., \$5.00; pk., \$1.50; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

FOR THE PUTTING GREEN—A careful study of the requirements for making the most substantial turf for putting greens developed, the mixture herewith offered by us for this purpose. It has given perfect satisfaction wherever used, and produces a thick, tough, beautiful green turf. The varieties composing this mixture are all the finest bladed, low growing and the most hardy kinds, and will maintain their rich velvety color throughout the season. Bu., \$5.00; pk., \$1.50; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

FARM SEEDS.

I make a specialty of fine Farm Seeds, giving attention, first to the selection of stocks, which are for the most part grown on contract under my personal supervision. After the crops are harvested they are cleaned and graded by special machinery, which I have installed for this purpose, thus insuring purity and uniformity.

I make it a rule to test all seed carefully in soil before sending it out, and nothing is sold which does not come up to my standard of vitality.

FIELD CORN.

For the past three or four years I have given particular attention to Field Corns, selecting the best and most reliable varieties and improving the stocks each year. The results of my labors in this direction have been shown in a demand for the seed, which has nearly doubled each year. My stocks this year are better than ever and the prices as low as they can be made for strictly

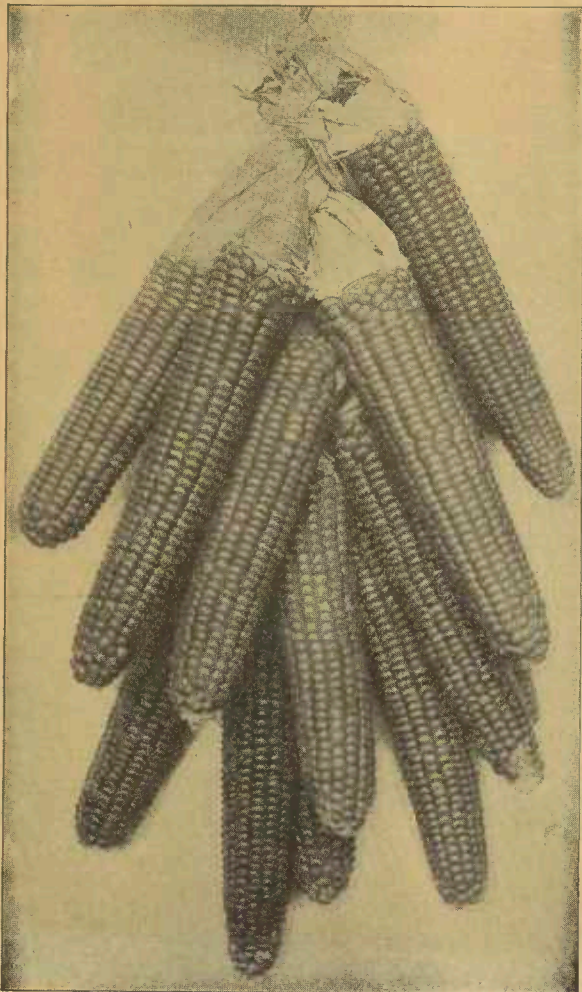
high grade goods.

All the corns listed below are sold at 56 lbs. to the bushel—shelled, and the prices named are F. O. B., Troy; bags free; 1-2 bushel at the bushel rate.

If wanted by mail add 15c. per quart to the prices quoted. Special quotations on 10 bushels or over of a variety.

SANFORD—The best of the white flint varieties. Used extensively in Vermont and Northern New York. It is early and can be depended on to produce a good crop, even in poor sections. Very prolific; stalk, large, with plenty of leaves and handsome, 8 rowed ears, twelve inches long. Kernels, white, large and plump; a good yielder. Bag, 21-2 bu., \$3.75; bu., \$1.80; pk., 55c.; 4 qts., 35c.; qt., 15c.

EARLY CANADA—A very early, 8 rowed yellow flint variety; bears close planting. Ears 8 to 10 inches long, filled out to the extreme tip. A safe sort for high latitudes or for late planting. Bag, 21-2 bu., \$3.75; bu., \$1.80; pk., 55c.; 4 qts., 35c.; qt., 15c.



Early Canada Yellow Flint

JOSIAH YOUNG'S SEED BOOK

LONGFELLOW—A variety that is particularly adapted to the North. It is an 8 rowed Yellow Flint sort, with ears 12 to 15 inches in length and about one and a half inches in diameter. Cob is small, kernels large and broad. This corn is a great yielder and under favorable conditions will produce immense crops. Bag, 2 1-2 bu., \$3.75; bu., \$1.80; pk., 55c.; 4 qts., 35c.; qt., 15c.

ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT—An extra early, 8 rowed, yellow flint corn. The ear is perfect in shape; length from 10 to 12 inches. Rows, straight and even, filled to the tip with medium sized, rich, golden-yellow kernels. The cob of this fine variety is very small. I know of no flint corn that will produce as much shelled corn from a bushel of ears as this. Stalks are of medium size. Under favorable conditions the corn will ripen in eighty days. Bag, 2 1-2 bu., \$3.75; bu., \$1.80; pk., 55c.; 4 qts., 35c.; qt., 15c.

YOUNG'S IMPROVED SMUT NOSE—A fine well-known 8 rowed flint variety, grown largely in the Eastern states. Ears are from 10 to 12 inches long, 1 1-2 to 2 inches in diameter. Rows, straight and even, filled to the tip with medium sized kernels. Color of kernels, bright yellow on butt of cob and red at the tip—hence its name; Smut Nose. Will mature in 80 to 90 days from time of planting, according to soil and season. A sure cropper on poor land. Bag, 2 1-2 bu., \$3.75; bu., \$1.80; pk., 55c.; 4 qts., 35c.; qt., 15c.



Improved Leaming

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—This famous yellow dent corn is an exceedingly early and prolific variety, always maturing in ninety days, often shelling sixty-two pounds of grain from seventy-two pounds of ears. Kernels, closely set, large, of deep orange color. Cob, very small and red. Stalks grow about seven feet tall, with numerous broad leaves, making excellent fodder. This is the corn for every farmer and dairyman who has a silo to fill, as it will produce more tons of green fodder per acre than any corn in cultivation. I offer pedigree seed grown with care from original stock. Bag, 2 1-2 bu., \$3.50; bu., \$1.60; pk., 50c.; 4 qts., 30c.; qt., 10c.

IMPROVED LEAMING—This has long been considered one of the best early yellow dent varieties, both for grain, fodder and ensilage. It is early and will ripen well in this state. Ears are large, with very deep, bright yellow kernels. The cob is small. This corn succeeds well on nearly all soils and will produce large crops of high grade corn. This is one of the best varieties to sow for fodder and ensilage, as well as for grain. Bag, 2 1-2 bu., \$3.50; bu., \$1.60; pk., 50c.; 4 qts., 30c.; qt., 10c.

DELAWARE SHEEP TOOTH—This variety is now grown in the large dairy regions very extensively as a fodder corn. It is sweet, tender and juicy; has short joints, an abundance of leaves and grows to a good height. Every lot is tested and re-cleaned, hence you buy no cobs and dirt. Bag, 2 1-2 bu., \$2.50; bu., \$1.20; pk., 40c.; 4 qts., 25c.; qt., 10c.

EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER—It is well-known that fodder grown from sweet corn, is richer, sweeter and more tender than that grown from common corn. The best sweet corn for that purpose is the Evergreen. This makes fodder, and will mature ears in almost any part of this state. If the stalks are cut green and properly cured, cows and horses will eat them up clean with hardly any waste. Bag., 2 1-2 bu., \$4.50; bu., \$2.00; pk., 75c.; 4 qts., 40c.; qt., 15c.

POP CORN.

IMPROVED WHITE RICE—The best white variety grown; ears, 6 to 7 inches long; kernels, clear white, long and pointed at the top, sloping toward tip of ear. Yields well and produces the finest quality of Pop Corn. It is very desirable for family use, popping out very large and tender. My strain is very fine. 15c. lb. on ear; postpaid.



Improved White Rice

QUEENS GOLDEN—This is the handsomest of all the Pop Corns when on the ear, surpassing all others in size and color, which is a peculiar, lustrous golden. When popped, of a rich cream color. A single kernel will expand to nearly an inch. It will pay you to try it. 15c. lb. on ear; postpaid.

RYE.



Field of Young's Mammoth Spring Rye

SPRING RYE, Young's Mammoth—This is a distinct sort developed from the old Standard Spring Rye, producing larger and stronger stalks with a large grain of finer quality than the old sort. The above illustration, from a photo, tells the story. 10 bu., \$13.50; 5 bu., \$7.00; bu., \$1.50; pk., 50c.; charges not prepaid; bags free.

WINTER RYE, Mammoth White—A valuable strain, especially for its straw, and for plowing under for green manure. 10 bu., \$11.50; 5 bu., \$6.00; bu., \$1.25; pk., 40c.; charges not prepaid; bags free.

THE FINEST IN THE LAND
**SWEDISH OR
 WASHINGTON**

A NEW VARIETY FROM RUSSIA.

Introduced by the U. S. Dept of
 Agriculture.

This grand new Oat is a very early, white, branching sort, rooting deeply and growing from 4 to 5 feet tall, with heavy stiff straw, which does not lodge. The heads are from 8 to 12 inches long, upright and bushy; grain, pure white, very large and plump with a thin hull.

This oat has been thoroughly tested, with 35 other varieties, under all conditions, and found to yield more and better grain than any of them, giving from 80 to 115 bushels per acre and weighing from 36 to 40 lbs. per measured bushel. It has given satisfactory results on all kinds of soils, but the best on clay. 10 bu., \$9.00; 5 bu., \$4.75; bu., \$1.00; 1-2 bu., 60c.; pk., 40c.; by express or freight, not prepaid; bags free. 3 lb., 50c.; lb., 20c.; postpaid.

COMMON OATS—To supply the demand for a good, moderate priced Seed Oat, I have made arrangements for a crop of good, plump, white Seed Oats from the Western part of the state, which I can supply at the following prices. 10 bu., \$6.25; 5 bu., \$3.25; bu., 65c.; charges not prepaid; bags free.

WHEAT—

Spring—bu., \$1.50; Winter—Bu., \$1.25. Charges not prepaid; bags free.

BARLEY—

Beardless—Bu., \$1.25; charges not prepaid; bags free.

BUCKWHEAT—

Japanese—Bu., \$1.00. Silver Hull—Bu., \$1.00. Charges not prepaid; bags free.

SOJA BEANS—A valuable crop for forage or for plowing under for green manure. Thrives best in hot, dry weather and on poor soils. Sow broadcast, using one-half bushel to the acre or in drills three feet apart and one foot between the plants. Bu., \$2.50; charges not prepaid; bags free.



Swedish or Washington Oats

COW PEAS—Grown for green fodder, but more largely for improving poor, sandy soils, being plowed under when in pod. For fodder, plant in drills, three feet apart and cultivate. For green manure, sow in drills one foot apart.

Black—Bu., \$2.50; pk., 70c.

Whippoorwill—Bu., \$2.50; pk., 70c.

Above prices are charges not prepaid; bags free.

RAPE, Dwarf Essex (True)—Grown largely for feeding stock, especially sheep. Sow in May and it will be ready for use in July and August. Use 5 lbs. to the acre in drills; 10 lbs. broadcast. Sheep should have access to green pasturage, on which they can feed alternately with the Rape. 100 lb., \$7.00; 50 lb., \$4.00; charges not prepaid; bags free. lb., 20c.; postpaid.

SORGHUM, Early Orange—Used as a summer fodder for cattle and mixed with ensilage corn in silos. Dried, it makes an excellent fodder. Sow in drills 30 inches apart. 3 to 4 lbs. for an acre. 100 lbs., \$6.00; 50 lbs., \$2.75; charges not prepaid; bags free. lb., 20c.; postpaid.

SPURRY—An annual, growing from 15 to 18 inches high. Does finely on very poor, dry, sandy soils. Is in best condition for pasturage 4 to 6 weeks after sowing and may be sown every three or four weeks from March to August. It makes an excellent pasture and is also valuable to plow under. 100 lbs., \$8.00; 50 lbs., \$4.25; charges not prepaid; bags free. lb., 20c.; postpaid.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

Pure Grass and Clover Seeds are among my specialties, and as I have the best of facilities for handling and the latest improved machinery for re-cleaning them, I can assure my patrons the highest grades to be had. Write for samples and prices before buying.

TIMOTHY
RED TOP

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS
ORCHARD GRASS

CLOVER.

MEDIUM RED
MAMMOTH RED

ALSIKE
WHITE

ALFALFA

Samples and prices on application.

FANCY GRASSES.

RHODE ISLAND BENT—Used in lawn and pasture mixtures; does well on moist land. Bu., 20 lb., 2 to 2 1/2 bu. per acre. lb., 40c.; postpaid.

BROMUS INERMIS (Hungarian Brome Grass)—A fine grass in hay mixtures, or alone; succeeds on any soil and is one of the best for light, sandy lands. lb., 25c.; postpaid.

HARD FESCUE—Used as a pasture grass; does well on dry soils. lb., 40c.; postpaid.

MEADOW FESCUE—Used in pasture and hay mixtures. lb., 35c.; postpaid.

RED FESCUE—Another excellent grass in pastures and meadows or on golf links with other grasses. lb., 35c.; postpaid.

HUNGARIAN—One of the best for a quick hay crop or for green feed. May be sown as late as July 1 and a crop secured. 48 lbs. to a bushel; 1 1/2 bu. per acre. Price on application.

MILLET, German or Golden—A fine, quick-growing forage or green fodder plant. Bu., 50 lbs.; sow 1-2 bu. to the acre. Price on application.

MILLET, Siberian—From Russia. Very hardy and productive, grows about 4 feet high. Hay and fodder are very nutritious and relished by stock. 50 lbs. to bu. Sow 1-4 bu. to an acre. Price on application.

RYE GRASS, Perennial—A valuable pasture grass, used in mixture with other sorts. 24 lbs. to bushel; 1 1/2 to 2 bushels per acre. lb., 25c.; postpaid.

SWEET VERNAL, True Perennial—A very hardy, sweet smelling grass, valuable in lawn and pasture mixtures. lb., \$1.35; oz., 15c.; postpaid.



Vick's Branching Asters

FLOWER SEEDS.

ASTERS.

These are among my pets, for no flower is easier to grow or responds better to good treatment than Asters, and no plant will give a greater amount of available blooms, while with a little care in making the selection of varieties a continuation of flowers may be had from the middle of July until frost. To assist any friends I have arranged the varieties as nearly as possible in the order of earliness, beginning with Snowdrift, which is the first, bearing its fine white, plummy flowers on slender, wiry stems, about 12 inches long. This is followed closely by the Hohenzollerns in a variety of colors and having a somewhat similar, but flatter, and not so highly developed a flower, and then comes the Queen of the Earlies, with its smaller, shorter-petaled and more compact white blooms. The Queen of the Market are but a trifle later and as they come in a variety of colors, they are, perhaps, the better for private gardens.

The style of the plants now changes and instead of the semi-dwarf, branching type, we have the taller upright growing sorts, and first among them are those beautiful twin-sisters—Daybreak and Purity. The first, a very light delicate tint of flesh-pink, and the other, a glistening, snowy-white, both bearing perfect, full-centered flowers, on strong, stiff stems, with no tendency to trail in the mud after a heavy rain.

Following these are the Giant Comet, with great fluffy flowers, resembling

crysanthemums. They are very showy and fine for either bedding or cutting, but not especially good for shipping, as the petals are too soft.

The next are the Victorias and the Truffants, in various colors, identical in habit of growth and freedom of bloom, but the former has flattened petals, while those of the latter are incurved, making a more globe-shaped flower.

Last and best of all, are the Late Branching Asters, and right here I have a word to say: A number of years ago these Asters were introduced the same year by two different firms, each strain being offered under the originator's name, as Vick's Branching and Semple's Branching. Both were similar in style and habit of plant, time of flowering, etc., but differing in the quality of the flower itself; the Vick's Branching, having stiffer and heavier petals, making them the better of the two, as a flower of that character will keep longer, when cut and stand shipment better than the softer petaled kind, which are more easily crushed and bruised.

This strain has since been still further improved and to-day it is at the head of the list, being in especial demand by florists, who find it gives a greater number of large flowers to a plant with fewer semi-double and yellow-centered ones than any other. I have tested them carefully in comparison with other sorts, including Kate

Lock, and Invincible, and find that all the others are merely imitations, and mighty poor imitations at that.

For these reasons I offer Vick's Branching as the best late Aster and shall handle nothing else in this class. I have the true stock, grown in this state and can guarantee it to be right in every way.

Sow Aster seed under glass in the latter part of March or in a prepared seed bed out of doors in May. Transplant to their permanent location, setting the plants of the earlier sorts about 12 inches apart each way and increasing the space to 24 inches for the late varieties. They prefer a rather cool and moderately heavy soil, although they will do well almost anywhere. Well rotted manure makes the best fertilizer. To grow extra large flowers for exhibition purposes give the plants an application of liquid manure about once in two weeks and pick off all side buds, leaving only the flower at the end of the stalk and but three or four stalks to a plant.



Giant Comet Asters

SNOWDRIFT—The earliest to be had and a large, beautiful flower besides. The stems are slender, with rather narrow, sparse foliage; flowers, from 8 to 15 to a plant, pure white with long, recurved outer petals, and irregularly twisted and forked ones in the center, giving it the effect of a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 25c.

HOHENZOLLERN—A recent introduction of the Branching Comet type. Very early and free-blooming. Plants from 12 to 15 inches high, branching, with scanty foliage; stems, long, wiry; flowers, 6 to 12 to a plant, large, slightly flattened, with narrow twisted petals.

White or Mixed Colors—Per pkt., 15c.

QUEEN OF THE EARLIES (Also known as Earliest Paris)—A very early, semi-dwarf branching variety, with white flowers, somewhat similar to the Victoria, having flattened petals. Owing to its earliness and style of flowers it is a valuable sort for florists. Pkt., 10c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—Similar to the Queen of the Earlies, but later and in a variety of colors.

White, Rose, Light Blue, Scarlet, Dark Blue or Mixed—Per pkt., 5c.

DAYBREAK—One of the finest. The plants are upright, growing about 15 inches high, very sturdy and vigorous. The flowers are a very light, flesh-pink, and nearly as round as a ball, very large and full to the center. It is a very free and continuous bloomer. Pkt., 10c.

PURITY—Identical with Daybreak in all respects, except color, being a beautiful snowy white. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT COMET—A grand sort. The plants grow from 18 to 24 inches high, upright, bearing large, loose, "fluffy" flowers on long stems. The petals are twisted and curled irregularly making a very handsome flower.

Colors—White, Rose, Crimson, Light Lilac, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Violet, The Bride (White, changing to Rose) and Silver Gray (a beautiful color). Each, per pkt., 10c.; 3 for 25c.; set of 9 for 65c..

Mixed Colors—Per pkt., 10c.

VICTORIA—Plants, upright, branching, from 18 to 24 inches high, free blooming with large flowers having rather flattened, recurring petals.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5c.

TRUFFAUT'S PAEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION—A standard variety, plants, upright, branching, 18 to 24 inches high, very free bloomers; flowers, large, globe shaped with incurved petals.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5c.

VICK'S BRANCHING—The finest of all the late flowering sorts and the most popular. The plants are branching, strong and vigorous, growing from 2 1-2 to 3 feet high and bearing the flowers on long, strong stems. The flowers are from 4 to 5 inches across, full and double to the center with heavy petals. In size of flower and length of stem nothing can equal them and they are often mistaken for Chrysanthemums, which they resemble very much. Pure White, Pink, Dark Violet or Mixed Colors—Per pkt., 10c.

ABUTILON.

See greenhouse seeds.

ACROCLINUM.

See Everlastings.

ADLUMIA.

Sometimes called Maidenhair Vine from its resemblance to the beautiful Maidenhair fern. A half-hardy biennial, does best under glass, though it is a charming vine out of doors; height, 15 feet; foliage, fern-like, delicate and graceful, pale green; flowers, usually in clusters of 3 or 4, delicate light rose color. Sow seed out of doors in May; give a warm, sheltered location. Pkt., 10c.

AGERATUM.

One of the easiest grown and most popular of the Hardy Annuals, especial-



Ageratum

ly for bedding and border purposes, where a first-class blue flower is wanted. Sow under glass or indoors for early plants, or out doors in a good

mellow seed bed for later; transplant to pots or flats if extra fine plants are wanted and then to the open ground. For winter blooming sow in August and transplant to pots.

MEXICANUM—The original blue sort, 18 in. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

MEXICANUM, White—9 in. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

MEXICANUM, White—Large, flowering (new). 9 in. Oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

MEXICANUM, Dwarf Blue Perfection—(new), very fine. 7 in. Oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

MEXICANUM, Mixed—Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.



Alyssum

ALYSSUM.

Should be in every garden. It is easy to grow, blooms profusely and will do well almost anywhere; in beds, borders, pots or baskets. The fine, white flowers of the annual sorts are very fragrant and are fine for cutting.

Sow in boxes and transplant, or sow thickly in the open ground early in the spring. For winter blooming, sow in August. If plants are too thick thin them out and when they stop blooming cut them back and you will get a second crop.

ANNUAL SORTS

BETHAMI (Sweet Alyssum)—The old-time, fragrant variety. 10 in. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

BENTHAMI, Little Gem—Very dwarf, fine for borders and edgings. 4 in. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

BENTHAMI, Dwarf Bouquet, or Carpet of Snow—Extra dwarf and compact, best for pots. 3 in. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

PERENNIAL SORTS

SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Gold Dust)—Very beautiful; flowers, bright

yellow; foliage, greyish-green, compact, grows very rapidly. 12 in. April. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.

WIERZBECKI—Flowers, deep yellow; close heads, grows rather erect. 12 in. summer. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.

AMARANTUS.

Tall growing and very ornamental. Used for bedding and massing where a large display of color is desired. Easy to grow, but do best in a rich, loamy soil. Sow indoors in April and transplant to open ground late in May. Can also be sown out of doors.

CAUDATUS (Love-Lies-Bleeding)—Long drooping red spikes; variegated foliage. 3 ft. August. Pkt., 5c.

HENDRI—A garden hybrid with beautiful variegated foliage, intense rosy carmine, varied with orange-buff, golden-yellow and olive-green. 3 ft. Pkt., 5c.

TRICOLOR—Three colored or Joseph's Coat; red, yellow and green foliage; stalks, yellow. 2 ft. pkt., 5c.

MIXED—Including the above and many others. Pkt., 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM.
(SNAPDRAGON)

Beautiful showy perennials, which will bloom the first year if planted early; fine for massing in large beds for a display of color or for growing near shrubbery. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high and blooms profusely. Excellent for cut flowers.

The old time Antirrhinums were confined to a rather narrow range of colors, far different from the modern giant



Antirrhinum

flowered type which are fully twice as large and most beautifully colored and marked. I wish everyone could have at least a few plants.

The following are all of the GIANT FLOWERED class.

Album—Pure white; **Album Rubro Striatum**, white striped with red; **Brilliant**, scarlet, golden and white; **Crescia**, deep scarlet; **Delila**, carmine with white throat; **Firefly**, scarlet; **Striatum**, striped varieties: **Yellow and Orange**; **Yellow**, striped with Red.

Any of the above varieties, pkt., 5c.; set of 9 for 40c.

QUEEN VICTORIA—A beautiful new variety, flowers very large, of purest white. Pkt., 20c.

Set of 9 varieties and 1 pkt. Queen Victoria, 50c.

Extra Fine Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5c.

TOM THUMB—Dwarf plants, growing about 6 inches high, fine for edgings and borders; mixed colors, pkt., 5c.

AQUILEGIA.
(COLUMBINE)

Sometimes called Honeysuckle. They do well under ordinary garden culture, but best in a moist location. Are per-



Aquilegia

fectly hardy and each plant forms a large clump, from 1 to 2 feet in diameter, which can be divided if desired. To all whose acquaintance has been limited to the old wild Columbine (*Aquilegia Canadensis*), with its familiar red and yellow flowers, the newer sorts will be a revelation. There is simply no comparison between the two, for the latter are so much better that they are almost an entirely different flower. Many of them grow as tall

AQUILEGIA—Continued.

again, while in beauty they are unsurpassed, and the large, graceful flowers, borne on slender, wiry stems, are especially desirable for cutting.

CALIFORNIA HYBRIDS—Beautiful large, yellow flowers with dark orange spurs. 2 ft. Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHA—Clear golden yellow, very fine, 3 ft. Pkt., 5c.

COERULEA (True Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Sepals, deep clear blue, petals, white; flowers, 3 in. across; one of the best. 2 1-2 ft. Pkt., 10c.

COERULEA HYBRIDA—Fine, long spurred, large flowers, yellow, with orange spurs and yellow with blue spurs. 3 ft. Pkt., 10c.

GLANDULOSA VERA—Very large, erect flowers, rich dark blue, with pure white corolla, a grand flower. 3 ft. Pkt., 20c.

SKINNERI (Mexican Columbine)—Distinct and striking, flowers, very large, scarlet, tipped with green. 2 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

ASPARAGUS.

See greenhouse seeds.

ASPERULA ODORATA.

(WOODROOF)

A very fragrant little perennial, about 6 inches high. It is the German Mayflower, used in making their Maltrank or May wine. The plant is often dried and preserved for its perfume. Flowers, pure white. Pkt., 5c.

BABY'S BREATH.

See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

See Centaurea.

BALLOON VINE.

(LOVE-IN-A-BUFF)

A very pretty, rapid-growing summer climber, growing about 10 feet high, with small green and white flowers, followed by the curious inflated seed pods; does best in light soils; tender annual. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM.

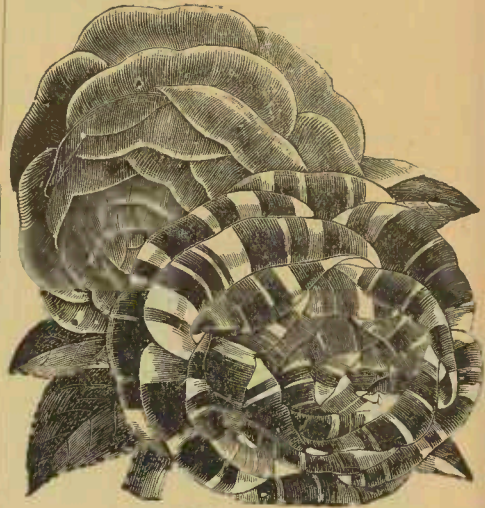
(LADY'S SLIPPER)

Beautiful tender annuals from India. Likes bright sunshine and warm weather. Give them a light soil in a sunny location. Seed may be sown indoors in March or April or in the open ground the latter part of May. The plants should stand at least two feet apart. 1 ft. high.

IMPROVED CAMELLIA FLOWER-ED—The largest and most perfect strain; flowers like a Camellia, very large and extra double.

Pure White, Lilac, Crimson, Rose-Spotted; Pure Scarlet, Scarlet-Spotted; Prince Bismark (new), brilliant salmon-rose—Each, per pkt., 10c.; or set of 7 for 50 cents.

Finest Mixed Colors—Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.



Balsam

DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERED—Very double, perfect form, mixed colors. Oz., 75c.; pkt., 5c.

CARNATION STRIPED—Semi-double; striped like a carnation. Very fine, mixed colors. Oz., 75c.; pkt., 5c.

BEGONIA.

FLOWERING SORTS

(NOTE—For Rex Begonia, see Greenhouse Seeds.)

SEMPERFLORENS or everblooming bedding varieties. As easy to grow as Geraniums or Coleus; thriving equally well with them in sunlight and surpassing them in shaded places. They are sturdy growers and from May until frost, are covered with blossoms. As pot plants for winter blooming, they are unequaled. Sow the seed indoors in February or March.

Vernon—Deep red foliage with orange-carminé flowers. 6 inches high. Pkt., 25c.

Gracilis—Very profuse bloomer, bright rose-colored flowers. 8 to 10 inches. Pkt., 25c.

Zulu King (New)—A splendid sort with dark leaves—almost black; flowers blood-red. Pkt., 35c.

SINGLE FINEST MIXED SEMPER-FLORENS—Pkt., 25c.

DOUBLE FINEST MIXED SEMPER-FLORENS—Pkt., 35c.

TUBEROUS ROOTED

Fine for window gardening, pot culture or bedding. Will bloom the first season if seed is sown in February or March in a temperature of 60 degrees. Plant out as soon as the ground is warm and keep well watered.

SINGLE LARGE FLOWERED HYBRIDS—The finest to be had. Pkt., 25c.

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING—Finest Mixed—Pkt., 35c.

BELLIS.

(DOUBLE OR ENGLISH DAISY)

Charming little free blooming hardy perennial 6 inches high. They do the best on cool, moist soils. Sow the seed indoors in February and transplant or sow out of doors very early in the spring.

LONGFELLOW—Beautiful large dark rose-colored flowers, with long stems. Pkt., 10c.

MIXED COLORS—Best German Seed. Pkt., 5c.

BRACHYCOME.

(SWAN RIVER DAISY)

Tender Annual, 1 ft. high. Graceful little plants, bearing an abundance of flowers in rose, white and blue; fine for borders and for cutting. Seed may be sown indoors and transplanted, or sown in the open ground in May.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5c.

CALCEOLARIA.

See Greenhouse Seeds.

CALENDULA.

(POT MARIGOLD)

A very showy, free-growing annual, growing about 1 ft. high. In mild climates it will bloom nearly all the year round. The dried flowers are often used in flavoring soups, stews, etc. Sow the seed in the open ground early in the spring.

METEOR—Double orange, striped with yellow. Pkt., 5c.

PRINCE OF ORANGE—Extra fine double orange. Pkt., 5c.

FINEST MIXED—Pkt., 5c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.

See *Eschscholtzia*.

CALLIOPSIS.

Hardy annual, 2 feet high. The plants branch freely and should be given plenty of room; stems, slender and wiry, making them fine for cutting; flowers are in various shades of yellow, orange and maroon. Sow in the open ground early in the spring.

CORONATA—Large flower, pure yellow, very showy. Pkt., 5c.

MIXED TALL SORTS—Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

MIXED DWARF SORTS—Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

See also *Coreopsis*.

CAMPANULA.

An old time favorite and one which is always good. They are biennials, but if sown early and transplanted, will bloom the first season. The best way, however, is to sow the seed in July, carry the plants over the winter in cold frames or under straw or leaves and set them out early the following spring. They like a rich, sandy soil, with good drainage. 2 feet.



Single Campanula

SINGLE, Mixed Colors—Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE, Mixed Colors—Oz., 30c.; pkt., 10c.

CAMPANULA CALYCANTHEMA.**"CUP AND SAUCER"**

A handsome sort, with flowers about 3 inches long and saucers 3 inches across. Often has 40 or 50 flowers in bloom on one plant at the same time.

Finest Mixed Colors—Oz., 80c.; pkt., 10c.

CANARY BIRD VINE.See *Tropaeolum*.**CANDYTUFT.**

One of the best of the free blooming annuals for edgings, borders, rookeries, massing or cutting. Sow outdoors in

**Empress Candytuft**

April, make a second sowing in May, and a third late in July; give rich soil and water freely. When plants are about an inch high thin out to 6 inches apart.

The *Empress Candytuft* is of the *Coronaria* class, with long spikes of flowers; all the other sorts belong to the *umbellata* or flat topped class.

EMPRESS—The finest white candytuft grown; plants are from 8 to 12 inches high, very strong, with thick, dark green foliage. Plant, branches freely, bearing several pure white flower spikes, often 5 and 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 10c.

UMBELLATA—White, Carmine, Lilac, Dark Crimson, Rose Cardinal. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

ANNUAL SORTS—Mixed, including the above and many others. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

CANNA.**(Indian Shot)**

Too well known to need any description. Seed should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before planting.

CROZY'S NOVELTIES—The finest to be had. These seeds are special selections made by Mr. Crozy from the very best of his latest hybrids. They are nearly all dwarf and will give a profusion of bloom.

Mixed Colors—Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

TALL VARIETIES—Choice mixed, mostly green leaved sorts. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

CARNATION.See *Dianthus*.**CASTOR OIL BEAN.**See *Ricinus*.**CELOSIA.****(COCKSCOMB)**

Brilliant and showy annuals, especially good for bedding and display purposes there are two classes: the *cris-tata*, which are the true Cockscomb (so called from the shape and appearance of the flower heads), and the *plumed* or *feathered*. Give a light, rich soil, with plenty of moisture for best results.

EMPRESS—Very beautiful, grows about 9 inches high; foliage, bronzy green; combs, bright purplish-crimson. Pkt., 10c.

**Glasgow Prize.****GLASGOW PRIZE (President Thiers)**

—The best of all, forms immense, closely corrugated combs, rich glowing crimson in color. Height 1 ft. Pkt., 10c.

DWARF MIXED—Finest selected colors. Pkt., 10c.

JAPAN—An entirely distinct sort. Grows about 2 feet high and is covered with finely cut brilliant combs. Pkt., 10c.

PLUMED OR FEATHERED SORTS.

Thompson's Magnificent—A beautiful strain bearing feathery plumes of large size and great beauty. Mixed colors. Pkt., 25c.

Plumosa Improved—Splendid mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA.

The varieties listed below are all hardy annuals and will succeed in almost any location. Sow the seed early in the location where the plants are wanted for bloom.

CYANUS—(Bachelor's Button, Corn Flower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Kaiser Blumen)—Grows from 18 inches to 2 feet high; flowers, white, rose and various shades of blue.

Single Mixed—Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

Semi-Double Mixed—Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

IMPERIALIS—The new Giant Sweet Sultans, finest of all for cut flowers. The plants are vigorous, growing from 3 to 4 feet high, covered with long stemmed, fragrant flowers, and blooming from summer till autumn. Colors, various, from pure white, through tints and shades of pink, lilac, crimson and violet to purple. Pkt., 10c.

MOSCHATA (Sweet Sultan)—Flowers, blue, white and purple; grows about 18 inches high; fine for cutting.

Mixed Colors—Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

ODORATA (Large Flowering Sweet Sultan)—Height, 2 feet; flowers, 2 to 4 inches across, light blue, yellow, rose

and pure white; stems, very long and stiff. They will keep in good condition for a week after being cut.

Mixed Colors—Oz., 80c.; pkt., 10c.

CHINESE PINK.

See *Dianthus*.

CRYSANTHEMUM.

For Japanese and Pompon Chrysanthemum, see *Greenhouse Seeds*.

The varieties listed below are hardy annuals blooming profusely from mid-summer till frost; can be sown early indoors and transplanted, or out of doors where plants are to remain and then thinned out. Plants should stand 8 to 12 inches apart. Pinch back when young to make the plants bushy.

CARINATUM, Single Mixed—Beautiful sorts, with rings and eyes of color in purple, yellow and white. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

CORONARIUM, Double Mixed—All shades of yellow and white, very fine. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

For Japanese Chrysanthemum, see *Greenhouse Seeds*.

CINERARIA.

See *Greenhouse Seeds*.

COBAEA SCANDENS.

A beautiful tender perennial climber of very rapid growth, often reaching 20 to 30 feet in a season; foliage, large; flowers, bell shaped; 1 1/2 inches across and 2 inches long. Plant the seeds on edge in barely moist earth, covering lightly and do not water until the plants come up, unless the soil is very dry.

Blue, White or Mixed—Pkt., 5c.



COSMOS—See description page 82.

COLEUS.

See Greenhouse Seeds.

COLUMBINE.

See Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS.

See Ipomoea.

COREOPSIS.**GRANDIFLORA.**

One of the best of our hardy perennials, begins flowering early in the summer and gives a profusion of bright golden yellow blooms, borne on long stems. Plants grow about 2 feet high; prefer a cool, rather moist soil. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

COSMOS.

Beautiful hardy annuals, blooming from September till freezing weather. Plants are from 3 to 5 feet high and are liberal with their flowers, often yielding hundreds on a single plant; the flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across; colors, from white to various shades of purplish-crimson; fine for cutting.

FINEST MIXED—Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

EARLY FLOWERING MIXED—Same as above, but begins flowering a month earlier. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

MAMMOTH MIXED—A big improvement; the flowers are larger and the petals broader, overlapping each other, forming a perfectly round flower. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 10c.

CYCLAMEN.

See Greenhouse Seeds.

CYPRESS VINE.

See Ipomoea.

DAHLIA.

Since this grand flower has become so popular there have been many calls for the seed and to supply this demand I have arranged with one of the best growers in Europe for my supply. It must be borne in mind, however, that all of our modern dahlias are hybrids and cross hybrids to such an extent that planting the seed is like buying a grab bag at a church fair—you never know what you are going to get. There is a fascination though, for most people in this very element of uncertainty and there are always enough good ones secured to compensate the planter for his trouble. My seed is saved only from the best sorts, but the planter who gets 10 per cent. of full double flowers will be fortunate, as it is the

nature of seedling Dahlias to revert to the old original type, which was single.

DOUBLE MIXED—Fine quality. Pkt., 15c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Large flowered, selected strain. Pkt., 25c.

DOUBLE MIXED CACTUS—Selected large flowering hybrids. Pkt., 25c.

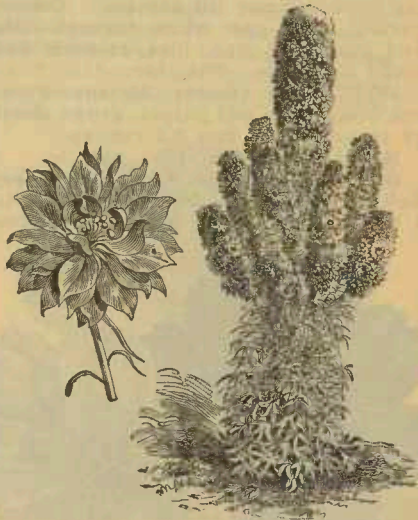
DAISY.

See Bellis and Brachycome.

DELPHINIUM.

(Larkspur)

No other flower gives us such a variety of beautiful blue tints as these. The perennial sorts are very desirable for the hardy garden or for backgrounds, borders or isolated clumps. They never fail to attract admiration and are excellent for cutting. The annual varieties being lower growing are fine for borders, bedding purposes, etc. So the seed early in the spring, the annual sorts will bloom in August and the perennials early the following summer; give them a cool soil and location.



Delphinium—Tall Double Rocket

ANNUAL VARIETIES

DWARF DOUBLE ROCKET—Mixed colors. 1 ft. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

TALL DOUBLE ROCKET—Mixed colors. 2 ft. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

CHINENSE—Very fine, 2 1/2 feet, branches freely, blue-pink and white,

mixed: blossoms first season. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

FORMOSUM—Deep brilliant blue, white eye. 3 ft. Oz., \$1.50; pkt., 10c.

FORMOSUM COELESTINUM (true)—Beautiful clear sky blue. Oz., \$2.50; pkt., 15c.

NUDICAULE—Dwarf and compact. 1 ft. high. A brilliant and showy sort; flowers, bright scarlet. Include a packet of this variety with your order. Pkt., 25c.

ZALIL—Beautiful long spikes of yellow flowers. 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT HYBRIDS—Grow from 3 to 6 feet high: flowers all shades of blue, the finest assortment to be had. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

DEVIL IN A BUSH.

See *Nigella*.

DIANTHUS.

The members of this family are decidedly numerous, so much so that it is useless to list them all, as it would cause no end of confusion, so I give here the best sorts and have endeavored to indicate the differences between the varieties and classes.

BARBATUS (Sweet William)—The good old-fashioned "Bunch Pinks" of our grandmothers, but wonderfully improved under modern methods of plant breeding, which has increased the size and the range of colors and shades.



Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)

They are perfectly hardy perennials, but it is a good plan to sow fresh seed every year as the old plants soon lose their vitality and produce smaller flowers. Sow very early in spring and transplant to their permanent location. May also be sown where wanted and thinned out. If sown very early and transplanted they will bloom the first season. Another method is to sow in July or August, when they will bloom early the following summer.

Single—Finest mixed. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

Double—Finest mixed. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

Auricula Flowered—Single mixed. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

Auricula Flowered and Margined—(Hunt's Perfection)—Single, very fine. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

Auricula Flowered—Double mixed. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

Holborn Glory (new)—Extra large single flowers of beautiful shades. Oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

CHINENSIS (Chinese or Indian Pink)—Hardy biennials, 12 to 15 inches high, blooming the first season. Sow under glass or in an open sheltered bed, early



Dianthus Chinensis (Chinese Pink)

in the spring transplant when four or five inches high, setting 12 inches apart. Keep flowers picked and cover with litter in the winter and you will get a good crop the second season.

Selected Tall Double Mixed—12 in. Extra fine. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.

Selected Dwarf Double Mixed—9 in. Extra fine. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.

HEDDEWIGI (Japan Pink)—A beautiful strain, unusually large and brilliant; often oddly edged, striped and ringed; fine shades of pink, rose, purple, maroon and white; petals all finely fringed. Culture, same as for Chinese Pinks.

Mourning Cloak—Double, very striking and rich; petals almost black, edged with white. Pkt., 10c.

Eastern Queen—Single beautiful rose colored flowers, 2 to 3 inches across; irregularly marked with delicate striping and staining. Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGI—Continued.

The Bride—Single, pure white, with purple center; very fine. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Colors—Extra fine selections. Oz., 80c.; pkt., 5c.

PLUMARIUS—Commonly known as May or June Pinks and Grass Pinks; fine, fragrant, hardy perennials; they are near relatives of the Carnation, but are hardier and have smaller flowers.

Single Mixed—Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

Double and Semi-Double Mixed—Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

Cyclops—Very beautiful, rose colored with deep crimson eye; sweet, clove-like perfume. Pkt., 10c.

Scoticus (Double Scotch Pink)—A new strain with richly colored, fragrant flowers; fine for florists. Pkt., 25c.

Semperflorens (Perpetual Pink)—Continuous bloomers, with a great range of colors; flowers, double, semi-double and single, very spicy. Pkt., 10c.

CARNATION.**(DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS)**

Sow the seed under glass and transplant or sow in open ground in early spring. The second summer they will flower. Young plants are perfectly



—Margaret Carnation

hardy, but old ones are liable to winter kill; it is a good plan to sow every spring and keep a crop of young plants coming on each year. Perennial, 12 to 18 inches.

BORDER CARNATIONS—

Finest Double Mixed—From extra choice flowers. Pkt., 15c.

Early Flowering Dwarf Vienna—Extra fine mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

PERPETUAL OR TREE CARNATIONS—Continuous blooming, branching sorts with large, fine formed and beautifully colored flowers. They can be potted for house culture and will bloom all winter.

Giant Earliest French (Chaubaud)—Blooms within 6 months from sowing of seed; very hardy and free blooming, with a large percentage of double flowers. Pkt., 25c.

Margaret Early Flowering—One month earlier than the French. Profuse bloomers, showing beautiful shades of color in red, white, pink, striped, etc. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Flowering Margaret or Malmaison—An extra large flowering strain, same earliness as the Early Flowering. 80 per cent. of the flowers come double. Pkt., 20c.

DIGITALIS.**(FOXGLOVE)**

An old time favorite hardy perennial, which is again coming into popularity. The stately flower spikes make them valuable in the border or among shrubbery or as a background for lower growing plants. Give a rich, moist soil and, if possible, a partially shaded location. Sow the seed in early spring or in July and transplant for permanent location. When center spike fades cut it off and side shoots will bloom.

Height, 2 to 3 feet.

Gloxiniaeflora—So called from the beautiful gloxinia-like markings in the throats of the flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Ivery's Spotted—Large flowers, beautifully marked, in a variety of colors. Pkt., 10c.

Purpurea Mixed—The old original sort. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

Selected Mixed—Combines the finest of the different varieties. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 10c.

DOLICHOS LABLAB.**(HYACINTH BEAN)**

A familiar climber with purple and white flowers, followed by showy purple pods. Annual. 12 ft. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

(CALIFORNIA POPPY)

The State Flower of California, where it grows wild. The plants are about 1 foot high with finely cut grayish-green foliage, and when grown in masses the beautiful golden flowers make a dazzling display. Annual—sow the seed early in spring where plants are to remain.

Single Mixed—Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

EVERLASTINGS.

"Everlastings" are that class of flowers which contain so little moisture that they dry without wilting or shrinking. For this reason they are gathered and dried for use in winter decorations. The flowers should be picked as soon as they begin to expand, tied in small bunches, and hung up in a shady place to dry, after which they will keep for years.

NOTE—Gypsophila, though not an Everlasting, dries readily and is valuable to use with Everlastings, as it gives them a "lighter" and more airy appearance.

ACROCLINIUM—Pink and white Daisy-like flowers with yellow centers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth)—Flowers shaped like heads of clover; pink, white, rose, purple and striped. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

HELICHRYSUM—Flowers, double, in a large variety of colors, very fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

RHODANTHE—One of the prettiest and most graceful of everlastings. Colors, red, rose and white. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

XERANTHEMUM—Very free blooming, fine double flowers in purple, blue and white. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5c.



Gourds

FEVERFEW.

See Matricaria.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

See Myosotis.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

See Mirabilis.

FOXGLOVE.

See Digitalis.

GAILLARDIA.

GRANDIFLORA.

Hardy perennial, growing about 2 feet high, with large, brilliant flowers in crimson, scarlet, orange and yellow; fine for growing in masses or among shrubbery; excellent for cutting. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

GERANIUM.

See Pelargonium in Greenhouse Seeds.

GLOBE AMARANTH.

See Everlastings.

GLOXINIA.

See Greenhouse Seeds.

GOURDS.

Rapid annual climbers, valuable for covering arbors, old fences, stumps and unsightly buildings. The fruit of all varieties marked * can be dried and used as ornaments or utensils. Price, 5c. per pkt., or one packet of each of the 19 varieties for 75c.

***APPLE SHAPED**—Yellow, striped with red.

BALSAM APPLE—Ornamental foliage, yellow fruit.

BALSAM APPLE—Ornamental foliage, yellow fruit.

***BOTTLE SHAPED.**

COCCINEA INDICA—Glossy foliage, scarlet fruit.

CUCUMBER—Snake.

CUCUMBER—Sweet Scented.

***DIPPER.**

***DISH.**

***DISH CLOTH.**

***EGG SHAPED.**

***HERCULES CLUB.**

***MOCK ORANGE.**

***PEAR SHAPED**—Green, striped white.

***POWDER HORN.**

SERPENT GOURD.

WAX GOURD.

WILD CUCUMBER.

All Sorts Mixed—Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

GREVILLEA.

See Greenhouse Seeds.

GYPSOPHILA.

Graceful, finely branched, free blooming plants, especially valuable for bouquets, a few sprays mingled with large, heavy flowers contrast the solid appearance and give a lighter and more delicate effect. Will grow in any garden soil and are easily cultivated.

MURALIS—Hardy annual, growing from 8 to 10 inches high; flowers, delicate pink. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

PANICULATA (Baby's Breath)—Hardy perennial, 2 feet high, with white flowers. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

HELIANTHUS.
(SUNFLOWER)

The Sunflower is again coming into prominence as a decorative plant. It is stately and striking when properly placed, but a little common sense must be used in selecting the location, for if not in entire harmony with its surroundings, it will cause the worst kind of a jangle in a color scheme.

CALIFORNICUS—The California Sunflower grows from 3 to 5 ft. high, with full double golden yellow flowers; annual. Oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS—(Double Globe Flowered). A beautiful variety; flowers, rich deep yellow, very thick through and bending backward at the edge, giving them a globe shaped appearance. 4 to 6 feet high, annual. Oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.



Heliotrope—Giant Flowering

MULTIFLORUS—Has a single stalk and from the axils of the leaves short branches with a fine double flower at the end of each. 4 to 5 feet high; annual. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

CUCUMERIFOLIUS (Miniature or Cut and Come Again)—A popular sort both for display purposes and for cutting. They grow from 4 to 6 feet high and branch freely, forming bushes which bear, on long, graceful stems,



Helianthus—Cut and Come Again.

a profusion of single flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, beginning to bloom within a few weeks from seed and continuing till frost; annual. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE.

Every woman loves this charming plant, more for its delightful fragrance possibly than anything else, although its flowers are beautiful, and a well grown specimen presents a fine appearance. They are excellent for either outdoor or house culture and are as easily grown as Verbenas. Sow the seed early in the spring and transplant to out-of-doors when the weather is settled. For winter blooming keep cut back during summer, pot and move indoors in September. Tender perennial.

QUEEN MARGUERITE—Flowers are very large, rich deep blue with a delightful spicy perfume. Pkt., 10c.

WHITE LADY—Pure white, very large and fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT FLOWERING—Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

HELIOPSIS.

PITCHERIANA

A beautiful, free-flowering, hardy perennial, growing about 3 feet high and bearing an abundance of yellow flowers all summer. It resembles a single Sunflower so closely that it is hard to tell the difference between them. In my opinion it is the best yellow flowered perennial of its class for either display purposes or for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCK.

What childhood memories the name calls up: recollections of a hedge corner in which the towering spikes rose far above our reach or of a clump just



Hollyhock—Chater's Superb

beyond the garden gate, where, by climbing upon the fence, we could watch the busy bumblebee in his grumbling search for honey, or, if we were bold enough, we would fold up the big, single flower, making him a captive. How beautiful those flowers were, looking as though they had been cut out of silk, and to our youthful minds, how perfect, but compared with the magnificent blooms of the modern strains, how poor they really were. In recent years the interest in this stately flower has revived and it is being given more attention each year, bringing improvements in size, form, vigor and color till we would hardly recognize the flower of our grandmothers in the glorious creations of today. Although it seems like a waste of time, I will say for the benefit of the few uninformed (if there be any) that it is a hardy biennial, growing from 5 to 8 feet high. Seed may be sown either under glass or out of doors early in the spring and the seedlings transplanted to their permanent home; after they have become established give

plenty of water and liberal applications of well rotted manure. If blight appears pick off the leaves and burn them.

CHATER'S SUPERB DOUBLE MIXED—A mixture of over twenty prize winning varieties. Oz., \$2.50; pkt., 15c.

FINEST DOUBLE GERMAN MIXED—Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 5c.

JAPANESE HOP.

A fine annual climber for walls, trellises, arbors, etc. The foliage resembles that of the common hop, but is heavier and beautifully variegated, green and white. Height, 15 to 20 feet. Pkt., 5c.

IMPATIENS.

See Greenhouse Seeds.

IPOMOEA.

This family of climbers covers a large number of plants, which are known under other and more common names. They are all annuals and a few are greenhouse varieties, but all listed below are hardy and will succeed out-of-doors.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA (Moonflower)—Also listed by some seedsmen as Mexicana. This is the true Moonflower and others listed as pink and blue vari-



Ipomoea, Grandiflora Alba (Moonflower)

eties are not true Moonflowers at all, although very closely related. The genuine article has a white flower always—height, 15 feet. Oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

IMPERIALIS (Imperial Japanese or Japanese Giant Morning Glory)—The most beautiful of the Ipomoea family. Vines are very vigorous, often reaching 30 and 40 feet; foliage varies in size and shape and coloring, some leaves are

IPOMOEA—Continued.

green, others variegated with white and yellow. The greatest charm is in the flowers, which are two or three times as large as the ordinary Morning Glory and include nearly every color on the list, from pure white, through pinks, reds, roses, blues and purples, to almost black, in both solid colors and mixtures, varying so much that two plants seldom come alike.

Finest Mixed Fringed—Oz., 50c.;
pkt., 10c.



Ipomoea Purpurea (Morning Glory)

PURPUREA (*Convolvulus Major*)—(Morning Glory) No description necessary.

Finest Mixed Colors—Oz., 15c.;
pkt., 5c.

QUAMOCLIT (*Cypress Vine*)—A graceful climber with fine, dark green, feathery foliage and small scarlet and white, star-shaped flowers. Oz., 25c.;
pkt., 5c.

KOCHIA SCOPARIA.

(*TRICOPHYLLA*)

(Also known as Standing Cypress, Mock Cypress and Belvedere). A beautiful annual of easy culture; grows from 2 to 3 feet high with many small branches, which grow upright, close to the main stem, resembling a small evergreen. The leaves are light green, long and narrow. Flowers insignificant. In September, the entire plant changes color, becoming a solid mass of crimson. Sow the seed early and transplant, or in the open ground about the first of May. The plants should stand from 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR.

See Delphinium.

LATHYRUS.

See Sweet and Perennial Peas.



Lobelia

LOBELIA.

A handsome class of low growing, free blooming plants, especially adapted for edgings, borders, rockeries, window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. They grow quickly from seed and begin blooming early. Sow indoors and transplant, or sow out-of-doors and thin out to 6 inches. All are annuals, except *Cardinalis*, which is a hardy perennial.

ERINUS (*Gracilis*)—Clear blue, trailing habit, fine for baskets. Pkt., 5c.

CRYSTAL PALACE—Rich, dark blue, best blue sort for edging and carpet bedding. 6 inches. Pkt., 10c.

WHITE LADY—A beautiful new sort: large white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

CARDINALIS or *Cardinal Flower*—(Perennial); rich cardinal-red, long spikes, very fine. Pkt., 25c.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.

See *Nigella*.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.

See *Amarantus*.

LYCHNIS.

A fine hardy perennial, growing from 2 1/2 to 3 feet high and bearing flowers in close heads at the top of the stalk. They are especially fine for mingling with shrubbery. Sow very early indoors and transplant to get bloom the first season.

CHALCEDONICA—Brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

CHALCEDONICA ALBA—White. Pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD.

No garden is complete without this old-time flower. They are valuable, not only for cutting, but for massing against backgrounds of shrubbery, etc. The African sorts grow the tallest and are all self-colored, while the French are dwarfer and variously striped and edged

in shades of yellow, orange and brown. They may be sown indoors and transplanted or out-of-doors where they are to remain.

AFRICAN Eldorado—A beautiful sort, growing from 3 to 4 feet high, with immense double flowers in various shades of yellow. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

AFRICAN, Tall Double Mixed—3 to 4 feet high. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

AFRICAN, Dwarf Double Mixed—18 inches to 2 feet high. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

FRENCH—Little Brownie or Legion of Honor—A beautiful little single flowered variety, growing about 6 inches high; flowers, golden-yellow, blotched with maroon. Begins flowering in June. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

FRENCH, Tall Double Mixed—18 inches. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

FRENCH, Dwarf Double Mixed—6 to 12 inches. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

MATRICARIA.

(FEVERFEW)

Too well known to need detailed description. Hardy annual, growing 2 ft. high with double white flowers. Pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE.

This quick-growing annual should be planted by everybody. It is easy to cultivate and sure blooming, but best of all is its delightful old-fashioned fra-



Mignonette

grance. Seed may be sown at anytime after the frost is out of the ground and successive sowings may be made in cool locations for later blooming. For winter blooming sow in pots and keep pots in a cool room till buds show, then bring into a temperature not above fifty degrees at night.

ODORATA GRANDIFLORA—Large flowering, fragrant. Oz., 15c.; 1-2 oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

MACHET—A fine variety for pots, plant 9 inches high and vigorous; spikes, thick, reddish. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 10c.

DEFIANCE—Excellent for either indoors or out, grows 18 inches high with long full spikes, the middle spike being much the longest. A fine sort for florists. Oz., \$1.50; pkt., 10c.

RUBY—A new and very beautiful sort. It appears to be a selection from Machet, having the same habit of growth, but the flower spikes are a beautiful coppery-red. Oz., \$1.50; pkt., 10c.

GOLIATH—The largest and best of them for either outdoor or house culture. Grows about 1 ft. high, with a very stiff stalk and vigorous foliage. The spikes are very large and dense, reddish colored and unusually fragrant. It is a shy seeder. Oz., \$3.00; pkt., 15c.

MIMOSA.

(SENSITIVE PLANT)

Tender annual from South America, cultivated chiefly as a curiosity, as it will fold its leaves and droop when touched; easily grown. Pkt., 5c.

MIMULUS.

Beautiful tender perennials. If sown early and transplanted they will bloom the first season and can be used out-of-doors, but should be given a sheltered location as they are easily broken by the wind. They are better for indoor culture, where they have an opportunity to reach their full size and perfection.

MOSCHATUS (Musk Plant)—Very useful as a pot plant or for hanging baskets. Foliage is light green and velvety with a strong musky odor; flowers, bright yellow. Pkt., 5c.

TIGRINUS (Monkey Flower)—So called from its fancied resemblance to the face of a monkey. The flowers are large, yellow beautifully spotted with brown. Pkt., 5c.

QUEEN'S PRIZE—A giant flowering strain of tigrinus, most beautifully marked. They are considered by many to be superior to the gorgeous Calceolarias. Pkt., 25c.

MIRABILIS JALAPA.

(MARVEL OF PERU, FOUR O'CLOCK)

An old-fashioned flower, but still good. Plants grow about 2 feet high with bright green foliage and bearing a profusion of fragrant flowers in red, yellow and white. Sow seed early when plants are to remain; plants should stand two feet apart. Roots can be taken up in the fall and stored the same as Dahlias.

FINEST MIXED—Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.
STRIPED LEAVED, MIXED—Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

MOONFLOWER.

See Ipomoea.

MOURNING BRIDE.

See Scabiosa.

MUSK.

See Mimulus.

MYOSOTIS.

(FORGET-ME-NOT)

Beautiful hardy perennials about 6 inches high, thriving best in cool, moist locations. They are especially fine for borders or other places where a low growing plant is desired. Nearly all varieties bloom the first season and when once established will self-seed. Sow indoors and transplant, or out-of-doors when weather is settled.

ALPESTRIS—A graceful trailing variety with bright blue flowers. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.

VICTORIA—Bushy and symmetrical flowers, bright sky blue, borne in large clusters. Pkt., 10c.

PERFECTION—A very robust sort, growing about 9 inches high; flowers, deep blue and have twice as many petals as other varieties. Pkt., 15c.

PALUSTRIS—The true marsh Forget-me-not, blooms the second year from seed. Flowers, clear blue with a yellow eye. Pkt., 10c.

**NASTURTIUM.**

Few flowers are as universally grown as Nasturtiums and few give such a profusion of bloom with so little care. They thrive in almost any fairly good garden soil, blooming well even in hot, dry weather. Their colors are rich and varied, embracing all shades of yellow and scarlet and brown, many being beautifully splashed and spotted. The climbing varieties are best for trellises, baskets, etc., while for beds and borders the Tom Thumb sorts give the best satisfaction.

Except where otherwise noted the prices on Nasturtiums are as follows: Lb., \$1.00; 1-2 lb., 60c.; 1-4 lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.



Myosotis Victoria.

CLIMBING VARIETIES

- ATROPURPUREUM**—Dark crimson.
COCCINEUM—Scarlet.
DUNNETT'S ORANGE—Orange.
EDWARD OTTO—Silky bronze.
HEINEMANNI—Chocolate.
HEMISPHAERICUM—rich orange.
KING THEODORE—Rich, dark blood-red, almost black, dark foliage.
LUTEUM—Yellow.
PEARL (Moonlight)—White, tinged with yellow.
PRINCE HENRY—Light yellow, variegated with scarlet.
REGELIANUM—Rich purplish crimson.
SCHUEERIANUM COCCINEUM—Straw yellow, striped with scarlet.
SCHULZI—Rich, deep scarlet, dark foliage.
VESUVIUS—Beautiful salmon-rose, dark leaved.

VON MOLTKE—Bluish-rose.

FIRST QUALITY MIXED—made up from named sorts. Lb., 80c.; 1-2 lb., 45c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

LOBBIANUM—A climbing species, resembling the Majus, but foliage and flowers are a trifle smaller and the flowers more brilliantly colored.

Finest Mixed Colors—Lb., \$1.25; 1-2 lb., 75c.; 1-4 lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

DARK LEAVED HYBRIDS OF MADAME GUNTHER—A beautiful French strain, remarkable for its wide range of colors and great variety of markings. 1-4 lb., 75c.; oz., 25c. pkt., 5c.

TOM THUMB VARIETIES

AURORA—Salmon-rose.

BRONZE—Coppery-bronze, fine.

CHAMAELEON (new)—Mottled; crimson, bronze and yellow. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 85c.; 1-4 lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

COCCINEUM—Beautiful scarlet.

COERULEO-ROSEUM—Bluish Rose.

CRYSTAL PALACE GEM—Yellow with maroon spots.

EMPRESS OF INDIA—Rich deep crimson, dark leaves. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

KING OF TOM THUMBS—Brilliant scarlet, dark leaves. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 85c.; 1-4 lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

KING THEODORE—Rich deep crimson, almost black. Lb., \$1.50; 1-2 lb., 85c.; 1-4 lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

LADY-BIRD—Yellow spotted, with red. Lb., \$1.75; 1-2 lb., 90c.; 1-4 lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

PRINCE HENRY—Yellow, marbled with scarlet.

QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS (New)—A beautiful and striking novelty; leaves, bright green, marbled with white; flowers, rich, purplish crimson. Pkt., 15c.

REGELIANUM—Beautiful, rich purplish crimson.

SPOTTED—Yellow, with crimson spots.

VESUVIUS (New)—Deep salmon-orange; very fine. Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., \$1.00; 1-4 lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

FIRST QUALITY MIXED—Made up from named sorts. Lb., \$1.00; 1-2 lb., 55c.; 1-4 lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

NICOTIANA.

Tender annual; a member of the tobacco family; cultivated principally as decorative plants and also for their fragrance.

AFFINIS—The best of the white sorts; grows about 3 feet high and bears an abundance of large, tubular, and very fragrant flowers. Pkt., 5c.

SANDERAE—(Novelty of 1905)—A brilliantly colored and very free blooming variety, growing about 2 feet high. The originators describe the color as carmine-red; I should call it magenta. It is a very showy plant and a good one where a display of color is wanted, but be very careful as to what colors are near it or there will be war. Pkt., 25c.

SANDERAE HYBRIDS—See Novelty and Specialty pages.

NIGELLA.

(LOVE-IN-MIST) (DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH)

Curious and pretty hardy annuals; growing about 1 ft. high; foliage, fine and feathery; flowers, vary from white to light blue.

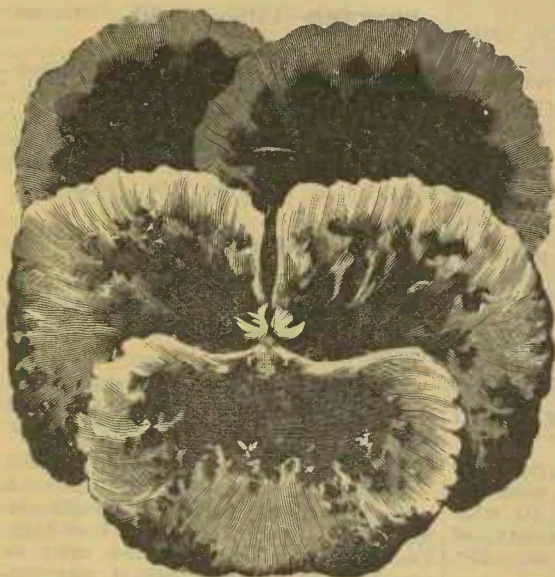
MIXED COLORS—Pkt., 5c.

PAINTED TONGUE.

See Salpiglossis.

PANSY.

No flower is more popular. It blooms freely until late in the fall after all other flowers are gone, withstands severe winters and is one of the first to greet us in the spring. For summer flowering sow indoors and transplant; for autumn blooming sow out-of-doors in a cool place during May or June, and sow again in August for spring blossoms. They prefer a rather cool, moist soil with plenty of richness. Young plants give the largest and finest flowers.



Young's Prize Pansy

YOUNG'S PRIZE MIXTURE

In this mixture I claim to have the finest Pansies produced in either this country or abroad. Each year I add the best of the newest introductions and discard others which are becoming common, keeping the whole mixture blended harmoniously so that no one variety overbalances the others. In this way I enable my friends to secure the best to be had at a moderate price instead of being obliged to buy, at considerable expense, separate packets of novelties.

I take great pains with this mixture and hope that all my friends who have not done so will give it a trial for I feel sure that the results will be highly

satisfactory. 1-4 oz., \$2.50; 1-8 oz., \$1.50; pkt., 25c.

BUGNOT'S SUPERB BLOTCHED—Very handsome and rare colors, many of the flowers have the two upper petals marked with fine lines. Mixed colors. 1-8 oz., 75c.; pkt., 15c.

CASSIER—The largest of the blotched pansies; plants, compact, flowers, finely formed and of good substance. Mixed colors. 1-8 oz., 75c.; pkt., 15c.

ORCHID FLOWERED—A beautiful new large flowered strain, including all of the soft and delicate tints and shades in pink, lavender, delicate blue, yellow, etc. They are unsurpassed. 1-8 oz., 75c.; pkt., 15c.

MASTERPIECE—A fine selection from the best of the giant blotched pansies, nearly all of them being ruffled and having a ruffled or curled edge. 1-8 oz., 75c.; pkt., 15c.

PARISIAN LARGE STAINED—A beautiful mixture of the best of the Giant Pansies, nearly all of them being eight colors and blotched. 1-8 oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

GIANT MIXED—Vigorous, compact; grows with a splendid range of colors, and the largest flowers. 1-4 oz., 50c.; pkt., 10c.

STRIPED AND MOTTLED—A mixture containing nothing but striped, variegated and mottled sorts in all colors; very fine. 1-4 oz., 40c.; pkt., 10c.

FINE MIXED—Contains all of the standard named varieties in mixture. Oz., 80c.; 1-4 oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

GIANT NAMED VARIETIES

All At 10 Cents Per Packet

ADONIS—Light blue, beautiful.

BRIDESMAID (New)—Shining rosy white, blotched and veined with carmine.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Ultramarine blue, with violet-purple eye.

FIRE KING (True)—Upper petals, bright, reddish-brown; lower petals, golden yellow, blotched with magenta.

FREYA—Dark purple with pure white margin, beautiful.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Pure Yellow.

KING OF THE BLACKS—Almost jet black, very fine.

LORD BEACONSFIELD—Pure violet, shading to white in the upper petals.

SNOWFLAKE—Pure white, extra fine.

WHITE WITH PURPLE EYE.
YELLOW WITH BLACK EYE.

PETUNIA.

Few flowers give better satisfaction as they are easy to grow and bloom continuously. For bedding and massing use the smaller flowered sorts, as they have more flowers; for single specimens or small groups, the large flowered strains. The best strains of Petunias are always high priced, because they have to be hand fertilized. The double sorts never come all doubles—a large percentage will be singles—nor do the seeds have a great amount of vitality. They must be sown carefully, and in transplanting never throw away the weak plants, as in the great majority of cases these are the ones which will give the finest flowers.

HYBRIDA—Finest mixed, single small flowered, for bedding and massing purposes. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 5c.

GRANDIFLORA—Single large flowering; finest mixed, from show flowers. Pkt., 25c.

SUPERBISSIMA—Magnificent flowers, often 5 inches across; various colors with yellow, tigred throats. Pkt., 25c.



Grandiflora Fimbriata (Petunia)

GRANDIFLORA FIMBRIATA—Single large flowering fringed, finest mixed colors. Flowers, very large, beautifully fringed. Pkt., 25c.

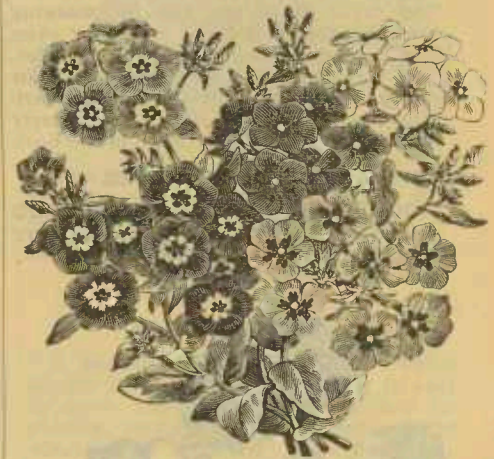
GRANDIFLORA FLORE PLENO—Largest size, beautiful double flowers. Specially selected strain. Pkt., 50c.

GRANDIFLORA FIMBRIATA FLORE PLENO—Large Flowering double fringed. The finest of all. Seed from selected hand-fertilized specimen flowers. Mixed colors. About 35 per cent. will come double. Pkt., 50c.

LADY OF THE LAKE—Pure white, full double and finely fringed. Pkt., 50c.

PHLOX.

Few flowers are easier to grow from seed and few give a more dazzling display of color with as slight a cost. They are particularly desirable for



Phlox Grandiflora

massing or ribbon work, where contrasting colors are wanted. More than this they are fine for cutting and do well when grown in pots. Will do well on almost any soil and should be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA—Alba—Pure white.

Kermisina Splendens—Vivid crimson Mixed Colors.

Any of the above, per oz., 75c.; pkt., 5c.

DRUMMONDI NANA COMPACTA—Dwarf growing sort, particularly fine for edgings or pot culture. Mixed colors. Oz., \$2.00; pkt., 10c.

DRUMMONDI CUSPIDATA (Star Phlox)—Very unique and attractive. Petals, beautifully fringed and toothed. Mixed colors. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 5c.

PINKS.

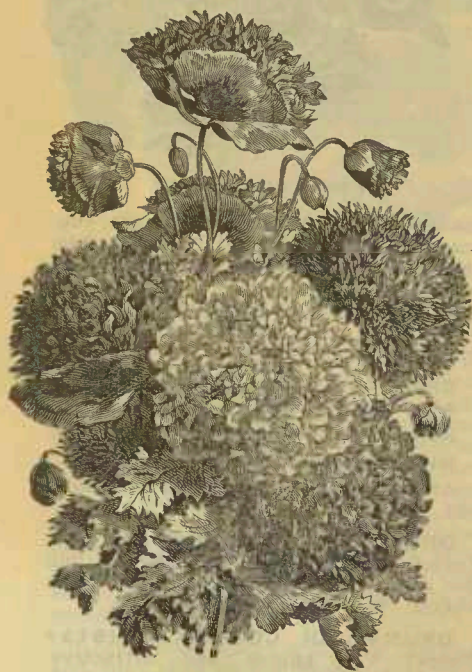
See Dianthus.

POPPY.

This old-time flower seems to be taking a fresh hold on flower lovers, due probably to the attention of hybridists, who have devoted considerable care and attention to it in recent years, improving old varieties and creating new ones. Poppies should be in every garden, for they possess a character of their own, strong growing, yet graceful; rich and bold in coloring, but delicate in texture. In colors, embracing all shades of red and white, and in a few instances we find black, violet and even yellow. The taller sorts are fine for massing against backgrounds of green, or even in the open, while the dwarf varieties, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. The seed of the annual varieties should be sown out of doors early in the spring. A sandy loam is the best.

ANNUAL VARIETIES**DOUBLE CARNATION FLOWERED**

—Height 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 feet; flowers, very double-fringed. Mixed colors. Oz., 20c.; Pkt., 5c.



Double Poppies

DOUBLE PAEONY FLOWERED—Similar to Carnation Flowered, except that flowers are not fringed, but the petals resemble those of a paeony. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

AMERICAN FLAG—White, bordered with scarlet—a beautiful double-fringed sort. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

MIKADO—Double fringed, white bordered with rose. A companion to American Flag. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

GLAUCUM (Tulip Poppy)—Dwarf, single variety, brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

PAVONIUM (Peacock)—Glowing fiery scarlet with bands of purplish black, forming a ring base of petal. Pkt., 5c.

SHIRLEY—Dainty, gauzy flowers, having the appearance of crushed satin and ranging in colors from purest white through delicate shades of pink and rose to deep crimson. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

UMBROSUM—Beautiful glowing vermilion, with a black blotch at the base of each petal. Dwarf, branching habit. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.



Single Annual Poppies

SINGLE ANNUAL SORTS—Mixed colors. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

ORIENTALE—Mixed Hybrids. Beautiful hybrids of the Large Perennial Oriental Poppy. Flowers, very large, often 6 inches or more in diameter, and varying in colors, including the rare cherry, salmon, rose, lilac and mauve shades. Pkt., 15c.

BRACTEATUM—Leaves and stems very hairy; flowers, bright red. Hardy perennial, 3 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

NUDICAULE (Iceland Poppy)—Charming little hardy perennials. The leaves are rather low growing and spreading; flowers, borne on slender stems, about 12 inches long and are exceedingly dainty. Colors, orange, yellow and white. Pkt., 5c.

PERENNIAL POPPIES—Mixed; a fine assortment. Pkt., 5c.

PORTULACA.

(ROCK ROSE)

Nothing prettier for beds, edgings, rock work, etc. Flourishes in the hottest weather, does best on a hot, sandy soil; should be sown late. Hardy annual, 6 inches high.



Portulaca

SINGLE FINEST MIXED—Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE FINEST MIXED—Oz., \$5.00; pkt., 10c.

PRIMROSE.

See Greenhouse Seeds.

RHODANTHE.

See Everlastings.

RICINUS.

(CASTOR OIL PLANT)

Tall, coarse growing annuals, having a semi-tropical appearance. They are fine for growing in masses as backgrounds or as screen for some unsightly object.

MIXED VARIETIES—Oz., 15c.; pkt. 5c.



Ricinus

ZANZIBARENSIS—The giant variety, growing from 8 to 12 feet high, with leaves from 2 to 2 1/2 feet across. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

SALPIGLOSIS.

(PAINTED TONGUE)

A beautiful flower and one which should be cultivated more as it is easy to grow, blooms freely and is fine for cutting, lasting well in water. The plants grow from 1 1/2 to 2 feet high, blooming from midsummer till frost. The flowers are gorgeous; in shape, somewhat like a Petunia; colored in many shades of red, rose, purple, violet, blue, yellow and white, marbled, penciled and veined with gold and other colors. Sow the seed indoors in March and transplant, or out-of-doors as soon as the ground is warm. Half hardy annual.

GRANDIFLORA—Mixed Colors. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 5c.

GIANT EMPEROR—A magnificent new strain, growing about 2 1/2 feet high, with very large and beautifully marked flowers. Mixed colors. Oz., \$2.00; pkt., 15c.

SALVIA.

A standard bedding plant noted for its bright colors and profusion of bloom, continuing from July until frost. Sow the seed indoors in March, transplant to the open ground the latter part of May. Tender annuals.



Salvia Spondens

SALVIA—Continued.

SPLENDENS—The old original bright scarlet sort. 3 ft. Oz., \$1.50; pkt., 5c.

CLARA BEDMAN (Bonfire)—Erect, compact habit, producing long, dazzling scarlet spikes. 2-1-2 feet. Oz., \$2.00; pkt., 10c.

PATENS—Beautiful sky-blue, 2-1-2 ft. Pkt., 20c.

COCCINEA LACTEA—Pure white. 2 ft. Pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA.**(MOURNING BRIDE)**

An old favorite, which has been greatly improved in recent years. It is a hardy annual, growing from 12 to 18 inches high and producing its flowers on long, slender stems. Sow out-of-doors in May.

LARGE FLOWERED TALL DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt., 5c.

LARGE FLOWERED DWARF DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt., 5c.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

See Mimosa.

SMILAX.

See Greenhouse Seeds.

SNAPDRAGON.

See Antirrhinum.

STEVIA SERRATA.

A tender annual, growing from 12 to 18 inches high, bearing an abundance of fine white, fragrant flowers. It is very desirable for cutting and for florist's use. Pkt., 10c.

STOCKS.

The annual Stocks have pretty nearly all the good qualities we look for in flowers, grows well, good foliage, beautiful and very fragrant flowers, and a long blooming season. They are fine for bedding, borders, edgings, pot culture or for cut flowers. Sow the seed under glass in March, transplant the seedlings into pots or boxes or better still into an old hotbed and set out-of-doors in May. The plants grow from 12 to 18 inches high and should stand about 12 inches apart. For late flowers sow out-of-doors in May. Some of these plants may be lifted and potted in the fall for winter blooming indoors.

NOTE—All my seed is from selected pot grown plants.



Stocks

LARGE FLOWERING DWARF—Mixed colors. 1-4 oz., 60c.; pkt., 10c.

GIANT PERFECTION—1-1-2 to 2 feet, with long spikes, the best for out-of-door growing. 1-4 oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

PRINCESS ALICE—A pure white variety of the Dresden Perpetual Branching or Cut-and-Come-Again. Is a strong, robust grower, with large spikes of large, pure white, double flowers. 1-4 oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c.

EMPRESS ELIZABETH (New)—A beautiful large flowering dwarf variety of Brompton or Large Flowering Winter Stock. Color, clear shining carmine. Fine for growing in pots and for florist's use. 1-8 oz., \$1.00; pkt., 25c.

GIANT WHITE NICE—An early large flowering winter sort of robust, rapid growth from 2 to 2 1/2 feet high, flowering in about 14 weeks from seed. Flowers, very large, double, growing on spikes from 8 to 12 inches long. Color, pure white. 1-4 oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

BEAUTY OF NICE (New)—Belongs to the same class as the above. Color, a beautiful delicate flesh pink. This is a favorite sort with florists. 1-8 oz., \$1.00; pkt., 25c.

SUNFLOWER.

See Helianthus.

SWEET PEAS.

These charming flowers do well in almost any good garden soil, preferably a sunny, open place, where they can get plenty of water with good drainage.



Sweet Peas

Sow just as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, no matter if they freeze up afterward as it will not hurt them. Keep the surface of the soil fine and mellow from the time it is dug up in the spring.

There are so many varieties of Sweet Peas in the market that I do not attempt to carry them all. I pick out the best of each color and class. My list is made up fresh every year, new ones added and others discarded, so I can insure my friends against worthless varieties. Prices on all the named varieties listed below, unless otherwise noted, are as follows: Lb., 75c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

APPLE BLOSSOM—White, tinged and shaded with pink. Generally has 4 blossoms to a stem.

BLACK KNIGHT—Very deep maroon, one of the darkest. Large size.

BLANCHE FERRY, Extra Early—Pink and white, about two weeks earlier than standard sorts.

BLUSHING BEAUTY—Light pink with a suggestion of mauve, very attractive.

BUTTERFLY—White, tinged and shaded with lavender and mauve, and edged with dark blue.

COQUETTE—Primrose, blended and shaded with mauve and fawn.

COUNTESS OF CADOGAN—Bright blue; the best of the blue sorts.

DAINTY—Pure white edged with pink; very long stems, with four flowers to each.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND—White, with a suggestion of pink.

EARLIEST OF ALL—Rose and white. The "earliest of all," literally. Nearly two weeks earlier than Ex. Early Blanche Ferry.

EMILY HENDERSON—Pure white, large size, with strong stems; good substance, free blooming. The best white sort.

GORGEOUS—Scarlet-orange and rose, a striking variety.

KATHERINE TRACEY—Beautiful soft pink.

KING EDWARD VII—Brilliant scarlet; the best of the reds.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—Beautiful soft lavender. Largest and best of the lavender sorts.

LADY MARY CURRIE—Bright crimson orange; very brilliant and striking.

LOVELY—Deep pink, shading to light pink at the edges. Very vigorous grower with four large flowers to a stem.

MONT BLANC—Very early; pure white; dwarf; used extensively for forcing and greenhouse culture.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

PRIMA DONNA—Pure pink, large flowered, nearly always four to a stem.

PRINCE OF WALES—Rose-crimson. The largest and finest variety of the color.

QUEEN VICTORIA—(Black Seeded). Light primrose, clear and soft.

ROYAL ROSE—Crimson-pink, very large.

SADIE BURPEE—(Black Seeded). Pure white.

SALOPIAN—Pure crimson-scarlet; clear and bright; large size. The best of the class.

VENUS—Light pink, blended with buff, very fine.

NEWPORT MIXTURE—Made up of the best named sorts, especially selected and blended to give the greatest range of fine colors together with freedom of bloom and quality of flowers. Lb., 75c.; 1-2 lb., 40c.; 1-4 lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

FINE MIXED SWEET PEAS—Lb., 40c.; 1-2 lb., 25c.; 1-4 lb., 15c.; oz., 5c.

PERENNIAL PEAS.

(**LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS**)

Fine mixed colors. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

TROPAEOLUM.

(**CANARY BIRD VINE**)

A handsome ornamental climber, having oddly shaped yellow flowers, resembling a bird in appearance. Pkt., 5c.

VERBENA HYBRIDA.

An old reliable plant for either bedding or cutting. They begin flowering in July and continue till freezing weather. Sow under glass in March



Verbena

and transplant when three or four inches high. Set out-of-doors in May. Prefers a rich, moist location with plenty of sun.

DEFIANCE—Brilliant scarlet, fine for bedding. Pkt., 10c.

WHITE EYED—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

PURE WHITE—Pkt., 10c.

MAMMOTH MIXED—Pkt., 10c.

GOOD MIXTURE—Pkt., 5c.

VINCA.

(**MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE**)

A hardy annual, much used for bedding purposes. Very ornamental and blooms freely from July till frost. Sow the seed indoors the latter part of March; when seedlings are large enough to handle transplant into other flats and put into hotbed or cold frames, setting into the open ground about June 1. Plants should stand about 1 foot apart.

ROSE, WHITE WITH RED EYE, PURE WHITE, MIXED COLORS. Each, per pkt., 5c.

VIOLETS.

Sweet scented mixed sorts. Give a cool, moist, partially shaded location. Per pkt., 5c.

ZINNIA ELEGANS.

(**YOUTH AND OLD AGE**)

An old favorite, free blooming hardy annual. As they are coarse and stiff-



Zinnias

growing, I do not advise them for cut flowers, but they make excellent plants for beds and borders or for massing, where a brilliant display of color is desired. They are at their best during August. Sow the seed in the open ground early in the spring. Height, 1-2 to 2-2 feet.

CURLED AND CRESTED—A fine strain with curled, twisted and crested petals in most fantastic forms. Pkt., 5c.

GIANT FLOWERING—A mammoth class growing from 2-2 to 3 feet high and yielding an abundance of very large flowers, often four inches in diameter. Mixed colors. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.

LILLIPUT OR POMPON—A small flowered branching strain, growing about 15 inches high; fine for borders. Pkt., 10c.

TOM THUMB OR MINIATURE—Vary from 4 to 12 inches in height, spreading. A good sort for edgings and pot culture. Pkt., 10c.

GREENHOUSE FLOWERS.

Although I use this heading the plants described below are not all strictly greenhouse varieties, but can be grown indoors anywhere, provided conditions of air, temperature, etc., are right. It must be borne in mind that these are all natives of tropical or semi-tropical countries, which means that they need similar conditions in order to thrive.

The soil should be a rich, compost, containing three parts of rotted sod and one part fine sand. Put into boxes or large pots, sow the seed thinly, sift a very little fine soil over them and water gently with a fine sprayer. Lay a piece of glass over the top and put the boxes where they will get light and warmth, but no sunlight. As soon as the plants come up, remove the glass and when they have made two leaves transplant into another box, set in a shady place for a few days and water sparingly. After they have "taken hold" move them again into the light.

ABUTILON.

(FLOWERING MAPLE OR CHINESE BELL-FLOWER)

A beautiful greenhouse shrub. Sow any time before April in a temperature of about 60 degrees and they will bloom the first season. Finest mixed hybrids. Pkt., 10c.

ASPARAGUS.

Ornamental relatives of the well-known vegetable..

SPRENGERI—A very rapid grower, making masses of feathery foliage in a short time. Stems grow several feet long and are valuable for cut flower work. Fine for hanging baskets or large pots. Pkt., 20c.

PLUMOSUS NANUS (Lace Fern)—Prized for its light, feathery, lace-like foliage; fine as a pot plant or for decorative purposes. Pkt., 25c.

BEGONIA.

(REX-DIADEMA)

The finest of the ornamental leaved class. I have an especially fine strain. Pkt., 35c. (NOTE—See general list of Flower Seeds for other varieties of Begonias).

CALCEOLARIA.

A beautiful ornamental plant, producing a mass of gorgeous pocket-like



Calceolaria, Giant Flowered

flowers early in the spring. They make fine decorative plants for greenhouse or window, growing about 20 inches high with striped, blotched and variegated flowers.

GIANT FLOWERED—Mixed colors. Pkt., 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

It is from seeds and cuttings of this class of Chrysanthemums that the mammoth show flowers of fall are obtained, but the amateur grower must remember that they are secured only by high and skilful cultivation and the single, large flower on a long stem is hardly attainable by any except the professional

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Continued.

florist. For ordinary culture it is far better to produce a well-branched plant with from 15 to 20 fair sized flowers; such a plant being well proportioned and highly decorative. This may be accomplished by pinching back a por-



Chrysanthemum Japonicum

tion of the buds and branches, thus throwing the strength of the plant into a few.

INDICUM—A fine mixture of double varieties show flowers. Pkt., 15c.

JAPONICUM—Double; finest mixed, from choicest varieties. Pkt., 25c.

CINERARIA.

A very useful class of plants for decorative purposes, in either house or conservatory, being very compact in habit, with vigorous foliage and yielding a profusion of bloom. The flowers are large, often measuring three inches across; beautifully eyed and ringed in shades of rosy lilac, purple, violet and white.

Sow the seed from May to September for a succession. The best time is in July, if only one sowing is made. Transplant from seed bed or pans to small pots and put into a frame facing north if possible. As the pots fill with roots shift into larger ones till they bud.

HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA—I carry but one grade and that is the best and largest flowered to be had. Pkt., 35c.

MARITIMA—Dusty Miller. Pkt., 5c.

COLEUS.

As a brilliant, showy bedding plant nothing equals the Coleus, and the ease with which they may be grown makes them doubly valuable. They also make fine ornamental plants for house cul-

ture. It is customary among florists to grow from cuttings, but new varieties can be obtained only from seed. Sow the seed early in March and transplant to flats or pots. Set out-of-doors in the latter part of May.

FINEST MIXED—Exhibition strain, from one of the finest collections in Europe. Pkt., 25c.

CYCLAMEN.

Although the Cyclamen is ordinarily produced from bulbs it is just about as easy to grow it from seed, which may be sown at any time.

GIANT PERSIAN—Mixed colors. Pkt., 20c.

PERSIAN MIXED—Pkt., 10c.

GLOXINIA.

Another bulbous plant, which is easy to raise. The flowers are beautiful and a plant in bloom lasts for a long time. Sow in March.

SUPERB MIXED—Pkt., 20c.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

(SILK OAK)

A beautiful and graceful decorative plant with silky, fern-like foliage. Pkt., 10c.

IMPATIENS.

A charming, free blooming plant, known under a number of different names, such as Patience, Patient Lucy, Sultan's Balsam, etc. It is dear to the heart of the housewife, as it certainly is a "patient" plant, blooming bravely under the most trying conditions. The old form bore brilliant rose-crimson flowers, but the new hybrids vary in coloring from delicate pink to the deepest red and are very beautiful.

NEW HYBRIDS—Per pkt., 25c.

PELARGONIUM.

(GERANIUM)

ZONALE—Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ZONALE—Selected show strains. Pkt., 25c.

APPLE SCENTED—Pkt., 25c.

PRIMULA SINENSIS.

(CHINESE PRIMROSE)

One of the most important of winter blooming plants. My seed is from the best grower in Europe.

FINE MIXED—Not fringed. Pkt., 15c.

FINEST MIXED—Fringed. Pkt., 25c.

FINEST MIXED FERN LEAVED FRINGED—Pkt., 35c.

SMILAX.

COMMON—Pkt., 10c.

NEW MYRTLE LEAVED—Novelty of 1905. Branches more than the old form and is hardier. Pkt., 10 seeds, 50c.

TENDER BULBS AND ROOTS.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI.

A beautiful pot plant, having flower stalks about two feet high, each bearing from 3 to 5 flowers measuring 5 or more inches across. Color, rich crimson with a white stripe through the center of the petal.

Mammoth Bulbs—Each, 35c., postpaid.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

These are among the handsomest of the summer flowering plants, giving a brilliant display of color all summer and fall. They are especially desirable for bedding, producing such an abundance of flowers from 3 to 5 inches across that they form a solid mass of color. They do best in a rich, mellow, well drained soil with plenty of water, preferably in a location where they are shaded from the direct rays of the sun at mid-day. In the fall they should be taken up dried off, packed in dry sand and stored away from the frost until spring.

SINGLE—Pink, Red, White, Yellow—Set of 4 for 30c.; doz., 75c.; 3 for 25c.; each, 10c.; postpaid.

DOUBLE—Pink, Red, White, Yellow—Set of 4 for 50c.; doz., \$1.20; 3 for 40c.; each, 15c.; postpaid.

CALADIUM.



Caladium Esculentum

ESCULENTUM (Elephant's Ear)—A fine large leaved tropical appearing plant with leaves often over three feet long; very fine for massing with taller growing plants or as a background for Salvias, Cannas, etc. They do the best on a warm soil with plenty of well rotted manure and an abundance of water.

Medium size—Doz., 80c.; ea., 8c.; postpaid.

Large size—Doz., \$2.00; ea., 20c.; postpaid.

Mammoth size—Doz., \$3.00; ea., 30c.; postpaid.

FANCY LEAVED—Beautiful for summer decoration, doing the best in a partly shaded location, where their colors are brought out to perfection. They grow from 10 to 15 inches high. Leaves, veined, blotched and spotted in various shades and tints of white, red and green. Keep the bulbs over winter in a warm place. Doz., \$2.00; each, 20c.; postpaid.

CANNAS.

No description of these popular plants is necessary. My list covers the best sorts.

Alphonse Bouvier—6 to 7 feet high; foliage, green; flowers, brilliant crimson.

Alsace—4 to 5 feet; foliage, green; flowers, pale sulphur, changing to creamy-white.

Buttercup—3 feet; foliage, green; flowers, the nearest we have to a clear yellow.

CANNAS—Continued.

David Harum—3 to 4 feet; foliage, bronze; flowers, bright, rich vermilion.

Eglendale—4 feet; foliage, bronze; flowers, soft, currant-red.

Florence Vaughan—4 feet; foliage, green; flowers, bright golden-yellow, spotted with red.

Mme Crozy—4 feet; foliage, green; flowers, bright scarlet with a golden edge.

President McKinley—3 feet; foliage, green; flowers, brilliant crimson with scarlet shadings.

Any of the above varieties, \$1.00 per dozen; 10c. each; postpaid.

DAHLIAS.

Dahlias require a moderately rich soil with plenty of sunshine and water. Plant about May 1st, covering three inches deep. If many shoots start up thin them out to one or two. When the plant is six inches high cut off above the



Dahlias

second joint to make it bushy and stocky; cultivate well till blooming begins and after that, just enough to prevent a surface crust from forming. After the tops are killed by frost, dig the roots, cut off top six inches from root, lay the root on the side for a few days to dry out. Store in a cool, slightly damp, dark cellar till spring, when they can be divided for planting.

NOTE—The capital letter after each variety denotes the class to

which it belongs: (C)—**Show**, round, ball-shaped flowers; (D)—**Decorative**, intermediate between Show and Cactus; (C)—**Cactus**, large, loosely formed flowers with irregular, twisted or reflexed petals; (S. N)—**Single**; (F)—**Fancy**, striped, mottled, penciled or tipped; (P)—**Pompon**, small, ball-shaped flowers. Sometimes the letters are used in combination.

At the prices below I deliver by mail or express, charges prepaid.

No shipments will be made until after freezing weather is over.

A. D. Livoni (Ethel Vick) (S)—Soft sea-shell-pink; quilled petals; full to the center. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.

Alice Emily (S)—Yellow. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.

Arabella (S)—Very light yellow; tipped and shaded rose and lavender. Early; long stemmed and free blooming. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.

Badenia (F C)—Clear, bright orange, striped and flecked with bright red; petals, long and curved toward center. Strong, erect grower, with large flowers. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.

Capstan (C)—Beautiful soft, brick-red, long stem. Doz., \$2.50; ea. 25c.

Catherine (P)—Yellow; very free bloomer. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.

Courtes of Lonsdale (C)—Beautiful shade of salmon, deepening to soft carmine. Doz., \$3.50; ea., 35c.

- C. W. Bruton (D)**—The best of the class. Large, canary yellow flowers. Tall, robust and free blooming. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.
- Emily (S)**—Flowers very large and full, varies from rosy-lavender to white, suffused with lavender. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.
- Frank Smith (F S)**—Rich, dark maroon, tipped with pure white; very fine. Doz., \$2.00; ea., 20c.
- Gloire de Lyon (S)**—Very large, pure white; long stems. Doz., \$2.00; ea., 20c.
- Gloriosa (C)**—Deep scarlet, very fine. Doz., \$2.00; ea., 20c.
- Grand Duke Alexis (S)**—A grand sort. Flowers of mammoth size, borne on long stems; quilled petals; pure white, delicately tinted at tips with light lavender. Doz., \$2.50; ea., 25c.
- Island Queen (C)**—Beautiful light mauve. Doz. \$3.00; ea., 30c.
- J. H. Roach (C)**—Clear light yellow; fine form; vigorous grower. Doz., \$2.00; ea., 20c.
- Keynes' White (C)**—Pure white, fine large flower. Doz., \$2.50; ea., 25c.
- Kreimhilde (C)**—One of the finest. A beautiful, soft pink, with ivory center and tips. Doz., \$2.50; ea., 25c.
- Lottie Dean (C)**—Pale amber, edged and tinted with rose. Doz., \$3.50; ea., 35c.
- Lottie Eckford (F S)**—White, striped with maroon; very fine. Doz., \$2.00; ea., 20c.
- Lucy Fawcett (F S)**—Yellow, striped with red. Doz., \$2.00; ea., 20c.
- Lyndhurst (D)**—Clear, dazzling scarlet; large flowered and free-blooming. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.
- Maid of Kent (F D)**—Cherry-red, tipped with white; fine. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.
- Maria Gehring (F S)**—Crimson, striped with yellow. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.
- Meteor (S)**—Bright red; fine. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.
- Mrs. Roosevelt (D)**—A mammoth flower; delicate bluish-pink; extra fine. Doz., \$4.00; ea., 40c.
- Mrs. Winters (D)**—Superb, pure white; the best of the class. Doz., \$2.00; ea., 20c.
- Night (C)**—Dark velvety maroon. Doz., \$3.50; ea., 35c.
- Nymphaea (D)**—The old favorite "Pink Water Lily" Dahlia; creamy white, tipped and shaded with shrimp pink. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.
- Progenitor (C)**—Bright carmine. Petals, split at tips and fluted; fine. Doz., \$2.50; ea., 25c.
- Purity (P)**—Pure white; free blooming. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.
- Queen Victoria (S)**—Clear, deep yellow; finely quilled. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.
- Ring Dove (C)**—Orange-scarlet, shaded with light mauve; very fine. Doz., \$2.50; ea., 25c.
- Vivid (P)**—Dazzling scarlet; free blooming. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.
- White Swan (S)**—Pure white, free blooming; long stems; fine for cutting. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.
- Zulu (D)**—"The Black Dahlia;" black-maroon, shading to jet-black. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.
- Mixed Colors**—All varieties, colors and classes: fine for bedding, display or cut flowers. Doz., 75c.; ea., 10c.

GLADIOLI.

One of the most attractive and easily cultivated of our summer blooming bulbs, succeeding in any good garden soil. Plant them from 6 to 9 inches apart and about four inches deep. In the fall dig up the bulbs, cut off the top, leaving about six inches of stalk attached to the bulb and store in the cellar until spring.

Klondike and Princeps—See Specialty Pages.

Augusta—Pure white with small violet stripes in the throat; authors' blue; very fine. Doz., \$1.00; ea., 10c.; postpaid.

Eugene Scribe—Flowers, very large and wide; color, rose, blazed with carmine-red. Doz., \$1.00; ea., 10c.; postpaid.

Isaac Buchanan—Fine yellow. Doz., \$1.00; ea., 10c.; postpaid.

May—Pure white, flaked with bright rosy-crimson. Doz., \$1.00; ea., 10c.; postpaid.

GLADIOLIS—Continued.**MIXED COLORS.**

Groff's Hybrids—Red shades, mixed. 100, \$4.50; doz., 70c.; ea., 10c.; prepaid.

Groff's Hybrids—White and light shades, mixed. 100, \$6.00; doz., 85c.; ea., 10c.; prepaid.

Groff's Hybrid's—Blue shades, mixed. 100, \$7.00; doz., \$1.00; ea., 10c.; prepaid.

Groff's Hybrids—All colors, mixed. 100, \$3.00; doz., 50c.; ea., 5c.; prepaid.

Childsi Hybrids—All colors, mixed. 100, \$5.00; doz., 75c.; ea., 10c.; prepaid.

Selected Mixed—All colors, contains a large percentage of light shades. 100, \$2.50; doz., 35c.; ea., 5c.; prepaid.

GLOXINIAS.

Pot in a loose, porous soil of equal parts fibrous loam and leaf mold, with a liberal sprinkling of well rotted manure and sharp sand. Give plenty of light, but keep out of the direct rays of the sun.

Red, White, Blue, Spotted—Set of four for 50c.; doz., \$1.50; each, 15c.; postpaid.

MADERIA VINE.

An old favorite, prized for porches, arbors, etc., because of its rapid growth (often 30 feet in a season) and thick, leathery foliage. It delights in a hot place, with plenty of water. Large sized Tubers. Doz., 50c.; ea., 5c.; postpaid.

TUBEROSE.

DOUBLE DWARF PEARL—2 feet high, pure waxy-white, very fragrant.

First Sized Bulbs—Doz., 40c.; 1-2 doz., 25c.; each, 5c.; postpaid.

HARDY ROSES.

All 2-year-old field-grown stock, each 35c., doz. \$3, mail or express paid.

Roses of this class produce the largest and most beautiful flowers, and the varieties offered below are all perfectly hardy, blooming very freely at the usual season, June and July, and at intervals throughout the balance of the summer and fall. They should be planted in the open ground, being adapted for outdoor cultivation rather than for house culture.

Gen. Jacqueminot—The most popular of all roses of the hybrid, perpetual class; color, rich crimson; of fine shape and exquisite fragrance.

Margaret Dickson—Beautiful waxy-white; fine form, very large and fragrant. The best hardy white sort.

Paul Neyron—Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; no collection is complete without this variety.

Magna Charta—Bright deep pink, very large and fragrant.

Ulrich Brunner—A grand, hardy Rose in flower and foliage. The former is large-cupped, bright cherry-red and very fragrant. The flowers are borne on long flower-stalks almost devoid of thorns.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet—A beautiful, elegantly formed Rose; full and fragrant; color, an exquisite shade of coral rose, suffused with lavender and pearl.

Mrs. John Laing—Rich, satiny pink, large and full, delicious fragrance. This fine variety cannot be too highly praised. For freedom of bloom it is unsurpassed in its class, being nearly equal to the monthly Roses in that respect.

Persian Yellow—Hardy, yellow Rose.

Marshall P. Wilder—A vigorous grower, with clean, healthy foliage, flowering profusely, and long after others are out of bloom. Color, deep crimson.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Crimson Rambler—A rapid grower, frequently making shoots 10 to 15 feet in one season. The flowers are produced in trusses, and fairly cover the plant with a mantle of vivid crimson, which remains for many weeks.

Can be had in Pink, White and Yellow.

Dorothy Perkins—In foliage and growth it is like Crimson Rambler, but the flowers are more double and a beautiful shell-pink color.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—Entirely hardy; grows 20 to 30 feet in two or three years; clings to stones, brick or woodwork. For covering dead trees, gate posts, boundary walls, etc., it has no equal. The foliage is a rich green changing to scarlet and crimson. Doz., \$2.00; ea., 20c.

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe)—Large, showy, light green foliage; flowers, long and pipe-shaped; makes a dense screen. Doz., \$5.00; ea., 50c.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Vine)—Rich orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers. An exceedingly handsome vine. Doz., \$3.50; ea., 35c.

CLEMATIS—This grand climbing vine, one of the most valuable ever sent to us from Japan, the source of so many floral wonders, is well worthy of a place in every garden.

Henryi—A pure white, large-flowering single variety of fine form; entirely hardy. Doz., \$2.50; 3 for 75c.; ea., 30c.

Jackmani—The best known and most valued variety of this popular family. A perfect mass of bloom when in full flower. Color, dark, rich, royal purple. Doz., \$2.50; 3 for 75c.; ea., 30c.

Paniculata—Flowers, pure white, very fragrant, borne in large, feathery clusters. A strong, quick grower. Doz., \$2.00; 2 for 40c.; ea., 25c.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)—Of hardy climbing vines none give more general satisfaction. Their abundant foliage, fragrant flowers, hardiness, vigor of growth and immunity from insect pests recommend them to all. For hedges, trained on wire mesh, they are invaluable, while for porches they are ideal. They are very useful for covering the ground on banks and terraces or under trees for shrubbery.

Flexuosa (Chinese Sweet-scented Honeysuckle)—Large flowers, pale yellow and white; prized for its profusion of bloom and delicate perfume. Has dense, almost evergreen foliage. Doz., \$2.50; ea., 25c.

Halleana (Hall's Japan)—Pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very free in blooming and fragrant. Doz., \$2.50; ea., 25c.

WISTARIA, Blue—A vigorous, strong-growing vine, producing in early summer a great profusion of large clusters of rich violet-blue flowers, deliciously sweet and exceedingly handsome. Doz., \$2.50; ea., 25c.

Sinensis, White—Flowers, borne in long, drooping clusters, pure white. Doz., \$3.50; ea., 35c.

HARDY PLANTS.

Unless otherwise stated, we deliver plants, shrubs or vines free by express or mail. In all other cases the buyer must pay the carriage charges.

All orders are carefully packed and inspected, and with the perfect rural delivery system, all mail orders will reach the purchaser in any part of the United States or Canada as fresh as when they left the store.

DICENTRA Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—Perennial plants, blooming in the early spring; favorably known almost everywhere. They require only the ordinary culture of border plants. Roots planted in autumn will flower freely the following spring. The flowers are a delicate pink in color, graceful, and produced in great abundance. Doz., \$1.50, not prepaid; ea., 25c., postpaid.

FUNKIA Alba (White Day Lily)—So well known as scarcely to need any description. The roots should be set out in the autumn to become well established, and they will bloom the following spring. Doz., \$1.50, not prepaid; ea., 20c., postpaid.

Japonica Blue—Doz., \$1.50, not prepaid; ea., 20c., postpaid.

HARDY PLANTS—Continued.

GOLDEN GLOW *Rudbeckia Laciniata Flore Pleno*—A glorious hardy herbaceous plant, and one which should find a place in every garden. It is of fine habit and vigorous growth, with early, continuous and immense blooming qualities. It will be found excellent for cut-flower purposes. The stems are long and gracefully poised; the foliage is abundant and ornamental. It attains a height of from 6 to 8 feet; the blossoms are of a golden-yellow, and the size of a *Chrysanthemum*. Doz., \$1.50; 4 for 60c.; ea., 20c.; charges prepaid.

HYDRANGEA *Paniculata Grandiflora*—Large white panicles of flowers changing to pink at the base. Perfectly hardy; grows rapidly, eventually attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet; commences to flower in August, when very few shrubs are in bloom, and lasts until cut off by severe frosts. Doz., \$3.50; ea., 35c.; prepaid.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY *Convallaria Majalis*—First Quality Pips. For out-of-door planting. 100, \$2.00; doz., 30c.; ea., 3c.; prepaid.

LILIES.

Single and dozen lots postpaid; 100 lots by express, not prepaid.



Lillium Auratum

L. auratum—The beautiful golden-banded or golden-rayed Lily of Japan. White, spotted with red and having a yellow stripe through the center of each petal, very fragrant. Blooms about July 15. Mammoth bulbs, measuring 9 to 11 inches in circumference. 100, \$15.00; doz., \$2.50; ea., 25c.

L. elegans incomparabile—Upright, growing 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 feet high. Flowers, blood-red, 5 to 6 inches across. Blooms July 1 to 15. 100, \$10.00; doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.

L. longiflorum—Japanese Easter Lily. Flowers, white, trumpet-shaped, fragrant. Bulbs measuring from 7 to 9 inches, bearing 8 to 10 flowers. Outdoors, blooms about July 20. 100, \$10.00; doz., \$1.50; ea., 15c.

L. speciosum album—Pure white, very hardy. Blooms August 15. 100, \$12.50; doz., \$2.00; ea., 20c.

L. speciosum melpomene—Rich crimson, bordered with white and spotted with deep blood-red, a companion to *L. speciosum album*. Blooms August 15. 100, \$12.50; doz., \$2.00; ea., 20c.

PEONIES.

Perhaps the Peony is the oldest and best known inhabitant of the flower garden. There are now so many improved varieties that are so gorgeous in their beauty and fully as fragrant as the sweetest rose, that they should have a place in every garden.

At the prices below I prepay postage or express:

Double Crimson—Doz., \$3.00; ea., 30c

Double Rose or Pink—Doz., \$3.00; ea., 30c.

Double White—Doz., \$3.50; ea., 35c.

SMALL FRUITS.

Single and dozen lots by mail or express, prepaid. Larger lots by express or freight at purchaser's expense. Special prices on large lots quoted on application.

STRAWBERRIES

CULTURE—Strawberries require a thorough preparation of the ground by spading or plowing. Work into the soil a liberal quantity of sheep manure and wood ashes. Plant in rows 2 feet apart, the plants 15 inches apart in rows. Pinch off all runners. Cultivate frequently. In December cover the entire bed 1 inch deep with straw or long litter. In late March remove the litter from the crowns of the plants, leaving sufficient about the plants to cover the ground and keep the berries clean.

This system of Strawberry growing is especially adapted to autumn and summer planting, and produces the finest berries and largest crop from a given area.

Varieties marked (P) are pistillate.

Bederwood—Perfect blossom. Second early. Very productive. Medium large; good grower; light red in color. 100, \$1.00; doz., 35c.

Bubach (P)—Very large; strong grower; dark red in color. 100, \$1.00; doz., 35c.

Lovett—Perfect blossom. Extremely late; large and productive. Good grower and one of the best varieties for canning. 100, \$1.00; doz., 35c.

Wm. Belt—Perfect blossom. Medium to late. Large; fine quality; good grower; dark red in color; very fine for the table. The first few berries are fan-shaped, and after that they are of the regular shape. 100, \$1.25; doz., 40c.

Glen Mary (P)—This fine sort is of large size, good quality and large yield. In these three respects we believe it is unsurpassed. Color, dark glossy crimson. 100, \$1.00; doz., 35c.

RASPBERRIES

Before strawberries are entirely gone Raspberries begin to ripen, and if right varieties have been selected, there need be no break in a continuous supply, both for home and market. Plant in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, with plants 2 to 3 feet in the row. They should be pinched back when 2 to 3 feet high and allowed to branch freely and so form strong, stocky bushes.

Columbian—Midseason. Purple. Most desirable for the garden; very strong-growing, hardy cane, often an inch or more in diameter and branching very freely. A rich table berry. 100, \$2.00; 50, \$1.25; doz., 50c.

Cuthbert—Midseason. Red. Plant of vigorous growth. Very prolific; fruit, very large, crimson, firm and good. 100, \$2.00; 50, \$1.25; doz., 50c.

Gregg—Late. Black. Canes of strong, vigorous growth; berries, very large, with heavy bloom. 100, \$2.50; 50, \$1.50; doz., 60c.

Loudon—Red. Hardier, better and more productive than Cuthbert. Berries, firm, bright red; splendid shipper. 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00; doz., 80c.

Miller—Early. Red. Large-fruited and profuse bearer; excellent grower, with large and abundant foliage. Color, brilliant red; sweet, luscious flavor. 100, \$2.00; 50, \$1.25; doz., 50c.

Marlboro—Early. Red. The largest of the early red Raspberries. The canes are hardy and fairly productive; berries, crimson and of fine quality. 100, \$2.00; 50, \$1.25; doz., 50c.

Ohio—Midseason. Black. Exceedingly productive; very hardy, excellent quality; berries of good size; jet black. 100, \$2.50; 50, \$1.50; doz., 60c.

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries are not very particular as to soil, and can be grown on almost any tillable ground. They want liberal culture and not too heavy manuring, as it tends to too much cane-growth. Methods of planting, culture and training are about the same as for Raspberries.

El Dorado—Second early. Fine quality and a good bearer. Berries, medium size, jet black; sweet, rich and pleasant; canes, strong, hardy and productive. 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00; doz., 80c.

BLACKBERRIES—Continued.

Early Harvest—Early. Profitable because of its extreme earliness and productiveness. Berries, uniform; glossy black; excellent quality. 100, \$1.50; 50, \$1.00; doz., 40c.

Erie—Early. Canes of ironclad hardness, strongest growth, free from all diseases, and wonderfully productive. Berries of largest size, excellent quality, handsome and firm. 100, \$2.50; 50, \$1.50; doz., 50c.

Rathbun—The largest Blackberry in cultivation. Hardy, vigorous and a great bearer. Fruit is large throughout the season, and as a shipper it is unsurpassed. 100, \$2.50; 50, \$1.50; doz., 50c.

GOOSEBERRIES**All two-year-old bushes**

Plant in rows. The same directions given for Currants apply equally to Gooseberries. The greatest enemy is mildew, which, however, may be generally avoided by planting in partial shade and by thorough mulching. The varieties offered below are seldom attacked by mildew.

Downing—The best of the American seedlings; fruit, large, pale green, and of excellent quality, both for cooking and table use. Bushes, stocky, vigorous, hardy and very prolific. Doz., 30c.; ea., 15c.

Pearl—Very prolific. Fruit, white, medium size and fine quality. Doz., 80c.; ea., 15c.

CURRANTS**All two-year-old bushes**

A cool, moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason it succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence, being benefited by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet apart in rows. Keep the ground mellow and free of weeds and grass, using bone meal freely. Mulching is also advisable for the best returns.

Fay's Prolific—The best Red Currant grown; fruit, large, bright red, of good flavor and very free from acid. Bearing early, it has given general satisfaction everywhere. 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00; doz., 75c.

Red Cherry—A popular market variety, on account of its large-sized, deep red fruit. Very sturdy and thrifty grower. 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00; doz., 57c.

White Grape—The best white variety; large, handsome berries, and one of the best for the home garden. 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00; doz., 75c.

Black Naples—Fruit, large, handsome and highly flavored. An excellent variety for jams. 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00; doz., 75c.

HARDY GRAPE-VINES**All two-year-old stock**

Plant in rows six feet apart, and eight feet apart in row. Dig holes sufficiently large to amply accommodate the roots of the vine, and use only fine surface soil in filling in, mixing it with a little ground bone and sheep manure.

Cut back one-year vines to two eyes, placing the lower one beneath the surface, spread the roots out, after trimming them. Place the stalk of the vine at one side of the hole and fill up with soil, pressing down firmly with the feet. Set a stake by the side of the stalk, to which the vine should be kept tied, which will be all the support needed for two years. Keep old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on new canes. Any manner of pruning that will admit the sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop.

Concord.—One of the best old sorts; bunch and berries large; color, black, with a rich bloom. Doz., \$1.25; ea., 20c.

Delaware—Red bunches, compact; berries, small, sweet and of the most excellent flavor. Doz., \$2.00; ea., 30c.

Moore's Diamond—A grand white Grape, first quality fruit. It ripens very early. In vigor of growth, color and texture, foliage and hardness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 20c.

Niagara—One of the best white Grapes. Hardy; fine quality. This is unsurpassed in its color and growth. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 20c.

Moore's Early—Color, black, resembling the Concord somewhat, but ripening two weeks earlier. Doz., \$1.75; ea., 25c.

Worden—Black. Very juicy, large size; early. One of the best for family use. Doz., \$1.75; ea., 25c.

FERTILIZERS.

At the prices below I do not prepay charges

Points to be considered—There are many points to be considered by farmers when selecting the fertilizers they intend to use. One of the most important is the material from which they are made; another the mechanical condition. If the goods are not dry and fine they will not run regularly and uniformly through the drill, thus robbing the plants of their proper supply of food. A fertilizer of high analysis and made from the best materials, if coarse and not properly ground, will lose much of its value as a fertilizer, from the fact that the ingredients are not properly mixed; therefore the plant will not get the full benefit of all the plant-food they contain.

Direction for Use—I do not give any specific rule as to the amount of fertilizer that should be used. As some lands require more fertilizers than others, I leave this question for the farmer to decide as to the quantity per acre, but I do recommend that a liberal amount be used, as I know the farmer will be doubly paid for every pound of fertilizer that he puts on his land.

LISTER'S BONE AND POTASH (Acid)—In this brand of fertilizer may be found all the required elements of plant-food necessary to not only give the plant a quick, vigorous start, but to carry it to maturity. It is fine and dry and drills well. Available phosphoric acid, 10 per cent.; potash, 2 per cent. Ton, \$16.

LISTER'S "SUCCESS" FERTILIZER—Has met with great success wherever used. I have many flattering reports from those who have tested it. It is a complete fertilizer in every way. Ammonia, 11-2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 per cent.; potash, 2 per cent. Ton, \$25.

LISTER'S "SPECIAL POTATO" FERTILIZER—Designed to meet the increasing demand for a practical, low-priced fertilizer. It is rich in plant-food needed for potatoes. Ammonia, 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 per cent.; potash, 3 per cent. Ton, \$27.

PURE RAW BONE MEAL—Finely pulverized, excellent for rose culture. Decomposes rapidly and is more quickly effective than the coarser grade; excellent for mixing with potting soil. Recommended for lawns and gardens. 100 lbs., \$2.50.

SHEEP MANURE, Pulverized—A pure, natural manure, and a nutritious food for plants. Its effect is immediate, much more lasting and beneficial than guano or any other manure. It is the best of all manures for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants. It makes the richest, safest and quickest liquid manure, without any deleterious effects. Nothing equals it for use on flower beds or for the vegetable garden. Especially valuable for lawns; contains all the constituents for promoting a quick, luxuriant growth, and a rich green color. No raking-off required. No seeds of foul weeds in it. No offensive odor. Clean to handle. Absolutely safe in any manner.

Directions for Use—For lawns, use at the rate of from 500 to 600 pounds per acre. For pot-plants, mix one part of sheep manure to six parts of soil. For use in the vegetable garden, spread over the surface and dig in. For liquid manure, one pound to five gallons of water per day can be safely used. 100 lbs., \$1.50. Price on application for ton lots.

CANADA HARD WOOD ASHES—Drive away insects and improve the texture of the soil; indispensable for all crops requiring potash; very beneficial for garden and field crops; of high value for grass and lawns. Apply one to two tons per acre, as one heavy application will do more than the same quantity would, applied in fractions. 100 lbs., \$1.00; ton, \$13.00.

KAINIT, MURIATE OF POTASH, NITRATE OF SODA and other Chemicals—Prices on application.

INSECTICIDES.

At the prices below I do not prepay charges, except where noted.

NOTE—Liquids and poisonous powders cannot be sent by mail.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—For all leaf-eating insects. When once applied it sticks. Used as a spray. 2 lb. can, 50c.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.
Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897,
and Jan. 25, 1900.

BUG DEATH—For potato bugs and blight; contains no arsenic and will not wash off; can be applied dry or as a spray. Keeps the plants healthy and actually increases the yield. This has been proven by repeated tests. 100 lb. keg., \$7.00; 12 1-2 lb., pkg., \$1.00; 5 lb., pkg., 50c.; 3 lb., pkg., 35c.; 1 lb., pkg., 15c.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Liquid)—For fungus diseases. Directions for use on can. 1 gal. can, \$1.00.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Dry)—To be used with a dry powder duster or blower. 1 lb., pkg., 20c.

BORDEAUX AND PARIS GREEN (Liquid)—A combination which catches both bugs and blight at the same time. 1 gal. can, \$1.00.

BORDEAUX AND PARIS GREEN (Dry)—For use with a dry powder duster or blower. 1 lb. pkg., 20c.

COPPER SULPHATE—For fungus diseases. Used alone and also with lime in Bordeaux Mixture. 100 lbs., \$7.00; lb., 8c.

HELLEBORE, Powdered White—For the destruction of slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris green and London purple, and safer to use when fruits or vegetables are nearly ripe. Can be used as a powder or dissolved, 1 oz. in 3 gallons of water. Lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lb., \$1.80; 25 lbs. and over at 17c. per lb.

"NICO-FUME"—For fumigating greenhouses. Is positively the strongest Tobacco Paper on the market; does not injure blooms, and furnishes the easiest method of fumigation ever devised. "Nico-Fume" is packed in special friction-top tins and is sold as follows: 288 sheets, \$6.50; 144 sheets, \$3.50; 24 sheets, 75c.

PARIS GREEN—As the market is very unsettled on this article, I will quote close prices on application. State quantity wanted.



PETROLEUM EMULSION—Prepared according to the most improved formula; ready for use by simply adding water (25 to 50 parts water to one of Emulsion). For San Jose scale, cabbage worm, scale on trees, caterpillars, meion, etc. Use on sage, greenfly and lice of all kinds, all sucking insects, either on plants or animals. Qt., 50c.; by express, not prepaid.

SLUG SHOT—A non-poisonous powder for Potato Bugs, Cabbage Lice and Worms, Currant Worms, etc. 5 lb. pkg., 25c.; 1 lb. canisters, with perforated cap, 15c.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP—One of the best insecticides for house use, especially for roses. 8-oz. cake, 28c.; 3-oz. cake, 13c.; postpaid. With each order for one 8-oz. cake I give free a copy of Rexford's little book on house plants.

WHALE-OIL SOAP—Made from pure Whale Oil and Caustic Soda. An excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark, and for smearing on the trunks of trees to prevent worms from crawling up. 5 lbs., 50c.; 2 lbs., 25c.; lb. cake, 15c. Add 15c. per lb. if ordered by mail.



INSECTICIDE APPLIANCES.

At prices below I do not prepay charges



DICKEY DUSTER—For applying Bug Death, Slug Shot, &c. Made of tin; light, compact, easy to handle, and does the work perfectly. Each, 25c.

ACME POWDER GUN—Will handle all kinds of dry insecticides. Made of sound, seasoned lumber and best quality of leather. Well finished throughout.

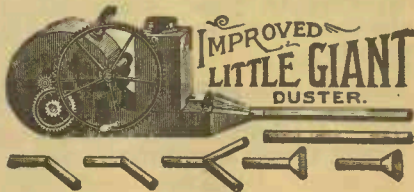
Acme Single Gun (As illustrated)—Each, 75c.
Acme Double Gun—Each, \$1.50.



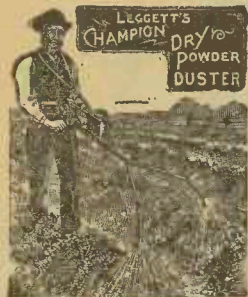
BROWNIE DUSTER

BROWNIE DUSTER—For dry powders. Weighs, complete, 3-2 lbs. 2 16-in. tubes and one bent nozzle with each machine. Capacity of reservoir, 1-2 lb. Each, \$2.75.

LITTLE GIANT DUSTER—For dry powders. 2 tubes, 5 nozzles, and shoulder strap with each machine. Capacity, nearly 1 quart of powder. Weight, 5 lb.; shipping weight, 12 lbs. Each, \$4.50.



IMPROVED LITTLE GIANT DUSTER.



CHAMPION DUSTER—For dry powders. Handles two rows at one time, adjustable to any width of row; will do as much in one day as a horse power sprayer. 4 tubes, six nozzles, 2 carrying straps and 1 oil can with each machine. Capacity, over 1 quart of powder. Weight, about 6 lbs.; shipping weight, 15 lbs. Each, \$7.00.

LOWELL DUSTER—For all kinds of dry powders. Works the same as a sprayer. Made of tin. Ea., 60c.



LOWELL GLASS TANK SPRAYER—No corks to lose out; they have a screw cap where jar is filled. A perfectly dry pump; when plunger is drawn back no solution is sucked up into pump cylinder, thus valves are always dry and pliable and ready for use; the cylinder is 6 inches longer than any other make, thus allowing operator to stand up straight, and avoids backaches. Will spray up as well as down. Each sprayer has a large hand-hold, agitator, two short, straight brass solution tubes; valves are cut from whole hides of best leather. Jar is held by a heavy one-inch band of XX tin. No wire band used. Solution tank is one-quart



Lowell Glass Tank Sprayer

Mason glass fruit-jar. Finished a bright red enamel. No. 1 Lowell glass tank sprayers, tin tube, zinc jar top and can screw. Each, 75c.



LOWELL No. 4 SPRAYER—A sprayer having the long pump cylinder of the Glass Tank Sprayer. The best made. Each, 30c.

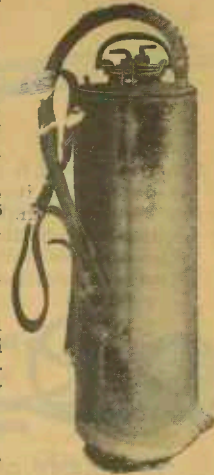
AUTO SPRAY—Works automatically for six to fifteen minutes, according to the nozzle opening.

It may be charged in fifteen seconds by a few strokes of the plunger. Capacity, four gallons, and when properly charged, contains three gallons of solution and one gallon of compressed air. Eight to twelve strokes of the plunger will compress the air and two pumpings will discharge the entire contents.

Three gallons of solution or one charge will easily cover one-half acre of potatoes or other similar crop.

Each machine is fitted with the "Auto-Pop," an automatic nozzle, which is closed by the air pressure used to operate the "Auto-Spray." In operation a lever is moved by simply closing the hand, thus opening the valve and allowing an instantaneous discharge of spray. By releasing the lever it closes itself automatically, hence the spray is in perfect control.

Diameter, 7 inches; height, 2 feet; capacity, 4 gallons; weight, empty, 7 lbs.; weight, loaded, 39 lbs.; weight, shipping, 12 lbs. No. 1 B—Brass Tank and Pump, \$6.50, complete.



Auto-Spray

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES.

Customer pays charges except where otherwise noted.

POT LABELS, WOODEN—Postage or express prepaid.

	PLAIN			PAINTED		
	1,000	100	Doz.	1,000	100	Doz.
3½-in.	.60	.10	.05	.80	.15	.05
4 -in.	.75	.10	.05	1.00	.15	.05
5 -in.	1.00	.15	.05	1.25	.15	.05
6 -in.	1.25	.15	.05	1.50	.20	.05
GARDEN LABELS —12 inches long				7.50	1.00	.10

MASTICA—For glazing greenhouses, sash and hotbeds. Gal., \$1.25

MASTICA MACHINE—For applying above. \$1.25.

MATS FOR HOTBEDS—Made of burlap, thickly padded with waste wool and cotton; warmer and less bulky than straw. Size 40x36 in., ea., \$1.00; doz., \$11.00; 76x76 in., ea., \$1.25; doz., \$14.00.

RUBBER PUTTY BULB—For glazing. Ea., \$1.00; 10c. extra for postage.

RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLERS—Ea., 75c.; add 5c. extra for postage.

SHEARS—Pruning—Solid steel. Ea., 7 1/2 inch, 90c.; 8 1/2 inch, \$1.00. Malleable. Ea., 35c.

Grass or Sheep—Curved handle. Ea., \$1.00. Standard. 5-inch blade, ea., 30c.

Hedge—For grass trimming also. Ea., \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

THERMOMETERS—Common Japanned Tin Case—7-in., 15c.; 8-in 20c.; 10-in., 25c.; 12-in., 30c.

Hotbed, or Mushroom Bed—Pointed brass bottom for plunging. Best grade, \$1.50; standard grade, \$1.00.

RAFFIA—For tying plants. Also used for making fancy baskets. Lb., 20.; postpaid. Special price on larger lots.

GRAFTING WAX—1-4 lb., 10c.; 1-2 lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 30c. Add 8c. per lb. for postage.

GARDEN TROWELS—One of the best trowels ever offered. It is made of forged steel, strong and durable. 6-in., ea., 35c. Add 10c. for postage.

WHEELERS—Add 5c. each for postage.

Lan.—Each, 25c. **Hazeltine's**—Each, 25c. **Excelsior**—Each, 10c.

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