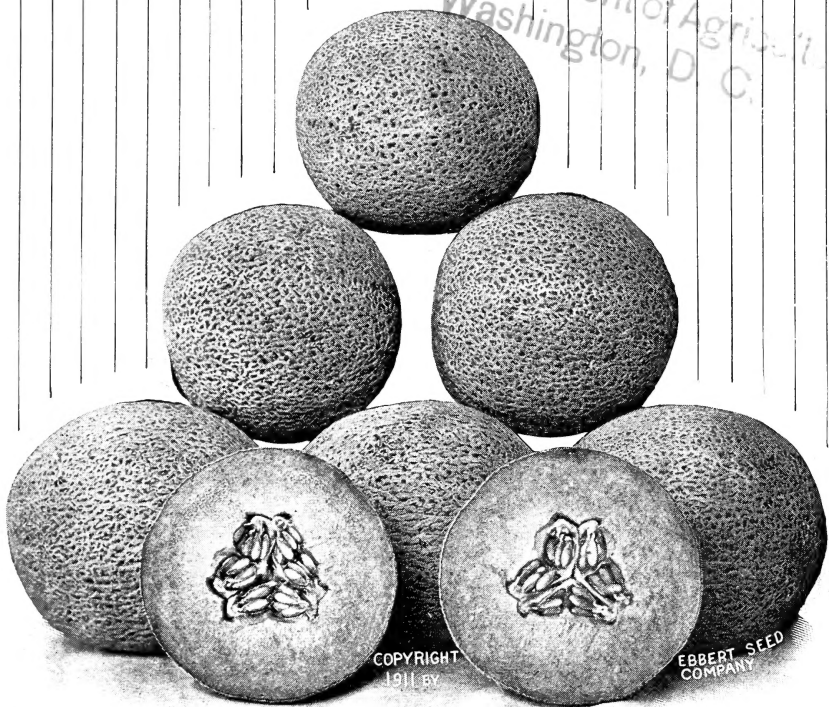


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62-11
**ANNUAL
Catalogue
1912**

**Garden, Flower
and Field
SEEDS**



**ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE
SEED OUR SPECIALTY**

THE EBBERT SEED COMPANY

ROCKY FORD, COLORADO

Information for Purchasers

Please Read This Page Carefully

For Index of Contents, See Page 72

For quantities of seed required to produce a given number of plants, see inside back cover.

WE PAY POSTAGE. Please remember, in comparing our prices with those quoted by other Seedsmen, that we pay the **POSTAGE** on all Seeds quoted in this Catalog, by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound, and pound—except on Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets and Field Seeds, on which our prices named are **NET**, and if ordered by mail you must send 8 cents per pound, to cover postage.

If Seeds are ordered by Freight or Express, at your expense, deduct 8 cents per pound from Catalog prices (except on Beans, Peas, Corn, etc., as above noted).

OUR TERMS are strictly Cash with Order. Remittance should be made by Postoffice or Express Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Amounts of less than \$1 may be sent in Postage Stamps.

If Personal Checks are sent they must be Certified by your Banker.

We do not ship Seeds **C. O. D.** unless one-third of the amount of the purchase price accompanies the order. **C. O. D.** shipments cannot be made by freight.

HOW TO ORDER. Be sure to write your name **PLAINLY**; also your Postoffice, County and State. Give the name of your Freight and Express office if different from Postoffice. Always state whether to ship by Mail, Express or Freight.

USE OUR ORDER SHEET, carefully filling out the blank spaces at the top, for shipping directions. Use one line for each kind of seed ordered.

Always carry out the price of each item.

Keep a Copy of your Order. (This is Very Important.)

Errors will occasionally happen. In case of delay or an error, please notify us promptly, inclosing duplicate order with particulars in full.

WHEN TO ORDER. We are prepared to fill all Orders as soon as this Catalog reaches you. It is advisable to order early while our stock is complete and before our rush season is on, and what is more important to you, you will have the seeds on hand for planting when you need them.

The prices we quote on Vegetable and Flower Seeds in this Catalog will hold good as long as our stock lasts.

Should you want any articles not listed in this Catalog we will be pleased to have your inquiries and will give them prompt attention.

MARKET GARDENERS AND LARGE PLANTERS should write for Special Prices, stating variety and quantity required.

WARRANTIES. Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment, by sowing the seed too deep or too shallow; in too wet or too dry soil. They differ greatly as to temperature required for germination. Some will germinate rapidly at a certain temperature, while others, if sown under the same conditions are apt to decay. The young plants are liable to various accidents. Cold or dry air may check their growth or destroy them. Insects above and below the ground may attack them and a great many other contingencies may arise to prevent the best seeds from giving satisfaction. We use every precaution in procuring fresh, pure and reliable seeds, etc., but we, in common with other responsible seed houses, sell our goods subject to the following disclaimer, it being that adopted by the American Seed Trade Association, i. e.: We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants sent out; and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

THE EBBERT SEED COMPANY.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY: As to our financial and business standing, we refer you to the leading Commercial Agencies, any Bank or Business House in Rocky Ford or Otero County, Colorado.

OUR PURPOSE: To have the best of everything; to send out a neat, attractive Catalog, with truthful illustrations and descriptions; to be prompt; to be courteous; to be satisfied with small profits; to be honorable in our dealings; and to treat every customer so that he will want to order again—in short, to treat him as we would like to be treated.

A. W. CREAGER, Pres.
Established 1904

R. S. BEALL, Vice Pres.

H. D. GARWOOD, Sec. & Treas.
Incorporated 1909.



412-414 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Rocky Ford, Colorado.

To our Friends and Customers:

It is with pleasure that we present herewith again our annual catalog and invite its careful perusal. Look over this catalog carefully, and note the completeness of our line. Read our descriptions carefully, and note our offers. We take great pains to not exaggerate but to set forth in plain words descriptions that will describe and not mislead; illustrations that will truthfully convey to the mind the object shown. The catalog itself is intended to be a reflection of the house and its methods—neat, not gaudy—clean, showing care and pains—honest, telling the truth as we know it—and fair, offering a square deal to both parties, and we believe you will concede the truth of these claims if you will favor us with a share of your patronage.

Our constant aim is to make the highest quality the first consideration, and next to put our prices as low as good seed can be sold.

While we have the best seeds that you can purchase with money, our range of prices is somewhat below that of other seed houses, as an examination of the catalog will show.

We are often asked the question, "How can we sell the grade of seeds we handle at lower prices than are asked by many of the well known seed houses throughout the country?" In answer would say, "Principally because our fixed and operating expenses, are very much lower than they would be were we located in a large city. We produce our own vine seeds and naturally at a much lower cost than if we had them shipped in from far distant points."

We are satisfied with our prices. You will be satisfied with our seeds.

Each year the list of our patrons has increased until it now includes names not only in every state in our country but in many foreign countries as well.

This success has not come to us merely by advertising and hard work but because we have given good value for money received.

We wish to call attention to our list of SPECIALTIES, and they are specialties, rather than novelties. The practical farmer and gardener does not have the time to give to novelties.

Our Specialty is Vine Seeds which develop and mature perfectly under irrigation. (The Arkansas Valley of Colorado is rapidly becoming the greatest vine seed producing section in the United States.) The seeds that we do not produce are grown for us by specialists in this country and Europe, in sections best adapted to their production.

Again, we are confronted with a great general shortage of seeds.

The following is an extract from a communication sent out under date of September 28, 1911, by a leading seedsman who annually visits the principal seed producing sections of this country and of Europe:

"While Garden Peas and Golden Self-Blanching Celery have been in extremely short supply for the past two years, yet never before in the history of the seed trade have there been so many nor such alarming shortages as in seed crops of 1911. There is 'almost a famine' not only in Peas and French-grown Golden Self-Blanching Celery but also in nearly all the Beets, Mangels, Carrots and Parsnips, as well as in certain Cabbages, Radishes and Turnips. Eastern-grown Cucumbers are only one-fourth to one-half a crop.

As to Our Methods.—Our motto is "Satisfaction to Every Customer." Hence, if in ordering of us, you have any cause for complaint, we want you to write us fully at once.

We Invite Criticism, because it points the way to improvement.

With the assurance that your orders and inquiries shall receive courteous and efficient attention and with grateful thanks for previous patronage we respectfully solicit your orders for the coming season. Very respectfully yours,

January 1st, 1912.

THE EBBERT SEED CO.

Remember We pay the Postage or Express Charges, unless otherwise noted.
Most seedsmen require you to pay these items.

Progress in Producing Vine Seeds

We are striving each season, by careful seed selection, to improve and perfect the different strains of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe and the standard varieties of Cucumbers.

The many flattering letters received from all sections of the country lead us to believe that our efforts are being appreciated and bearing fruit. We are sparing neither time nor expense to show our appreciation of the confidence placed in us by our rapidly increasing list of "satisfied customers."

We have installed new power-cleaning mills and polishers, also one of the latest improved "Seed Testers." All seeds are carefully tested before being shipped.

We have employed Mr. H. A. Bonstein, of Waterloo, Nebraska (an expert in his line), to supervise the selection of stock seed, also the harvesting, cleaning and preparing for market our vine seed crops. Mr. Bonstein has had fourteen years' experience in this line of work with some of the largest Wholesale Vine Seed Growers in Nebraska and California. Our firm is the only one in this district employing an **expert** to supervise this most important work.

Our vine seed crops the past season exceeded 500 acres. We grew, for the largest Wholesale Vine Seed Dealer in the country, 135 acres of Cucumbers and 100 acres of Cantaloupes and Muskmelons, besides supplying 25 of the leading seedsmen of the country.

From present indications our acreage will be doubled next season.

We also grow Cantaloupe and Cucumber seed, under contract, for some of the largest associations and individual growers in the principal growing sections of the United States. Those using quantities of vine seeds should write for our **Special Contract Growing Prices**. We will grow any variety required, either from our own especially selected stock seed or from seed furnished by the purchaser.

The **Rocky Ford District** annually supplies over seventy-five per cent of the Cantaloupe seed used throughout the country, but we are sorry to say that about fifty per cent of this amount should never be shipped, having been saved from cull-melons and from the cleanup of the fields after the shipping season is over. This fact alone should convince the careful grower of the importance of securing his seed direct from people who make a specialty of the Cantaloupe seed business, rather than through unknown sources or after it has passed through several different hands. The above also applies to Cucumber seed.

NOTICE.

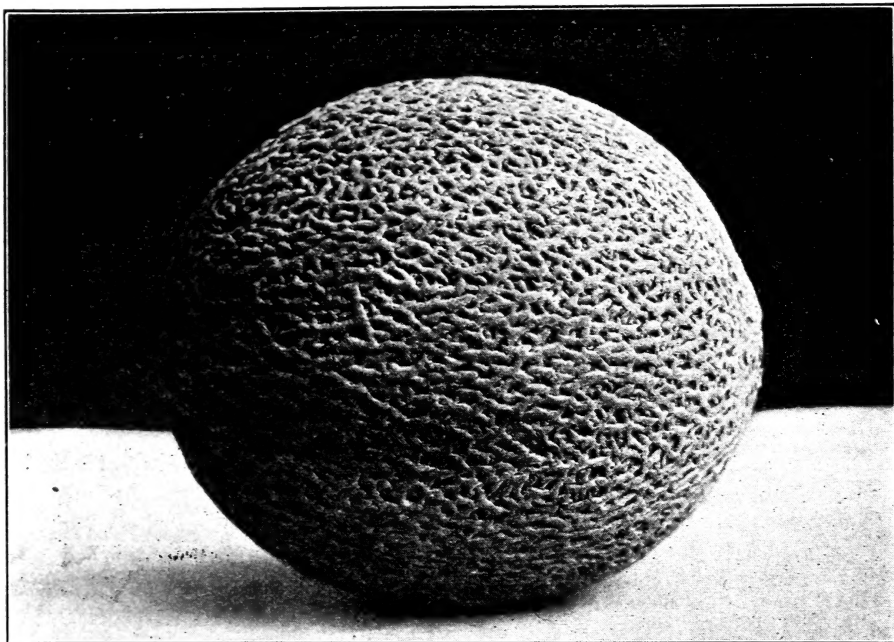
On account of an increasing demand for information on the subject of growing, harvesting and shipping Rocky Ford Cantaloupes we have issued a pamphlet covering this subject. It is a revised edition of a similar pamphlet written by our Mr. Garwood and issued by a Chicago commission firm, season of 1901.

The writer has been identified with the Cantaloupe industry in this district as a grower, inspector and shipper since 1895; has also had considerable experience in the principal Cantaloupe growing districts of California and the Southern States.

The pamphlet covers the subject thoroughly, and will be of great assistance to those wanting the information it contains. This pamphlet will be **mailed free, on request**, with every order for Cantaloupe seed amounting to 50c or over, or on receipt of 10c in stamps. **READY FOR DISTRIBUTION ABOUT JANUARY 1st.**

Rocky Ford Cantaloupes

We list as specialties the leading strains of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.
 We do not hesitate to say that our Cantaloupe Seed is as good as the best.
 We solicit your trial order.
 Please bear in mind that our prices include transportation charges.



OUR IMPROVED RUST RESISTANT ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE.

We consider this type the highest development, both as to **netting** and **rust-resistant qualities**, yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

The past season, while the vines of some varieties were entirely killed by rust and blight within two weeks after the beginning of the shipping season, the vines of this variety were green, continuing to blossom and set on fruit until killed by frost.

The melons run uniform standard size, the exceptionally heavy netting being closely laced (and interlaced) over the entire surface of the melon, making it an ideal shipper.

It is green fleshed, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small. The flesh is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. While a few days later than the Early Watters it is more prolific (often yielding from 200 to 300 crates per acre). We highly recommend this variety for all sections of the country, and especially to those sections that have excessive rainfall.

Plant our improved RUST RESISTANT the coming season. You will get results. It will not disappoint you. The seed we offer were especially grown for seed and of the finest possible selection. **Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.50; 5 to 25 lbs., \$1.35 per lb.; 25 lbs. and up, \$1.25 per lb.**

A FEW OF THE MANY TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED.

Winnsboro, Tex., Sept. 1, 1911.

I will state that we gave your Solid Net Cantaloupe seed a fair trial.

This was a poor year for Cantaloupes, and of course none could do well.

On account of lack of space and time we planted the seed by some others. Your variety excelled them, both in quality and quantity. They stood the drought better than the other Cantaloupes. Your Cantaloupes graded well, and every one was a standard melon. Their best quality is the Solid Net which make them sell a great deal better.

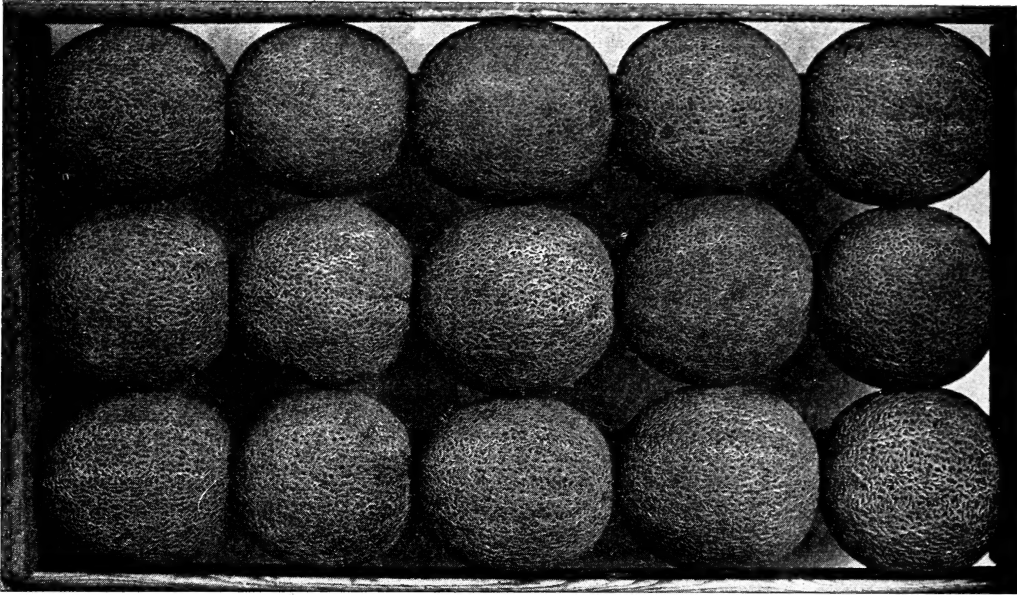
HARRY G. GRANINGER, Sunny Side Fruit Farm.

Mt. Ephraim, N. J., Feb. 9, 1911.

We have been handling seeds from Ebbert's since 1904, first my father and then we sons. We sold a number of your seeds last season. We had the Rust Resistant and will want the same again this year. Please quote us prices on 20 pounds or more.

HERBERT I. CLEMENT.

ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE.—Continued.



IMPROVED POLLOCK, OR EDEN GEM.

One of the best known strains of the Improved "Rocky Ford" or solid net type—rust-resistant.

A great favorite with southern shippers and rapidly growing in favor with our Rocky Ford growers. Next season there will be a greater acreage planted of this variety than of any other of the "Rocky Ford" strains, not only in this district but in the principal growing districts of the country.

During the past season the "Eden Gem" sold in the New York market at 50c to \$1.00 per crate more than the ordinary "Rocky Fords."

This melon is the **earliest** of the **solid net type**, and the most prolific; runs very uniform in size. In shape it is nearly round, with no ribs, and heavily netted. The color of the flesh varies from green to golden yellow, is solid, fine grained, and of the finest flavor. A splendid shipper. Makes a fine appearance on the market.

Our seed crop of this variety was extra fine the past season. We offer the seed in two grades, as follows:

Select seed (saved from the earliest and best melons), price, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 5 to 25 lbs., \$1.35 per lb.; 25 lbs. and up at \$1.25 per lb.

Choice No. 1 (saved from well netted standard size shipping melons), pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 to 25 lbs. at 85c; 25 lbs. and up at 75c per lb.

Weaver, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1911.

Would state that your Muskmelon seed gave us the best of satisfaction. It gave us melons exactly as represented and that is what we want.

In looking over your catalog we were impressed with the fact that you were telling the truth about each variety, and that you knew your subject, that is the reason that we ordered from you, and we were not disappointed.

EDGAR BEEBE & SONS.

Tyler, Texas, Aug. 11, 1911.

Your melon seed is the best I have ever planted. Have used them for three years. This year I have got something like 300 crates from one acre of land and they were as fine as I ever grew. Everyone that I ordered seed for last spring are pleased, and say that they want me to order again. One of the men told me yesterday that he had sold 400 crates off one acre.

W. A. CHAPMAN.

KOUNS' GOLDEN MEATED GEM.

We first introduced this splendid melon to our customers two years ago. From the many testimonials received we are pleased to say that it has proved all that was claimed for it.

As stated last season this melon was developed by Mr. C. T. Kouns (one of our most successful melon growers) after years of careful selection. It is a selection of the Early Watters, with the Rust-Resistant qualities of the "Pollock." In size, shape and thickness of flesh it is similar to the "Pollock" type; and while it is very heavily netted, the netting is not so prominent, is finer and has more of a lace-like appearance. The flesh is a light golden yellow, extremely fine flavored, melting, and unusually sweet. In season it is nearly as early as the Watters.

You will make no mistake in planting this melon in any section of the country. A great favorite in California and Arizona.

Select seed, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 to 25 lbs., \$1.15; 25 to 100 lbs., \$1.00 per lb.

VAN BUSKIRK'S NETTED ROCK.

NOTICE: We are the only firm that has been granted the privilege by the originator to catalog and advertise this melon. **For true type see cut on front cover.**

This is the most popular of the Improved Rocky Ford, or Solid Net types. It has taken more premiums than all other varieties combined, and represents the highest possible attainment in Cantaloupe development. An ideal melon and more extensively grown by market gardeners and associations throughout the country than any other variety. It is undoubtedly the heaviest meated melon of the Rocky Ford type. For example, we exhibited a crate of "Netted Rocks" at "The Arkansas Valley Fair" held here this fall that weighed 78 pounds, while the weight of the nearest competitor was but 76 pounds.

The "Netted Rock" produces melons of uniform standard size, 90 per cent of which are completely covered with a beautiful gray (lace-like) netting, which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in the carrying and keeping qualities of the Cantaloupe.

The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon-colored pink around the seed cavity, which is by far the smallest of any strain of the Rocky Ford. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy. Is sweet, luscious and melting, and of a delicious flavor.

Those planting the "Netted Rock" may rest assured that they have planted the best Cantaloupe that Rocky Ford has produced to date.

The seed we offer was grown from the finest selection of the originator's stock.

Select seed (saved from finest melons), pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.40 per lb.; 10 to 25 lbs., \$1.30; 25 lbs. and up, \$1.25 per lb.

Choice No. 1 seed (saved from well netted shipping melons), pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 to 25 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs. and up, 75c per lb.

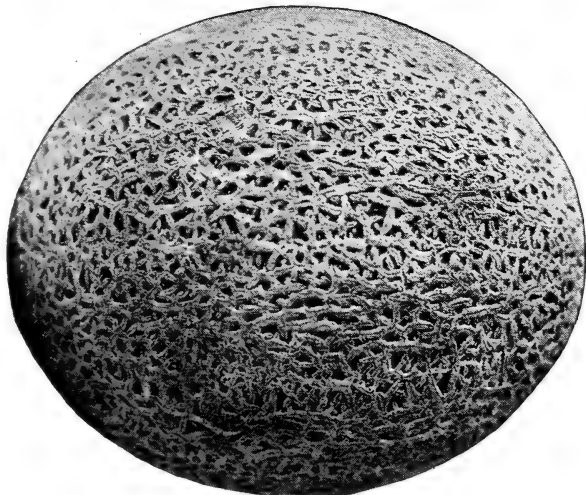
A FEW OF THE MANY LETTERS PRAISING THE "NETTED ROCK."

Referring to the Netted Rock Cantaloupe seed that I bought of you last spring will say that the seed did their part. As to quality they cannot be beat. They were highly complimented by all who used them. I can assure you, if you always send as good a seed as I have bought of you in the past, your business in the Cantaloupe seed will grow rapidly in these parts. I sold some Cantaloupes raised from your seed this season for \$1.25 per dozen. How is that for a price? JIM F. WISE, Arlington, Texas.

In regard to your Netted Rock Cantaloupe seed, I cannot begin to tell how wonderfully they yielded. I had the finest and best Cantaloupes on the market. I have been hauling for eight weeks. My crop will last at least two weeks longer. I must say that I am more than pleased with them. W. M. SCHMIDT, Paducah, Ky.

The Cantaloupe seed furnished by you this spring have proved entirely satisfactory. They have proved best by test, for I have grown Cantaloupes for several years and my crop this year has been the best, both in quantity and quality, that I have ever grown. GROVER W. DOERR.

Your Cantaloupe seed is all the kind that I want to plant for market. My "lopes" sold for 50c to 75c more per crate than any other kind. N. H. STANSELL, Elko, S. C.



EARLY WATTERS—IMPROVED.

(The Earliest of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupes.)

As usual this Cantaloupe again carried off the honors for early shipments and high prices, one grower having received more than \$400.00 per acre the past season. Several have reported yields of over 300 crates per acre.

It is very prolific and usually the first setting of the fruit is very heavy, often 12 to 15 marketable melons to the hill, mostly ripening about the same time, the bulk of the crop being marketed in about two weeks. In shape and earliness it somewhat resembles the "Original Rocky Ford," but is much inclined to run to the solid net (see cut). The melons are well netted and of uniform size. The flesh is light green and of the best quality. The seed cavity is somewhat larger than in the improved solid net types, therefore is not as good a long distance shipper; but for home use and nearby markets it is one of the best. We cannot recommend it for sections of the country where rainfall is excessive, as the vines are inclined to rust or blight, but where early melons are an

EARLY WATTERS.—Continued.

object, and in the southwest where melons are grown entirely by irrigation with practically no rainfall, it is the most valuable of the Rocky Ford strains.

We offer two grades of this seed:

Select stock, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 10 lbs. and up, \$1.00 per lb.

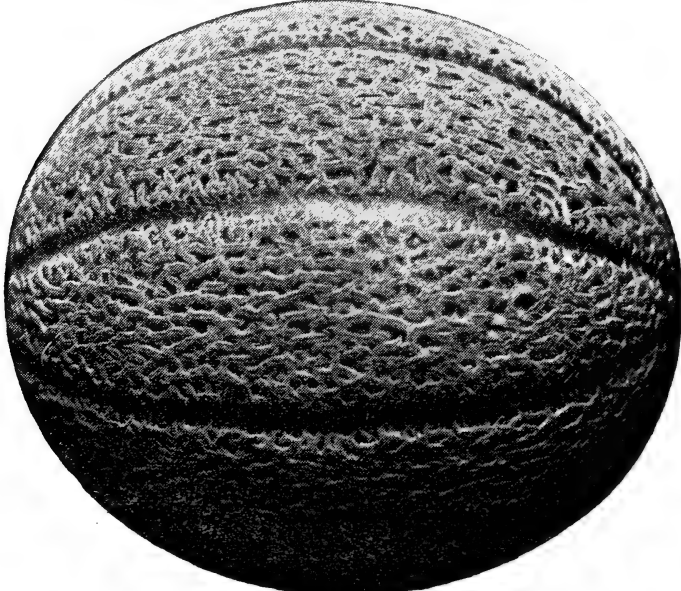
Choice No. 1, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; 10 lbs. and up, 75c per lb.

I have found your melon seed O. K. They germinated well. I am well pleased with the Early Watters. Fremont, Mich., Aug. 28, 1911.
JASON W. WRAY.

The seeds I received from you proved very satisfactory. Thermal, Cal., Sept. 21, 1911.
F. H. McFALL.

Am glad to say that your seeds gave excellent satisfaction. Clifton, Ariz., Aug. 23, 1911.
CHARLES E. COLLINS.

Referring to my experience with your seeds, will say that I have found them very satisfactory and regard you people as entirely reliable seedsmen. St. George, Utah, Aug. 29, 1911.
B. JARVIS, JR.



ORIGINAL ROCKY FORD.

(A Selection from Burpee's Netted Gem.)

This is the melon that made Rocky Ford "Famous" throughout the country as a melon and seed producing center.

This variety was grown exclusively in the Rocky Ford district until superseded by the "Solid Net Type" (which was propagated from this strain).

This melon is now advertised as the "Thoroughbred" and sold under similar names. It is early and prolific, the handsomest appearing melon of the Rocky Ford varieties. In form it is slightly oval and shows several distinct ribs, is finely netted, the spaces between the netting being narrow. A small per cent show a tendency to run to solid net. The flesh is light green in color and ripens close to the rind. The flavor is unsurpassed by any other melon. It is a splendid home market melon. It is a great favorite with many melon growers, as shown by the rapidly increasing demand during the past two seasons. We have been unable to fill all orders. This season our crop was very fine. We harvested 5,000 pounds of select seed, and hope to be able to take care of all orders. We offer but one grade of this seed and it will satisfy the most critical planter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 to 25 lbs., 85c per lb.; 25 lbs. and up at 75c per lb.

The seed that I purchased of you last season was of the best. Will send you my future orders, which will be in the winter and spring. Sanibel, Fla., Aug. 22, 1911.
A. J. CARROWAY.

The Cantaloupe seed received from you last spring was planted, and but for the dry weather we had in May we would have had an abundant supply, but those we raised were of beautiful size, appearance and flavor, and I was very much pleased with the result in every way. Sandersville, Ga., Aug. 17, 1911.
J. G. COOLEY.

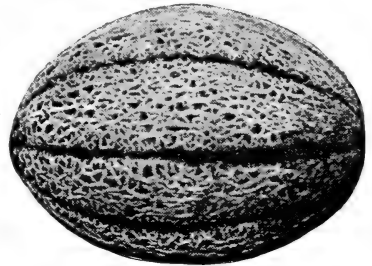
The Cantaloupe seed I got of you proved very satisfactory. I can say that they are the best seed to get a stand of I ever had, and are perfect in net, also of uniform size. I am well pleased with my seed. White House, Tex., Aug. 22, 1911.
C. A. HORTON.

Will say the Cantaloupe seed purchased of you have proved satisfactory, and are the purest strains I have ever purchased from any seed house. Coffeyville, Kan., Aug. 18, 1911.
J. H. NEWMMASTER.

SALMON FLESHED ROCKY FORD.

(Known as Burrell Gem, Osage Gem and Ordway Pink Meat.)

During recent years this variety has become a very popular melon with our Colorado growers; also a very profitable one. When wrapped and packed in one layer crates, holding from 12 to 15 melons, it has sold much better in proportion than the Rocky Fords shipped in standard crates. It is rapidly growing in favor in the markets throughout the country. The melon is larger and longer than the Rocky Ford, averaging about six inches in length and four and a half to five inches in diameter, with well defined ribs, heavily netted, with a distinct stripe between. The flesh is a rich salmon color and fine grained. The seed cavity is unusually small, which accounts for its superior shipping qualities.



Salmon Fleshed Rocky Ford

The flavor is entirely different from that of the "Rocky Fords," but is rich, sweet and spicy, and preferred by many to the green fleshed varieties. This melon should not be picked until it will slip from the vine, and should not be planted extensively where there is a heavy rainfall, as it is inclined to crack with excess moisture.

The general run of seed of this variety has become badly mixed with the Rocky Fords, producing many green fleshed melons. We were fortunate in securing a supply of seed grown in a district where no Rocky Fords are grown, and believe we have the truest strain of seed of this melon in existence. The past season we sold over 500 pounds of this seed to local growers and to growers in the "Ordway" District. It gave the best of satisfaction. We have already booked many local orders for next season. We offer this seed in two grades.

Select, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Choice No. 1, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c. Write for prices on larger quantities.

What a Leading Rocky Ford Grower Has to Say.

I have grown the salmon fleshed Rocky Ford Cantaloupe (locally known as the Burrell Gem) for market for the past six years. The seed purchased from your company last spring produced the finest crop of melons I ever grew. The yield was enormous, the melons the most uniform I ever saw, the quality was of the very best.

I can cheerfully recommend your Cantaloupe seed.

W. A. BOGGS,
Rocky Ford, Colo., Oct. 20, 1911.

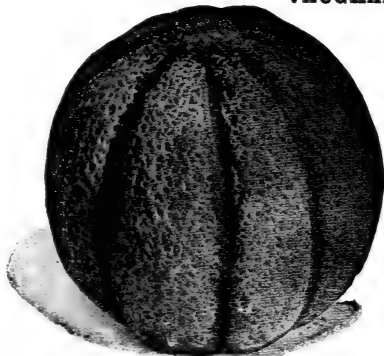
The Ebbert Seed Co., Rocky Ford, Colo.

Dear Sirs: The seed you sold me a year ago—it was certainly good seed. We never had a better stand or better netted Cantaloupes than we grew from your Pink Meat or Burrell Gem this year. A great many farmers netted \$150.00 per acre off these Cantaloupes.

Yours truly,

E. E. HOSLER,
Ordway, Col., Oct. 26, 1911.

VAUGHAN'S HOODOO MELON.



Hoodoo

Of recent introduction and a splendid type of the salmon fleshed Cantaloupe. It is early and prolific. Similar in shape to the Rocky Ford, but slightly flattened from stem to blossom end. The ribs are completely covered with a heavy, close netting, with a very narrow stripe between. Flesh salmon colored, thick, fine grained and of delicious flavor. It is an ideal shipping melon and sure to become a favorite with all who prefer a salmon fleshed melon. Regardless of its name, it is a "dandy" and a money-maker. Don't fail to give it a trial. The seed we offer is of our own growing from the originator's stock.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

OUR SPECIAL CANTALOUPE COLLECTION.

6 Pkts. Mailed Postpaid to Any Address for 25c.

Blinn's Rust Resistant.	Golden Meated Gem.
Early Watters.	Netted Rock.
Improved Pollock.	Burrell Gem.

Rocky Ford Cantaloupe seed (shipped under Certificate and Seal).

BLINN'S RUST RESISTANT POLLOCK, AND RYAN'S EARLY WATTERS.

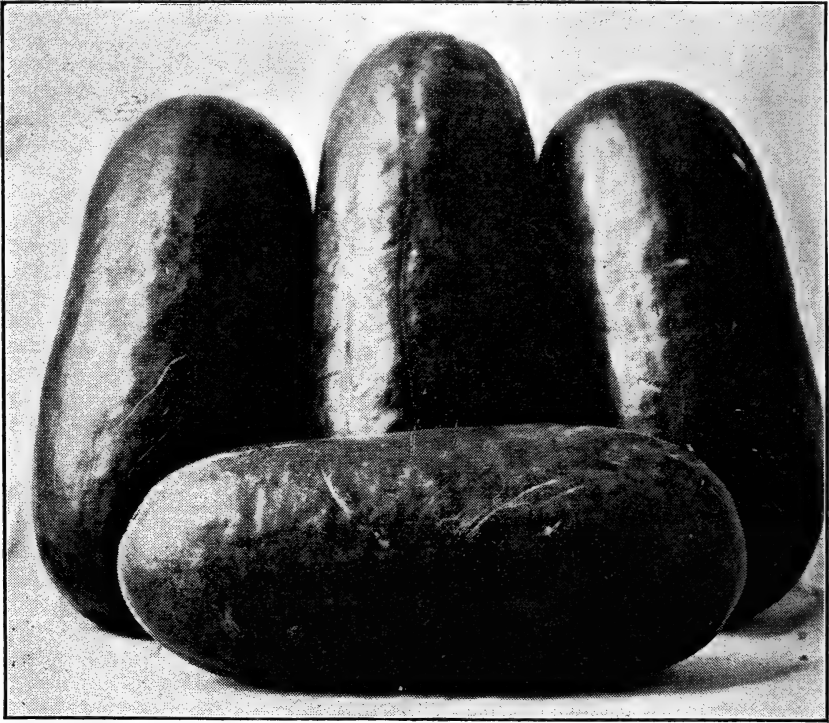
For our customers who may desire to secure the Rust-Resistant Pollock Cantaloupe that was developed by Prof. P. K. Blinn on the Colorado Experimental Station, also the Ryan's Early Watters, developed by the Ryan Brothers, we have made arrangements with The Rocky Ford Cantaloupe Breeders' Association, who are propagating these strains, to furnish their best seed under their seal and guarantee.

Owing to the postal regulations seed cannot be sealed if sent by mail, hence orders for seed, under seal, will have to be shipped by express, or mailed unsealed, but under the association's certificate and guarantee.

Price of either of above varieties, per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.

WATERMELONS.

Choice Watermelon seed is one of our specialties. We handle nothing but the best. All our stock is strictly fresh. The varieties that we do not produce are grown for us under contract by one of the best known seed "specialists" in the South. We list as specialties two of the very best Watermelons ever produced. For General List of Watermelons see pages 35 and 36. Remember that our prices include delivery charges.



KLECKLEY SWEETS.

The "sweetest of all" Watermelons, the best home and nearby market melon yet introduced.

This splendid variety is the finest flavored melon introduced in recent years. As a melon for the home garden and local market it is unexcelled. As originally introduced, the rind was too thin and tender to admit shipping, but by careful selection this defect has been largely overcome, and at the present time is the favorite shipping melon with our Colorado growers, and rapidly growing in favor in other sections of the country.

The melon is large, averaging about 25 pounds in weight, oblong in form, with very dark green skin, flesh deep scarlet red, with solid heart, stringless, with few seeds set near the rind. The flavor is unexcelled. Don't fail to plant this splendid melon for home use or nearby markets.

Our Improved Strain of "Kleckley Sweets."

In this new strain, now offered, there is developed a melon with a shell hard enough to carry to market, having been carefully selected for a series of years for this result. The rind is not thick, but the skin is so hard and tough that it resists the jolts and jars of travel to a remarkable degree.

Select seed (saved from largest and best melons), pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$1.15; 100 lbs., \$1.00 per lb.

Choice No. 1 seed (saved from good shipping melons), pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 to 25 lbs., 85c per lb.; 25 lbs. or more at 75c per lb.

Battle Creek, Mich.

I plant your melon seeds every year and they give me splendid satisfaction. I am picking fine Muskmelons and big Watermelons every day and enjoy them. I will be pleased to send you my future orders.

V. C. SQUIER.

Spruce, Mo., Aug. 21, 1911.

The melon seed order from you has proven to be as represented, and am well pleased with the results. I have a fine lot of melons this season, and their fine quality makes them a ready sale at good prices. I shall feel safe in sending you my future orders.

A. H. MOORE.

Williamstown, N. J.

Your seeds were fine. I have the finest, sweetest melons from them I ever ate.

E. M. KESTER.

Sumner, Mo., Aug. 28, 1911.

I will say that the seed I bought of you were the best that I have had in years. I am well pleased with them. My Watermelons and Cantaloupes took the lead here. I have raised melons for ten years.

JAMES S. WHITEHEAD.

WATERMELONS.—Continued.



THE WATSON, OR TOM WATSON WATERMELON.

A new Watermelon, combining the eating qualities of the "Kleckley" and the shipping qualities of the "Alabama Sweet."

The Watson originated in Georgia, the "home of the Watermelon." Wherever introduced, and particularly in the melon growing districts of Texas and Indiana, it takes the lead over all other varieties. The fruit is very large, many melons weighing 50 to 60 pounds and measuring 18 to 24 inches in length. The skin is a dark mottled green; the flesh an intense bright red, solid and tender; the heart is very large, with a very small seed area. The rind is very thin, but exceedingly tough, which accounts for its excellent shipping qualities. The flavor is second to none. This grand new melon is sure to become a leader wherever introduced. Our stock of seed was grown especially for us, by one of the best melon growers in the South, and is of the finest selection. Last season we were forced to turn down many orders, as our supply was exhausted before the season was half over. This season we have a good supply, but yet do not expect to be able to supply the rapidly increasing demand. **Place your orders early.**

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 to 10 lbs., 90c per lb.; 10 lbs. or more, 85c per lb.

SUPERIOR CUCUMBER SEED.

The Rocky Ford District is fast becoming as well known for the production of High Grade cucumber seed as it is for the production of a superior grade of cantaloupe seed. With irrigation, abundant sunshine, and ideal weather for harvesting the seed crops, we produce seed of a superior quality, and of the highest germination. The leading seedsmen of the country now depend on this district for their supply. We supply seedsmen from California to Rhode Island.

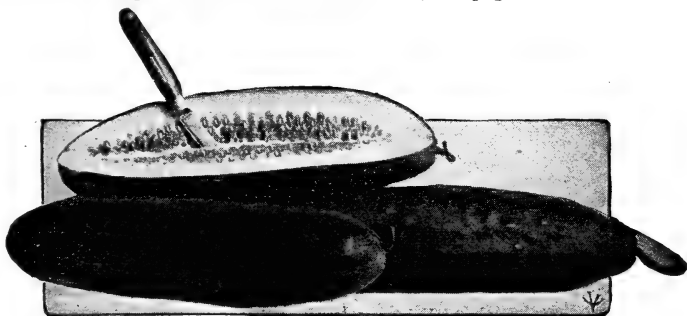
We list herewith a few varieties of special merit. (For general list, see pages 27 and 28.)

Salisbury, Md.,

Aug. 10, 1911.

I have bought Cantaloupe and Cucumber seed of you for six years and got the best seed of you I have ever bought. They proved true to name. I expect to buy 50 to 100 pounds next year. I have the nicest crop of "lopes" this year I ever raised.

P. P. WHAYLAND.



DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER.

This valuable new cucumber is fast becoming a general favorite in the large growing districts.

This ideal Cucumber is equally good for growing under glass or outdoor culture. When grown out of doors it resembles the hot house product so closely that dealers will pay the same high prices for it as for the hot house grown.

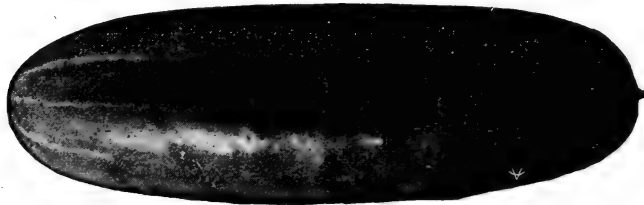
The color is a dark glossy green; shape slender and symmetrical, average length 10 to 12 inches. Contains but few seeds and is ideal for slicing. The vines are extremely vigorous and productive and resist blight better than other long sorts. A great favorite in Florida and other sections of the South for shipping to northern markets. For market gardeners it is the most profitable variety known today. We offer extra select seed of our own growing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 to 25 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs. and up at 75c per lb.

FORDHOOK FAMOUS CUCUMBER.

This is the best Long Green Cucumber—of the true White Spine type. Vines of vigorous growth, and produce enormous crops, fruits always straight and well formed, from 12 to 18 inches in length and extra solid. Color very dark green (does not turn yellow). The flesh is white, firm and crisp, and of delicious flavor. This Cucumber is one of the very best market varieties. We strongly advise giving it a trial. Seed of our own growing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

CUCUMBERS.—Continued.

**KLONDIKE. (A Rocky Ford Production.)**

This splendid shipping Cucumber is an improved strain of the White Spine type. Early and prolific, continuing to bear throughout the season. Uniform in size, average length 7 to 8 inches; color very dark green, with pale green stripes extending from the blossom end. The fruit is firm and hard; keeps in prime condition and retains its dark green color for a long time after picking.

One of the best shipping varieties and a leader in many sections of the country. Our orders on this variety the past season increased more than 100 per cent. The seed we offer is of our own growing and of the finest possible selection.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 to 25 lbs., 80c per lb.; 25 lbs. or more at 75c, charges prepaid.

NEW EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER.

This is undoubtedly the earliest and best dark green Cucumber of the White Spine type yet introduced. Color dark green; a model in shape and wonderfully productive. On account of its extreme earliness it is well named, and is certainly a money maker and exceedingly popular throughout the South for shipping to northern markets.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs. or more at 85c per lb.

League City, Texas, Aug. 24, 1911.

I beg to advise that the Cucumber seed purchased from you the past season proved very satisfactory in every respect. The crop grown from it netted me \$100 per acre. I shall take pleasure in speaking a good word for your company. M. G. MITCHELL.

We list herewith a few special vegetables of great merit. All have been tested in different sections of the country and pronounced by all who have tried them as the best of their kinds.

They are **MONEY-MAKERS** for those who grow for the market, besides being the most valuable for the home gardens. Keep up with the times. **TRY THEM ALL.**

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA BEAN.

This new "Potato" Bush Lima is a great improvement upon the old Kumerle or Dreer Bush Lima. In its form of growth this new variety is stiffly erect, whereas the older kinds grew low and spread out, the pods often being discolored from lying on the ground.

The new Fordhook bears tremendous crops three weeks before any of the pole varieties. Pods are large, four to five inches long, containing four to five beans.

The shelled beans are surprisingly large, very "fat," and are crowded so closely in the pod they are flattened on the ends.

Even when of full size are tender, juicy and sweet flavored, being much better in quality than any other Potato Lima.

This delicious Bean is far ahead of anything known in Lima Beans up to the present time.

Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postage paid; by express, not prepaid, lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 4 lbs., 70c; 8 lbs., \$1.25.

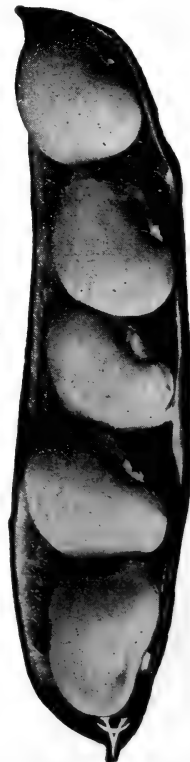
NEW EARLY CABBAGE—COPENHAGEN MARKET.

This Grand, New Early Cabbage from Denmark was first introduced in America last season, and is pronounced by all who had an opportunity to test it as the very best Early Cabbage ever introduced.

Copenhagen Market is undoubtedly the best large round-head early Cabbage in cultivation. It matures as early as the well known "Charleston Wakefield" and gives a much heavier yield per acre. The heads will average about 10 pounds each, are **very solid**, with small core, and of the **finest quality**, all maturing at the same time.

The plants are short stemmed. The leaves are light green, saucer-shaped and tightly folded, which permits closer planting than is usual with varieties of similar size. This is the most valuable Early Cabbage for market gardeners yet introduced. Do not fail to include it with your order. Our seed is imported direct from the originators.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 40c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.



Fordhook Bush Lima



New Danish Cabbage—Copenhagen Market.

CABBAGE, "GLORY OF ENKHUISEN."

A comparatively new Cabbage from Holland, it has met with exceptional popularity on account of its earliness, sure headedness and fine keeping quality. It is very early and large, always extremely solid and fine ribbed—more so than any other kind. It is exceedingly tender, fine grained and as a cropper no early Cabbage will approach it. Is good flavored and keeps in fine condition a long time. It is very dwarf and compact, allowing of close planting. Heads fine, ball-shaped, and with few outside leaves. Size ideal for marketing. Once known, it will hold its own with the market gardeners and home growers alike. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

NEW VOLGA CABBAGE.**A Quick Growing Main Crop Variety Recently Introduced from Russia.**

We consider this the most profitable Cabbage ever grown for a fall crop. The heads are extremely solid, large, nearly as round as a ball and as hard and solid as the **Danish Ball Head**, while they are much larger and heavier, often weighing 15 pounds each.

On account of its compact growth plants can be set together very close. Heads do not crack as much as other sorts, and keep first class till late in spring if kept cool.

Planted as late as the first week in July, it will mature large, solid heads in October. If plants are set out earlier, they will head in July and August and can be used as a summer and fall variety.

The quality of this Cabbage is very fine, both for cooking and for kraut. We are sure this Cabbage will prove a most profitable one.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

**LEMON CUCUMBER.****A Novelty of Merit Tried and True.**

Every family garden should have several hills of this delicious Cucumber. We predict that the Lemon Cucumber will become a great favorite as a table delicacy.

The Lemon Cucumber is nearly round, with yellow and green markings and smooth skin similar to the Lemon. The flesh is tender, crisp, and possesses a sweetness and flavor surpassing all other Cucumbers. The fruits are from two and a half to three inches in diameter, and very attractive in appearance. For pickling, either when green or ripe, they are unexcelled. They should be used for the table just as the fruits are turning yellow.

Pickled as a gherkin it is delicious.

Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

ANAHEIM CHILI PEPPER.

This mammoth "Chili Pepper" was first introduced in southern California, and has become by far the most popular Pepper in the Southwest, where it is used in Spanish cooking. Every season our orders exceed our supply.

The stalks grow from two to three feet high, supporting the Peppers well off the ground. The average plant bears 30 to 40 Peppers from 6 to 10 inches in length; on account of its mild pungency and thick flesh it is a great favorite wherever used.

We urge you to try this new Pepper.

Our seed was secured from a specialist in California, is sun dried and strictly fresh.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1b., \$2.50.

MEXICAN WONDER PEPPER.

Of which the introducer has this to say:

Without doubt the very best and largest Mango or Sweet Pepper ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful, rich, glossy flesh and mild, sweet flavor makes me speak of it in words of commendation. Flavor mild and sweet. Very popular where once introduced. It is a strong, bushy plant which is literally loaded with the splendid large fruits. Begins bearing quite early and continues throughout the entire season. Has very few seeds, hence the genuine is necessarily high in price.

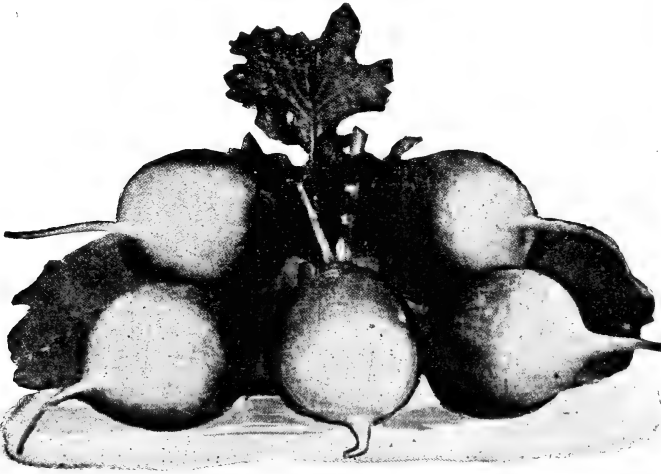
Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

NEW SWEET PEPPER NEAPOLITAN SALAD.

Earliest of All Large Mild Red Peppers.

The introducer says: "The strong, vigorous plants grow 2 feet high by 18 inches across; they are completely laden with large handsome fruits and bear continuously until frost. Single plants carry from 35 to 50 marketable fruits at one time! The Peppers grow upright until they become so heavy that their own weight turns them down. The skin and flesh are bright red; they are thick meated, sweet and 'mild as an apple.'"

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

**Our New Radish—Half White Scarlet Turnip.**

This new Radish we introduced from England last season. It has given excellent satisfaction.

As will be seen from the illustration, this new Radish is a remarkably attractive variety. The white tip extends nearly half way up the root. The top is a bright scarlet which makes a beautiful contrast. A splendid forcing variety, makes a rapid growth. Small tap root; mild and crisp.

This is the variety that market gardeners have been seeking for years and it will fill a long felt want. Everyone should try this splendid new Radish.

Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1b., 80c.



**Anaheim Chili
Pepper,
reduced ¼**

Onion

AILSA CRAIG.

Flavor Mild, Size Immense, Solid and Heavy.

This is the great long-keeping giant English variety so widely advertised by seedsmen in England and so highly recommended by all government experimental stations that have grown it. It is a very handsome, oval-shaped variety with pale straw-colored skin; flesh snow-white, delicious in flavor, in fact, equal in every respect to the popular Spanish onions.

For exhibition it is unexcelled—always giving under the same conditions much larger and more shapely bulbs than the Prize-taker. Twelve bulbs have been known to weigh thirty pounds. To attain its largest size it should be sown early in the spring in the hot-bed and later transplanted to open ground.

We sent to headquarters in England for the seed of this Onion, which is soon to take the lead as our main crop Onion.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

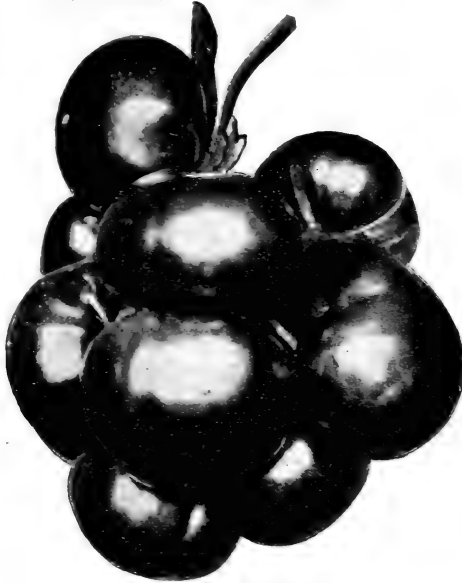
New Earlibell Tomato.

The **Earlibell** is earlier than any other sort without exception. In a comparative test with Earliana, seeds sown at same time and plants set out at the same time, the Earlibell gave ripe fruit 5 days sooner. Earlibell is **surprisingly productive**.

The **vines** are vigorous and very hardy, with medium heavy foliage, setting fruits close to the main stem and bearing continuously until frost.

Its **color** is a beautiful deep glossy scarlet, which makes the fruits very attractive when exposed for sale. Its flavor is all that can be desired, making it a splendid sort for slicing or for eating from the hand. The fruits ripen uniformly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. It cannot fail to give entire satisfaction and more profit than any other.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.



New Earlibell Tomato.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE TOMATO.

Early, Productive, a Good Keeper.

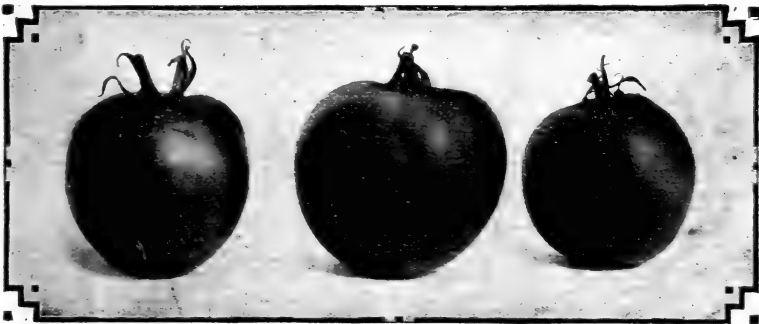
Although this splendid new type of Tomato was introduced in 1905 it is but recently that its remarkable good qualities have become generally known. It is of beautiful globe shape; ripens early and evenly throughout. The fruit is borne in numerous clusters, containing from three to seven large, uniform Tomatoes. The size is retained throughout the season. Color, a beautiful glossy rose, tinged with purple. Quality of the very best; unsurpassed for slicing. A remarkably good keeper.

It is one of the very best for greenhouse growing or for early growing either on stakes or trellises.

Every grower of Tomatoes for home use, or for market, will be pleased with this excellent variety.

In Florida our sales on this variety exceeds that of any other variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.



Livingston's Globe Tomatoes.

THE EBBERT SEED COMPANY

Season 1912

STANDARD VEGETABLE SEEDS

WITH GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION

SEEDS POSTPAID BY MAIL

On Beans, Peas, Corn and Onion sets add 8c per lb. when sent by mail. On other Vegetable and Flower Seeds we pay postage, except where noted, and if sent by express or freight you may deduct from same at the rate of 8c per lb.

Half pounds sold at pound rate, except Beans, Peas, Corn and Field Seeds.

WHAT OUR LEADING ROCKY FORD GARDENER HAS TO SAY.

THE EBBERT SEED COMPANY,
Rocky Ford, Colo.

Rocky Ford, Colorado, Oct. 24, 1911.

Gentlemen: As the season for market gardening is drawing to a close, we are able to see what our successes are, and no doubt you will be pleased to know that this has been the most profitable crop of my twelve years of gardening. Last spring I planted exclusively of your vegetable seeds and I have found them the best by far of any that I ever used. I have just completed arrangements to double the business for next year, and assure you that I shall use nothing but your seeds. Wishing you the success that you so well deserve, I am,

Most respectfully yours,

JAMES B. RYAN

Artichoke

The Globe Artichoke is cultivated for its flower heads, which are used in an undeveloped state, cooked like Asparagus.

Culture.—Sow in April in rich soil, and transplant the following spring to permanent beds (in rows or hills) three feet apart and two feet between the plants. Green Artichoke gives a partial crop the first season if plants are started in hot beds in February and March, but the beds will remain in bearing for years. Protect in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure.

Large Green Globe.—Produces large globular heads; scales green shading to purple; best for general use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Jerusalem Artichoke.—Sometimes used as a table vegetable when pickled, but their greatest value is for feeding stock. Yields 500 bushels per acre. Plant three bushels per acre in rows three feet apart. Cultivate same as Irish potatoes. Greatest hog feed ever known.

Tubers, lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS.

A bed of Asparagus furnishes the first green delicacy of the early spring and calls for little care to make it a success.

Culture.—As early in the spring as the weather permits, spade the ground deeply, working in plenty of well-rotted manure or fertilizer. Place the rows three feet apart, and set the roots 1 foot apart in the row, which should be 4 to 6 inches deep. Cover the crowns of the plants with rich soil, and as they grow, give frequent cultivation. Asparagus seed may be sown directly in permanent beds and the plants thinned out as they grow. Sow thinly, about 2 inches deep. Thin out the seedlings to 6 inches apart and take out every other one the following year so as to get them a foot apart. Fair crops may be expected the third year from seed, but, for the home garden, we advise that well-grown, two-year-old roots be planted.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill and produce about 300 plants.

Palmetto.—The leading and most popular variety for the home garden or market. The best known green variety. Of southern origin, but equally adapted for North or South. Early, large, productive and of excellent quality. Shoots are light green and tinted slightly with pink.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Barr's Mammoth.—The stalks are very large, frequently an inch in diameter, and have close round heads. They are quick growing, tender and succulent, entirely free from woody fibre.

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

Columbian Mammoth White.—A new variety with white shoots, stays white without earthing up or blanching.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from 15 to 20 sprouts each year from one to two inches in diameter. Color, deep green, and crown very close.

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

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Roots of above varieties, 20c per dozen; \$1.00 per 100, by express, not prepaid.

Prices for larger quantities on application.



Palmetto.

Beans—Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Weight of Beans, 60 lbs. per Bushel.

Add 8c per lb. for Postage.

Culture.—Beans do best on light, warm soils. They do not require heavy manuring. For earliest crop they should be planted after all danger of freezing is past. For a succession they should be planted every two weeks. Plant two or three inches apart in rows two to two and one-half feet apart. Cover with two inches of soil. Do not cultivate when wet from dew or rain.

Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. Beans are very sensitive to cold and wet before they have sprouted.



Stringless Green-Pod Beans

Beans—Green-Podded Varieties.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Bush (Colorado grown).—The earliest green podded Bean. Has absolutely stringless pods. Of the most superior quality, surpassing all other early Bush Beans, both wax and green podded, in this respect. It is not only earlier than Valentine, of the earliest strain, but the pods are larger, handsomer and of better quality, and the plants more vigorous and prolific. We advise gardeners to try this Bean. It will be found profitable. Everyone who wants a fine flavored, tender snap Bean for home use should plant this variety.

Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 30c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.

Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine.—For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green podded sorts and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with dark green leaves; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender. This variety is very popular in the South.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.

Black Valentine.—This excellent variety is a great improvement over the popular standard sort Early Red Valentine, being one-third longer than that variety. Pods perfectly round and straight, although not quite so early. It also has the additional advantage of being suitable both for early and late planting, being extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frosts which kill other varieties. A most desirable sort for the market gardeners.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.

Extra Early Refugee.—This is a great improvement on the old and well known Refugee, as it is a long way earlier, being fit to pick nearly as early as the six weeks. It is more dwarf and compact in growth, while the pods are round, solid, tender and of the most excellent quality when cooked for table use, or for canning or pickling.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.50.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1.—The standard late pickling variety, matures two weeks later than the extra early kinds; very valuable for pickling.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.50.

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.—A long-podded green variety. Plants strong and vigorous and leaves large; of fair quality.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.50.

Giant Stringless Valentine. Resembles the Improved Valentine in many ways, but the pods are very much larger, and, as a rule, are entirely free from strings and are about a week earlier than the improved Valentine.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.

If Beans are ordered by mail or express prepaid add 8 cents per pound for charges.

Dwarf or Bush—Wax-Podded Varieties.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—This is one of the best known Wax Beans, and is a favorite everywhere, especially with market gardeners. It is one of the earliest and most productive of beans. The pods are long, very tender, stringless and of most excellent quality. It matures about the same time as the Golden Wax. The dry beans are large, kidney shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. A splendid variety for Southern planting for Northern markets.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.65.

Pencil Pod Wax.—This is the best Black Wax Bean in cultivation. The pods are long, thick and meaty, and deeply saddle-backed, and entirely stringless. The plant is strictly a bush, growing about fifteen inches high. Seed black.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.

Challenge Black Wax.—A distinct extra early Wax Bean, vigorous and productive. Pods large and of good color, growing uniform and well together.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.

Improved Golden Wax.—The pods are large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful rich golden wax color. As a Snap Bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich, buttery flavor, while as a Shell Bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.

Currie's Rust-Proof.—An extremely early Black Wax Bean. The very best Wax Bean for market and shipping. Pods straight, rather flat, five inches in length and of a light golden yellow. Very productive.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.

German Black Wax.—Very early and of fine flavor. Pods about five inches in length, usually curved, quite round, meaty, brittle and stringless. Much better than the old Black Wax or Butter Bean.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.

Keeney's Rustless Wax.—A vigorous wax-podded variety, wonderfully productive and bearing continuously for weeks if the pods are picked as soon as ready. The pods are thick and meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of fine quality. The plant throws out long pod-bearing tendrils which appear at first like runners.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.

MICHIGAN WHITE WAX (NEW).

A Bean of exceptional value on account of its earliness, vigorous growth and productiveness. The seed is clear white, for cooking cannot be excelled, and for a dried bean Michigan White Wax is the leader. Vines robust and vigorous; pods meaty and of superior quality.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$1.80.

DAVIS KIDNEY WHITE WAX.

(See cut.) The most productive Wax Bean in cultivation. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing its pods near the center in clusters. The pods are invariably long, white, straight and handsome, and when young are brittle, crisp and tender. Seed kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. One of the best for shipping as snap beans and of the greatest value as a market variety. The length, uniformly perfect shape and fine

color of the pods and the clear white seed make this one of the best for canners.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.



The most popular of all Market Garden Beans. Especially good on light and sandy soil.

BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH MISCELLANEOUS.

Dwarf White Navy.—A variety developed in Western New York. Is a sure cropper and not only more prolific than the common White Bean, but also of better quality.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.25.

White Marrow.—Slender and spreading, with short runners and small leaves; very prolific; pods broad, green, changing to yellow; seed large; ovoid, clear white; cooking dry and mealy.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.25.

English or Broad Windsor.—This is not a String Bean of any sort, but a very well known popular variety with many farmers. Familiarly known as the Horse Bean.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 15 lbs., \$1.25.

Mexican, or Chile Con Carne Bean.—The popular variety in the West and Southwest; is used exclusively by the Mexicans in the making of chile con carne. Beans speckled, and of medium size. The most profitable Field Bean grown in Colorado. Very prolific.

Per lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c.

Beans—Bush Lima Varieties.**Henderson's Bush Lima.**

Henderson's Bush Lima.—The earliest Lima Bean. Is not so large as the Burpee, but much earlier. They are very productive and grow in compact form without poles or stakes, and produce large crops of delicious Beans which are easily gathered. What they lack in size they make up in earliness, hardiness and continuous productiveness. They are 10 days ahead of any other Lima Bean.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.00.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA.

Earliest, largest and the best of all large Limas. The sturdy bushes are loaded with pods that are truly enormous in size. The luscious, green beans are larger than any Limas ever known before. It is fully eight to ten days earlier than any other large Limas; will outyield Burpee's Bush Lima by fully one-third as the pods are very much larger, while the beans either green or dry are nearly twice as thick.

We predict that the Burpee Improved Bush Lima will displace all other varieties of Bush Lima Beans, not only with market gardeners but in home gardens.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.25.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA.

For description, see Novelties, page 10.

Beans—Lima.

King of the Garden Lima.—One of the most popular Pole Beans ever known. They are vigorous growers, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, producing continuously to the end of the season. They are more prolific than the ordinary Lima, bearing profusely in clusters of 4 to 6 with 5 or 6 beans in pod.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.00.

BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES

Cut Short, or Corn Hill.—This is an old and very popular variety for planting among the corn. In some sections it is used almost exclusively. The pods are short, round and very tender. Beans nearly oblong.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.

NEW POLE BEAN, BURGER'S STRINGLESS.

(White Seeded Kentucky Wonder.)

White Seeded Kentucky Wonder is decidedly earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Pods very uniform in size, very long, moderately curved, crease backed, dark green in color, extremely brittle, of excellent quality and free from disease, entirely stringless at all stages of growth. Dry beans excellent for baking in the winter.

The vines bear for a long time, thus producing a continuous crop. This Bean has the advantage over other Pole Beans in not having a long vine so it may be grown on brush instead of on poles.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.00.

Early Golden Cluster Wax.—Begins to bear early in July and continues until frost. Pods are 6 to 8 inches long, borne in clusters of 3 to 6, and a beautiful golden yellow color; and the flavor is most delicious. Used shelled or as a string bean.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.00.

London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry.—An old favorite. Pods short, pale green, becoming splashed with brownish red. Valuable either green or dry shelled.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.75.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.—We can recommend this, one of the earliest and most satisfactory of all Green Podded Pole Beans, and unsurpassed for using in the green state. It is enormously productive; pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of the pole. While young the pods somewhat resemble the popular Old Refuge. This is the best and most profitable Bean for the market gardener.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.75.

Lazy Wife.—One of the best snaps of the later Green Podded Pole Beans. The numerous pods, borne in large clusters, are five to seven inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. When young they have a rich, buttery flavor, which is retained until they are nearly ripe. The dry Beans are excellent for winter use. Seed white.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.75.

White Creaseback.—Large, long pods, growing in clusters of from 6 to 12 of a silvery green, of the best quality as snaps. A good corn hill bean.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.75.

Dutch Caseknife.—Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well but twining more loosely than some and so may be used for a corn hill Bean. Pods very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming creamy white; and of excellent quality, green or dry.

Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.60.

If Beans are ordered by mail or express prepaid add 8 cents per pound for charges. Gardeners who buy Beans in large quantities should write for special prices.

Beets—Table Varieties

(SHORT CROP)

Culture.—For Beets the soil should be rich, mellow and deep. For early use sow in a hotbed, and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For main crop, sow as early as the ground can be worked, in drills about 1 inch deep and the rows about 15 or 18 inches apart, dropping the seeds about 2 inches apart and pressing the soil firmly over them. When the young plants are 2 or 3 inches high, thin to 5 or 6 inches. For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown the first week in June, and in October the roots can be stored in a cellar, covering them with sand to prevent shriveling; or, they may be kept in pits out of doors.



CROSBY IMPROVED EGYPTIAN.

This is the best extra early variety grown. This Beet excels in handsome form, good size, small tops, very small tap-root, fine quality, and above all, quick, rapid growth. Takes on its turnip shape very early, a decided advantage for forcing for real early market, and especially for a market where Beets are sold in bunches. Is in every way a great improvement over the old variety of Egyptian Beet. It fills the demands of the most critical. Include it in your order.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

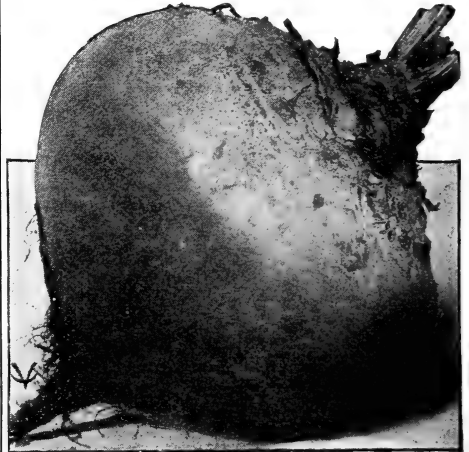
Crimson Globe.—A new variety of great merit. Unequaled for table use. Very handsome, early, most suitable for a main crop variety, of medium size, almost globe-shaped and free from rootlets. The flesh is a deep purplish crimson and of the finest quality; always sweet and tender and never stringy. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Extra Early Egyptian.—A turnip-shaped variety with dark red flesh showing zones of a lighter shade. Dark leaves; a good

table variety and very early. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Early Eclipse.—This variety is exceedingly popular and is one of the best early sorts. The tops are small, which admits of close planting. The roots are of a globular shape. Flesh fine-grained, very sweet, crisp and tender; dark red, zoned with a lighter shade. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Edmand's Blood Turnip.—Has short top, is round and smooth, flesh is deep blood red; very sweet and tender. It grows to a good size and very regular. One of the best for market and table use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**



DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP.

Best for Home Market or Canner.

Long experience has shown this variety to be one of the best deep red Turnip Beets, not only for market gardeners but also for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product, much superior to that obtained of most other varieties.

It is unusually attractive on the market, being of perfect form, deep crimson color and small, neat tap roots. The tops are small and grow upright, so that one-third more bunches can be grown on an acre. Whether for bunching or for late market there is no more useful sort for gardeners.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

EBBERT'S PROSPERITY BEET.

This wonderful new Beet is ready for market in about 40 days from sowing the seed. It is almost ball-shaped; is a deeper crimson than the Egyptian Beet and has more body. The flesh is crimson, with rings of a lighter crimson shade. This Beet is beautiful in appearance and will sell above all others.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Blood turnip.—A good variety for summer and autumn use. Is turnip-shaped with bright red flesh showing zones. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Extra Early Lentz.—Early as the Egyp-

tian; large and of fine quality. A good keeper, sweet at all times; is light red.

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

Long Smooth Blood Red.—Tops large, with good-sized long roots, tapering and growing even with the surface; dark red; flesh very sweet and tender, remaining so when kept till spring. A popular winter sort. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale Beet.—This vegetable, although little known in America, is worthy of a place in every garden. The leaf and the leaf stems are parts used and they are much superior to those of other beets to use as greens. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzels

SHORT CROP

Culture.—Both Mangels and Sugar Beets require deep, well enriched soil. Sow in May or June in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart and 3 to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. As soon as frost occurs dig the crop. Five to six pounds are required for an acre.

The Value of Sugar Beets and Mangels for Stock Feeding Cannot be Overestimated. The results from their use are clearly seen in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased flow and quality of milk from cows and the saving in fodder. If the soil is rich they yield enormously and can be grown at trifling cost. Every one who keeps even one cow should grow a patch of either Mangels or Sugar Beets for Winter Feed.

Sugar Beets.

Klein Wanzleben.—This is the variety so extensively planted for sugar factories. Rich in sugar, crisp and a heavy yielder. Grows from 10 to 15 inches in length and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter at base of leaves, tapering gradually under the surface of the ground. This beet does not grow above the surface. Yields all the way from 10 to 30 tons per acre and is very profitable for feeders of cattle, hogs or sheep. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 40c.**

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar.—In general the most desirable beet for the factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest beets in cultivation; not only that, but it will do better on new lands, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen and will keep the best of any. In size it is medium or little below, yielding from 10 to 16 tons per acre and containing from 16% to 18% of sugar. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 40c.**

Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar.—This well known beet will yield almost as much as the mangels, and contains from 12% to 15% sugar. The roots are long and smooth and very regular in size, tapering very evenly, and, as a rule, are free from fibrous roots. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 40c.**

French Red Top.—Extensively grown in France. Ripens early; yields large returns in sugar per acre; heavy cropper. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 35c.**

Mangel Wurzels.

Improved Mammoth Long Red.—Our stock is a great improvement on the old variety. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed; color deep red; roots solid; tops small. Will yield 50 tons per acre with ordinary cultivation. If you want a large crop of Mangels of good quality don't fail to try this sort. Should be grown in deep, loose soil. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 50c.**

Golden Tankard.—We consider this the most satisfactory variety to plant for stock. Early, hardy and a heavy cropper. Flesh yellow; tops and neck very small; easily pulled. Especially relished by sheep and cows. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 45c.**

Red Globe Mangel.—A large gobular variety of good quality, immensely productive and a good keeper; well adapted to shallow soil. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 40c.**

Yellow Globe Mangel.—Very similar to the Red Globe except in color. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 40c.**

Broccoli.

Should be treated the same as Cauliflower, which it resembles. In fact, it is practically a coarse Cauliflower; more divided in the head, grows larger and taller and is hardier and easier to grow. Plant and cultivate the same as Winter Cabbage or Kale.

Early Large White.—The best variety. Heads white and large. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.**

Purple Cape.—Good, large heads, which are tinged with purple. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

Cabbage

Culture.—Cabbage requires a rich, moist, heavy soil, and deep and frequent cultivation. For extra early use the seed may be sown in the fall during September, and young plants protected through the winter in cold frames, or sow the seed during January or February, very thinly and shallow in hot-beds. When the young plants have reached sufficient size, gradually harden them off by admitting air freely. Transplant to the open ground as soon as the ground works up well; prepare the soil to a good depth, making it loose and fine. Plant one by two feet and cultivate every two weeks. For late use sow the seed in fine soil during May or June. Sow the seed very thinly and not over one-fourth inch deep. The plants become weak and slender when sown thickly. When large enough set out fifteen inches apart in rows three feet apart and cultivate every week. Another easy method is to plant five or six seeds in a hill where they are to remain; after the plants have made three or four leaves pull out all but the strongest plant. When insects appear, dust with slug shot or similar preparation.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Early Varieties.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—One of the best extra early varieties. As sure as it is early. These two qualities make it a favorite with gardeners. The heads are solid and of excellent quality and are capable of resisting early frosts. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Early Etampes or Earliest of All.—One of the earliest cabbages, producing well-formed conical heads of remarkable size for such an early maturing variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.**

Extra Early Express.—While not quite so large as the Early Jersey Wakefield, it is several days earlier. It has compact heads of conical form and yellowish-green color; very dwarf and uniform. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.**

Charleston or Large Wakefield.—This is a few days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and firmer head. We strongly recommend it as the best main crop early cabbage grown, for the home garden and market. Our seed of this is grown from a special selected stock. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Early Winningstadt.—One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head, forming a hard head when most sorts fail. Those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this. It seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Plant very compact, with short, thick leaves. Heads regular, conical, very hard and keep well both summer and winter. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.**

Early Spring.—This is unquestionably the earliest of the flat head cabbages. A type which is preferred by many over the pointed heads. This is nearly as early as the Wakefield. The heads having few outside leaves enables one to plant them very close together. It is round in shape, slightly flattened, and solid even before the cabbage is matured. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.**

COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE.

The best large, early, round-head Cabbage ever introduced. For description and prices, see Specialties, page 10.

GLORY OF ENKHOUSEN.

A very valuable early sort. For full description and price, see Specialties, page 11.

Cabbage—Continued.



Cabbage.

Second Early or Summer Varieties.

All Seasons.—Heads very large, round, solid and of fine quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plants very vigorous, but sure heading. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—A standard variety for planting in the South and a great favorite with Texas market gardeners. One of the best heat resisting kinds, reaching a perfect state of development in the hottest weather. The plant is short stemmed, upright, having comparatively few short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Heads large, solid, crisp and tender, maturing with the early summer. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

Henderson's Early Summer.—An extra good second-early sort. It comes in about ten days after the Jersey Wakefield, but is twice as large, weighing frequently ten to twelve pounds. The heads are solid, round, with few outside leaves. A sure header and good keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Pottler's Improved Brunswick.—An excellent second early variety, with very uniform, large, solid heads. Always sure to head. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**



All Head Early (or Faultless).—The largest heading of the second early sorts—earlier and a third larger than Early Summer. Most profitable for the market gardener. It is a rapid grower and very tender, and the deep, flat heads are remarkably solid, uniform in size and of compact growth. Having but a few outer leaves it can be planted very close. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10.**

VOLGA CABBAGE.

One of the very earliest, large, flat-head varieties. For full description and price, see Specialties, page 11.

CABBAGE—LATE AND WINTER VARIETIES.

Surehead—(Selected Stock).—The heads are large, round, very solid, tender and rich, with very few outer leaves, being nearly all a solid, compact head; but the most wonderful feature of the Sure-head Cabbage is its ability to withstand the drought. Flavor sweet, keeps well and is a good shipper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Large Late Flat Dutch.—An extra large late winter variety, which has no superior. Market gardeners plant largely of this variety and realize a good profit. On account of its extra large size, it never fails to bring high prices in the market. It is of sure-heading stock, has short stem and is a compact grower. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.80.**



Danish Ball-Head, the most popular winter cabbage.

Genuine Danish seed raised on Amager Island, Denmark.

Danish Ball-Head.**Danish Ball Head, or Hollander Cabbage.**

—This variety, known as Ball Head, has been selected and brought to perfection for more than fifty years by Danish gardeners, who grow it almost exclusively for winter use. Bears shipping well, and keeps far into the spring. Heads round as a ball, extremely solid and fine-grained, excellent cooking qualities. Takes full season to make matured heads. Order the Genuine Hollander of us. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; lb., \$2.75.**

We never substitute unless requested to do so; if we are out of what you order we refund your money.

We Can Supply Cabbage Plants in Season.

Cabbage—Continued



Premium Late Flat Dutch.

Premium Late Flat Dutch.—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. One of the very best keepers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Large Late Drumhead.—This popular Cabbage never fails to make a remarkably fine, solid, large head, with few outer leaves. It is a strong, vigorous grower, ripening late. It is a first-class main crop variety, very uniform in size and color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—The largest Cabbage known. Under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average 30 pounds each. Is late in maturing and the seed should be planted earlier than that of most sorts. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.80.**

Perfection Drumhead Savoy.—The leaves are crimped and wrinkled in a peculiar manner. The heads are large, compact and very attractive; fine flavor, excellent winter keepers and a fine market Cabbage. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 55c; ½-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.90.**

Mammoth Rock Red.—This is without question the finest, surest heading red Cabbage ever offered to the people. Large size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c.**

Brussels Sprouts.

(Cultivate same as Cabbage.)

The plants are very hardy and grow

from two to three feet high, bearing a large mass of leaves at the top. The sides of the main stem are covered with three or four dozen small cabbage heads, which are broken off and cooked the same as cabbage.

Improved Half Dwarf.—The standard variety. Grows two or three feet high, and the stem is well covered with small, firm, round sprouts. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.**

Chicory.

Used as a substitute for coffee when the roots are dried and ground. The roots are also used for cooking and are very palatable. Sow early in the spring, thin the young plants to six inches, and keep well hoed. The plant spreads from the root and is perennial.

Large Rooted, or Coffee.—The largest rooted and best variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Collards.

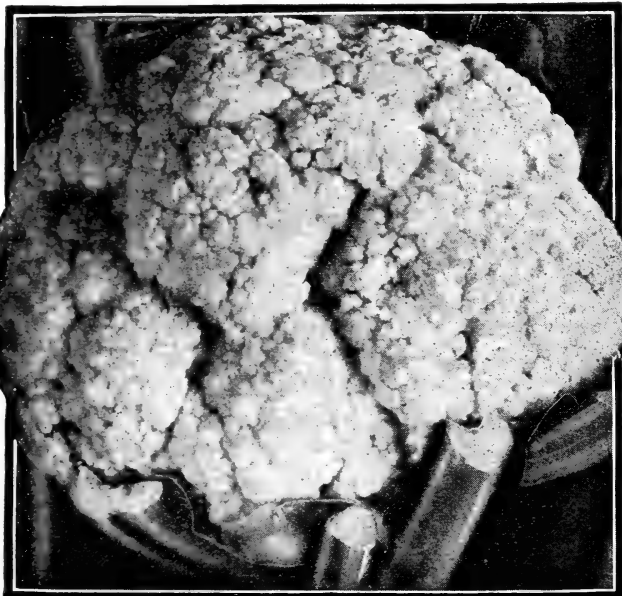
Georgia, Southern or Creole.—This is the variety so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves the quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.**

We are always mindful of the fact that unless our seeds give you satisfaction we will lose you as a customer. We want to retain you and will do so if honorable methods and careful attention will accomplish it.

Cauliflower

FINE DANISH GROWN STOCK

Culture.—The culture of Cauliflower is much the same as that of cabbage. It does not make a good summer crop, however, as it will not head up well in hot weather. It is especially popular as a fall and winter crop, and with market gardeners proves a profitable crop, owing to the scarcity of good market vegetables when cauliflower is at its best. It delights in a rich soil and abundance of water. By sowing the early varieties in a hotbed in February, March, or later, in a cold frame, fine heads can be obtained quite early. For a later supply sow seed in a prepared bed in May, choosing a cool, moist place. When large enough, transplant, making the rows about two and a half feet apart and 18 inches between the plants. Transplanting should be done in moist weather. In dry seasons the crop must be watered.



Danish Giant or Dry Weather Cauliflower.

Early Snowball.—Unquestionably the earliest maturing strain of the true short leaved Snowball type of Cauliflower. Successful gardeners, after trials extending over many years, have pronounced this by far the best Cauliflower ever introduced. The outer leaves are short. Its compact habit of growth renders it a very profitable variety to force under glass, and it does well for late planting, as well as for early crops. It is a sure header. Our stock cannot be excelled in quality. **Pkt., 15c; 1/8-oz., 45c; 1/4-oz., 75c; oz., \$2.75; 1/4-lb., \$8.50.**

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.—This variety will stand the test with any other extra early sort. It is very dwarf in habit, producing pure white heads of great solidity and finest quality; quite desirable for forcing or for planting in open ground. For a general all-round market garden variety

Dry Weather—(Also known as Danish Giant.)—Especially adapted to resist drought. Reaches perfection when ordinary sorts fail.—This new strain originated in Denmark, but has been fully tested in America, producing large, solid, pure white head, maturing a little later than **Early Snowball.** It is in all respects a first-class Cauliflower, and is especially adapted to dry situations and to resisting droughts. Like all other Cauliflowers it requires manure and culture; but it will succeed with less rainfall than any other variety. **Pkt., 15c; 1/8-oz., 85c; 1/2-oz., \$1.50; oz., \$2.50; 1/4-lb., \$9.00.**

we can highly recommend the Erfurt strain. **Pkt., 10c; 1/4-oz., 60c; oz., \$2.25; 1/4-lb., \$8.00.**

Extra Early Paris.—This is a well-known standard French variety, producing very early, good-sized pure white heads, which are tender and delicious. **Pkt., 5c; 1/2-oz., 25c; oz., 50c; 1/4-lb., \$1.50; lb., \$6.00.**

OUR SPECIAL WATERMELON COLLECTION.

6 Pkts. Mailed Postpaid for 25c.

Alabama Sweet.

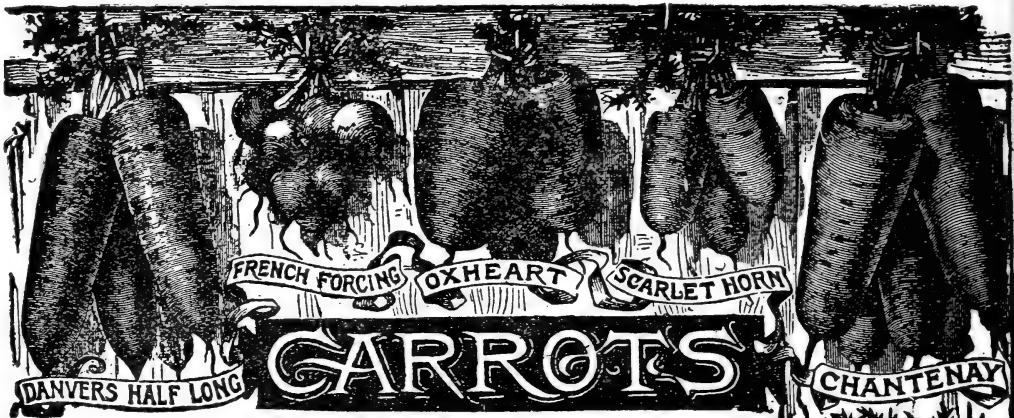
Bradford.

Chillian.

Kleckley Sweet.

Tom Watson.

Swink or Original Rocky Ford.



Very Short Crop

Culture.—Carrots grow best in rich, deep, sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. For early crop sow as soon as the ground can be worked, and for later crops, from the beginning to the end of May, in rows 15 inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin out the young plants to five inches and keep the surface open by frequent use of the hoe.

Chantenay or Model.—One of the best early Carrots in cultivation. In shape it is midway between the Half-Long Nantes Stump-Rooted and the Guerande or Oxheart varieties, nearly equaling the former in length, and having the broad shoulder and tapering root of the latter. Its color is orange-red; the flesh crisp and tender. Very early and a heavy cropper. A carrot which market gardeners should plant for their main early crop. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Danvers Half-Long.—The best variety for general purposes and the most largely used, not only for stock raising, but for table use as well. The perfect type is about eight inches long and about two and a half inches wide at the shoulder, tapering to a sort of half-point at the bottom. Color is a bright orange-scarlet. It is a very heavy cropper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c.**

Early Scarlet Horn.—The roots grow three to four inches long and are decidedly stump-rooted. They are fine-grained and of good flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 75c.**

Nantes Half-Long, Early.—The sweetest of all Carrots, is of good shape and size. The leaves are fine, the roots are almost cylindrical, very smooth, and grow about six inches long; the flesh is entirely red, very sweet and almost entirely without a core. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Early French Forcing.—The earliest variety in cultivation and the best suited for forcing. Tops small, finely divided. The reddish-orange colored roots are nearly round. When fully matured they are about 2 inches in diameter, but should be used before they are full grown and while young and tender. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

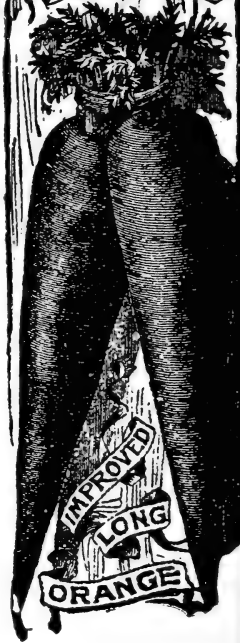
Oxheart, or Guerande.—Beautiful shape and color. The roots generally attain four or five inches in length and about three inches in diameter. Quality first rate, very tender, with almost an entire absence of core. This is the market gardener's favorite. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Improved Long Orange.—A deep orange-colored variety, equally adapted for farm or garden culture. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.**

Large White Belgian.—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. It will grow to a very large size on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse. Is raised exclusively for stock. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Large Yellow Belgian.—Is similar to the above, but a light orange color; said to be richer. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

White Vosges.—Large, thick and short, a fine variety to grow for stock. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**



Celery

Culture.—Celery seed is slow to germinate—sow thinly and cover lightly, and keep constantly moist. Sow the seeds early, in a hotbed or cold frame. As soon as the plants are three inches high transplant in a prepared border, setting them four inches apart. When grown six inches, and fine, stocky plants, set in richly manured, deep soil, in rows three and a half feet apart and about nine inches from plant to plant. Water, if dry weather follows transplanting. During the next two months all the attention that is required is to keep down the weeds. Afterwards, earth up a little, and continue doing so at intervals until only the tops of the leaves are visible late in the autumn. Never hoe up the earth when plants are wet.

(Very Short Crop.)

Golden Self-Blanching—The leading early variety in all markets, and the best celery in cultivation. It cannot be too highly recommended. Its rich, golden yellow color, its close habit and compact growth and the readiness with which it is bleached and rendered marketable make it invaluable to the gardener. The entire stalk is solid, crisp, and although not as early, a much better keeper than the White Plume.

Genuine French Grown Seed.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.50.

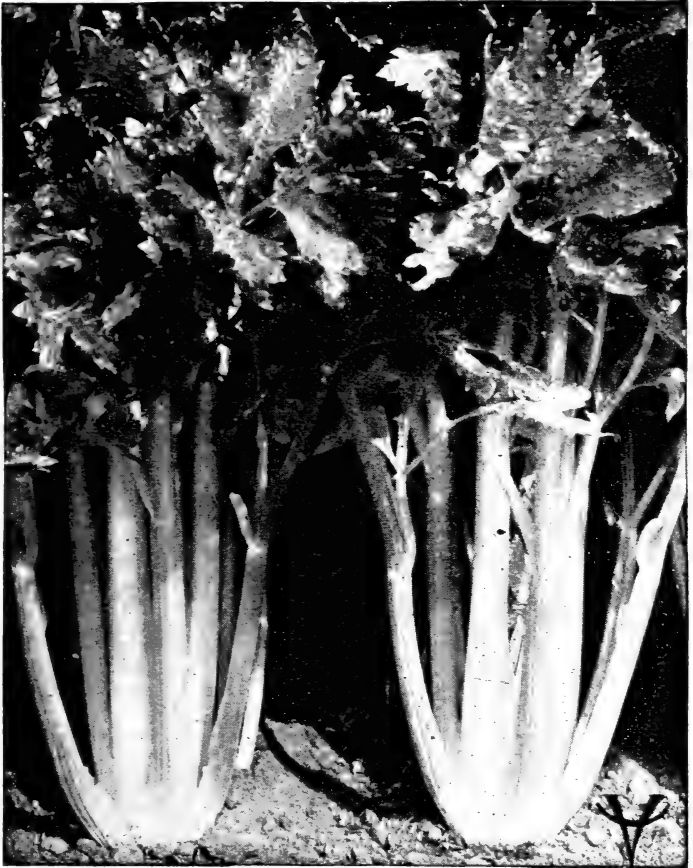
American Grown.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.

White Plume.—This sort is too widely known to require an extended description. Its self-blanching quality renders it one of the most valuable sorts. It is unsurpassed for fall and early winter use, and is the earliest celery known. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

New Celery, Snow White.—A pure white, self-blanching variety without a rival in purity of color. In vigor of growth, ease of blanching, size, richness of flavor, crispness and purity it is ideal. It grows solid on all kinds of soil; keeps better than many standard varieties. Single stalks some weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and quite frequently 3 pounds each. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Giant Pascal.—This is a green leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching and is an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish-white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Especially recommended for the South, where it is prized more than almost any other kind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Boston Market.—A vigorous grower; very branching; excellent keeper; remarkably tender, crisp, solid. Best for light soils. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Winter Queen.—Probably the most desirable winter celery ever introduced, keeping longer than any other variety. It is of dwarf, compact growth, with again as large a heart as any other celery. The leaves blanch to beautiful creamy white, and are firm and solid. The flavor is sweet, nutty and delicious, leaving nothing to be desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Giant White Solid.—Of tall growing habit and very handsome in appearance. A splendid pure white variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery.—Produces large turnip-like roots, which keep well for winter use; it is highly esteemed either cooked, for flavoring soup or sliced and used as a salad.

Large Smooth Prague.—This is unquestionably the largest and best Celeriac in existence. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

CORN—Sweet or Table Varieties.

If ordered by mail, add 8 cents per lb. for postage.

Culture.—The Sweet or Sugar Corn varieties being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted until May, or when the soil has become warm and dry. For a full supply for the table during the entire season plant every ten days or two weeks until the last week in July, in hills 2x3 feet apart for the early kinds, 3x3 feet for the large late sorts. Some plant in rows 3½ feet apart and eight inches apart in the rows.

New Golden Bantam.

THE EARLIEST OF ALL SWEET CORNS.

This new Sweet Corn is described as the tenderest, sweetest and best ever-green Sweet Corn in existence. It produces strong, sturdy stalks, growing about four feet high. Is extremely hardy and can be grown from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. Each stalk produces three to four fine ears 5 to 6 inches long, having eight rows of sweet kernels. On account of its firm texture it can be planted earlier than any other variety of Sweet Corn and is less apt to be bothered by worms. Don't fail to have some of this splendid corn in your garden next year. **Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1b., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.**

Extra Early Adams.—This is not a true Sweet Corn, but produces ears well filled with tender white grains. It is very early and on account of its hardiness and hard, round grain, it can be planted much earlier than Sweet Corn. **Pkt., 5c; 1b., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c.**

Peep O'Day.—A new variety of extraordinary earliness and superior sweetness, equaling the larger and later varieties. Wonderfully productive, owing to the fact that the stalks bear from 2 to 3 ears each. The originator claims for this variety that it sometimes yields almost double as much as other sorts. **Pkt., 5c; 1b., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.15.**

Golden Bantam.

White Cob Cory.—This is an improvement over the Early Cory, as the cob is white, which gives it a finer appearance. It is as early as the Early Cory and of excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; 1b., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.**

Crosby's Early.—A most excellent early variety of fine quality. Ears of medium size, twelve-rowed or more, with short, nearly square grains which are very white, sweet and tender. Plants about four feet in height. **Pkt., 5c; 1b., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.10.**

Early Minnesota.—This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures so early, but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed. **Pkt., 5c; 1b., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.**

Early Evergreen.—An improvement over the Stowell's Evergreen in that it comes ten days earlier and produces almost as large ears. The grains are pure white, very deep, tender and luscious. For second early or main crop we highly recommend it. **Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1b., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.**

Early Mammoth.—The earliest, sweetest and largest of the mammoth sweet varieties. Probably no other Sweet Corn will yield as much fodder, and for this reason it is extensively planted, to be fed green or dry. **Pkt., 5c; 1b., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.15.**

Black Mexican.—This Corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white, but the ripe grain is black or bluish-black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness and fine quality. **Pkt., 5c; 1b., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.**

Country Gentleman, or Shoe Peg.—The most delicious flavored of all Sweet Corn. Where quality is preferred to size, Country Gentleman has no equal. As a table corn, this corn stands unrivaled. The plump pearly white kernels are of great depth, most delicious, and the flavor will delight an epicure. The cob is small, the ears are of good size and are generally produced two or three to the stalk. The grains are set on the cob in a zig-zag manner which makes it very difficult for worms to damage it to any extent. This corn is undoubtedly the very best of the medium late varieties and is grown more extensively in Colorado and other parts of the country than any variety of Sweet Corn. We can furnish both Colorado grown and eastern grown stock. **Pkt., 5c; 1b., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.15.**



Country Gentleman.

Corn—Continued.

Mammoth White Cory.—One of the largest and best extra early varieties. Each stalk furnishes two or more large, fine shaped ears, which are fit for use before those of any other large sort. The size and beauty of this variety give it ready sale, even when the market is overstocked. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.**

Stowell's Evergreen.—This standard main crop variety excels all other late sorts in sweetness and productiveness. It is the popular Sweet Corn for canning, for marketing and home use. It has the advantage of remaining green and tender for a long time. The ears are very large; we have seen them 10 to 11 inches long. This will outsell the common varieties two to one. Besides it has the finest foliage for a fodder crop. We are sure our extra select Stowell's Evergreen will bring you good results. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.**

White Australian.—A white deep meated table Corn; very hardy, will mature in 85 days, bears two or three fair sized ears to the stalk; tender and a good standby through the summer months and up to the

time of the ripening of the Sweet Corns. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c.**

Pop Corn.

White Rice.—A popular and productive variety. The kernels are fine, white and pointed, and the ears from 4 to 5 inches in length, and from 1 to 1¼ in diameter. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.**

Queen's Golden.—This is one of the handsomest popcorns. It surpasses all in yield, size and color. It pops perfectly white and a single kernel will expand nearly an inch. Often produces from four to six ears to the stalk. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.**

Corn Salad.

This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach.

Green Etampes, Small Seeded.—Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather. Height, 4 inches. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Select Colorado Grown Cucumber Seed

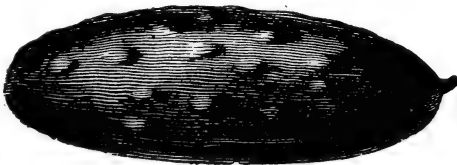
OUR SEED IS GROWN BY OURSELVES FROM OUR OWN THOROUGHbred STOCKS.

The cucumber is one of the most popular of vegetables and with a little care can be grown to perfection in any part of the United States. Every family so situated should be supplied from its own garden, as the fruit is much better when gathered fresh from the vines than that obtained from the market, which is usually in a more or less wilted condition. One of our leading specialties is the growing of cucumber seed. We plant several hundred acres of the leading standard varieties for seed purposes every season.

Culture.—Cucumbers thrive best in a warm, moist, rich, sandy loam, well manured, and should not be planted in open ground until the weather is settled and warm, as otherwise they will not thrive. Plant in hills three to four feet apart each way, thinning to three or four of the strongest plants after danger from insects is past. For a very early crop, the seed may be planted in small berry boxes in the hotbed or the window in the house during the early spring and transplanted to the open ground when all danger of frost is past. When setting them out, the boxes can be easily cut away without disturbing the roots.

The young plants are liable to attack from the striped cucumber beetles which are numerous in some parts of the country. These insects may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slaked lime, soot or sifted ashes mixed with dust; care should be taken not to use too much of the above materials, for if used too freely they will injure the vines. The cucumbers should be gathered as soon as they reach a marketable size.

Pickling Varieties.



Boston Pickling.

Boston Pickling (or Green Prolific).—A distinct variety. A favorite with pickle growers and commercial gardeners, and good for table use. Quite productive. Fruit small, uniform in size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Chicago, or Westerfield Pickling.—A variety much esteemed above all others by Chicago market gardeners, and grown extensively for the large pickling establishments in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with large and prominent spines; color a deep green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Cumberland.—The vines are hardy, of strong, vigorous growth, and fruit freely. The young cucumbers are of even size and regular form, thickly set with small spines,

and are equally attractive for making gherkins or pickles. The flesh is firm, very crisp and tender at all stages. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Early Cluster.—The fruits are small and prickly, borne in clusters. Early and productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Early Frame, or Short Green.—An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender and crisp, and makes fine pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Extra-early Russian.—Small, extra-early, hardy, productive, good for small pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Everbearing.—Claimed to even excel the early Russian in its everbearing character, producing fruit in immense quantities, whether fruit is allowed to ripen on the vine or not. Fine for table or for pickles. Cucumbers short and thick. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Fordhook Pickling.—An extremely prolific variety that continues setting its fruits long after other sorts have ceased to bear. It produces longer vines and more cucumbers than any other kind. The thinness of skin, their uniformity of size and shape, the crispness and tenderness of the flesh, taken with its free-bearing habit, render it one of the best pickle cucumbers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Cucumber Seed—Continued.

Jersey Pickling.—Vines are of vigorous growth and prolific. Fruits comparatively slender, skin thin, meat white and solid, if gathered at the proper time. Among the favorites of their class. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Parisian Pickle.—A decidedly distinct variety, most suited for making French pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Gherkin.—Burr, or West India Round Prickly Cucumber; used for pickles only. Seeds require soaking before planting as they sprout slowly. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.**

Cucumbers—Slicing Varieties.



Extra-Long or Evergreen White Spine.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.

Vaughan's Improved.—The Arlington type of cucumber is one of the most desirable of the White Spine variety. The cucumbers are of medium size, very tender and early. The color is a glossy green throughout their entire length, the shape very straight and symmetrical. As a home garden cucumber and for the southern trucker, this is the ideal variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Early White Spine Improved.—This is a special strain of the popular White Spine Cucumber, which is most desirable for its extreme earliness. The fruits are of smooth, regular form, well colored, and of excellent flavor. Very popular in all sections of the county. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 30c.**

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE OR EVERGREEN.

Selected Stock.—The standard and most popular of the long White Spine varieties. One of the best for the greenhouse, the hotbed or for outdoor use. It is early, vigorous and prolific; more blight-proof than the ordinary long sorts. The fruits are a dark, shiny green color. In shape straight and smooth. The flesh is crisp, tender and of superb flavor; for general market and home use without a superior. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Cool and Crisp.—A strain of the White Spine, but longer and more cylindrical. A splendid cucumber for slicing. Early and prolific. Owing to its dark green skin, which is covered with knobs upon which the spines set, this sort makes a fine appearing pickle. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Davis' Perfect.—This is the famous new Cucumber which produces Cucumbers out of doors that are equal to hothouse

products, and so brings extra prices. (See specialties, page 9.) **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Emerald.—A rather late variety of very symmetrical shape and smooth skin, retaining its dark green color until nearly ripe. It is spineless and the flesh is crisp, white and tender. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Fordhook Famous.—A long White Spine variety, growing from 10 to 12 inches. Fully as long as Long Green and of equally good quality. (See specialties, page 9.) **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Hill's Forcing White Spine.—Large, straight and well formed; full at 10 inches; productive; skin deep green, holding color well. It is not excelled for beauty in color and form. Excellent shipping variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Japanese Climbing.—A useful variety for growing on a trellis or wire. The Cucumbers are long, of a dark green color, white flesh, crisp and of a good flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c.**

Lemon Cucumber.—See Novelties, page 11.

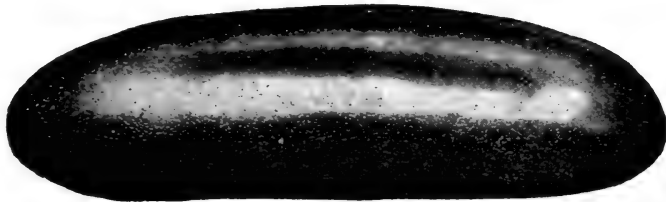
New Early Fortune.—This is undoubtedly the earliest and best dark green Cucumber of the White Spine type yet introduced. Color dark green; a model in shape and wonderfully productive. (See specialties, page 10.) **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Rocky Ford (Klondike).—See specialties, page 10. A fine strain of White Spine, with very dark green skin. Popular in the South to ship North. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c.**

Serpent or Snake.—A peculiar long Cucumber, usually much twisted. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES.

Cucumbers—Continued.



Improved Long Green.

Improved Long Green.

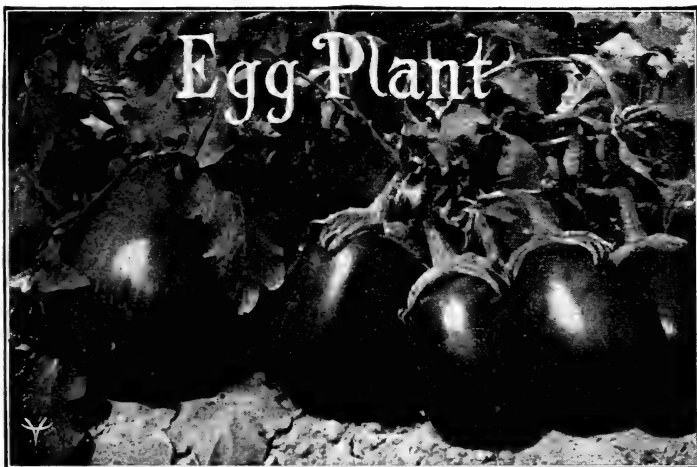
The best and most popular variety for general use. Is vigorous and productive, and forms fruit fit for use almost as early as the shorter varieties. This fine Cucumber grows from 12 to 16 inches or more in length, the skin is of a deep green, and the flesh is solid, crisp and of fine quality. Excellent for pickles; also the mature fruits are sometimes used for making sweet pickles. Our strain of this valuable sort is unsurpassed by any, being carefully selected from the best fruits. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

VAN BUSKIRK'S CRYSTAL WAX
CUCUMBER.

In general appearance this cucumber resembles the popular Long Green. It matures fully 10 days earlier than the Long Green. The fruit is long, smooth and shapely. In color, when ripe it has a crystal wax appearance (hence its name). In size it can justly be called the "King" of the cucumber family. The flesh is firm, crisp and sweet. A splendid home garden variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Egg Plant

Culture.—The seed germinates slowly, and should be started under glass, with moderately high temperature, about March 1. When about an inch high transplant carefully to the garden or field, but not until all danger of frost is over, into warm, rich soil, two to three feet apart each way, according to the richness of the ground. When about a foot high draw the earth up to the stems. Care should be used in cutting the fruit, so as not to disturb the roots of the plants.



New York Improved Spineless Large Purple.

New York Improved Spineless Large Purple.—The leading variety known by market men everywhere; the plants are of low, stocky, branching habit and absolutely free from spines. It is a very early and continuous producer of handsome purple fruits of the largest size and finest quality; the plants usually bear 8 to 10 immense fruits. The stock we offer is fine New Jersey grown. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

Early Long Purple.—An early variety and also a very profitable one. The fruit is long and of a rich dark purple. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

Black Beauty.—A distinct new Egg Plant of most remarkable merit. The fruit is quite as large as Improved N. Y. Purple, and from ten days to two weeks earlier than that variety. It is very attractive in appearance and of excellent flavor. **Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.**

Black Pekin.—The fruit is round, almost black. Flesh white, solid, fine grained and delicious. Quite early and of good marketable size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.**

Cress.

Culture.—There are two species of cress, as noted below. The first named should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart in rich ground, early in the spring. Several sowings should be made at intervals to secure a succession. Watercress should be sowed along the banks of running water where there is good soil, and after the seed is up it needs no further cultivation, since the plants spread over the water and make a mass of fine, edible leaves.

Fine Curled (Pepper Grass).—Leaves finely cut or curled like parsley. The leaves are pungent, and are used to mix with lettuce. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

True Water.—Forms a plant, the leaves of which are used for salad or for garnishing. Thrives only when the roots and stems are submerged in water. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

Endive.

Endive is an excellent autumn and winter salad. Sow seed late in the spring or even as late as July, in shallow drills, 15 inches apart, and when plants are strong, thin out to about a foot apart. To blanch gather up the outer leaves over the center of the plant, and tie them together at their tips.

Broad Leaved Batavian.—Forms large heads of broad thick leaves, which can be blanched as a salad or make excellent cooked greens, as well as being useful to flavor soup, stews, etc. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.**

Green Curled.—Leaves finely cut or lacinated, giving the plant a rich, mossy appearance which is greatly enhanced when the centers are nicely blanched. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.**

White Curled.—A light yellowish-green variety. Does not need blanching. Finely cut and curled leaves, almost white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.**

Garlic.

Garlic is used for a variety of flavoring purposes. Plant the sets six inches apart in rows one foot apart, as soon as the leaves have turned, the crop is matured, and may be harvested like onions. One pound will plant 10 feet of drill.

Garlic Sets—Per lb., postpaid, 35c.

Gourds.

Japanese Nest Egg.—These exactly resemble the eggs of hens, making a capital nest egg; superior to glass eggs, as they do not break. The plant is a rapid growing climber. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Sugar Trough.—Very useful for baskets, dishes, buckets, etc. They have hard, thick shells, lasting for years, and capable of holding from two to ten gallons each. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Dipper.—Named for its resemblance to a dipper. The capacity varies from a pint to a quart, with handles 6 to 12 inches long. They are convenient for dipping hot liquids, etc. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Dishcloth or Luffa.—A natural dishcloth, and a most admirable one is furnished by the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, porous, elastic and durable. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Mixed Gourds.—All kinds, including Nest Egg, Dishcloth, Dipper, Japanese, etc. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c.**

Herbs.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs.

Anise.—Used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Balm.—Used for making Balm wine and tea. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Basil, Sweet.—The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews and highly seasoned dishes. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Bene.—The leaves immersed in a tumbler of water make a drink very beneficial in cases of dysentery. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Bohenkraut.—(See Summer Savory.)

Borage.—Flowers excellent for bees. Leaves used in salads. The flower spikes can be used in cooling drinks. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Caraway.—Seeds are used for flavoring bread, pastry, meats, etc. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c.**

Catnip or Catmint.—Grown for bee pasture. The leaves and young shoots are used for seasoning. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

Coriander.—The seeds are used for flavoring. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c.**

Dill.—Leaves are used in pickles and for flavoring soups and sauces. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

Fennel.—The leaves boiled are used in fish sauce and are beautiful for garnishing. The seeds are used for flavoring. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c.**

Hebane.—The growing plants are supposed to absorb malaria. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Hop Seed.—**Pkt., 20c.**

Horehound.—The leaves are used for flavoring and also in the manufacture of cough remedies. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Hyssop.—The tops and flowers are used for Hyssop tea. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Lavender.—The leaves are sometimes used for seasoning, but the plant is chiefly grown for its flowers, which are used in the making of perfumes. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c.**

Marjoram (Sweet).—The leaves and the end of the shoots are used for flavoring in summer and they are also dried for winter use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Rosemary.—The leaves are used for seasoning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Rue.—For medical purposes, good for fowls for the roup. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Saffron.—Used for coloring certain dishes, also flavoring. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Sage.—Leaves and tops are used for seasoning and stuffing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c.**

Summer Savory.—The leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring, especially for boiled string beans. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Tarragon.—Leaves of this plant are used to make Tarragon vinegar. **Pkt., 10c.**

Thyme.—Used for seasoning; a tea is also made for nervous headache. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Wormwood.—Beneficial for poultry; should be planted in poultry yards. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.**

Kale or Borecole.

A species of Cabbage, forming a mass of leaves, some varieties being very beautiful and curly. The leaves are cooked as greens. The seed should be planted in September, and the plants will be ready to use in winter. It is hardy and will withstand frost and snow.

Culture same as for Cabbage.

Dwarf German, or German Greens.—(Dwarf Curled Scotch.)—The leaves are

Kale—Continued

curly, bright green, very tender, and delicate in flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Dwarf Siberian.—Of dwarf growth, with large broad grayish-green leaves which are only slightly curled at the edges. Extremely hardy. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Tall Green Curled Scotch.—This makes a beautiful plant about 2½ feet high. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Kohl Rabi.

Kohl Rabi is sown for general crop in the spring, like the turnip, in drills; or may be transplanted like cabbage. For winter table use, sow middle of June. Gather when small and tender, as later it becomes tough and stringy. The stem, just above the surface of the ground, swells into a bulb something like a turnip.

Earliest White Vienna.—Greenish-white outside, with clear-white flesh within. Smooth, short leaf; good for forcing; fine quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Earliest Purple Vienna.—Same in every respect as the Earliest White Vienna, except in the outside color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Leek.

Sow in drills one foot apart and half-inch deep, in light, rich soil, liberally manured; thin the plants to 10 inches.

Large American Flag.—A variety which has become very popular with market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Large Musselburgh.—Enormous size, leaves large and broad, mild, pleasant flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Lettuce

In Demand the Whole Year Round. A Money-Making Crop for Market Gardeners.

Culture.—There are two distinct classes of Lettuce. One forms heads like cabbage; the other merely produces loose leaves.

Probably no vegetable is more universally used than lettuce, and to be fully appreciated it must be brought to the table fresh and unwilted. As it requires but little room and is of the easiest culture, there are but few families who cannot have it direct from the bed. The quality of lettuce depends on the rapid and vigorous growth. Sow in hotbed in March and in open ground as early as can be worked, sow thinly in drills one foot apart. For a succession sow every three weeks during the season. The soil should be rich and mellow. Thin out plants as they grow so that the plants left to head will stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows.

Our Lettuce seed is grown for us under contract by one of California's largest growers.

Curled or Loose Leaf Varieties.

Black-Seeded Simpson.—The most popular sort of all the non-heading varieties. One of the best for use under glass, as well as for early outdoor planting. The leaves form large, loose heads; outer leaves a light, yellowish green, with inner leaves blanched almost white. Resists the heat and remains long in a good edible condition. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Early Curled Simpson (Silesia).—A leading early sort; does not head, but forms a compact mass of curly leaves of yellowish green. Matures early; generally grown in cold frames and as an early crop. Very tender and most crisp. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Grand Rapids Forcing.—The well-known forcing variety for the Middle West. It grows very rapidly, forming large, loose, curled bunches. The color is a yellowish-green. The leaves are crisp, tender and fine flavored. As an outdoor lettuce for cutting when a few inches high, we know of no better sort than the Grand Rapids. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**



Black Seeded Simpson; Most Desirable for Amateur's Garden

Lettuce—Continued.

Early Prize Head.—This popular variety produces large, loose heads of finely crimped and fringed leaves, the outer portions of which are shaded with brown. Exceedingly crisp, sweet and tender. One of the best for the home garden. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Paris White Cos.—The Cos Lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of conical form, 8 or 9 inches in height, and 5 or 6 inches in diameter. The outer coloring of this variety is yellowish green. To be had in perfection it requires to be tied up to insure blanching. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**



Big Boston, the Southern Shipper's Favorite.

Cabbage or Heading Varieties.

Big Boston.—The most popular variety for the southern gardener who ships north. Also very valuable as first early in the North. Plants are large, vigorous; leaves are bright light green, very tender. Our strain is unsurpassed. This variety is identical in color, shape and general appearance with the famous Boston Market Lettuce, but is double the size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Boston Market (White Seeded Tennis Ball).—The well-known and popular hot-house variety of New England. Light-green Cabbage variety, slightly tinged with brown on the head. Forms a compact, buttery head. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Black Seeded Tennis Ball.—An old, well-known variety. Very desirable for hotbed culture in winter and for withstanding heat in summer. A light-green Cabbage sort, forming hard heads. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

California Cream Butter, or Royal Summer Cabbage.—Also a popular variety with southern shippers. A grand, good Butter Lettuce. Heads very large, round, and solid; outside green; within the leaves are a rich, creamy yellow color; most delicious and buttery in taste. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**

Denver Market.—An early variety of head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground; forms large, solid heads; light green color and is slow to go to seed; leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Improved Hanson.—This standard variety is the most planted of all head Lettuce. It is a well known and well tried sort, and its merits have been proven on all markets. Deliciously sweet, crisp and tender and

almost absolutely free from any rank or bitter taste. Resists the summer heat extremely well. It cannot be too highly praised. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Iceberg.—A very hard heading and beautiful sort, excellent for summer use. Inner leaves finely blanching, crisp and brittle; of sweet and refreshing flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

May King.—A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. There is just a faint tint of brown on the head. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Salamander or Satisfaction.—Forms large, solid, compact heads, resisting summer heat and remaining long in head. Leaves smooth, thick, and very tender; the inner head blanching almost white. An excellent spring, summer or fall variety. Invaluable in the southern states. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Silver Ball.—One of the best all-the-year-round Lettuces. Good for early spring, summer or winter forcing. Excellent quality; heads silver-white, compact, with beautifully curled leaves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Write for prices on larger quantities. Special prices to market gardeners.

CANTALOUPE OR MUSK MELON

Extra Selected, Saved Only from Melons Grown Specially for Seed

We strive to supply Melon seeds of highest quality. We have them grown where they reach the highest point of perfection by the most reliable growers, and are in a position to offer strains far superior to the commercial grades, commonly sold by seedsmen.

Culture.—Musk Melons and Cantaloupes thrive best in a rich, warm, well-drained sandy loam soil thoroughly prepared. Plant in hills about 6 feet apart each way, 10 to 12 seeds in a hill, about one inch in depth. When the plants are well up, after all danger from frost and insects is past, thin to one to two plants in a hill. Hoe often and give frequent shallow cultivation. If molested by the cucumber beetle, dust lightly with wood ashes or air-slaked lime.

At prices quoted in this Catalog, we prepay the Postage or Express charges, unless otherwise noted.

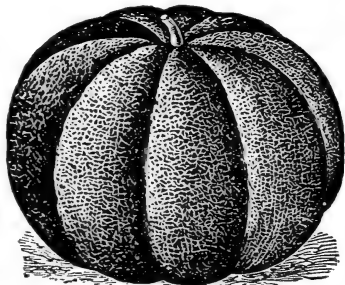
Write for special prices on large quantities.

Green Fleshed Varieties

(For Rocky Ford varieties, see special pages.)

Baltimore or Acme.—A very productive melon; the favorite market variety. Oblong shape, twice as large as Rocky Ford, well netted and ribbed; flesh quite thick, light green in color, sweet and of fine quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Champion Market.—Splendid variety of Netted Gem type, producing fruits nearly three times as large as the "Rocky Ford." Very regular in form, nearly round, averaging eight inches in diameter, heavy, well netted ribs, thick, light-green flesh, very thin rind, true Netted Gem flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.**



Extra Early Hackensack.

Extra Early Hackensack.—(See illustration above.) This is a selection of the popular Hackensack, ripening fully ten days earlier. Melons of good size, heavily ribbed and netted; thick, light-green flesh of fine flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.**

Hackensack, or Turk's Cap.—Popular with market gardeners near large cities. It is very hardy and productive, the fruits are of good size, round, heavily ribbed and netted. The meat is green, thick, firm and of excellent flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.**

Texas Cannon-Ball.—This favorite melon originated in Texas; it is perfectly round, heavily netted, green flesh of exceedingly fine flavor, very small seed cavity. Its value for both home use and shipping has never been fully appreciated. Do not fail to give this variety a trial. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**



Jenny Lind.

Extra-Early Jenny Lind.—One of the earliest melons in cultivation. Small, round fruits, flattened on both ends, deeply lobed and finely netted. The meat is green and luscious. Introduced many years ago and has always been a great favorite for family use. Is one of the most prolific Cantaloupes grown. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Montreal Market.—Fruit of the largest size, often attaining a weight of fifteen to twenty pounds. Shape nearly round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed; flesh remarkably thick, green, melting and of the finest flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2-oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Netted Nutmeg.—A very early melon of small size, varying in shape from almost oval to a flattened globe. Skin green until over ripe, when it becomes yellow; flesh light green, very thick and sweet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Extra Early Green Citron.—The largest of the very early nutmeg melons, nearly round; fairly netted; flesh green; quality very fine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Our Cantaloupe seed is the best that can be procured.

Don't hesitate to write us when needing anything in our line.

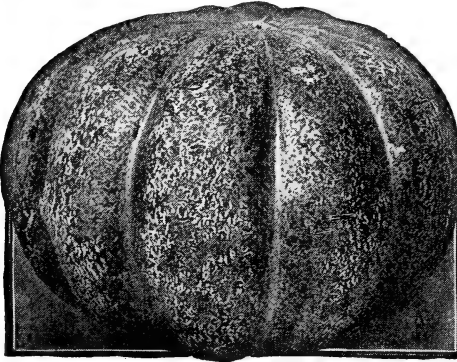
Cantaloupe or Musk Melon—Continued

Salmon Fleshed Varieties

Burrell Gem (Salmon Fleshed Rocky Ford).—Locally known as Burrell Gem, Osage Gem and Ordway Pink Meat. For description, see specialties, page 7.

Burpee's Fordhook.—It is about the same size as Improved Jenny Lind, very thick flesh, of orange-yellow, very small seed cavity, comparatively few seeds, flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long distance shipper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.**

Defender.—(Note—The Burrell Gem is a selection from this variety.)—One of the best yellow fleshed sorts, and in some respects is superior to all others. The melons are medium sized, oval in shape, slightly ribbed, and covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow and of high flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**



Emerald Gem.

Emerald Gem.—Undoubtedly the finest in flavor and the earliest to ripen, and while too soft to stand shipping any great distance, is unequalled for home use or nearby markets. Vines of strong and vigorous growth; very prolific. Is rather

small and flattened at both ends. Emerald green, smooth and free from netting, heavily ribbed, with narrow bands of lighter green between ribs. Flesh very thick, and of rich salmon color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.25.**

Hoodoo.—(See specialties, page 7.)—A new orange fleshed variety, ideal as a shipping melon and of the very finest quality.

Osage, or Miller's Cream.—A favorite salmon-fleshed variety. Large, oval, slightly ribbed and netted; skin very dark green, very thick and sweet flavored, most delicious to the rind. A favorite for market purposes and the home garden. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Paul Rose or Petoskey.—A yellow fleshed sort, suitable size for a basket melon and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem, but a little larger. Flesh orange-colored and high-flavored, very thick, firm and sweet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Peach or Garden Lemon.—For sweet pickles, preserving, etc., it is one of the finest articles to be obtained. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Tip Top.—This very productive melon is of large size, nearly round, slightly ribbed and fairly well covered with shallow netting. The flesh is deep yellow in color and of excellent quality. An excellent market variety, and sells on sight. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30.**

Yellow Meated Japan.—The vines are hardy, very prolific and produce very large fruits, nearly as early as the smaller varieties. The melons are nearly round, not deeply ribbed and covered with patches of netting. The skin is yellowish white when ripe. The crowning feature of this melon is found in the thick, melting, delicious, salmon-colored flesh. It is much superior to any other variety, either green or yellow fleshed, and captures the trade wherever and whenever it is offered for sale. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.**

Banana.—A very remarkable variety, growing from 18 to 30 inches long, the skin is smooth and a light yellow. Flesh a salmon red. Sells well on account of its odd and peculiar shape. Very desirable for family use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.**

Casaba or Winter Musk Melon

(A late variety of Musk Melons which should be classed in a family by themselves.)

The Casaba was introduced in Southern California several years ago, and although favorably known there, is but little known in the country at large, and has but recently become a commercial commodity. Plant and cultivate the same as Watermelons and Cantaloupes; however, they should not be allowed to ripen on the vine, but should be picked about the time of the appearance of the first frost and carefully stored away or packed in straw in a barn, cellar or some cool place until they become slightly soft, when they are ready to eat. This is usually from four to eight weeks after they have been picked, but for shipping should be packed in crates with straw and shipped as soon as picked with instructions: "Not to be eaten until they become slightly soft."

We offer three of the best varieties of this late melon.



Casaba Improved Hybrid.

Casaba or Winter Muskmelon—Continued

Improved Hybrid.—This is the finest flavored and best of the Casaba family. The favorite home garden and local market variety. On account of its delicate makeup, it is not a good shipper. Color dark green, heavily ribbed and wrinkled. The flesh is from two to three inches in thickness, color creamy white and is melting and delicious. Every garden should contain a few hills of this excellent winter melon. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.**

Golden Beauty.—Similar in all respects to the winter pineapple, except its golden color, which gives it a ready sale. One of the finest flavored casabas, an excellent keeper and a favorite shipper. Try it. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

Christmas or Santa Claus.—This is an oblong mottled melon, the most popular of its kind and a good shipper. The rind is very hard and about one-eighth of an inch in thickness; the flesh is light green and stringless. There is no seed cavity; the seeds are imbedded in a jelly-like pulp. The flavor is excellent. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

Watermelons—The Best New and Standard Varieties

Choice Watermelon seed is one of our specialties. We handle nothing but the best. All our stock is strictly fresh. 1911 crop. The varieties that we do not produce are grown for us under contract by one of the best known growers in Florida.

Prices on all Watermelon Seed (except where otherwise noted), Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

Culture.—The watermelon in its origin and habits is similar to the musk melon and should receive the same cultivation and treatment, except that they should be planted in hills 8 to 12 feet apart each way and planted on rich, well drained land. New sod land, or land that has been seeded to alfalfa, or similar crops, if thoroughly prepared, makes ideal melon land. Watermelons should never be planted twice upon the same land.

Alabama Sweet.—This is undoubtedly the finest flavored shipping melon ever introduced and the favorite with the Texas and other southern shippers. It is a large, oblong melon, with rather dark green rind, marked with a darker green stripe. The skin is thin and very tough and is not injured in handling nor in shipping. The flesh is bright red, fine grained, firm and entirely stringless. Average weight over 20 pounds. We offer two grades of this seed, of our own growing.

Select stock seed: **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

No. 1, selected from good shipping melons: **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Bradford.—A favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown; very productive. The melons grow to a large size, elongated in shape; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet.

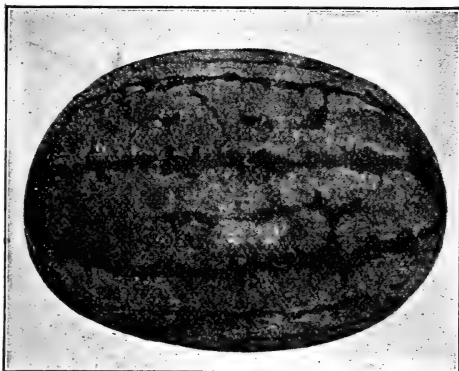
Black Diamond.—A cross between Kolb's Gem and Hoosier King; one of the most prolific Watermelons ever planted, color rich, dark green, almost black; symmetrical in shape, is an excellent shipper and possesses all of the good eating qualities. Melons weighing from 40 to 60 pounds are not uncommon among this variety.

Black Spanish.—Very sweet and delicious variety. Fruit round, of large size, skin blackish green and scarlet flesh.

New Chilian Watermelon.—This fine melon has been very popular in southern California for several years and deserves to be better known through the entire country. We first introduced this melon in Colorado in 1901. It is nearly round, skin dark green, slightly mottled and striped with a darker green; rind very thin, but hard. Flesh is bright red, heart large and stringless, flavor unsurpassed. It is a good shipper. This melon when more widely known will become a favorite both for the home garden and market. We offer both Colorado grown seed and California grown.

White seed: **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Red Seeded Chilian, 10 days earlier than white, same price.



Chilian Watermelon.

Cole's Early.—An extra early melon ripening several days in advance of any other; fruits are oval and striped with light and dark green. We do not recommend this melon for shipping; it is too small to be marketable, but for home use or for raising in locations where the season is short, it is very satisfactory.

Cuban Queen.—This is a large variety, often weighing 80 pounds and upwards; striped light and dark green; an enormous cropper.

Improved Dixie.—Fruit beautifully striped; surpassed by few for shipping or table; long keeper; flesh very red, sweet and juicy; quality excellent.

Duke Jones (Jones' Jumbo).—Color of the skin is a solid dark green; flesh of very bright red, particularly sweet, juicy and melting. It grows to a large size.

Fordhook Early.—The largest and best early melon of good size. Next to Cole's Early in time of ripening, but much larger. Fruit round; outer color medium green; flesh bright red of fine quality. A good shipper.

Watermelons—Continued

Florida Favorite.—A splendid oblong melon; ten days earlier than Kolb's Gem. Skin dark-green, slightly mottled with still deeper shade; flesh dark-red and of finest flavor and quality. We have a splendid stock.

Gypsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake.—Standard southern variety, which possesses remarkable shipping qualities, long, smooth, distinctly striped with light mottled and wavy, dark green, regular stripes. Flesh bright scarlet and very sugary.

Iceberg (Blue Gem).—Uniformly large, of thick oval form; dark green, with faint stripings. The rind is exceptionally strong, making it an excellent shipper. The flesh is entirely free from stringiness and of sweet, sugary flavor.

Halbert Honey.—This new melon equaling in flavor and as handsome in color as Kleckley's Sweets but more regular in form. They average 18 to 20 inches in length. The flesh is a beautiful crimson, of luscious quality, melting and sweet as honey.

Harris' Earliest.—A splendid large, extra early melon of exceptionally fine quality. Fruit uniform in shape, slightly oval with irregularly mottled broad stripes of light and dark green. Flesh bright red, sweet and tender. One of the most desirable for planting in the North.

Ice Cream, or Fearless.—The old but extremely popular home market melon. Medium in size, almost round; the skin a pale green; flesh bright scarlet, fine-grained, solid to the center, sweet, crisp and melting.

Kleckley Sweets.—This is one of the finest flavored Melons grown.—(See specialties, page 8.)

Improved Kolb's Gem.—Excellent shipper and largely grown for northern markets. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender.

Kentucky Wonder.—This is a superior melon in every way. Oblong in shape, skin very dark green, marbled with a lighter green; the flesh is a beautiful deep scarlet, crisp, tender, rich and very sweet; an excellent keeper and fine for market as well as for home use. The average weight is 50 pounds.

Mammoth Ironclad.—This is a very well known large melon, which is similar to the Gypsy, but attains a much larger size.

Mountain Sweet.—An old standby, large size and well adapted to garden culture.

McIver's Wonderful Sugar.—The sweetest melon grown; attains a great weight; has handsome appearance; never cracks or loses its fine flavor in the wettest season. The color is light green, shaded with darker stripes.

Phinney's Early.—Few, if any, of the early sorts of recent introduction surpass this old favorite. It is first to ripen, of good size and productive; shape oblong; rind a distinct mottled color; the flesh is a deep red; first class early market melon.

Pride of Georgia.—A dark green, oval variety; a very fine, large, second-early sort; a good shipper and keeper.

Seminole.—An exceedingly productive variety, of large size. Fruit oblong in shape; flesh solid, ripening clear up to the rind.

Sweet Heart.—One of the very best early varieties for the home garden, of the largest size, nearly globular in shape; skin a bright, beautiful, mottled green; rind thin; flesh bright red, firm and solid to the center, heavy but crisp, melting and exceedingly sweet. A good keeper.

The Swink, or Original Rocky Ford.—This melon was almost exclusively grown at Rocky Ford for a number of years, but has been largely supplanted by the Kleckley Sweet. It is a fairly good shipper. The color is crimson, seeds white and the flesh is mellow and very sugary, and of the most delicious quality. The melon is oblong, a little inclined to be pointed, and the rind is light green, slightly mottled with lighter green. The seed of this variety is very scarce, and we can only offer a limited quantity.

SUGAR BOY WATERMELON.

The introducer describes it as follows:

The best of the entire lot. It is the most delicious thing in the shape of a watermelon that we have ever known. The fruits are oblong, a little inclined to be barrel shape; rind is very dark, almost a black green and is tough, thick and smooth. The flesh is bright red and ripens up well to the rind. It is absolutely free from any stringiness, sweet as honey and of the most melting and delicious flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Triumph.—Girardeau's Fancy selected southern grown seed.—Grows to larger size than any other melon in cultivation. It is a cross between Duke Jones and Kolb's Gem. It has the handsome appearance of the former and the shipping qualities of Gem; very early, prolific, deliciously sweet.

Tom Watson.—A novelty in Watermelons and of sterling merit. (See specialties, page 9.)

Round Light Icing, or Ice Bind.—This is equally as fine flavored as the Dark Icing from which it differs only in having clear light-colored skin.

Colorado Preserving.—This is a large fruiting strain of citron for preserving. Flesh clear white and very solid. Olive green seed.

Kansas Stock Melon.—Grown in Kansas and Colorado for feeding stock; to be used the same as beets and turnips. This variety is very productive; flesh firm and solid, with few seeds, and keeps all winter. They grow on any kind of soil and yield largely in dry seasons.

Winter Watermelon.—This melon is a very prolific bearer. The flesh is red, of extreme firmness, almost hard as a citron—very brittle and deliciously sweet. In color it is very light green, almost white. Placed in a cool place, it will keep long into the winter and still retain its delicious sweetness and flavor. **Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 40c; ¼-lb., 60c.**

Prices on all Watermelon Seed (except where otherwise noted), Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 85c, postpaid. WHITE FOF PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES.

Quality is our chief aim, and in comparing prices, please take this into consideration.

Mustard

Culture.—Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For succession, sow every few weeks till autumn. The plants are used early in the spring as a salad and for greens.



Chinese Curled.—Highly esteemed for salads in the South. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary white mustard. Flavor sweet and pungent. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

Ostrich Plume.—The leaves are long, ruffled and frilled. The edges are curled like double curled parsley, making the leaves equally as desirable for garnishing. It stands well even during the hot summer months, while the leaves can be cut quite as early as those of other sorts and are unsurpassed for "greens," being available before any other vegetable. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

Southern Giant Curled.—Very highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall and plants used very early in the spring as a salad. Seeds brown in color. Plants two feet high. Forms enormous bunches. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

White English.—Leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow in color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 40c.**

Brown or Black Mustard.—More pungent in flavor than the White. Seed black. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 40c.**

We prepay postage on all garden seed, except beans, peas and corn.

Cultivate your garden thoroughly for the best results.

Okra or Gumbo

Culture.—The young, tender seed-pods of this plant are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. They are regarded as a household necessity in the South, but are neither so well known nor so extensively grown in the North. Seeds should be sown when the weather has firmly become settled, in drills, three feet apart. Thin out the plants that they stand one to two feet apart in the row. Gather the pods while they are young as they become tough and woody as they get larger.



Dwarf Green.—Bears pods ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the tall sorts. The plants are of dwarf, stocky growth and very prolific. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod.—The plant is dwarf growing, even in size and productive, maturing pods earlier than most sorts. The pods are long, slender, deep green and remain tender much longer than most sorts. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

White Velvet.—The pods are perfectly round, smooth and of an attractive white velvet appearance; of superior flavor and tenderness. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Seeds grown under irrigation produce strong plants.

Try our Cucumber seed; it is unsurpassed.

Onion

High Grade Onion Seed Our Specialty

Our Seed is grown especially for us by the best onion seed growers in the country.

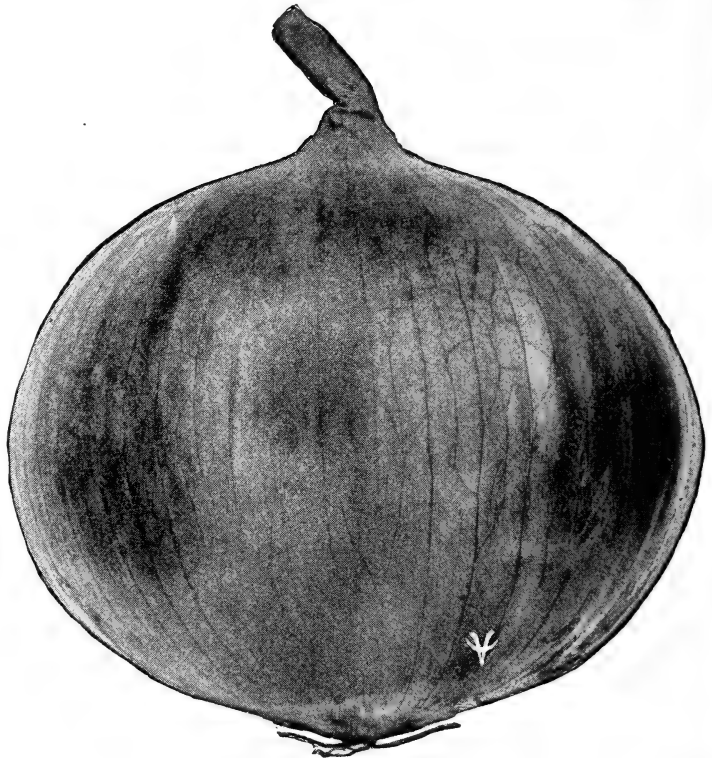
Culture.—The onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich loamy soil and, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. The ground should be deeply trenched and manured the previous autumn, and laid up in ridges during the winter to soften. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order commence operations by leveling the ground with a rake, and tread it firmly; sow thinly in rows, four pounds to the acre, and a quarter of an inch deep and one foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually, so that they stand three or four inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply or collect it about the growing bulb. As soon as the tops die and fall, the bulbs should be gathered into windrows. If the weather is fine they will need no attention while curing, but if it is not they will need to be stirred by simply moving them slightly along the row. Cut off the tops when perfectly dry, about half an inch from the bulb and then after a few days of bright weather the onions will be fit to store for winter.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

PRIZETAKER—THE GENUINE THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST GLOBE ONION.

Equally as tender and mild as the famous "Bermuda Onions." This is the large, beautiful Spanish variety so often seen in the fruit stores and markets of all large cities. Grows to an immense size and for fall marketing is unexcelled. Although of such great size, it is very hardy and a fair winter keeper, as it ripens-up hard and firm; very fine grained, and of mild, delicate flavor. The outside skin is rich yellow while the flesh is white. They bottom well, are free from stiff-necks, and have produced more bushels of marketable Onions to the acre than any other variety. In the markets they attract much attention, and sell readily at good prices. Our stock is True American-grown seed, being far superior to the imported seed which is offered at a considerably less price. Can furnish both Colorado and California grown seed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.**



PRIZETAKER ONION.

Ailsa Craig.—The celebrated English onion. Larger than the "Prizetaker." For full description see *Novelties*, page 13.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—A favorite variety in the East, where it is grown almost to the exclusion of all other sorts; bright yellow in color; a perfect keeper and a heavy yielder. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.**

Flat Yellow Danvers.—Like the Globe Yellow Danvers, but rather more flattened. One of the best keeping Onions grown; flesh white, fine grained, firm and mild; perfect in shape and a large cropper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.**

Ohio Yellow Globe.—The best of the Yellow Globe varieties. The skin is bright, glossy, orange-yellow, and the flesh is white and fine grained. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.**

Southport Yellow Globe.—A large, perfectly shaped Globe Onion and an excellent Onion for keeping throughout the winter. A very heavy cropper, handsome in appearance and good dark yellow color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60.**

Onion—Continued

RED VARIETIES.

Extra Early Red Flat.—The first red Onion to ripen. A medium-sized, flat variety; an abundant producer and very uniform in shape and size; comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield. Very desirable for early market use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.**

Large Red Wethersfield.—The most widely cultivated red variety, the standard winter Onion in many northern states. The bulbs are well flattened, thick through and grow to a good size. The skin is of a rich, glossy, deep red color, while the flesh is white, tinged with red. A most excellent keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.**

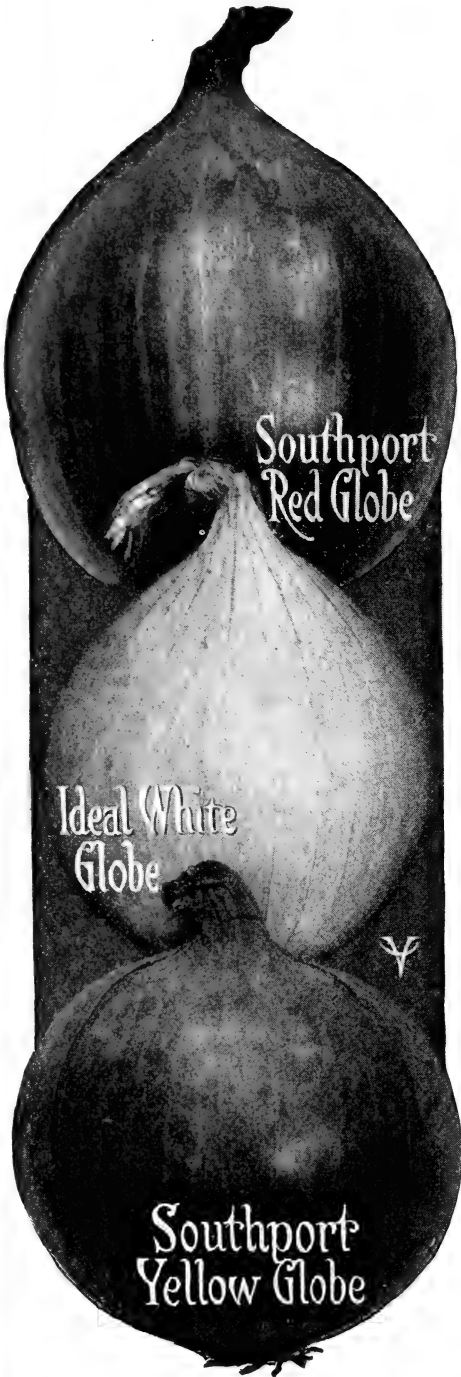
Southport Red Globe.—This handsome and most richly colored of all red sorts is becoming more popular every season. It is of a rich, glossy, dark red color, and of a very showy appearance in the market. Remarkably uniform in size and good keepers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.70.**

Australian Brown.—Since its introduction a few years ago, it has become one of the most popular and most sought after Onions in many markets. Its remarkable keeping qualities and handsome appearance have brought it rapidly to the front. This Onion has a clear, amber-brown skin that attracts buyers. It matures early, ripens uniformly, and will keep in good condition longer than any other Onion. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.**

WHITE VARIETIES.

Mammoth Silver King.—This mammoth variety is one of the largest in cultivation, averaging from 15 to 22 inches in circumference, often weighing from 2½ to 4 pounds each. It matures early and is of uniformly large size. The skin is of a beautiful silver-white, flesh tender and of mild, sweet flavor. Its striking size and handsome appearance, as well as mild flavor, recommend it for exhibition at fairs, for the fancy markets as well as for the table. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.**

Southport White Globe.—This is unquestionably the best keeping white Onion. The beautiful white globe-shaped bulbs grow uniformly large. They are solid and heavy, fine texture and the flavor is exceedingly delicate. This Onion, like the Prizetaker, finds ready sale among discriminating buyers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

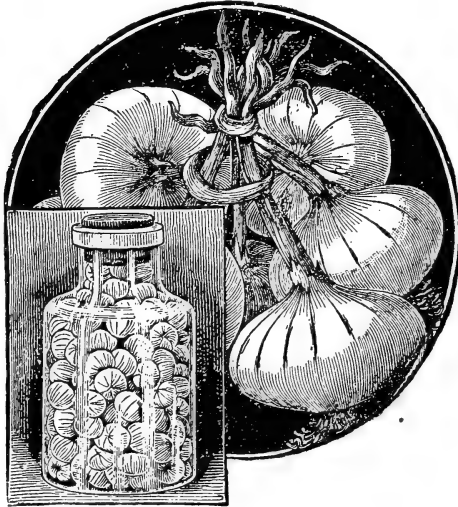


Onion—Continued

White Portugal, or Silver Skin.—A beautiful standard white Onion. They grow to a good size and ripen early and evenly. The flesh is mild, while the skin is a beautiful clear silvery white, glistening like silver. A favorite when young as a bunching or salad Onion, but is also a good keeper and fine for fall use. An excellent variety when one or two varieties are to be planted. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60.**

Giant White Italian Tripoli.—(El Paso, or Large Mexican.)—Bulbs of large size and beautiful form, with pure pearly-white skin. Under good cultivation bulbs can be raised in a single season from seed, weighing from 1 to 1½ pounds. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.**

White Pearl.—A very fine Italian variety that grows quickly to a good marketable size. Very popular, particularly in the South. The bulbs are round, flattened, with a delicate, pure white skin. Flesh very mild and pleasant in flavor. It is claimed to excel most other Onions of Italian origin in keeping qualities. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.**



White Barletta.

White Queen or Extra Early Barletta.—This is an extra early, very small, round, hard and handsome variety. The color is a beautiful waxy white; flavor mild and delicate. It is the Onion used in all famous pickle factories in our country. A favorite for the home garden, as bulbs grown from seed will mature as early as those raised from the ordinary Onion sets. The best variety for pickling. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.**

Onion Sets

Crop Short.

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

When you want large quantities ask for market prices. Thirty-two pounds constitute a bushel, except the top or bottom sets, which are 28 pounds for a bushel.

One quart will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets.

Add 10c per quart for mailing.

**Yellow and Red Bottom Sets, Quart, 15c.
White Bottom Sets, Quart, 20c.**

Egyptian or Perennial.—These sets should be planted in the fall. They are one of the best Onions for early use. They remain in the ground and increase from year to year, and are perfectly hardy in all climates. **Per quart, 20c.**

Bermuda Onions

Crop Very Short.

The Bermuda Onion is the most profitable, and rapidly becoming the most important crop grown in southwest Texas, and in the Imperial and Coachella valleys in California, which sections produce a superior Onion to those imported from the Bermudas.

Culture.—The seed is sown in beds as early in the fall as the same can be obtained, and transplanted to the field when about four inches in height and cultivated the same as other onions. The shipments in carload lots from southwest Texas begin the latter part of March and usually continue until about the first of June; several hundred cars being shipped annually. A net profit of \$200 per acre is often made by experienced growers. The genuine seed is all imported from Teneriffe, Canary Islands, off the west coast of Africa, and gives far better results than the seed grown in California.

We import our Bermuda seed direct from one of the most responsible growers of the Canary Islands, and guarantee it to be genuine Teneriffe grown. Our supply of Bermuda Onion seed at this time is exhausted. Can only offer in packets and small lots. Write us about July 1st for prices on 1912 crop.

Crystal Wax.—This is the pure white Bermuda; extremely mild, waxy white and the largest of the Bermuda Onions; a general favorite and commands the highest market price. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

White Bermuda.—The favorite market variety. While known as "White Bermuda" it is really a light straw color, or pale yellow. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Red Bermuda.—Identical in size, shape and mildness with the "White Bermuda"; color pale waxy red. A favorite in some sections. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

We want your order, be it large or small. The best seeds are none too good. We handle only the best.

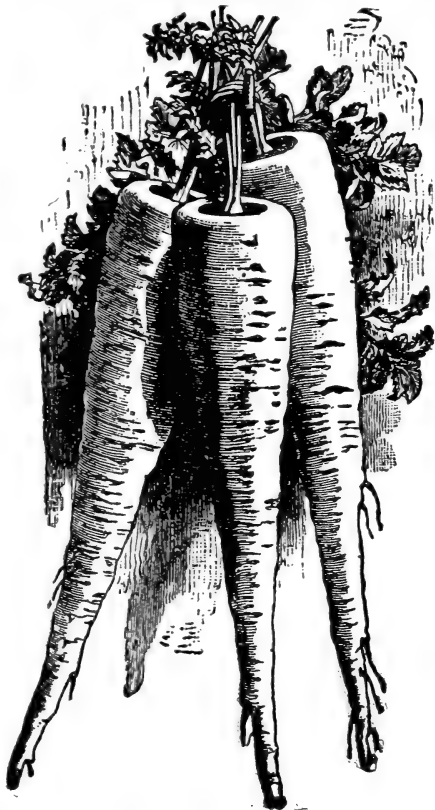
We would like to send your friends and neighbors a copy of our catalogue.

Parsnips

Short Crop.

A well-known vegetable for table use, but is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding.

Parsnips succeed best in deep, rich soil. Sow as early in spring as weather will admit, in rows 15 inches apart. When the plants are two inches high thin out to five or six inches in the row. As they are improved by frost a part of the crop should be left in the ground for spring use.



Improved Hollow Crown.

Hollow Crown.—Has long been a favorite on account of its excellent table qualities. A great cropper and considered the best for general cultivation. The roots are long, smooth, tender and very sugary. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 55c.**

Improved Guernsey.—An improved strain, which has given general satisfaction. The roots do not grow so long as those of the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. Of excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 55c.**

Long White Dutch.—Roots very long and smooth; one of the very best varieties for general use. **Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 55c.**

Magnum Bonum.—It gives the utmost satisfaction and yields the most money to the market gardener because of its decidedly handsome appearance, smooth, heavy roots, which are broad at the shoulder, fine grained and of superior quality. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 50c.**

Parsley

Parsley is used for seasoning soups and stews, for salads, and also very universally used for garnishing; succeeds best in a rich, mellow soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks sometimes elapse before it makes its appearance. It should be sown early in the spring.



Champion Moss Curled.—An excellent variety; the leaves are finely curled and of a dark green color; extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Dark Green Triple Curled.—Bright emerald color, extremely fine curled. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Fern-Leaved.—As its name indicates, this variety is most beautiful in form and color; valuable for garnishing, and also as an ornamental foliage plant for borders of beds. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Fine Double Curled.—A curled variety having crimped leaves. It is used mostly for garnishing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Lebanon, Kan., Aug. 26, 1911.

The seed purchased from you was very satisfactory, and results were of the best obtained anywhere in this part of Kansas. Melons, Cantaloupes, Tomatoes, as well as Onions, the seeds were of strong germinating power, true to name and very satisfactory in general. Will recommend your house as a first class seed establishment.

W. H. DIECKES.

Deming, N. M., Aug. 28, 1911.

I am pleased to say that your seeds have proven very satisfactory. We have a splendid garden, and I do not believe that we have made a single failure that could be attributed to poor seed. You will get larger orders for seed from this locality next season.

J. C. INGRAM.

Socorro, N. M.

Your seed gave great satisfaction, and if I do not sell out I shall want more next year.

W. H. BYERTS.

Peas

Crops Shortest Ever Known

Our prices on Peas do not include postage. If Peas are to be sent by mail, add 8c per pound for postage. We pay postage on all packets.

Weight of Peas: Wrinkled varieties, 56 pounds per bushel; smooth varieties, 60 pounds per bushel.

Culture.—The pea is hardy and endures cold well, either in or above ground. The small seeded early sorts, such as Alaska and First and Best, can be sown while frost is yet in the ground, while larger and sweeter peas sown at the same time would rot in the ground. Sow some of the early, second early, and late varieties at intervals of about two weeks apart, and your table will be supplied with delicious peas for a long time.

Dwarf growing peas need no support; tall growing sorts should be trained to wire trellises or supported by brush. Wrinkled peas are the sweetest, and are recommended for the home garden.

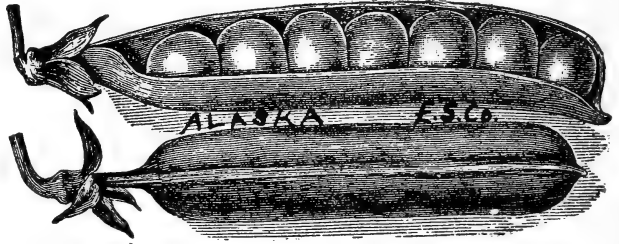
A light warm soil is best adapted for very early peas, and heavier soils for late sorts.

The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and the tall ones three feet. Larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep and covered with only one or two inches of soil; when the plants are five or six inches high fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches they will not germinate or grow well.

Early Varieties.

Alaska or Earliest of All.

—Earliest and best of all early smooth varieties. A smooth, blue Pea, which in evenness of growth of vine and early maturity of the pods is unequaled by any other extra early Pea. Vines two to three feet high, unbranched, bearing four to seven long pods, which are filled with medium-sized, bright green Peas of excellent flavor. A great favorite with market gardeners for fall and early spring planting. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.25.**



American Wonder.—One of the most popular and best of the early wrinkled sorts. A great favorite for family use. Has stout, branching vines, covered with well filled pods containing seven or eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored Peas; height, 10 to 12 inches. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$2.75.**

First and Best.—This is a reliable early cropper of the hardy smooth seed variety, ripens about the same time as the Alaska; vines are tall and slender and very prolific. A deservedly popular variety. The favorite of many of all the small Peas. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.25.**

Not's Excelsior.—An extra early dwarf, green, wrinkled sort. The Peas are superior in sweetness and quality; an ideal family and market Pea. It is fully as sweet and

delicious as the American Wonder, and grows one-half taller. Pods are larger and it is far more productive than the Premium Gem, and it is within a day or two as early as the first early smooth Pea. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 15 lbs., \$2.75.**

Premium Gem.—Height one foot; early and prolific; a type of and an improvement on the McLean Little Gem; pods long and of dark green color. The most popular sort for family use. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$2.75.**

Tom Thumb.—An old variety growing to the height of 10 to 12 inches; foliage is heavy and the vines are immensely productive; a very satisfactory early Pea for family use. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.25.**

Peas—Continued

Gradus, or Prosperity.—The most popular high quality, extra early, wrinkled Pea. This remarkable Pea is not only large and of the best quality but is within two or three days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. Gradus is a wrinkled Pea, growing about 30 inches high; the pods are of a bright green color measuring four inches or more in length, as large as Telephone, well filled with luscious peas 8 to 10 or more in a pod. Stock very scarce. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c.**

Second Early and Main Crop Varieties.

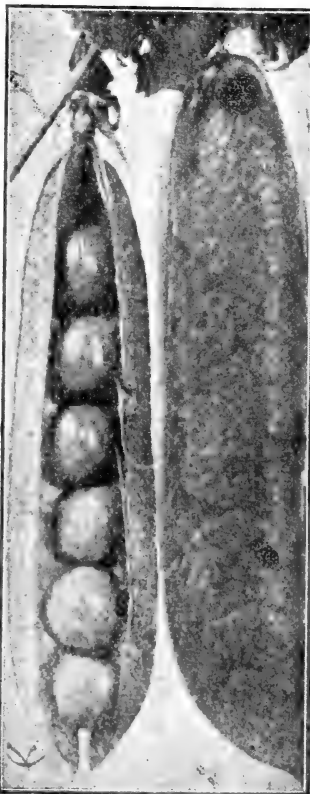
Dwarf Champion.—This is a dwarf or bush of the old favorite Champion of England. The best of all late Peas. It grows about 15 inches high, stiff stalked and close jointed. Literally loaded down with big, fat pods. Peas large and most delicious flavor. If you want a really sweet, heavy yielding, late Pea that will not need stakes, this is the one. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$2.50.**

Dwarf Telephone, Carter's Daisy.—A very fine second early dwarf Pea with immense pods and Peas. A magnificent sort. The self-supporting, stout plants are fairly loaded with large bright green pods, which are always well-filled. Each pod containing from seven to nine Peas, of a bright green color, tender and of most delicious flavor. It is one of the finest dwarf early green wrinkled Marrow Peas in cultivation, and one that ought to be grown in every garden. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$2.75.**

Everbearing.—Grows about 20 inches high; pods of good length; Peas very large, wrinkled, and in quality unsurpassed. For continuance and profusion of bearing this variety is unexcelled. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.25.**

Horsford's Market Garden.—A very fine second-early green wrinkled variety, not only good for family gardens but for canners, and especially market gardeners' purposes. Vines two feet high; exceedingly prolific; pods are of medium size and well filled with Peas of finest flavor. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$2.75.**

Champion of England.—One of the best late Peas for the market gardener or private garden. Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored Peas grown, and very productive. Height four or five feet, seed whitish green and much shriveled. Crop failed.



Dwarf Telephone.

Peas—Continued



Telephone.—A fine tall wrinkled variety and a great cropper, bearing immense pods of large Peas of exquisite flavor. It is decidedly a market garden Pea. The pods fill a basket quicker than any other variety; vines four feet. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c.**

Improved Stratagem.—One of the best of the large podded Peas; the pods are of immense size, filled with large, dark green, wrinkled Peas of the finest quality; vine medium height, but very stocky, with very broad, light green leaves, and bearing an abundance of large, handsome pods. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$2.75.**

Pride of the Market.—Vines of medium height, stiff, with large, dark green leaves and bearing at the top, generally in pairs, a good crop of large dark green pods well filled with large Peas, fine in appearance, and quality most excellent. A fine Pea for the kitchen garden, or for market use. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.25.**

Yorkshire Hero.—One of the largest sweet, wrinkled kinds; vines strong and spreading; pods of good size and well filled; much in use, and has enjoyed a long popularity, medium late; bears a long time; height 2½ feet. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$2.75.**

White Marrowfat.—Grows four to five feet in height. Pods large, round, light green and well filled. Excellent for summer crop, but of inferior quality. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 15 lbs., \$1.75.**

Black-Eyed Marrowfat.—The best of the Marrowfat varieties. Tall, hardy and productive. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 15 lbs., \$1.75.**

Dwarf Gray Sugar.—Height 15 to 18 inches. Blossoms purple. This variety is used either shelled or cooked in the pod, like string beans, and when young is very tender and sweet. It is but little known in this country, while abroad it is considered a great relish. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 15 lbs., \$1.75.**

Pepper

Culture.—Pepper seed requires heat for germination. The seed should be sown early in hotbeds, or boxes in the window, or may be sown in the open ground about the middle of spring. When two inches high set in rich soil two feet apart in rows 2½ feet apart. Hoe often.

Anaheim Chili.—(See Novelties, page 12.)

Chinese Giant.—A magnificent new variety, the largest and finest Pepper in cultivation. The plant is about two feet high, of strong, vigorous growth, stocky in habit, very productive, earlier than the Ruby King. The fruit averages four inches in diameter, and is of a bright glossy scarlet when ripe. The flesh is unusually thick and very mild. The immense size of the fruit and its brilliant color renders it very attractive and will cause it to sell readily in the market. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.**

Celestial.—A Chinese variety, useful as well as ornamental. Sets its fruit early, and continues until frost. When fully grown the fruit is bright scarlet. Makes a plant of striking beauty. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Large Bell or Bull Nose.—The best known sweet red sort. Height two feet. Ripens early and is very prolific. The fruits are

of good size, about three inches long and two inches through. Extra choice stock. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c.**

Mexican Wonder.—(See Novelties, page 12.)

Neapolitan Large Early.—(See Novelties, page 12.)

New Sweet Upright Salad.—The fruits are borne stiffly erect, and form at each fork of the branches. The color of the Pepper is a bright shiny green, which turns to a waxen red when ripe. Is as early as the Sweet Bell or Bull-Nose, with heavier fruit, much thicker flesh and greatly superior in flavor. **Per pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.**

Ruby Giant.—A beautiful variety, being a cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant. It possesses the large size of the Chinese Giant and the splendid shape of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and

We want to be your seedsman.

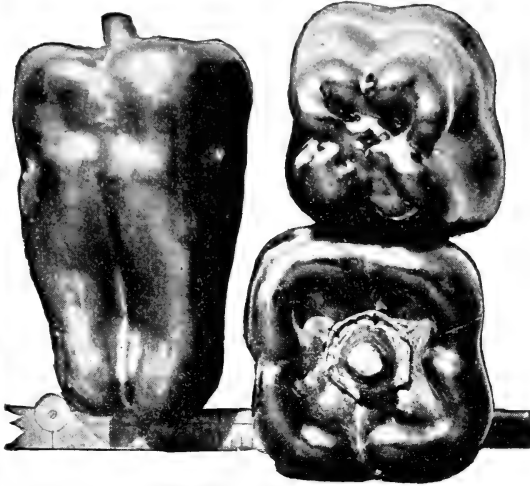
Don't forget to plant Cantaloupes.

Pepper—Continued

sweet, making a good salad sliced and served with tomatoes. This new sort will undoubtedly become very popular both in the home and market garden. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.**

Ruby King.—A handsome and very productive variety. Fruits of a bright ruby-

red color, which grow four to six inches long by three to four inches through. They are remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste. So mild is their flavor that they can even be sliced and eaten with vinegar like tomatoes or cucumbers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.**



Perfect Ruby King.

Sweet Mountain or Mammoth.—Much like the Large Bell, but larger and milder. Fruit thick and sweet. Fine for making stuffed mango pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; ¼-lb., 75c.**

Golden Dawn Mango.—Plants quite dwarf but very prolific. Fruit medium in size and of inverted bell shape, rich golden yellow color, with very thick, sweet, mild flavored flesh. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c.**

Red Cherry.—An ornamental as well as useful variety, the plant being tall and bearing profusely small, bright red fruit. The fruit is small, round, very hot, and is largely used for pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

Red Chili.—A rather small, bright-red variety about two inches long, and pointed. The pods are used in making chili sauce, and are very pungent and hot. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.**

Long Red Cayenne.—The true Cayenne; hot and pungent. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.80.**

Pumpkin

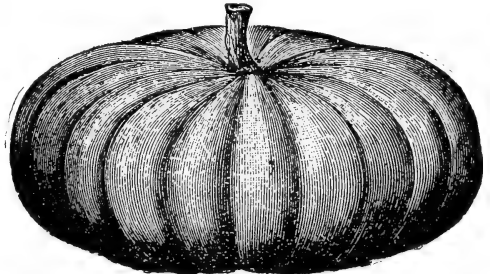
Culture.—Usually planted among corn, in hills 8x8 feet. Plant any time during May. When the frost has killed the vines cut off the stems a few inches from the fruit and store in a dry place, using care not to bruise them when handling.

Connecticut Field.—Large Common Yellow Field.—The common Yellow Field Pumpkin, so very largely cultivated by our farmers for stock feeding, is immensely productive and very hardy. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**



Small Sugar or Pie.

Small Sugar or Pie.—This is the small pumpkin that has made the New England states famous for their pumpkin pies. A handsome, prolific variety; fruits of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened and slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh fine grained and sweet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 60c.**



Large Cheese.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field.—A very large, flattened variety, averaging about two feet through. When ripened the skin is a rich cream color. Flesh yellow and of fine quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Pumpkin—Continued

Improved Green-Striped Cashaw. — A crook necked variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is of rich yellow color, solid, fine-grained, very thick and sweet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**

Golden Cashaw, or Jonathan.—Attractive and sells better than the old green striped sort. Large, bottle-shaped sort. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

White Cashaw, or Crookneck.—Fine for table use as well as for stock feeding. The fruits have a hard, creamy white shell, grow about 2 feet long, and the thick meat is of excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**



Japanese Pie.—A new Pumpkin of Japanese origin; flesh very thick, fine-grained, dry and sweet; productive and very desirable for cooking. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

King' of the Mammoths, or Jumbo.—This is the very best genuine strain of the true Mammoth Pumpkin. Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching two feet or more in diameter, and from one hundred to two hundred pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin, very thick, bright yellow flesh,

which is fine grained, tender, and of excellent quality for pies. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Mammoth Tours.—Immense size; often weighs 100 pounds; oblong; skin green; good exhibition sort, or for feeding stock in winter. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Tennessee Sweet Potato Pumpkin.—An excellent variety for pies, pear-shaped, medium size, flesh and skin a creamy white, fine grained, very sweet and delicious; a first rate keeper. When cooked it appears like sweet potato, but has a more delicious taste. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 80c.**

Winter Queen or Winter Luxury.—A superior pie Pumpkin, small, but enormously productive and an excellent keeper; shape slightly oval, about 10 inches in diameter; color golden-russet, finely netted; flesh deep golden, sweet and tender. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**

Rhubarb or Pieplant

Culture.—Sow in drills 18 inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall prepare the permanent bed by trenching two feet deep, mixing a liberal quantity of manure with the soil. Into this set the plants about five feet apart each way. The stalks should not be cut until the second year.

Early Linnaeus.—Early, containing large stalks and leaves, and a rapid and satisfactory grower. Makes a delicious and highly aromatic sauce, and has no superior as a pie variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.**

Victoria.—The most popular variety; comes quite true from seed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.**

RHUBARB ROOTS IN SEASON.

Write for prices.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Culture.—Sow early; when plants are of sufficient height, thin to four inches. It is unfortunate that this valuable vegetable does not take a higher place in the esteem of our gardeners. It requires practically the same treatment as parsnips, while for fall and winter use it is much superior, making, as it does, a satisfactory substitute for oysters, hence is sometimes called "Oyster Plant."

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—The very best variety grown. Is fully twice the size of any other variety and of better quality. The leading variety among both market and private gardeners. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Buying cheap seed is false economy.

Good seeds are half the battle.

We make a speciality of vine seed crops.

Radish

SELECT RADISH SEED.

Our radish seed is grown for us under contract, from the finest French stocks, and is sure to give satisfaction.



Radish, Brightest Long Scarlet.

The radish is one of the most profitable crops to grow for market or the private garden. It is in demand at all seasons of the year, especially in early spring. Radishes must make a rapid growth to be crisp and tender.

THE SECRET IN GROWING GOOD RADISHES.—First, they should be grown on light, quick soil. Second, they should be given plenty of water, and last, but by no means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly, and if not supplied with plenty of water are apt to be pithy.

Culture.—For early use seed should be sown in the hotbed, in drills three or four inches apart and half an inch deep. For open ground sow as early as weather conditions permit. As soon as the first leaves appear, sprinkle with soot or ashes to save them from the turnip fly. The winter radish should be sown about the middle of summer, and makes its best growth in autumn.

EXTRA EARLY OLIVE SHAPED.

French Breakfast.—A medium sized Radish, olive shaped, with small top; of quick growth; very crisp and tender; of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the root, which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 55c.**

Early White Olive Shaped.—Clear, white, crisp and mild flavored. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

EARLY TURNIP SHAPED RADISHES.

Early Scarlet Globe (Vick's).—Unequaled by any other sort. The roots of this variety are slightly olive-shaped, a rich, deep scarlet in color; flesh white and tender. We specially recommend this to gardeners whose markets demand a large first early

forcing Radish. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 65c.**

Earliest White Turnip.—Like the scarlet in shape, but in color pure white. It is later and will bear heat longer without becoming spongy. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Early Scarlet Turnip.—One of the earliest varieties, with very small top. Brightly colored skin and crisp, white flesh. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 60c.**

New Scarlet Turnip. Half White Tip Radish.—(See Novelties, page 12.)

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped (Rosy Gem).—One of the most popular and attractive short varieties. It is globe-shaped, bright rose carmine with bottom and tip clear white. Stems and leaves small. Very valuable for forcing as well as for the house garden and market. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

RADISHES—Continued

Non Plus Ultra, or Early Deep Scarlet Turnip Forcing.—An excellent extra early forcing radish. Root small, nearly round; color bright scarlet. Top very small; flesh white, crisp and well flavored. One of the most handsome of the forcing sorts. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Crimson Giant.—This radish is an entirely new type and differs radically from all varieties hitherto in cultivation, in so far as its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties, without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early notwithstanding its size. Color crimson, flesh pure white, of the best quality. Fine for outdoors and forcing. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit full development of the roots. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.**

LONG VARIETIES.

The Best Radish

For Home Garden



Icicle Radish.

New White Icicle, the Finest Eating White Radish.—The finest and longest of

the very early pure white varieties. Although a long radish of good size, it becomes fit for use almost as early as the small round sorts. The roots are straight, smooth and pure white in color. The flesh is almost transparent, brittle as glass, very tender and fine flavored. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Brightest Long Scarlet.—A new variety; ready for use in about 25 days after sowing; color remarkably bright, fiery scarlet, slightly tipped with white; flesh crisp and tender. This is a choice radish, try it. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Cincinnati Market.—This variety originated in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is one that will meet your expectations in every particular. The tops are small, and under favorable conditions the roots attain a length of 6 to 7 inches. They are smooth and free from any fibrous roots and their attractive scarlet-colored skin is unusually thin. The flesh is fine, crisp and rather transparent. Fit for use in 25 days from time of sowing and remains in good condition until fully grown. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Becker's Chartier.—This is the most beautiful of all the long summer radishes; color bright scarlet, shading off to a pure white at the bottom; a decided novelty and worthy of a place in every garden; it is very crisp, tender and mild flavored; and if left, grows to a very large size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Early Long Scarlet Short Top, Improved.—This is undoubtedly the best standard variety for private garden and market use. It grows 6 or 7 inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp and of quick growth. Color, bright scarlet; small top, tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 55c.**

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger.—A pure white, beautifully tapering radish of rare crispness and freshness of flavor. This, like the White Strasburg, is a summer radish rather than early one. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 50c.**

White Strasburg.—This variety is one of the popular summer kinds. Both skin and flesh are pure white. Remains tender longer than any other variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Wood's Early Frame.—This is not only a good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short Top, but is one of the very best sorts for first crop out of doors. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 55c.**

WINTER VARIETIES.

California Mammoth White China.—This is the largest of all radishes. Roots grow 10 to 12 inches long and are solid, tender and crisp. Keeps well through winter. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Scarlet China, or China Rose.—A fine winter sort; root a half-long stump of from 2 to 3 inches; scarlet and pink in color, tipped with white; quite salable in market during winter. Keeps perfectly. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Long Black Spanish—(Winter).—This variety is sown the latter part of the summer for winter use; attains a good size and should be gathered and stored the same as turnips; will keep until spring. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20; lb., 60c.**

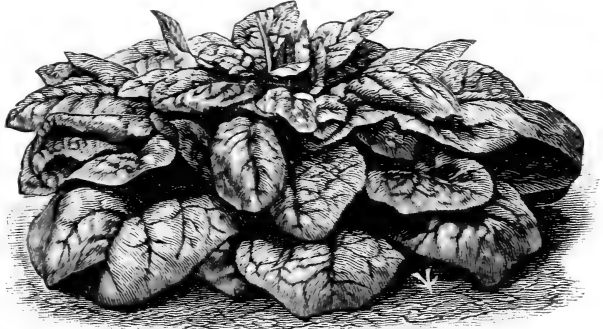
Round Black Spanish.—Of similar nature and quality of the Long, differing in shape. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Spinach

Culture.—Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and thin to about six inches apart; when the leaves are an inch wide; should be cut while young and tender. For early spring use sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring.

Spinach is very hardy, extremely wholesome and palatable, and makes a delicious dish of greens, retaining its bright green color after cooking. In the South spinach can be grown through the winter with very little or no covering.

Bloodsdale Savoy.—The variety most generally used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves large, round, and thick, very much savoyed and rich deep green. One of the earliest varieties. Seed round. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 35c.**



Bloodsdale Savoy Spinach.

Victoria.—A long-standing variety with round, slightly savoyed leaves. Deep green and hardy. Forms good, edible leaves early and continues to produce leaves for a long period. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 35c.**

Improved Thick-Leaved, or Long Standing.—Leaves large and thick, somewhat crumpled. Does not run to seed as early as other varieties. **Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 35c.**

New Zealand.—This sort is sown to supply the place of ordinary spinach during the hottest months of the year, or in dry,

arid localities. The leaves are eaten boiled like those of other kinds. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 75c.**

Prickly or Winter.—A hardy variety used for fall sowing, with very slight protection it will withstand the severest weather. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 35c.**

Squash

Culture.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons. bush varieties two to four feet apart, running kinds six to nine. Plant a dozen seeds in each hill, and when danger from "bugs" is over pull up all but three or four. Winter squash should be ripened thoroughly or they will not keep through the winter.



White Bush Scallop.

Squash, growing 12 to 15 inches across, of uniform shape. Very early and prolific. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 75c.**

Summer Squash

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan.—The best early variety. The plants are of the true bush form, and produce fruit early in the season. Largely grown in the South for shipment to the northern markets. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

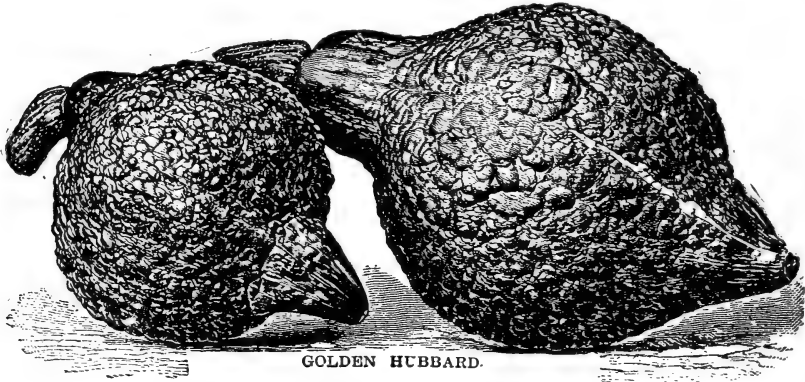
Bush Fordhook.—A new bush type of the original Fordhook, unequaled in quality and delicious sweetness by any variety whether for summer or winter use. The young tender fruits are prepared and cooked like other summer squashes, or stored before frost, in a warm, dry place, furnish winter squash for table use until the next new crop is ready. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Mammoth White Bush Scallop (Silver Custard).—An improved variety of the well known White Bush

Squash—Continued

Mammoth Yellow Bush or Golden Custard.—This is a new dark, rich golden yellow, scalloped bush Summer Squash, grows large, is not excelled in quality and is very productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Golden Summer Crook Neck.—Plants of the true bush variety, early fruiting and very productive. Rich golden color, heavily warted rind, deep flesh of superior quality. An excellent summer variety; none better. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**



GOLDEN HUBBARD.

AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES.

Boston Marrow.—A popular variety with large, oval fruit. Skin bright, reddish-orange, with light cream netting. Flesh, orange. Fine grained, and of excellent quality. This is the most popular variety for canning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Delicious—The Best Flavored Squash in Existence.—In size it resembles the Hubbard. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every variety. The color is a dark orange. For table use no other variety compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness, and exceeding richness of flavor. It is a fall and winter squash. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Essex Hybrid.—An excellent variety. It is thick meated with thin shell and is a splendid baking squash, being dry and sweet. Skin a deep creamy orange. Squash broad and round. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

Prolific, or Orange Marrow.—The earliest of the fall varieties, and much sooner ripe than any other Marrow Squash. Very prolific, an attractive bright orange-red; it is a general favorite, as its quality is the best. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Red or Golden Hubbard.—A perfect type of the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange-yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden-yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.15.**

Hubbard.—The standard winter squash; no better variety grown; more generally cultivated as a late sort than any other. It is of large size, often weighing from 9 to 10 pounds. Color, bluish-green, occasionally marked with brownish-orange or yellow. Flesh fine-grained, dry and of excellent flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Chicago Warted Hubbard.—Is similar in size and quality to the Hubbard. The vines are vigorous and productive, while the large, dark-olive green fruits are rather more heavily warted. Very handsome in appearance; an excellent keeper and of splendid quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Marblehead.—This is an old variety that is still a favorite with many; one of the best keepers, has the hard shell and the color is a very dark green, flesh a rich yellow color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

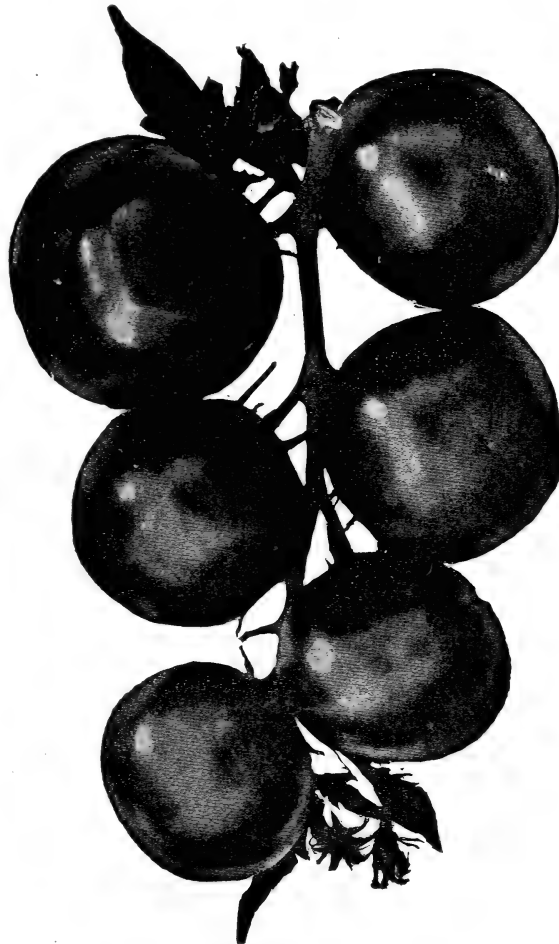
Mammoth Chili.—The largest of all squash; grows to an enormous size. One of the most profitable sorts for stock feeding. Keeps well throughout the winter. This variety is also extensively grown for fair exhibits. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.**

Sibley or Pike's Peak.—We consider this one of the very best winter varieties. It has the reputation of being the only variety surpassing the Hubbard in quality. Shell hard, dark olive green color, flesh light orange color of the very best quality. Vines of strong growth and very productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Specially Saved Tomato Seed Raised for Seed Only

We do not use Canning Factory Seed. Our Tomato Seed has all been grown by Tomato Specialists, who plant for seed only.

Culture.—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil. Sow in hotbeds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past; when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthy growth so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.



Sparks' Earliana.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—The largest, smoothest and finest flavored extra early tomato in cultivation. Within a week to ten days as early as the famous Sparks' Earliana, while its more robust growth makes it a surer cropper in the warm southern states. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit deep scarlet-red, smooth, of large size and excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.**

Acme.—An old, well-known early variety, medium in size, smooth, solid and prolific; color, purplish pink; ripens all over and through at the same time. Its perfect form, solidity and earliness make it one of the best to grow for the northern markets. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Dwarf Champion.—Most popular dwarf variety in cultivation. Its stout, erect, bush-like growth enables it to withstand the strong prevailing winds. It grows about two feet high and stands quite erect without staking. In color and form the fruits are similar to the Acme. It is quite as early as any purple fruited tomato; is very popular with southern gardeners, as well as for home use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

Earliana (Sparks).—Probably no early tomato introduced in many years has attracted so much attention, and has so large a sale as Sparks' Earliana. Its solidity and fine qualities are fully equal to many of the best late sorts. The plant is of strong and vigorous growth, setting its fruit freely and in great abundance. The fruit is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its large size, perfect form, bright red color and delicious flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.**

Earlibell (New).—Earliest tomato known. For description see specialties, page 13.

Favorite.—One of the largest and most perfect shaped varieties. Ripens evenly and early and holds its color to the end of the season. Very prolific, has few seeds and bears shipping well. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Tomatoes—Continued

Beauty (Livingston's).—The smoothest and best of the large purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth, color of skin purplish pink; flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. A decided favorite for either home market, shipping or canning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

June Pink.—An extra early selection from Earliana, differing chiefly in outside color, which is of the purplish-pink preferred in some sections to scarlet. The fruit runs uniform in shape and size, about 3 inches in diameter, almost round, and borne in clusters. Flesh solid and fine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

Livingston's Coreless.—The most perfect shaped canning variety ever produced. Large size, globe shaped, full at stem end, bright red, a strong grower and big cropper. Ripens all over at once and being almost free from green core it is an exceptionally fine slicing sort. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00.**

Livingston's Globe.—An early, purple, globe-shaped sort, introduced in 1905. (See full description and illustration on page 13.) **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.**

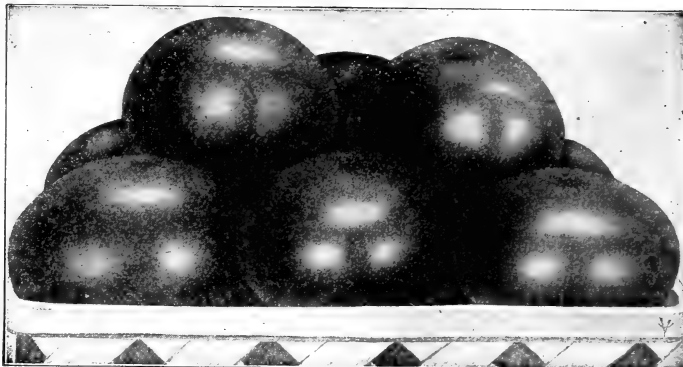
Livingston's Hummer Tomato.—This excellent tomato was first introduced in 1907, and described by the introducer as follows:

Round as a ball, smooth as an apple, with very little indenture about the stem, and very prolific. Color bright scarlet, flesh rich crimson, and of the finest quality. The fruit is firm and solid, free from cracks, always smooth and of desirable size. It is quite early and very desirable for canning, as a large percentage can be put into the cans whole. For the market and home garden the Hummer is hard to beat. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

New Matchless.—One of the favorite canning and shipping varieties. The fruit a very rich cardinal red, firm and not liable to crack. They are very large size and grow uniform through the entire season. Good keepers. It is an exceptionally good main crop tomato. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.**

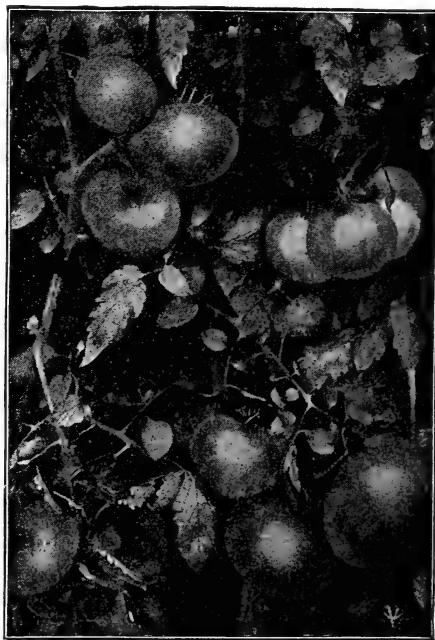
New Magnus Tomato.—A variety with potato leaved foliage, producing purplish pink fruit of the largest size; much smoother than most of the large fruited sorts and matures earlier. The flesh is very firm and unsurpassed in quality. It ripens evenly and does not crack at the stem end. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.**

Ponderosa.—One of the largest varieties grown; very smooth, meaty and has few seeds. The color is brilliant scarlet crimson. Splendid sort for the home garden. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.**



A Basket of Beauty. (Smoothest and Best of Large Purple.)

Perfection.—A tall variety, with medium sized, globular, uniform fruit, which is smooth and well ripened to the stem. Color, bright scarlet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.**



Dwarf Stone.

Dwarf Stone Tomato.—This is the largest Dwarf Tomato in existence. In habit of vine it resembles the Dwarf Champion, but is of stronger growth and is more erect. The fruit is similar to the Tall Stone in color (red), shape and practically in size. Specimens weighing one pound each are quite common. The season is fully as early as the Dwarf Champion, but the fruits are double the size. The fruit is free from cracks at the stem end, solid, ripens evenly and is of excellent quality. **Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

Tomatoes—Continued

Small Fruited Tomatoes

FOR PICKLES, PRESERVES, ETC.

Red Pear.—Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear-shaped and of excellent flavor.

Yellow Pear.—Similar to the Red Pear, but of rich, clear yellow color.

Yellow Plum.—Fruit plum-shaped, of clear, deep yellow color; flesh yellow and finely flavored. Much esteemed for preserves.

Red Plum.—Same as above, except color.

Red Cherry.—Fruit small, about $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves.

Yellow Cherry.—This variety differs from Red Cherry in color only.

Peach.—Desirable for preserving, eating from the hand or for table decoration. Fruit resembles a peach in shape and size; color a light terra cotta red; flesh tender and of good flavor.

Husk or Strawberry (Ground Cherry, etc.)—Fruit golden yellow, size of a cherry. Fine for pies, preserves, or eating from the hand.

Price any of the above varieties.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c.

Tomato Plants

We have in season strong, hardy plants. Prices on application.

Ebbert's Red Ribbon Tomato.—This wonderful new Tomato is fully as early as Spark's Earliana. It is nearly round in form. Color is bright scarlet with a thin but tough skin. The fruits ripen evenly without cracking and are free from blemishes. The vines branch well, enabling the sun to strike the fruits. It is an excellent shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Stone.—The best main crop variety for all purposes, and largely used for canning. Vine tall and prolific. Fruit smooth, large and uniform. Color bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Golden Queen.—A grand yellow variety of superior flavor; unsurpassed as a table variety. As smooth as any of the red variety and of distinct rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 70c.

We also carry the following well-known varieties:

Atlantic Prize (Early Ruby).—A favorite early variety. Color rich crimson.

Extra Early Red.—An old favorite for home garden, small but very early.

Honor Bright.—Color, rich, bright red; very desirable for shipping.

Kansas Standard (Potato Leaved).—Bright, glossy red; thick skin, very few seeds; fine shipper.

Paragon.—Bright red, round, perfectly smooth; excellent flavor; very productive.

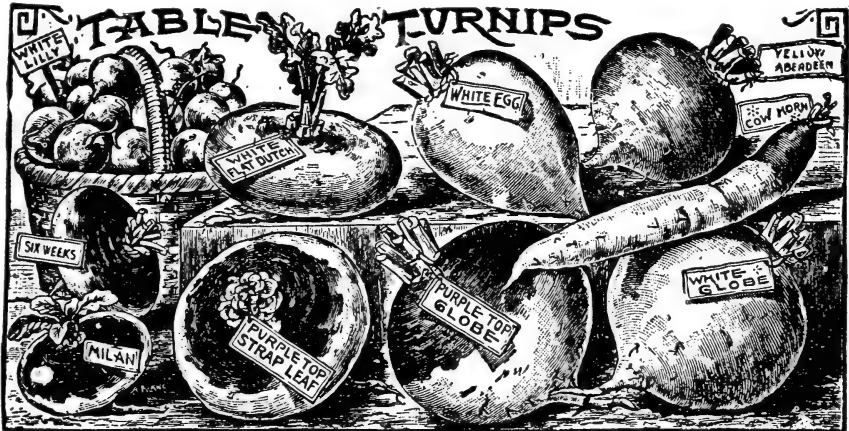
Royal Red.—A very desirable tomato for canning and catsup making.

Trophy.—The standard late sort; bright red color, very solid and productive.

Price on any of the above: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Turnip

Culture.—Turnips prefer a light, sandy loam. Sow in rows, 12 to 18 inches apart, and half an inch deep. Thin out so that the plants stand four inches apart. For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked; for winter use, sow in August. Turnips are chiefly grown for autumn cropping, because ordinarily they thrive better in cool weather; during the hot months they are apt to run to leaf and make seed rather than bulbs.



Many Varieties. Very Short Crop.

Early Purple-Top Strap Leaf.—The leading standard American variety. Good for early spring and fall use. Color, red or purple above ground, white below. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Extra Early White Milan.—One of the earliest turnips in cultivation, pure white, excellent flavor, makes rapid growth; a great market favorite. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Purple Tip Milan.—Earliest turnip in cultivation, fit to use a week

sooner than others. Suitable for spring or fall planting. Bulb forms very rapidly, making but few and small leaves. The turnips are flat, smooth, white with purple top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Early White Flat Dutch.—(Strap-Leaved.) This is a popular early turnip for table use. Matures only a week after the earliest Milan, but keeps much longer in fine condition. The skin is pure white, the flesh is mild and juicy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Turnip—Continued

Purple Top Globe.—Distinctly globe-shaped, of good size; the color purple and white, being one of the best cooking varieties, and a standard among gardeners. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

Extra Early White Egg.—The finest flavored of all early turnips and with favorable seasons is ready for table use in six weeks from sowing. Skin and flesh are pure snow white; solid, fine grained, sweet and a good keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Early Snowball.—A perfect globe-shaped white-skinned turnip; exceedingly productive; one of the best keepers of the white-fleshed sorts. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Pomeranian, White Globe.—Very productive, in good soil roots frequently grow from 10 to 12 pounds. Good for table or stock feeding. **Pkt., 5c., oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Long White Cow Horn.—Especially recommended for feeding; roots very long; heavy cropper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

Amber Globe.—Yellow flesh, firm, fine grain; very sweet; skin yellow, with green top; keeps well; very popular in the South. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly.—Medium size, yellow skin and flesh; mild and fine flavored. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 50c.**

Yellow Aberdeen.—Very hardy and productive; good keeper; globe-shaped; fine quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Rutabaga—Swedish Turnip

Improved American Purple-Top.—Leading yellow variety; very productive, solid and of excellent flavor; the roots grow to a large size, and are of finest quality; unsurpassed for stock feeding. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Sweet German.—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellow like an apple by keeping. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Weights Per Bushel and Amounts of Seed Sown to the Acre.

	Lbs. per bu.	No. Lbs. to acre.
Alfalfa Clover.....	60	20 to 30
Red Clover.....	60	12 to 15
White Clover.....	60	6 to 8
Alsike Clover.....	60	6 to 8
Timothy.....	45	10 to 15
Blue Grass.....	14	30 to 40
Red Top.....	14	20 to 30
Mixed Grasses.....	14	30 to 40
English Rye Grass.....	20	15 to 20
Oats.....	32	32 to 64
Barley.....	48	60 to 90
Corn.....	56	8 to 12
Orchard Grass.....	14	20 to 30
Hungarian.....	48	25 to 35
Common Millet.....	50	25 to 40
German Millet.....	50	25 to 40
Hemp.....	44	35 to 55
Flax.....	56	30 to 40
Buckwheat.....	52	26 to 52
Rye.....	56	60 to 90
Wheat.....	60	60 to 90
Sugar Cane for Fodder.....	50	50 to 100
Peas, Field.....	60	90 to 120
Top Onion Sets.....	28	250 to 300

Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops Reckoned from the Day of Sowing the Seed.

	Days.
Beans, String.....	45 to 65
Beans, Shell.....	65 to 70
Beets, Turnip.....	65

Beets, Long Blood.....	150
Cabbage, Early.....	105
Cabbage, Late.....	150
Cauliflower.....	110
Corn.....	75
Egg Plant.....	150 to 160
Lettuce.....	65
Melon, Water.....	120 to 140
Melon, Musk.....	120 to 140
Onion.....	135 to 150
Pepper.....	140 to 150
Radish.....	30 to 45
Squash, Summer.....	60 to 65
Squash, Winter.....	125
Tomato.....	150
Turnips.....	60 to 70

Table Showing Number of Trees or Plants That Can Be Planted on an Acre at the Distance Apart Given.

1x1 feet.....	43,560	6½x6½ feet.....	1,031
2x1 feet.....	21,780	7x7 feet.....	888
2x2 feet.....	19,890	8x8 feet.....	680
3x1 feet.....	14,520	9x9 feet.....	537
3x2 feet.....	7,260	10x10 feet.....	435
3x3 feet.....	4,840	11x11 feet.....	360
4x1 feet.....	10,890	12x12 feet.....	302
4x2 feet.....	5,445	13x13 feet.....	257
4x3 feet.....	3,630	14x14 feet.....	222
4x4 feet.....	2,722	15x15 feet.....	193
5x1 feet.....	8,712	16x16 feet.....	170
5x2 feet.....	4,356	17x17 feet.....	150
5x3 feet.....	2,904	18x18 feet.....	134
5x4 feet.....	2,178	19x19 feet.....	120
5x5 feet.....	1,742	20x20 feet.....	108
5½x5½ feet.....	1,417	25x25 feet.....	69
6x6 feet.....	1,210	30x30 feet.....	48

Fence Post Table.

6 feet apart.....	880 posts to a mile.
7 feet apart.....	755 posts to a mile.
8 feet apart.....	600 posts to a mile.
16½ feet apart.....	320 posts to a mile.

General Descriptive List of Select Flower Seeds

OUR FLOWER SEED LIST has been carefully revised, some new kinds added, and all the inferior kinds cast out, so that there is nothing in the list but what is worthy of cultivation, and if reasonably cared for, will give satisfaction. Our aim is to offer nothing but the best and surest to please, a condensed list of leading kinds, and not the most bewildering and extensive. Any flower seed not offered in the following pages will be secured on short notice at the price quoted in other catalogs. **Include a few packets with your Vegetable Seed Order.**

A FEW SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SOWING, ETC.—We give here a few general rules which will be helpful to beginners. The soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, which should be as fine and smooth as possible. Should the soil be heavy, mix with sand to lighten it. Sow the seed either broadcast or in rows, and cover in proportion to the size of the seeds—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Most of the flower seeds are so fine, that they should be sown on top of the loose ground, covered very lightly with fine ground or manure, and pressed down with a roller or the hand. Principal causes of failure in raising flowers are due to too deep sowing and lack of water at the proper time. As flower seeds in general are sown shallow, light, but frequent sprinklings are all that is needed. The main object is to keep the soil around the seeds always moist, as air and moisture are needed to insure good germination and to prevent the ground from getting a hard crust.

Flowers are divided into three classes: Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. For convenience we have arranged them in alphabetical order.

The letter "A" annexed to the name of varieties signifies Annual; H. A. Hardy Annual; "B" Biennial; "P" Perennial.

ANNUALS grow, bloom and die the first year from seed; **BIENNIALS** bloom the second year from seed and then die, though many, if sown early in the spring, will flower the first year; **PERENNIALS** usually bloom the second year from seed, and continue to grow and bloom for many years; some will also bloom the first year if sown early.

We Pay All Postage on Flower Seeds

For \$1.00, seeds in Packets may be selected to the value of \$1.25

For \$2.00, seeds in Packets may be selected to the value of \$2.60

For \$3.00, seeds in Packets may be selected to the value of \$4.00

Lists of Flowers for Special Purposes

EDGING AND BORDER PLANTS.

Abronia, Ageratum, (dwarf), Alyssum Sweet, Asperula, Bellis, Candytuft, Centaurea "Dusty Miller," Lobelia, Mignonette, Myosotis, Nasturtium, (dwarf), Nemophila, Pansy, Portulacca, Snap Dragon, (dwarf), Silene, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, (dwarf).

PLANTS FOR BEDDING AND IN MASSES.

Adonis, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum, Asters, Bachelor's Buttons, Balsam, Brachycombe, Calceola, Calendula, Calliopsis, California Poppy, Campanula, Castor Beans, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Cosmos, Coxcomb, Delphinium, Digitalis, Four O'clock, Gallardia, Geranium, Heliotrope, Lantana, Larkspur, Linum, Mignonette, Nicotiana, Nigella, Phlox, Petunia, Pinks, Poppy, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Sunflower, (fancy), Stocks, Sweet Sultan, Sweet William, Verbera, Wallflower, Zinnia.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Adlumia, Ampelopsis, Bignonia, Canary Bird Flower, Clematis, Cobaea, Cypress Vine, Gourds, Hop Japanese, Hyacinth Beans, Ipomoea, Ivy, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Sweet Peas, Thunbergia, Wild Cucumber, Wistaria.

Abronia umbellata (A).—Handsome trailing plants, with clusters of sweet-scented rosy pink flowers, resembling the Verbena. Pkt., 5c.

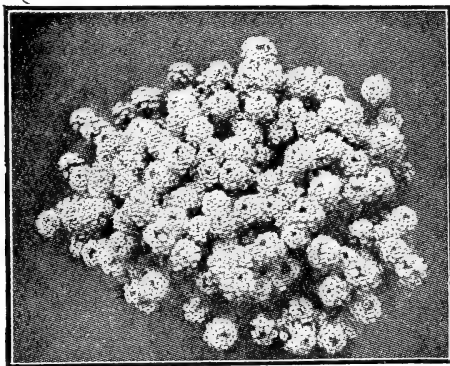
Abutilon (Chinese Bell Flower, or Flowering Maple).—P. Greenhouse shrub and profuse bloomer. Valuable in the garden and an excellent house plant. Finest Mixed Varieties. 4 ft. Pkt., 10c.

Acroclinium (Everlasting). (H. A.)—Extensively used as a dried flower for house decoration. They should be gathered before fully open and tops hung downward to dry. 1 ft. Double mixed, Pkt. 5c.

Adlumia Cirrhosa (Mountain Fringe, or Allegheny Vine).—Graceful hardy biennial climber with feathery foliage, like that of the Maidenhair Fern, and tube-shaped flowers of delicate rose, pink and white, which cover the plant. Grows 15 ft. high; desirable for covering trellises, stumps, etc. Pkt. 10c.

Adonis autumnalis (Pheasant's Eye). (H. A.)—Showy annual of easy culture, with pretty, fine cut foliage, dark crimson flowers, lasting a long time. 1 ft. Per Pkt., 5c.

Ageratum (Floss Flower). (H. A.)—One of the best bedding and border plants, blooming from early summer until frost. Flowers do not fade in the rain. 1½ ft. Blue, pkt., 5c. White, pkt., 5c. Dwarf Mixed, 10 inches, pkt., 5c.



Alyssum Little Gem

Alyssum, Sweet. (H. A.)—One of the best known annuals; used extensively for bordering and edging, also valuable for cutting. Flowers from early summer till late fall.

Sweet Alyssum.—The well-known fragrant white. Per pkt., 5c.

Little Gem.—Very dwarf—4 inches—and spreading. They quickly become one mass of white, fragrant flowers, remaining in full bloom from spring to fall. Pkt., 10c.

Amaranthus. (H. A.)—Brilliant foliaged annuals, growing from 3 to 5 ft. high. Very useful in borders of tall plants or for the centers of large beds. Give plants plenty of room.

Caudatus. Love Lies Bleeding.—Brilliant blood red of drooping habit, 3 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Tricolor. Joseph's Coat.—Leaves red, yellow and green. Pkt., 5c.

Ammobium Alatum. (H. A.)—Valuable white everlasting; when fully expanded the flower has a yellow center. When sown early and treated as a hardy annual, the plants bloom freely the same year. Height, 2 ft. Per pkt., 5c.

Ampelopsis. (H. P.) **Quinquefolia** (Virginia Creeper or Woodbine).—Foliage turns scarlet in fall. 50 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Veitchii (Boston, or Japanese Ivy).—One of the best hardy vines for covering brick or stone buildings; foliage dense, turning to scarlet in fall. 100 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). (H. P.)—One of the finest flowers for cutting in existence, bearing long spikes of gorgeously colored flowers. It is also grown extensively under glass in the winter. Seed sown in the house or hotbed dur-

ing February or March will flower in July and continue until frost. They succeed best in rather light soil, in a sunny position and although perennials, succeed well when treated as annuals. The tall varieties grow about 2 ft., the dwarf ones about 12 in. high.

Tom Thumb Mixed.—Large variety of colors; best for bedding. Pkt., 5c.

Tall Mixed.—Extra fine selection; best for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

Aquilegia.—See Columbine.

Armeria (Thrift, or Sea Pink). (H. P.)—Pretty little plants for borders or edgings, growing in tufts. Pkt., 5c.

Asperula odorata (Sweet Woodruff). (H. P.)—Free-flowering plants which thrive well in shaded places. Flowers white, sweet-scented. 1 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Azorea Setosa.—A splendid annual variety of easiest culture, about 9 in. high, covered throughout the summer with light lavender-blue, fragrant flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Asters

(Half-Hardy Annual)

Asters are today one of the most popular and most important summer and autumn flowers, as they appear in their fullest beauty when the ordinary summer flowers are beginning to look rusty. Indispensable for the flower garden, fine as a show plant for fairs and exhibitions, and charming pot plants. Very profuse bloomers, with exceedingly beautiful flowers of the most exquisite colors and almost perfect form.



Aster Snowball

Asters are classified according to their height, as tall, half dwarf and dwarf. The tall varieties are fine for the center of large beds and for cutting; the dwarfs are particularly fine for borders or masses of one color, as they are compact and bloom very profusely; the semi-dwarf are good for all purposes and extra fine for pot culture.

Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May will bloom in September and October; if started in the hot bed, pots or boxes in the house, in March or April, flowers can be had in July and August. In hot, dry weather mulch liberally with old manure or coarse litter, and do not let them suffer for water.

Snowball.—The best dwarf white aster. The beautiful shape of the snow-white flowers and

Asters—Continued

the free flowering habit of the plants are unequalled in any other dwarf aster. **Pkt., 10c.**

Daybreak.—A beautiful early aster, commencing to bloom in August; the flowers are ball-shaped, very double and of a lovely shell-pink color; excellent for cutting; height, 18 in. **Pkt., 10c.**

Comet.—A good bedding variety, with large blossoms, the petals of which are long, narrow, and curled backward. **Mixed colors, Pkt., 10c.**

New Giant Comet.—Flowers are extra large, with long, wavy, curled petals, similar to Japanese Chrysanthemum. Plants attain a height of 2½ feet; of branching habit and long stems. **Mixed, pkt., 10c.**

HOHENZOLLERN.—A new variety of the Comet type, with blossoms fully twice as large as the old variety. The petals are very long and curved like a flat chrysanthemum. Plant of branching habit, about sixteen inches high. **Mixed, pkt., 10c.**

Queen of the Market.—The best early aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom. Of graceful spreading habit. The plants are about one foot high, bearing from ten to fifteen finely formed flowers on long and graceful stems. The colors include white, pink, deep rose, light blue, dark blue, violet and crimson. **Pkt., 10c.**

Trauffaut's Peony-Flowered.—A valuable and standard variety. The most perfect Peony type known. Tall growing, and bearing an enormous quantity of extra large double flowers beautifully incurved and of every shade, from pure white to glowing crimson. **Mixture of all colors, pkt., 10c.**

Vick's Branching.—A class of very strong growing asters not coming into bloom until very late, but producing flowers so large, double, perfect in form and borne on such long stems that florists sometimes sell them for chrysanthemums. **Mixed, pkt., 10c.**

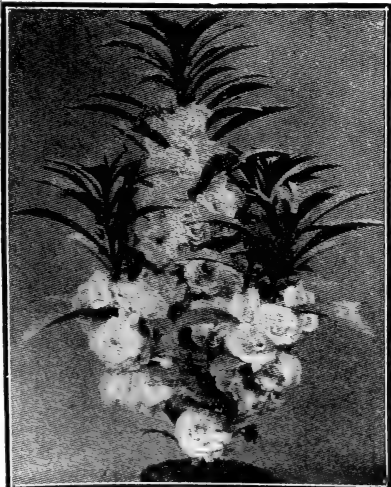
Customers' Selection of Asters.—Any three 10-cent packages for 25c; any six 10-cent packages for 45c.

Mixed Asters

A bed of mixed Asters, all kinds, colors and varieties, is certainly attractive. We offer in mixtures of both dwarf and tall-growing sorts separate.

Mixed Tall-Growing Asters.—All sorts and colors; will make an interesting and attractive bed. **Large pkt., 10c.**

Mixed Dwarf Asters.—All the low-growing sorts. **Pkt., 10c.** One packet of each for 15c.



Balsam

Balloon Vine (Love in a Puff).—A rapid growing, annual climber, attaining a height of 10 to 16 feet; bears small, white flowers, followed by inflated seed pods, hence the name. **Pkt., 5c.**

Balsam (Lady's Slipper, Touch-Me-Not).—An old favorite, producing gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion, double as roses and in every shade of color. Sow in house in April, transplant in open ground in May.

Perfection White Queen.—Finest double, pure white. **Pkt., 5c.**

Double Camelia-Flowered.—Finest mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Choicest Double Mixed Colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Bean. Scarlet Runner.—A tall or climbing bean with beautiful red and white blossoms. **Pkt., 5c.**

Bellis Perennis fl. pl. (Double Daisy). (H. P.)—Flowering early in the spring; very double. Fine for borders, requiring partial shade in hot weather. **Finest Mixed. Extra. 4 in. Pkt., 10c.**

Bignonia (Trumpet Vine).—Magnificent, hardy perennial climber, with brilliant scarlet or yellow flowers; a most ornamental and effective covering for walls, houses, etc. 30 ft. **Pkt., 10c.**

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy).—A hardy annual, growing from 6 to 10 inches high and producing an abundance of pretty blue and white flowers. **Pkt., 5c.**

Browallia. (H. A.)—Excellent free-flowering, verbena-like flowers. Will flower all summer in the open, also making excellent house plants for winter use. 18 in. **Finest Mixed, pkt., 5c.**

Cacalia (Tassel Flower).—A beautiful and profuse flowering plant, with tassel-shaped orange and scarlet flowers; fine for mixed borders; hardy annual. **Pkt., 5c.**

Calendula (Pot Marigold). (H. A.)—Large double flowers, blooming all summer, closing somewhat at night and opening slightly on cloudy days; flowers borne on long, stiff stems. 2 ft. **Double, Finest Mixed, pkt., 5c.**

California Poppy.—See Eschscholtzia.

Calliopis. (Or Coreopsis.)—One of the most effective of our hardy annuals; very showy in open garden and excellent for cutting; flowers borne on individual stems 18 inches in length. Worthy of a place in every garden. 2 ft. **Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5c.**

Campanula Media (Canterbury Bells). (H. B.)—Plants grow in pyramidal form, bearing in profusion large, bell-shaped flowers. Very showy in mixed borders or among scrubberies. Colors, white, and various shades of violet, rose, lilac and blue. Height, 2 to 4 feet. One of the wild forms of Campanula is the "Blue Bells of Scotland." Seeds sown in February will flower first season; sown in July will flower following season. **English Prize Mixture. 3 ft. Pkt., 5c.**

Canary Bird Flower (Tropaeolum canariense).—A beautiful climber with small, curiously shaped, canary colored blossoms. Will bloom freely from July until killed by frost. Tender annual; height about 20 feet. **Pkt., 5c.**

Candytuft. (H. A.)—Very showy for borders; flowers form in spikes; plants of branching habit. One of the best cut flowers for bouquets.

Giant Empress.—White; extra large. Fine for forcing. 2 ft. **Pkt., 10c.**

Finest Mixed.—1 ft. **Pkt., 5c.**

Carnation

Carnations are general favorites on account of their bright colored, deliciously fragrant flowers. The Marguerites and Chabauds are the best for summer blooming; the strains which we offer here are the best and largest flowering and also the very earliest and can be had in bloom four months from sowing.

Perpetual Early-Flowering, double Chabaud.—A very fine, early and large-flowering strain, likely to produce flowers fully equal to the best green-house sorts; it contains a great variety of colors and shades, very fine for pot plants. **Mixed colors. Pkt., 15c.**

Carnation Marguerite.—This new race of Carnations, unlike all others, bloom in about three

Carnation—Continued

months from the time of sowing the seed and continue to flower until checked by frost. They embrace a fine range of brilliant colors, are very free flowering. **Best mixed, pkt., 5c.**

Castor Oil Bean (Ricinus).—A half-hardy annual, growing from 6 to 15 feet high and bearing large, green, deep purple, and brown leaves and bright orange and scarlet flowers. The seed pods resemble a prickly fruit. Of the easiest culture. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

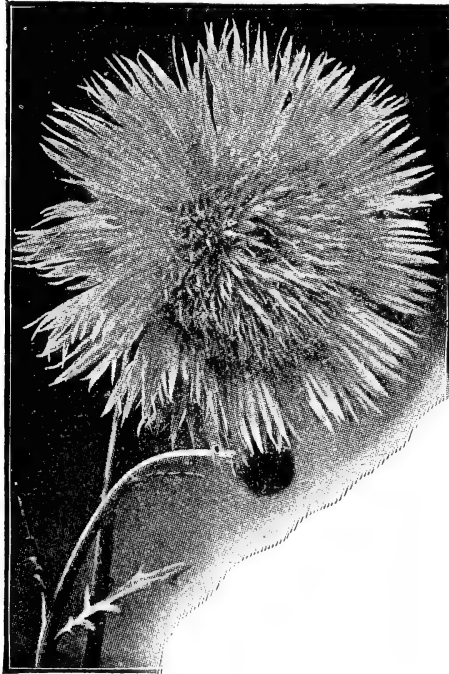
Catch-Fly (Silene).—An attractive and generous bloomer with brilliant dense heads of flowers. An excellent plant for bordering walks and circular beds. Hardy annual; height, 18 inches. **Pkt., 5c.**

Celosia Cristata, or Cockscomb.—A half-hardy annual, growing 6 to 8 inches high, bearing a wide, wavy blossom that resembles a cock's comb. In brilliant colors and fine for massing or border work.

Dwarf Mixed.—Several shades of red and yellow, mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Celosia Plumosis, or Feathered Cockscomb. This species grows two or three feet high, and bears long, feathery plumes in brilliant colors. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Magnificent (Thompson's).—A new variety, superior to the older sorts, bearing grand spikes; flowers in mid-summer. Mixed. Colors have a wide range. **Pkt., 10c.**



Centaurea

The following Centaureas are perfectly hardy annuals, of easy culture, and are general favorites both for the garden and for cut-flowers. Seed should be sown early where plants are desired to bloom. Plants should stand one foot or more apart each way.

Cyanus, (Bachelor's Button, Corn Flower.)—This is the flower seen in such great abundance in the fields of Europe. If seed is sown as soon as the ground is fit in the spring and the flowers picked so as to prevent the plant exhausting itself by seeding, it will furnish a profusion of bright blue, purple, white or pink flowers from July until late in the autumn. One to two feet high. **Mixed. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.**

Imperialis (Royal Sweet Sultan.) A strain of Giant-flowering Sweet Sultan; the finest of all

for cut flowers. Blooms continuously from summer till autumn. The flowers are of various colors, from glistening white, through shades of pink, lilac, crimson, and violet, to purple. Very fragrant. Plant vigorous, nearly four feet high, and covered with enormous flowers on very long stems. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

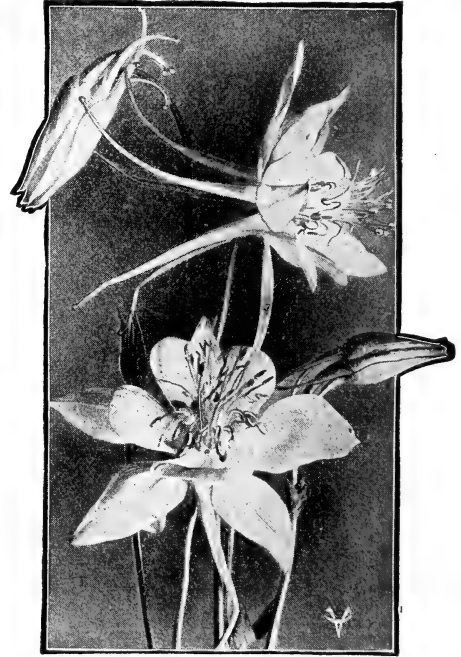
Marguerite.—A sweet scented, white Centaurea, about as large as a medium sized carnation. The flowers are beautifully lacinated and produced on long stems and their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. **Pkt., 10c.**

Candidissima.—Ornamental plant of great beauty. Silvery white, deeply cut foliage. **Pkt., 10c.**

Chrysanthemum.—Annual varieties. These are showy and effective garden varieties extensively grown for cut flowers. The foliage is ornamental and finely cut. The single varieties grow 12 to 18 inches high and produce on long stems large flowers resembling the Daisy, but of many bright colorings in distinct bands or rings. **Finest Mixed, Single. Pkt., 5c. Finest Mixed, Double. Pkt., 5c.**

Clematis.—A popular hardy perennial climber. An old favorite and justly so, for there are few garden climbers that give more satisfaction. **Pkt., 10c.**

Clarkia.—A hardy annual, of easy culture, growing about 18 inches high and bearing bright rose, white, or purple flowers in great profusion. Native of California. **Pkt., 5c.**



Columbine (Aquilegia) (P).

Hardy plants, growing about 2 ft. high, blooming in May and June. Beautiful perennials, with fine foliage, abundance of long-stemmed, graceful flowers; should be more generally cultivated.

Aquilegia Coerulea, (True Rocky Mountain Columbine.)—Colorado's emblematic flower. Needs to be seen to be appreciated. The flower petals lay open more flat than the common Columbine. Color is a light blue, in very high altitudes nearly white. **Pkt., 10c.**

California Hybrida.—One of the hardest and most free blooming of all columbines, having orange, red and yellow flowers. **Oz. \$2.50, Pkt., 10c.**

Mixed double. Best and finest colors. **Oz. 30c, Pkt., 5c.**

Cobaea Scandens-Cathedral Bells.—30 ft. One of the handsomest and rapid growing climbers. The flowers are bell-shaped and of a purplish-lilac when full grown. It is a very prolific bloomer. **Mixed.** White and blue. **Pkt., 10c.**

Coleus (A).—Gorgeous colored variegated foliage; indispensable for ornamental bedding, fine for pot culture. **Fine Varieties. Mixed. Pkt., 15c.**

Cosmos.—This beautiful annual is one of the most showy and useful of our garden plants. Plants grow from 4 to 6 feet in height, and are very bushy and compact. Flowers borne on long delicate stems and are similar to single Dahlias. Foliage very finely cut. Excellent for cutting.

Klondyke.—A gorgeous orange-yellow variety with very handsome foliage more coarsely lacinated than other sorts. **Pkt., 10c.**

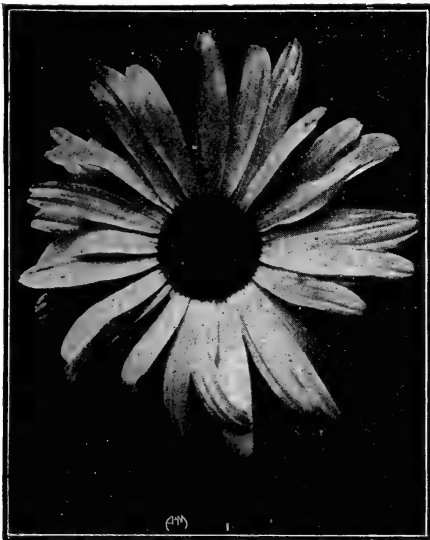
Lady Lenox.—Beautiful shell pink. Flowers are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; stems from 1 to 3 feet long; plants strong and vigorous growers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Early Flowering, Finest Mixed.—Includes white, bright red and rose colored flowers. Seed if sown in March and April will flower during July. **Pkt., 5c.**

Giants of California.—Flowers double the size of the old varieties. **Pkt., 10c.**

Cypress Vine (Ipomoea Quamocli).—A tender, climbing annual, with soft fern-like foliage and small starlike flowers, in red and pink, or white. **Mixture of several colors, Pkt. 5c.**

Daisy.—Charming little plants for edging and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled, white, pink, red and variegated. Height, six inches. Tender perennial.



Shasta Daisy

Shasta Daisy.—This is one of the creations of Mr. Luther Burbank. It is perfectly hardy, grows anywhere and blooms more abundantly each season. The flowers are very large. **Alaska,** pure white; **California,** pale yellow; **Westralia,** cream yellow; each. **Pkt., 10c.**

Daisy, Snowball.—Large flowered, pure white, and extremely double, with very long stems, making them valuable for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

Daisy, "Longfellow."—Flowers of unusual size, a dark rose color. **Pkt., 10c.**

Daisy, Double.—See *Bellis Perennis*.

Datura (Trumpet Flower, or Horn of Plenty).—A tender annual, growing three feet high. Flowers large and trumpet-shaped. **Pkt., 5c.**

Delphinium.—See Larkspur.

Dianthus, or Pinks.—Hardy annuals, about one foot high, and bearing beautifully colored, single and double blossoms in profusion all summer.

Chenensis.—China or Indian Pink. Finest double mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Heddewigii.—Double Japan Pink. Seed saved from the best double flowers only. Fine collection of colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Imperialis.—Double Imperial Pink. Fine mixture of colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Laciniatus (Single Fringed Pinks.)—A very fine fringed variety; many rich colors. **Pkt., 5c; 1/4-oz., 25c.**

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy) (A).—1 ft. The state flower of California. A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers in pure shades of yellow, orange and crimson are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain. **California.** The original yellow. **Finest Mixture. Pkt., 5c.**

Feverfew (Double).—Handsome large double white flowers, excellent for bedding; also for house culture; blooms abundantly all season; 12 inches high. **Pkt., 5c.**

Forget-Me-Not, (Myosotis).—A hardy perennial growing about 6 to 10 inches high. Small star-like flowers are borne in clusters on long stems. Of easy culture and will bloom the first year if seed is sown early. **Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c.**

Four O'Clock, (Mirabilis).—The Marvel of Peru, or Four O'Clock, is one of the most brilliant and showy of annuals. Planted in beds or masses, their very compact growth, rich glossy leaves, together with their profusion and diversity of bloom, present a gorgeous sight in afternoon. **Mixture of all colors. Pkt., 5c; oz. 20c.**

Foxglove, (Digitalis).—One of the finest of perennials, bearing long spikes of gloxinia-like flowers of tubular shape. Plants will grow in partial shade and in almost any good garden soil; attains a height of 4 ft. **Mixed.** All the choice colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower).—Very showy annuals, used abundantly for borders and bedding and fine for cut flowers. Seed should be started early and will flower continually until frost. **Single and Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.**

Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena).—(H. A.) Globe-shaped, everlasting flowers. When in full bloom should be cut and hung up to dry; will hold their color all Winter. **Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt., 5c.**

Godetia (Satin Flower).—(H. A.) Rapid growing annual shrub, producing large, mallow-like flowers; very ornamental in mixed beds. Plants require plenty of room and thrive better in a poor soil. 18 in. **Mixed. Pkt., 5c.**

Golden Rod.—Considered a weed on our western prairies, it has been adopted by New York as state flower. Admired by all; easily grown from seed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Gypsophila.—Sometimes called "Baby's Breath" or "Angel's Breath." Delicate, free-flowering plants covered with small, star-shaped flowers. Well adapted for hanging baskets or edgings, and valuable for making bouquets. White and rose-pink flowers. Hardy annual; one foot. **Mixed. Pkt., 5c.**

Gourds.—See page 30.

Heliotrope.—Is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in the winter. It is not generally known that Heliotrope may be raised from seed as easily as the Verbena. **Mixed. Per Pkt., 10c.**

Helianthus.—See Sun Flower.

Helichrysum (Straw Flower).—A hardy annual of the easiest culture; one of our best "Everlasting" flowers, the dried double blooms being very handsome in winter bouquets. 2 feet. **Mixed. Pkt., 5c.**

Hibiscus (P) (Mallow).—Vigorous-growing plants, producing large, handsome flowers, often six inches across. Very desirable for mixed beds or borders. **Mixed. Pkt., 5c.**



Hollyhocks

Hollyhock.—Entirely different and more beautiful than the plant of twenty years ago, being much more compact in growth, the flowers larger, more richly colored and of better form. For a background to a flower garden nothing is better. All double varieties are hardy perennials; five feet high.

Early Flowering.—Blooms readily the first year from seed affording a wide range of colors in large single or semi-double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Allegheny Mammoth Fringed.—An entirely distinct variety. Flowers are single, double and semi-double, of fine form and rich colors. Splendid for the border or for the hardy garden. Pkt., 10c.

Chater's Prize Double Mixed.—Magnificent double flowers three to four inches across, and all of the brightest colors. Pkt., 10c.

Humulus (Japanese Hop).—(H. A.) Climber of rapid growth. Fine for covering verandas and trellises, attaining a height of 12 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Hyacinth Bean.—A fine climber with clusters of purple or white flowers followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual; growing from ten to twenty feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Job's Tears (Coix Lachryma).—An ornamental grass, imported from East India, with broad corn-like leaves. A vigorous grower and used extensively in winter bouquets. Strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds of this plant. Hardy annual; height, 3 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Kochia Tricophylla (Also called Mexican Burning Bush or Summer Cypress).—A splendid ornamental annual plant, forming dense oval bushes 2 to 2½ feet high, of small, feathery, light green foliage. As summer advances this changes to a carmine hue and finally to a fiery red. A very attractive plant at all times. Pkt., 5c.

Lantana.—Tender perennial, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, bearing Verbena-like clusters of flowers, in orange, white, rose and other colors, excellent for bedding. Choice Mixed. Per Pkt., 5c.

Larkspur (Delphinium).—The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants and for large gardens is invaluable. There are two classes of the Larkspur which are quite distinct—the annual and the perennial.

Annual Larkspur.—A fine variety of colors—shades of blue, red, and others striped and mottled. **Double Dwarf Rocket.**—Finest Mixed. **Tall Rocket.**—Double Mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

Perennial Larkspurs are most showy and useful in permanent plantings, as they produce splendid spikes of flowers all summer. Perfectly hardy. **Choice Mixed.** Best varieties. Per pkt., 5c.

Lavender.—Chiefly cultivated for the delicious and lasting fragrance of its flowers; succeeds in any common garden soil. Perennial. Pkt., 5c.

Linum, or Scarlet Flax.—A hardy annual, about one and one-half feet high. Of slender and graceful appearance, with smooth stems and bright-red flowers, which are borne in great profusion. Pkt., 5c.

Lobelia.—This popular and beautiful flowering plant is most desirable for pot culture, edgings, hanging-baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November. Plants grow about 6 inches high. They are treated as annuals and are of the easiest culture.

Crystal Palace Compacta.—Best dark blue sort for edgings and carpet bedding. Pkt., 10c.

Gracilis.—Fine for hanging baskets, vases and window boxes. Light blue. A trailing variety. Pkt., 5c.

Marigolds.—Old-fashioned flowers, rich and showy, blooming continually all Summer; excellent for bouquets and a beautiful garden plant. Tall African varieties best for garden and cutting, while French varieties are fine for edging. Annual. **Mammoth African.** Finest Mixed. **Double.** 3 ft. Pkt., 5c. **French Dwarf Double.** Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Mignonette.—A general favorite on account of its delightful fragrance. Blooms throughout the season. Sow from middle of April to middle of June. Most fragrant on poor soil. Hardy annual; height one foot.

Improved Machel.—A highly developed strain; splendid, large, red flower spikes. One of the very best for pot culture. Pkt., 10c.

Parson's White.—Flowers almost pure white, borne on spikes six inches to a foot in length. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet Mignonette (Reseda Odorata).—The old-fashioned, deliciously sweet scented variety. Pkt., 5c.

Finest Mixed Varieties.—An elegant mixture of many other choice sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Mimulus (Monkey Flower).—Magnificent, dwarf, half-hardy perennials, which flowers profusely, thriving best in moist situations.

Tigrinus (Monkey Flower).—Fine mixed, spotted and blotched flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Moschatus (Musk-plant).—Grown for its musky odor; fine for hanging baskets, etc.; small yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Moon Flower (Ipomoea grandiflora alba).—One of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers and will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season and be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Tender annual. Pkt., 10c.

Morning Glory (Convolvulus).—A climbing annual, growing about 10 feet high in one season, flowers are well known and exist in a great variety of colors.

Major.—Tall climbing. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Finest Mixed Japanese.—Very choice strain; flowers large, and in greatest variety of colors and shades. Pkt., 5c.; ½-oz., 10c.; oz., 15c.

Dwarf, or Bush Varieties (Convolvulus Minor). Plants grow ten to twelve inches high, and are hardy annuals. Useful for beds, edges, or hanging baskets. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Mourning Bride.—See Scabiosa.

Myosotis.—See For-get-me-not.

NASTURTIUMS

For freedom of bloom, ease of culture and handsome effect, few flowers equal the Nasturtium. They are of quick growth, thrive in the poorest soil and give the greatest abundance of lovely sweet scented flowers. Splendid when used as cut flowers.

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES.

Chameleon Nasturtiums.—Almost every shade of color and marking known to nasturtiums; continually changing from day to day. A very attractive strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 40c.

Lobbianum.—(Lobb's climbing Nasturtiums) Differ from the ordinary climbing sorts in having smaller, neater and more profuse flowers. The vines attain a length of six or eight feet.

Lobb's Mixed.—From named sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 40c.

MADAM GUNTER'S HYBRIDS.

A grand strain of tall growth, containing many colors not found in any other mixture.

Many colors mixed.—Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c.

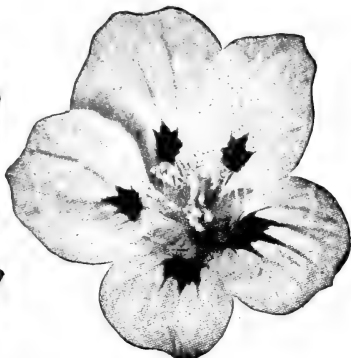
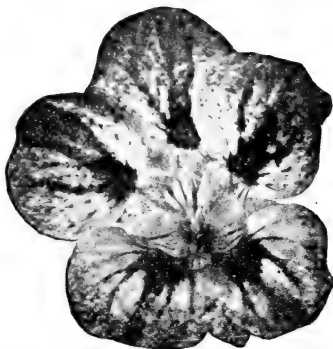
Tall Varieties Mixed.—All the above varieties, besides many others, in a splendid mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

DWARF OR TOM THUMB.

Dwarf Nasturtiums are very desirable for borders along walks, paths, etc. They are in constant bloom. Grow about a foot high.

Finest Dwarf Mixed.—This includes many showy colors, having both light and dark foliage, in mixture. A very wide range of flowers in beautiful colorings. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c.

Variogated-leaved Dwarf Mixed.—A splendid range of colors of these new striking, variogated-leaved sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c.



Good Mixture, many colors. Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Nicotiana (Sweet Scented Tobacco).—(H. A.) Flowers borne in clusters, long, tube-shaped, opening toward evening and emitting a powerful and pleasant odor.

Affinis.—White, and very fragrant. Pkt., 5c.

Nigella.—(Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush.) (H. A.) Plants bear very showy flowers, with the foliage finely cut; form very curious; interesting plants. Height, one foot. Double, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Enothera (Evening Primrose).—An attractive hardy perennial border plant of dwarf compact habit, producing an abundance of bright showy flowers, in white, pale yellow, rose, etc. Of very easy culture, preferring a light dry soil.

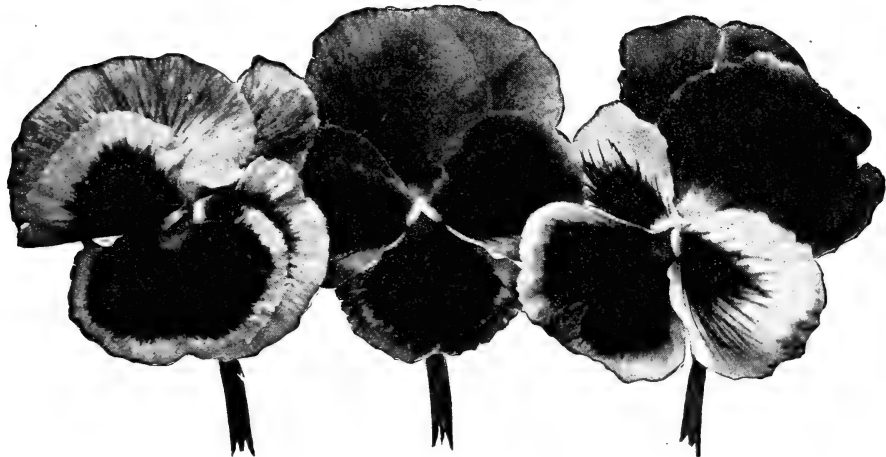
Fine Mixed.—Height 6 inches. Per pkt., 5c.

Ornamental Grasses.—Very useful for winter bouquets to work in with ever-lasting flowers. Select strains. Pkt., 5c.

Oxalis.—A half hardy perennial bulbous plant growing about nine inches high and suitable for greenhouse, rock-work, or edgings. Flowers bright colored and showy. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Passion Flower (Coeurulea).—A beautiful perennial, half-hardy climber with blue and white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy



Our Pansy seeds are imported direct from the leading Pansy specialists of Europe and are the best selections from the new, and improved standard types. For early outdoor bedding seed should be sown in the early fall, in rich moist garden soil or in cold frames. Spring sowings should be made early. Pansies do best in very rich, moist soil and cool, moist atmosphere. A situation sheltered from high winds and exposed to the morning sun is most favorable and frequent sprinklings are advantageous.

Pansies—Continued

Bugnots Superb Blotched.—Very beautiful class, of enormous flowers with broad blotches, many having the two upper petals finely lined, showing a great diversity of handsome and rare colors. **Per pkt., 10c.**

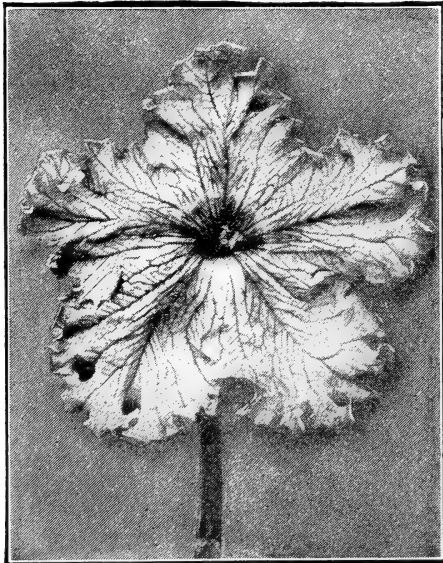
Cassiers Large Flowered Blotched.—The largest flowered class of blotched Pansies. An incomparable strain, producing many beautiful and rare varieties. **Pkt., 10c.**

Masterpiece Exhibition.—The finest strain of Pansies in cultivation, saved only from the largest and best shaped flowers of the richest colors which are elegantly curled and undulated, some so full as to appear double. **Per pkt., 15c.**

Giant Odier or Prize Blotched, Mixed.—A large flowered type, with round blossoms. The petals are all blotched at the base and distinctly margined on the edge. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Trimardeau, Mixed.—The largest flowering type of pansies called the French strain. The top petals are larger than the 3 lower ones and are beautifully marked. **Per pkt., 10c.**

Good Mixed Pansy.—This mixture embraces all of the colorings and shadings of the ordinary kinds. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**



Petunia.—(H. A.) One of our most popular annuals of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil and frequently seeding itself and coming up the following year. No other flower produces a greater diversity of color, retaining their freshness for so long a period.

Large-Flowering Petunias.—The blooms are enormous in size and of the richest colors and markings. Varieties listed below are unsurpassed.

Grandiflora Single Mixed.—A strain of incomparable beauty and luxuriance. Flowers most varied in colors and markings; beautifully ruffled, fringed and of enormous size. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.**

Giants of California.—These Petunias are of great beauty and luxuriance, including fringed and deep-throated sorts in endless variety of colors, veinings and markings. Flowers of enormous size. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.**

Ruffled Giants.—The flowers of this strain are of extraordinary size and great substance; the edges of the blooms ruffled. Contains the greatest variety of rare colors and combinations. **Pkt., 25c.**

Bedding Petunias

Striped and Blotched.—A most beautiful strain of Petunias for bedding and massing. Our mixture contains an endless variety of colors. **Pkt., 5c; 1/8-oz., 20c.**

Finest Mixed.—A choice mixture of colors and shades; will make a fine display in your garden. **Pkt., 5c; 1/8-oz., 20c.**



PHLOX-DRUMMONDII.
(Flame Flower.)

The Annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easily grown from seed—and if given good soil and care can be grown throughout the year.

Phlox Drummondii.—The old-fashioned favorite variety. Our mixture contains all colors. **Pkt., 5c; 1/4-oz., 15c; oz., 50c.**

Drummondii Grandiflora.—One foot high. Largest flowering, pure white, blood red, striped and variegated. **Mixed. Pkt., 10c.**

Drummondii Dwarf Mixed.—A selection of brilliant colors, strongly recommended for beds, edgings, or borders. **Per pkt., 10c.**

Star Phlox (Star of Quedlinburg).—Of dwarf habit with very pretty star-shaped flowers. A novel and beautiful variety. **Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.**

Phlox, Perennial.—Two to three feet. The great rich heads or flower masses are simply magnificent. The most admired sorts and best bloomers. **Mixed. Pkt., 10c.**

Pinks.—See Dianthus.

Poppies

(Annual and Perennial.)

Probably no class of plants enjoys greater popularity and is more widely grown than the Poppies; their wonderful range of color of their delicate, gracefully borne flowers is well known to all lovers of flowers.

The Poppies are quite hardy and the seed should be sown as early in the spring as possible, where the plants are to remain.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

The Shirley.—Flowers exceedingly graceful and elegant; single; colors ranging from bluish white, delicate pink, rose and carmine, to bright sparkling crimson, occasionally blotched and streaked with white. The best and most showy of all single poppies. **Finest Mixed, pkt., 5c.**

California Poppy.—(See Eschscholtzia).

Cardinal.—Very large, double flowers, beautifully fringed, of vivid scarlet color; height two feet. **Pkt., 5c.**

Double White Fringed.—This is the finest double white poppy. The plants are about two and one-half feet high. The blooms are from three to four inches in diameter, perfectly double, finely fringed and of purest white. **Pkt., 5c.**

PERENNIAL POPPIES.

Iceland Poppy (Nudicaule).—The plants are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green, fern-like foliage, from which issue slender stalks about 12-in. high, bearing their brilliant and fragrant flowers in endless profusion. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Oriental Poppy.—Gorgeous, showy flowers, measuring 6-7 in. across, of dazzling, brilliant colors, mostly shades of red; are perfectly hardy, living through our winter with but little protection, and increase in size and beauty every year. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**



Portulaca (Rose Moss).—Hardy annual plants of easy culture. Will grow and bloom abundantly all summer in a dry, hot location, where most other plants would soon die. The flowers are of the richest colors and make a beautiful border. Single, mixed colors, **pkt., 5c.** Double, mixed colors, **pkt., 10c.**

Pyrethrum.—(See Feverfew.)

Ricinus.—See Castor Beans.

Rhodanthe (Everlasting Flower).—One of the finest and most beautiful of the many varieties of everlasting; for winter bouquets, the blossoms should be gathered before fully expanded, and if dried in the shade, will retain their brilliancy for years. Rose and white mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Salpiglossis (Velvet Flower).—Beautiful garden annuals about 18 inches high, bearing large Petunia-like flowers of gorgeous colors, laced and veined. Large flowering, mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Salvia (Flowering Sage).—Fine plants with spikes of scarlet and blue flowers; good for pot culture or out of door bloom in summer; fine in groups. Sow seed in house.

Splendens.—Brilliant scarlet. **Pkt., 5c.**

Scabiosa (H. A.) (Mourning Bride).—Perfectly double flowers, useful for cutting; gracefully borne upon long slender stems; range of color from white to rich pink, crimson to deep red, lilac and black, mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Schizanthus.—Hardy annuals, growing one and one-half to two feet high and covered with bright, showy, butterfly-like blossoms. Large flowering. Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Silene.—(See Catchfly.)

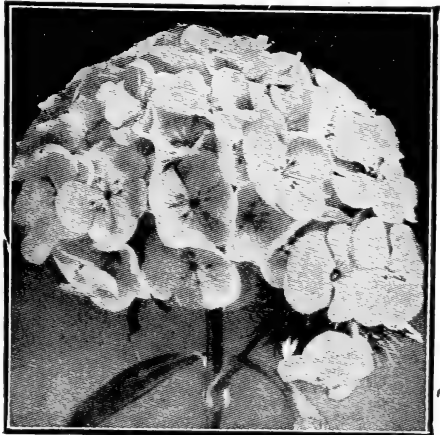
Snap Dragon.—(See Antirrhinum.)

Stocks

(Gilliflower.)

The Stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; in brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed.

Double German Ten Weeks.—This favorite summer variety comes into bloom early and is excellent for bedding out. Deliciously fragrant flowers and very desirable for cutting. Shades of white, red, purple, lavender and maroon. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 5c.**



SWEET WILLIAM.

A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing its large heads of beautifully colored, sweet-

Sweet William—Continued

scented flowers in great abundance. It is hardy, easily grown and flowers the second year from seed.

Single Mixed.—Magnificent strain, flowers of large size, containing many attractive shades. Per pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed.—Carefully saved from double flowers. Per pkt., 5c.

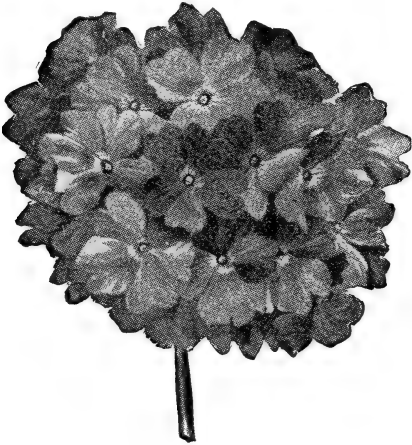
Sunflower (Helianthus).—Hardy annuals. Valuable as a screen to hide unsightly places, and as a background for lawns. Hardy annual.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered.—A tall plant, growing seven feet high and blooming profusely all summer. Flowers are double, large, round, golden yellow, and resemble chrysanthemums. Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Russian.—Very large. Usually grown for feed. The stalks are sometimes used for fuel. Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Thunbergia, or Black-Eyed Susan.—A hardy annual climber, growing about four feet long, and valuable for low fences or hanging baskets. Prefers a sunny situation. Blossoms are buff, orange or white, with dark centers. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Trumpet Vine.—(See Bignonia.)



Verbena.—A half hardy trailing perennial of easy culture. It is well known as a bedding or border plant, and the improved large flowered and fragrant strains make it a handsome cut flower for low vases. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty and do not rust. Sow early in house, or out of doors in April.

New Giant-Flowered Mixed.—A new class of Verbenas which is of extraordinary beauty, and surpasses all other varieties and strains in existence in size, perfection of form and richness of colors. The individual flowers are of great size. Large range of colors. Pkt., 10c.

Hybrida Mixed.—All colors of the old sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Lemon Verbena.—Pale green, delightfully scented foliage. Per pkt., 10c.

Wallflower (Cheiranthus Cheiri).—An old-fashioned English flower, greatly esteemed for its fragrance and its free Winter blooming qualities. Parisian varieties flower first season from seed.

Early Parisian.—Single mixed. Annual, 18 in. Per pkt., 10c.

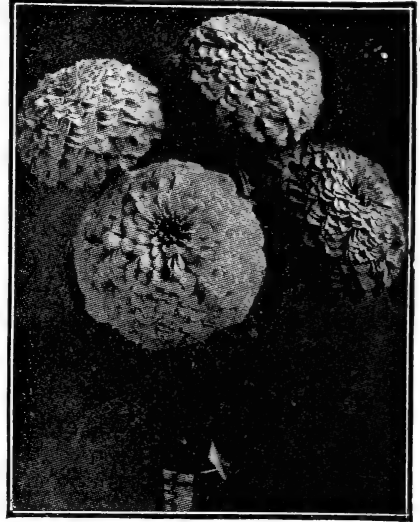
Choice Double Mixed.—A splendid selection, embracing a great variety of colors. Per pkt., 10c.

Wild Cucumber (Echinocystis lobata).—This is a useful climber. To cover or to screen an unsightly building, there is perhaps no annual climber better adapted for the purpose. The vine has abundant foliage, is thickly covered with white, fragrant flowers, followed by numerous prickly seed pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Whitlavia.—Charming hardy annuals, with beautiful bell-shaped flowers; will grow and bloom freely in any soil. Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5c.

Wistaria (Chinensis).—One of the most beautiful and rapid growing of the hardy climbers. It will often grow fifteen to twenty feet during the season and frequently blooms both in spring and fall. The flowers are pale blue, pea-shaped and are borne in long, drooping clusters, often over a foot in length. Pkt., 15c.

Xeranthemum.—A fine and showy class of ever-lasting; flowers are used for winter bouquets. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Zinnia (Youth and Old Age).—Splendid hardy annuals; succeeding well in any soil, and making a brilliant show, rivaling the dahlia in size and doubleness, while the colors are bright and varied and range from pure white to deep purplish crimson. Fine for hedges, beds or borders.

Giant Flowering, Mixed Colors.—This mixture includes all of the best and largest types, and cannot be excelled in beauty of flower or range of color. Pkt., 5c.

Striped, or Zebra.—A very pretty strain with striped flowers. Colors vary on each plant; presents a beautiful and curious appearance. Pkt., 5c.

Curled and Crested.—A fine strain, with large double flowers of perfect form; petals twisted, curled and crested into fantastic and graceful forms. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 25c.

OUR SPECIAL FLOWER SEED COLLECTION

Value \$1.80 Mailed to Any Address Postpaid for \$1.00.

½-lb. Choice Mixed Sweet Peas.

1 oz. Dwarf Nasturtium.

1 oz. Tall Nasturtium.

12 5-cent Pkts. Flower Seeds, (your own selection.)

6 10-cent Pkts. Flower Seeds, (your own selection.)

Try our sweet peas; we list many choice varieties.

Sweet Peas

By Mail Postpaid.

Our Stock is all fresh 1911 crop.

There are very few varieties of flowers that are more popular than Sweet Peas. Everyone who has a yard should grow quantities of this sweetest of all flowers which is one of the most useful for furnishing material for vases, bouquets and all cut-flower work.

CULTURE.

Sweet Peas are very easy to grow anywhere if sown early. (Very Early.) Select an open, sunny place away from buildings or close fence. Before planting, have the soil well prepared, dig a trench about eight inches deep, put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, mixing a little fine earth with the same. Sow the seed thickly and cover about two inches deep. As the plants grow, fill up the trench around them with rich earth. Furnish support early and keep the surface soil fine and mellow. Such planting and care will produce enormous quantities of flowers of the largest size. Keep the flowers picked off clean every day as fast as they open and they will bloom freely for several weeks.



KING EDWARD SPENCER.

Giant Spencer and Orchid-Flowering Varieties

The Waved, or Spencer class represents a type of Sweet Pea which was discovered in 1902 in England. The original was Countess Spencer, still the best and most popular pink. The Spencer Sweet Peas are distinguished by the vigorous growth of the plants and the size of the flowers, which have a diameter of two inches under favorable conditions. In addition, the long stemmed flowers have wavy or fluted petals. In some of the Spencer varieties this fluting is very pronounced. They set very few seed pods and for this reason will continue blooming for a long period—very often from May 1st till August 1st. The following list embraces the most desirable sorts that have been brought out up to the present time, although we can furnish any of the numerous varieties offered by the trade.

WAVED OR SPENCER TYPES.

Apple Blossom Spencer.—Very large, standard very bright rose, wings primrose with a flush of rose tint. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c.

Asta Ohn.—The best lavender Spencer. Is more truly a soft, pinkish lavender self. Very large and wavy. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Aurora Spencer.—One of the finest Spencers. Bright orange-pink striped, mottled and flaked on white. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

Countess Spencer.—The original giant flowered Spencer, with finest waved standard wings. Clear pink. The great size, exquisite coloring, graceful form, all combine to make the Countess Spencer the most charming Sweet Pea in cultivation. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c.

Florence Morse Spencer.—Petals large and very wavy. White and blush with distinct pink edge. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

George Herbert, or Rose Red Spencer.—Almost a self carmine. Flowers are of the largest size; both standard and wings beautifully fluted. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c.

Helen Lewis, or Orange Spencer.—Immense rich crimson-orange; wings orange-rose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c.

King Edward Spencer.—The best pure red Spencer; very large with especially immense wings. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

Marie Corelli Spencer.—Intense glowing, rose crimson, or a bright rose red, similar in color to Prince of Wales. This variety is especially large with very large drooping wings. Comes four blossoms to a stem and is a very vigorous grower. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00.

Othello Spencer.—Of immense size with large drooping wings and large wavy standard. Deep rich maroon, very dark and adapted for many attractive combinations. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

Primrose Spencer.—Morse's Extra select strain. The finest of its class, clear primrose color, fine large wavy standard and wings; white seeded. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

White Spencer.—A pure white variety of the Countess Spencer type. Standard, waved, crinkled and fluted. Flowers large, borne three and four to a stem. Magnificent for cutting, as the extra strong stems are from 12 to 15 inches long. It is without a rival among White Sweet Peas. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Spencer's Mixed.—All the Spencer varieties listed above and many others were included in making up this magnificent mixture. A splendid range of colors is thus assured in this comparatively new class of Sweet Peas of such remarkably large size and wonderfully attractive form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS.

The varieties listed below are the cream of all known sorts. Only those are included

in our collection which produce flowers of the finest form and largest size. All inferior varieties have been discarded.

Prices on all the following list, by mail, postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

Dorothy Eckford.—The new white. One of the largest and purest whites. The best in existence.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—The most desirable of all primrose Sweet Peas. Grand, large flowers, splendid form.

Helen Pierce.—Bright blue, mottled on pure white, resembling very much a blue mottled Gloxinia.

King Edward VII.—Bright crimson; very large flowers. Best red.

Lady Grisel Hamilton.—Beautiful silvery lavender.

Flora Norton.—This is a beautiful rich lavender, entirely free from any pinkish tinge.

Mrs. Walter Wright.—Light rosy purple, turning blue when fully matured.

Lord Nelson, or Brilliant Blue.—A darker strain of "Navy Blue." Very dark.

Lottie Eckford.—White, suffused with lavender-blue.

Lovely.—Soft shell pink; exquisite shade; large size.

Countess of Lathom.—Creamy pink, self color. (Very fine.)

Katherine Tracy.—Soft pink standards with lighter pink wings.

Modesty.—A very soft and delicate pale pink; almost white.

Prima Donna.—Lovely soft pink; hooded form; vigorous grower.

Miss Willmott.—Enormous bold, upright flowers on stout stems. Wings and standard are of richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose.

Othello.—Deep maroon; very large and of the finest type.

Duke of Westminster.—Almost a clear purple.

OUR PRIZE MIXTURE OF SWEET PEAS.

This choice mixture contains the best of all the standard sorts, including the select "Eckford's" and other new varieties, and we believe that there is not a better general mixture offered, and it should not be compared with the ordinary mixtures on the market.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

GOOD MIXED.

This is a most excellent mixture, embracing all the standard varieties and many colors. Oz., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

CUPID SWEET PEAS.

Have flowers as large as the tall sorts, but grow from 6 to 8 inches in height and spread to a foot or more in diameter. Effective for borders or bedding. Our mixture of these elegant dwarf-growing Sweet Peas includes all the desirable colors and shades. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

PERENNIAL OR EVERLASTING PEA

(Lathyrus.)

Perfectly hardy and very handsome free-blooming climbers, with clusters of elegant Sweet-Pea-like blooms, which are produced in the greatest profusion. They come up year after year, and also bloom earlier than other Sweet Peas.

Red, white or mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Clover and Grass Seed

Market Prices on Application.

Prices vary on all Grass and Clover Seeds and on Farm Grains. For this reason our customers will find it more satisfactory to write for the latest market prices before buying.

Alfalfa

There is no State in the Union Where Alfalfa Cannot be Successfully Grown.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture says: "In addition to the hay crop, Alfalfa at two years adds \$100 to the value of every acre on which it grows." "There is no state in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown."

Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons hay to the acre. It has as much protein as Wheat bran. 360 stalks have been grown from one seed. It does not exhaust the soil, it enriches the soil. It can be ground into meal to feed hogs and chickens.

It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year. Alfalfa in money value is worth 45 per cent more than other Clovers and 60 per cent more than Timothy.

Ten milk cows can be fed on less than 2 acres by soiling.

One acre will pasture 20 hogs for 6 months. Three pounds a day makes a full feed for fattening lambs.

Four to five pounds makes full feed for fattening aged sheep.

Thirty-five pounds makes full feed for fattening steers.

A lamb will winter and thrive on 3 pounds a day. Sheep fed Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

Lambs wintered on Alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more of wool than when on the ranch. Alfalfa is a fine poultry feed when cut fine and this is also a good way to feed it to hogs in winter. Fed to dairy cows Alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June Grass for nearly a whole year. It can be chopped fine with corn meal. Such a mixture is worth more a pound than the original corn meal.



Alfalfa.

Alfalfa is undoubtedly the greatest forage plant of today and especially adapted to our western climate and conditions, although it is being successfully grown in every state in the union. No other plant will stand the neglect and abuse as will alfalfa; on the other hand, it will yield in the most satisfactory manner to proper cultivation and treatment. It has been known to produce three and four crops of choice hay during the season when, owing to the severe drought, all other crops practically failed. In a good year it will produce double the foliage that red clover will, and in a bad year, will often prove a salvation to the farmer. No up-to-date farmer can afford to do without it.

The soil for alfalfa should be thoroughly prepared and well drained, as it will not thrive on wet land. For hay it should be cut just as it is beginning to bloom and put into the stack before it becomes dry enough to break in handling, as the leaves of alfalfa are richer in digestible protein than the stems, and harvesting should take place with as little handling as possible in order to prevent shattering of the leaves.

Under favorable circumstances, it will produce five to six tons per acre per year. Alfalfa hay, when well cured, is of the greatest feeding value, is very rich in protein, and when fed to all kinds of stock is transformed into blood, muscle, tendon and bone. It is a valuable feed for poultry, and one of the best egg producers. For dairy purposes it is unexcelled.

Alfalfa sold or fed will return a higher cash income per acre, year by year, than any other field crop. Do not be influenced to pay a large price for new so-called "Wonder" forage plants, but stay with the old reliable—the poor man's friend—ALFALFA.

We make a specialty of alfalfa seed and can furnish the best irrigated, also non-irrigated seed, at market prices.

Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Turkestan Alfalfa.—This variety comes from Asia Minor and is claimed to be superior to our domestic variety for high lands, as it requires less water. For dry lands this alfalfa is coming into great favor.

Alsike, or Hybrid (Swedish).—Hardest of all Clovers. On rich, moist soil yields large quantities of hay or pasturage. Will thrive in soils too wet for common Red Clover. Sow 5 lbs. per acre.

Bokhara, or Sweet Clover.—Grows 3 to 5 feet high, covered with small white flowers of great fragrance. Very valuable for bee pasturage. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre.

Crimson Clover

This is an annual Clover largely used in the East and South, and now being tried with quite good success in the North. Sow in April or May, 15 lbs. to the acre, or it may be sown in the North in corn at the same time of the last cultivation in July, and then it produces fine Fall pasture.

Medium, or Common Red.—The most important and valuable of the Clover family. Makes the best hay. Sow 10 lbs. per acre.

Clover—Continued

Mammoth, Sapling or Peavine Clover.—Grows nearly twice the size of the Common Red Clover, often making a stand when other clovers fail. Valuable with other grasses for mixed hay. Ripens about with Timothy. Sow 10 lbs. per acre.

Sanfino Clover, called also Esparcete Clover.—A little known variety of special value for light, dry, sandy or limestone soils. Is a good

fodder plant. Usually sown with oats or barley, using 30 or 40 lbs. of seed to an acre.

White Dutch Clover.—Good in permanent pastures, especially for cattle; valuable for bees, and the best variety for lawns, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sown in spring at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount.

Grass Seeds

The prices on all Grass Seeds, Millet Seed, Farm Grains and Forage Plants change with the market. Customers should write for latest market prices. The values vary from time to time, and frequently rise or fall sharply within a short period of time. For this reason we do not print any prices.

Avnless Brome Grass (Bromus inermis).—Stands long drouths and still produces heavy crops in dry sections where other grasses would surely perish. Has also proven itself one of the hardest grasses. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre.

Bermuda Grass (Cynodon Dactylon).—This plant has long been naturalized in the southern states. While it is tender to freezing, it resists extreme drouth and high temperature and grows freely on a sandy soil where other grasses will not thrive. Does not do well in the shade. As a lawn grass it is much used in the South with excellent results.

Canadian Blue Grass—Poa compressa.—Produces a fine foliage of dark green color, and is more hardy than Kentucky Blue Grass. It is especially adapted to light, poor, dry soils and makes very satisfactory lawns. It has somewhat a creeping habit and does not need to be clipped as often as Kentucky Blue Grass.

Creeping Bent Grass (Agrostis stolonifera).—Excellent for pasture when mixed with other grasses. Succeeds well in most sections and thrives in moist land. Sow 40 lbs. per acre.

English Rye Grass (Lolium Perenne).—A very nutritious, rapid growing variety, valuable for meadows and pastures.

Italian Rye Grass (Lolium Italicum).—A valuable European variety, adapted to any climate, and produces large and nutritive crops.

Kentucky Blue Grass

The most widely known of all the natural grasses, which does well everywhere, and can be found in almost every part of our broad country. It is grown more for pasture than for hay. For lawn purposes it is the standard and superior to any other sort. Under favorable soils it will withstand all variations in weather and climate. We handle only a Fancy Grade, weighing at least 21 lbs. to measured bushel.

Barley

Sow 60 to 90 pounds per acre.

Scotch.—This is the staple variety where grown for brewers. It is equally as well for feeding, not having as long beard as some other kinds. The objection of beard for feeding can be prevented to a certain extent by cutting when grain is in the dough.

Naked, Beardless or White Hulless.—This is decidedly distinct from the malting variety, having no beard and shelling off its hull same as wheat. It is the best of all barleys for feeding and is rapidly taking the place of spring rye. Grows very rank and vigorous. As there is a species of Naked Barley which has a beard, be sure to get the light colored Barley if you want the beardless.

Buckwheat (Japanese).—The best and most profitable variety. It is earlier than Silver Hulled and usually more productive. Is also excellent for bee pasture. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

Buckwheat (Silver Hulled).—A very good and popular variety. Grain is of a light color, rounder than the common variety; has a much thinner husk, earlier. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot (Dactylis Glomerata).—This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring and remaining later in the autumn than any other. It grows about 2½ feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. Blooms with red clover, making with it an admirable hay. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards, and very valuable either for grazing or for hay. 14 lbs. to bushel; 2 bushels to acre.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass (Festuca Pratensis).—A perennial grass from 2 to 4 feet high, with flat, broad leaves. This is one of the standard European grasses. It needs rich ground, and succeeds well on prairie soil. This is an excellent pasture grass to take the place of wild grasses, as it yields a large amount of early and late feed. Sow about 25 lbs. per acre.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (Avena elatior).—Is used for soiling. Succeeds well in sandy lands, and owing to its long fibrous roots stands drouth well. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre.

Red Top (Agrostis Vulgaris).—A valuable grass for moist soils and low lands. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently well suited to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow 2 feet, and on poor, gravelly soil about half that height. Solid seed, best grade.

Timothy (Phleum Pratense).—The most popular of all grasses for hay and the standard to which all other hay is compared. It is a perennial, doing best on a moist, tenacious, rich soil. On light soils the yield is generally scant. The best results are had by sowing Timothy with a mixture of Red Top and Clover. Timothy does not make a desirable pasture, as there is little growth after being cut, and tramping of stock soon destroys it.

Grains

RYE

Sow 60 to 80 pounds per acre.

Spring Rye.—Is a quick growing crop which will give a good early pasture and later on a good cutting of hay or a grand crop of grain. Please note that in ordering spring rye we offer what is furnished us as spring rye, but make no guarantee for same.

Fall or Winter.—It is a good crop for early fall or spring pasture, as it keeps green a long time in the fall and starts growing again as soon as the weather gets a little warm. Does well in any kind of soil. There is always a good market for good fall rye for seeding purposes.

Spring Wheat

Sow 60 to 80 lbs. per acre.

Sonora.—Light colored, small kernels, medium hard.

Defiance.—An old popular variety, medium hard, red kernel.

Spring Wheat—Continued

Blount No. 16.—A medium soft, rather light colored, no beard, does not shell out easily when gathering. In many localities is used as a fall wheat—a combination that no other variety has.

Macaroni or Durum.—The wheat for dry farming. This wheat leads all others for our western country, as it not only resists extremes of weather, but will mature a good crop where other kinds fail entirely. It grows so rapidly and strong as to get well ahead of the weeds and does well on poor ground. This wheat is so hardy as to be almost smut and rust proof. Not very desirable for milling, but unequaled for feeding.

Wheat—Winter

Turkey Red.—A medium hard, red variety, bearded, producing long heads. It is less likely to shell out in handling than other varieties. A heavy yielder.

Silver King.—A new beardless variety, highly recommended by millers. Supply is limited.

Oats

No crop gives better results by change of seed than oats. If you have been re-seeding the same strain for several years, now is the time to change.

Colorado No. 37 Oats

This strain was developed by the Colorado Experiment Station in the San Luis Valley, from selection and hybridization of some 75 varieties, the work being started about 1900. Each year undesirable types were eliminated and No. 37 was finally selected, in 1906, by Prof. W. H. Olin.

The oat is noted for its large leaf, straw, heavy weight and good quality kernel. It grows from 48 to 60 inches high in mountain

valleys under irrigation. Is a heavy cropper—113 bushels, weighing a little over 45 lbs. per bushel, having been raised from 100 lbs. of seed—and is especially adapted to high altitudes. With average conditions it yields about 75 bushels per acre.

New Market.—Is one of the most desirable oats to raise. It grows very erect on large, stiff, nutritious stems, producing long heads filled with large, handsome, soft, bright colored kernels, which do not get hard and tough as most oats do. It is early, maturing a crop in 116 to 120 days at 6,700 feet altitude, and a good yielder. We recommend it very strongly.

New Kherson.—It is one of the earliest oats grown and is sometimes called "90 day oats," as it has ripened crops in 80 to 90 days. It is the very best variety to grow in the mountains or in short season districts. The plant is vigorous, but of a dwarf habit, straw being shorter than other varieties; the leaves are broad and expose a large surface.

Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats.—We have secured some very fine seed of this popular sort. Recleaned seed.

Speltz or Emmer.—A grain for dry lands introduced from Russia. This is a remarkable grain, and should receive the attention of all farmers. It is a species of drouth resisting Barley, and not inclined to rust. It will produce a fair crop under almost any condition of climate, but grows best in dry prairie regions with hot summers, giving excellent results. Thrives on poor land in stony ground. The experiment stations of both Dakotas report that it resists drouth more than oats or barley. All animals eat it greedily and are fond of the straw. It will undoubtedly become a regular valuable crop for stock feed. Sow 70 to 80 pounds per acre very early, same as barley or oats.

Selected Seed Corn

Eight pounds of the small kernel varieties, or 10 pounds of the large varieties, will plant an acre.

Our Seed Corn is grown for us under contract by the largest grower in the northwest, and is carefully selected.

Australian White Flint (90 days).—The earliest and surest variety we have for Colorado and the arid lands of the West. It will actually endure more drouth and cold than any other variety known. Grows to a height of 4 to 8 feet, ears varying from 8 to 12 inches long, usually 8 or 10 rowed, one and two ears to a stalk.

Champion White Pearl.—An extra early pure white variety of dent Corn. Matures in 85 to 90 days from time of planting, is very productive and the ears are exceedingly heavy. The grains are extra deep and wide, the cob is very small. The grains are pure white, compact and heavy. It makes a superior quality of corn meal.

Iowa Silver Mine (95 days).—A standard variety of White Dent Corn, which is remarkable for its large yields. In Scott county, Iowa, 215 bushels of shelled Corn were grown on one acre. It is the largest eared 100-day White Dent Corn. Stalk grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet and sets the ears about 3½ to 4 feet from the ground. The ears are very uniform in size and shape, with 16 to 20 rows of pure white kernels set on a small white cob, and are well filled out over the tip. The cob dries out rapidly, so that it is ready for market earlier than any other white Field Corn in existence.

Iowa Gold Mine (95 days).—Combines the good qualities of all Yellow Dent varieties. Matures medium early. Ears good size and symmetrical. Grain very deep; cob small and therefore dries out very quickly as soon as ripe. Everyone who has tried it is enthusiastic in praise of this variety, and it has received everywhere the most cordial endorsement as "one of the best" and "the most profitable variety ever grown."

Improved Leaming (90 days).—This is one of the earliest large Yellow Dent Corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting. It is extra early, and not a hard, flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grains; orange color and red cob.

Pride of the North.—The very earliest Yellow Dent Field Corn in cultivation, and can be successfully grown farther north than any other Dent variety. Ripens readily even in New England. Matures perfectly in 90 days and is very frequently safe from frost in 75 days. Very hardy, ears of uniform size; too small for a main crop, but right size for stock feeding. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears short, 12 to 16 rowed, well filled. Grain long, yellow.

Improved Calico.—A beautiful and most remarkable color type of corn, being red-amber, golden-yellow and dark-red on one cob. Large ears, good yielder.

Red Indian Chief, or Bloody Butcher.—A most beautiful large-grained red Corn. It is an enormous yielder of large, handsome ears, measuring from 10 to 12 inches long and containing from fifteen to twenty rows of splendid, deep grains. This corn resists the drouth better than any other variety.

Brazilian Stooling Flour Corn.—This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from 5 to 8 stalks, each stalk bearing 2 or 3 ears, 5 to 7 inches in circumference, 9 to 12 inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage. It yields four times more fodder to the acre than common corn, and more bushels in shelled corn. It contains a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn and, ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a finer flour for bread, biscuits, etc., than that made of wheat flour; also used largely for roasting ears. Four lbs. will plant one acre.

Miscellaneous Grains and Forage Plants

Any grass, fodder or forage plant you want, and do not find quoted, write for.

Broom Corn

Improved Evergreen.—The best variety for general cultivation on account of the color and quality of brush. Ripens early; grows about 8 to 10 feet high; brush of good length, fine and straight, and always of green appearance when ripe.

Jerusalem Corn.—The best and surest grain crop for dry countries—even better than Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, makes one large head on the main stalk, and several smaller ones on the side shoots; eight heads sometimes grow on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant an acre.

Kaffir Corn

A Great Fodder Crop. The Finest Grain for Poultry and Pigeons.

(50 lbs. to bushel.) Greatest grain producer of the Cane family; eaten by all domestic animals, whether fed in the grain or ground and cooked. For grain, sow at rate of 5 to 7 lbs. per acre and cultivate same as corn. Average yield 50 bushels per acre. For hay, sow in drills or broadcast at rate of 50 to 75 lbs. per acre, and cut when seed is coming to the dough stage. Makes valuable hay, yielding from 5 to 10 tons per acre.

White.—Grows from 4 to 5 feet high, making straight upright growth with stalky stem, wide leaves.

Red.—This variety grows taller than the white, the stalks more slender and juicy. Heads long and slender, measuring 1 to 2 feet. The seed is red and yields well on poor land, and ripens earlier than the white.

Yellow Milo Maize.—Growth is vigorous, stooling from the ground; it sends out shoots from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. On account of its branching habit this grain should be planted in rows 4 or 5 feet apart, and 2 to 3 feet in the drill, or 2 plants in a hill, 3 to 5 feet apart. It is one of the surest crops to raise on dry ground, and is mostly grown for its seed, which contains about 80 per cent of the feeding value of corn. Its stems make better fodder than Jerusalem Corn and Dourha, but not as good as Kaffir Corn.

Millet, German or Golden.—An improved large leaved variety, growing 3 to 5 feet high; later maturing than Common Millet, and a heavy yielder. It has produced 4 to 5 tons of hay to the acre, and from 70 to 80 bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. Sow 25 to 40 pounds to the acre.

Manitoba or Hog Millet.—The seed is very rich and thus especially valuable as a hog food. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green; thus, if cut promptly, can be threshed for the seed while the hay, after being threshed, will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millet.

New Siberian, or Russian Millet.—Said to be a most satisfactory forage plant, with all the merits of the older sorts, but is far superior; is from two to three weeks earlier than German Millet, is a much heavier cropper, the hay

much finer, the stalks more elastic, and being of a stooling habit, requires less seed to the acre.

Sorghum, or Sugar Cane

(50 lbs. to bushel)

For Fodder.—Sow 1st to 15th of June, 100 lbs. seed per acre, and harrow to cover 1 to 2 inches. Harvest after first frost. Cut with self-binder or mower, and after three days of sun, put up in large cocks and feed from field, or store in long 8-foot-wide ricks near feed lot. Yield 8 to 10 tons per acre. Cows and all stock do as well when fed on it as on grass.

Early Amber.—This is considered one of the best varieties for feed, matures very early, is much relished by stock on account of the sweetness of both stalk and leaves. It is an elegant feed for dairymen and stockmen.

Early Orange.—Has large, heavy stalk, is very juicy, therefore best adapted for syrup. When sown thickly makes very good hay; matures about two weeks later than Amber.

Flax Seed

Flax is a very profitable crop on new land. Sow early, as soon as possible after danger of frost. To raise seed, sow one-half bushel per acre; for fiber, one bushel.

Rape, Dwarf Essex, English

Especially grown for feeding sheep, but cattle, pigs, and milch cows do very well upon it. Sheep should have access to a grass pasture, on which they will feed alternately with the Rape, thus keeping them in the best condition. A constant supply of salt in the Rape field is quite beneficial. For sheep pasture, sow in May, and it will be ready for pasturing in July and August. Or sown in June, or even up to the latter part of July, it will furnish a large amount of pasture. In drills, sow 5 lbs. to the acre; broadcast, 10 lbs. to the acre.

Peanuts

The peanuts thrive and produce best on light, sandy, fertile soil, with a good clay subsoil. They possess long tap roots, which extend deep into the earth, drawing thence the nutriment, which is beyond the reach of any of our cultivated crops.

Spanish.—The earliest variety grown, pods are small, but remarkably well filled and solid, and the yield per acre is very large. Can be cultivated with the plow. Because of its early habit and easy cultivation it is the best variety to grow for fattening hogs.

White Jumbo.—This is the standard variety for roasting. The peanuts are three times as large as those of the ordinary Spanish peanut. The nuts proper grow in fine double jointed hulls of beautiful white appearance, are from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to 1 inch in length, and of fine flavor. An excellent variety, worthy of the highest recommendation.

The prices vary on all Grass and Clover Seed and on Farm Grains. We sell at the market price on day of shipment and send accordingly. Write for latest market price.

We have in stock everything carried by a first class seed store, including Bulbs, Plants and Flowers, Baskets, Crates, etc. Should you want anything in our line not listed in this catalog, write us.

NOTICE

OWING TO THE GREAT SHORTAGE IN MANY VARIETIES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS, THE PRICES QUOTED IN THIS CATALOG WILL HOLD ONLY SO LONG AS OUR PRESENT STOCK LASTS. (THIS APPLIES ONLY TO THE VARIETIES ON WHICH THERE IS A GREAT SHORTAGE.) SHOULD OUR PRESENT STOCK ON THE SHORT VARIETIES BE SOLD OUT ON RECEIPT OF YOUR ORDER, THE PREVAILING MARKET PRICE WILL THEN APPLY, OR WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO RETURN THE MONEY ON THE ITEMS THAT WE CAN NOT SUPPLY AT CATALOG PRICES.

INSECTICIDES FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Plant	Injury	Cause	Name	Remedy or Preventive
Asparagus	Shoots eaten	Beetle and Grub	Asparagus beetle	Poison Grubs (Use Paris Green)
Asparagus	Shoots rusted	Rust	Asparagus rust	Bordeaux
Bean	Leaves eaten	Grub	Bean beetle	Tobaccotine
Bean	Leaves and pods spotted	Plant Disease	Anthracnose	Bordeaux
Beet	Leaves spotted	Plant Disease	Leaf-Spot	Bordeaux
Cabbage	Leaves lousy	Plant Lice	Cabbage Aphis	Tobaccotine
Celery	Yellowish-spotted leaves	Fungus	Celery Blight	Bordeaux
Cucumber	Gnawed leaves	Black and yellow beetle	Striped-Cucumber Beetle	Poisoned Bordeaux
Cucumber	Lousy tips	Aphis	Aphis	Tobaccotine
Cucumber	Mildewed leaves	Fungus	Downy mildew	Bordeaux
Potato	Black leaves	Plant Disease	Potato Blight	Bordeaux
Potato	Scabby potatoes	Plant Disease	Potato scab	Corrosive sublimate solution
Squash	Mildew leaves	Fungus	Mildew	Bordeaux
Squash	Lousy tips	Plant Lice	Aphis	Tobaccotine
Tomato	Black leaves	Plant Disease	Tomato Blight	Bordeaux

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	Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....	1 lb.
Asparagus Roots.....	1,000 to 7,250
Beans, Dwarf, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill.....	1 bu.
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills.....	½ bu.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	7 lbs.
Beet, mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	5 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	2½ lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Cichory.....	4 lbs.
Chicory, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Corn, Sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills.....	6 qts.
Corn, Rice (shelled).....	2 qts.
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 to 3 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4½ lbs.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill.....	1 lb.
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 oz.
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Kohl Rabi, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4 lbs.
Leek, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	1½ to 4 lbs.
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	15 lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Onion Seed, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Seed, for sets.....	40 to 80 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill.....	8 bu.
Parsnip, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Peas, Garden, 1 pint to 100 feet of drill.....	1 to 3 bu.
Peas, Field.....	3 bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	3 oz.
Pumpkin, ½ qt. to 100 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Radish, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Salsify, 4/5 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,600 plants.....	1 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Turnip.....	1 to 3 lbs.

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate.

	Days.
Bean.....	5 to 10
Beet.....	7 to 10
Cabbage.....	5 to 10
Carrot.....	12 to 18
Cauliflower.....	5 to 10
Celery.....	10 to 20
Corn.....	5 to 8
Cucumber.....	6 to 10
Endive.....	5 to 10
Lettuce.....	6 to 8
Onion.....	7 to 10
Pea.....	6 to 10
Parsnip.....	10 to 20
Pepper.....	9 to 14
Radish.....	3 to 6
Salsify.....	7 to 12
Tomato.....	6 to 12

Table to Assist in Making an Accurate Estimate of the Amount of Land in Different Fields Under Cultivation.

10 rods by 16 rods equal.....	1 acre
8 rods by 20 rods equal.....	1 acre
5 rods by 32 rods equal.....	1 acre
4 rods by 40 rods equal.....	1 acre
5 yards by 968 yards equal.....	1 acre
10 yards by 484 yards equal.....	1 acre
40 yards by 121 yards equal.....	1 acre
209 feet by 209 feet equal.....	1 acre
200 feet by 108.9 feet equal.....	½ acre
100 feet by 145.2 feet equal.....	¼ acre
100 feet by 108.9 feet equal.....	¼ acre

SPRAYING FORMULAS

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Copper sulphate, 6 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by

putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot water and added to the mixture. For rots, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper carbonate, 1 ounce; ammonia (1 volume 26 per cent Beaume, ⅓ volume of water), enough to dissolve the copper; water, 9 gallons. The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles where it will keep indefinitely, and should be diluted with water as required. For the same purposes as Bordeaux Mixture.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris green, 1 pound; water, 200-300 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety. Use at the rate of four ounces of the arsenites to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with two or three times its weight of lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. The composition of London purple is exceedingly variable, and unless good reasons exist for supposing that it contains as much arsenic as Paris green, use the latter poison. Do not use London purple on peach or plum trees unless considerable lime is added.

HELLEBORE.

Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard soap, ½ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 or 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark-lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies can also be successfully treated.

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ARKANSAS VALLEY FAIR

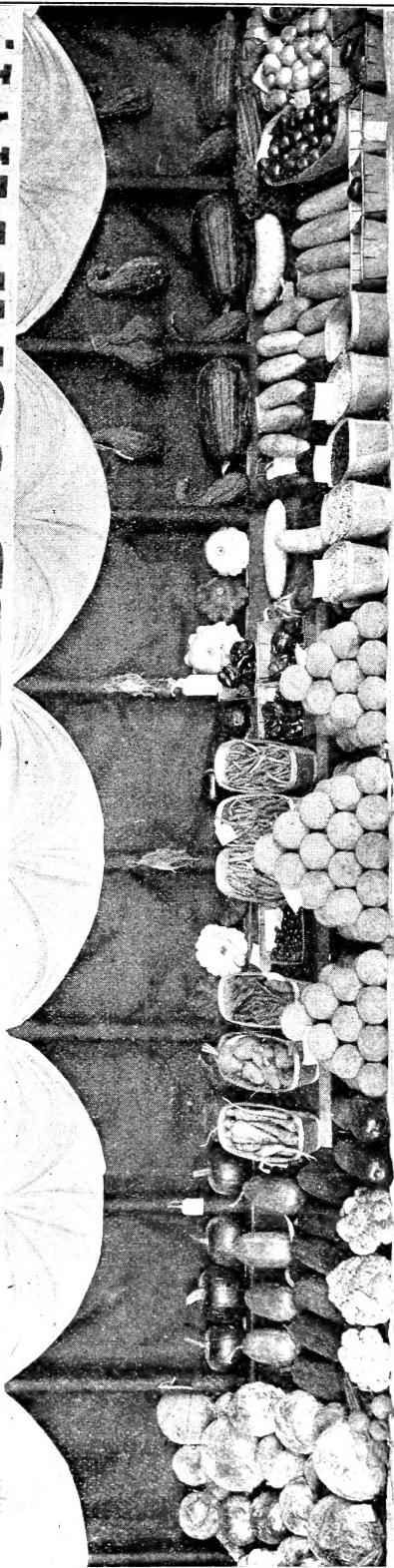
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EXHIBIT BY

JAMES B. RYAN, ROCKY FORD, COLORADO.

Grown From Seed Furnished Exclusively By
THE EBBERT SEED COMPANY.

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ABOVE EXHIBIT WAS AWARDED \$97.50 IN PREMIUMS