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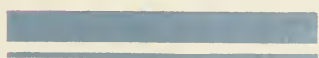
1917

SEEDS
 AND
BULBS



ESTABLISHED 1858

*For price list see other
 pamphlets*



H. W. GORDINIER, Seedsman
 357-359 River Street, TROY, N. Y.

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ASPARAGUS

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 50 feet long, and from 4 to 5 lbs. will plant an acre.

Sow the seed about two inches deep in light, rich soil, making the rows one foot apart. In order to obtain strong, healthy plants the seedlings should be thinned out until they stand two or three inches apart in the rows. During the summer the plants should be thoroughly cultivated in order to keep down the weeds, and in the spring they can be set out in the permanent beds, which must be spaded or plowed to a depth of at least eighteen inches, and thoroughly enriched by the addition of well-rotted stable manure or commercial fertilizers. It is absolutely necessary to have a well-underdrained, light subsoil in the permanent beds, but if a heavy, clay soil is all that can be had, then sand or sifted ashes must be added to insure the light soil necessary to the successful cultivation of Asparagus.

The rows of the permanent beds should be four feet apart and the plants should be set four inches deep and from one to two feet apart. After the plants are well started they must be cultivated thoroughly during the summer, and early the following spring a heavy dressing of manure and salt (one quart of salt to each square rod) should be spaded into the bed, but in using the spade care must be exercised in order not to cut the plants.

In the fall give the bed another dressing of manure and salt, and the following season the beds should give a full crop and yield abundantly for many years.

Barr's Mammoth. The stalks of this variety are very large, frequently one inch in diameter, with but few scales, and retain their thickness to the heads, which are close and round. It is a very rapid grower, of light color, and the stalks are tender and succulent.

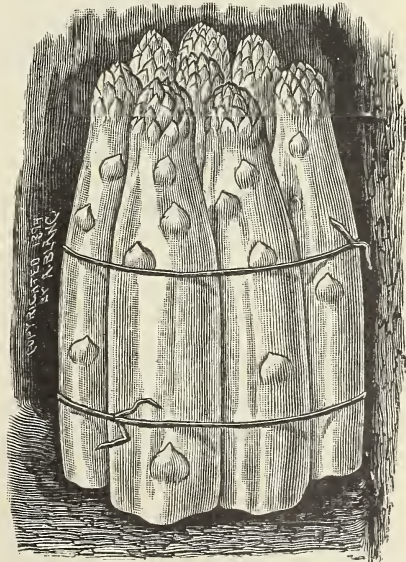
Palmetto. This is a very desirable variety of light green color, and grows to mammoth size, average bunches of fifteen stalks often measuring from thirteen to fourteen inches in circumference.

Conover's Colossal. This is an old standard variety, and by many preferred to the new introductions. The quality is very good.

Columbian Mammoth White. This variety is especially fine for canning, as the stalks are finely blanched and very large and tender. The bud of the young stalk is considerably smaller than the part just below.

Asparagus Roots

Those who do not care to raise Asparagus from the seed can purchase from us strong two-year-old roots in several varieties. A bed 20x50 feet would require from two hundred to two hundred and fifty plants, allowing three feet between the rows and eighteen inches between the plants in the row.



Conover's Colossal Asparagus

BEANS

One quart of seed will plant a row about 150 feet long, and 1½ bus. will plant an acre.

Beans should be planted, when all danger from frost is passed, in a warm, dry and sheltered situation. The soil should be a light, rich and well-drained sandy loam, that was manured the previous year. However, if the soil was not manured the previous year, and is not sufficiently rich, a small amount of manure may be applied just before the seed is planted. Only a small amount should be used, as a soil too rich produces plants that have a tendency to run to vine at the expense of the fruit.

The rows should be from eighteen inches to two feet apart and the seeds planted about two inches deep and three inches apart. When the young plants appear, draw



Improved Prolific Black Wax

up the dirt to the stalks, and cultivate frequently to destroy weeds. All hoeing, however, should be done when the soil is dry and the vines free from moisture, as cultivating when they are wet with dew or rain will cause them to rust and the result will be a complete failure of the crop.

If care is exercised in making a selection of varieties, it is possible to obtain a succession of both the string and the green shelled Beans with one planting. However, if you care for only one variety, a succession can be obtained by planting the seed at intervals of two or three weeks.

Dwarf, Bush or Snap Beans—Wax-Podded Sorts

Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The pods of this monster wax bean are very long, nearly all solid pulp and absolutely stringless, cooking tender and delicious. In color they are a rich golden yellow; the plant is a vigorous grower, very productive, and is a trifle later than the earliest varieties. Should be planted nearly twice as far apart as the ordinary bush bean.

Improved Golden Wax. The pods of this variety are long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden-yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short, green points, cooking quickly as "snaps," or shelling when green, and of the highest quality used either way.

Improved Prolific Black Wax (Cylinder Wax). The vines of this variety are medium-sized, but very vigorous and hardy. The pods are of medium length, borne well up among the foliage, curved,

cylindrical, fleshy, and of a clear, waxy-white shade, with long, slightly curved point. They are of excellent flavor and remain a long time in condition for use as "snaps."

Pencil Pod Black Wax. Is an improvement on the Prolific Black Wax, hardier and more prolific. Pods are long, pencil-like, very tender and brittle. In color they are a rich dark yellow, much more attractive than Prolific Wax. It also remains in good picking condition for a long season.

Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, golden-yellow wax pods; very productive and practically everbearing. It is free from rust, and its dense habit of growth renders it proof against long-continued drought. Suitable for either early or late sowing. Beans are dark, nearly black, striped and mottled with grayish brown.

Golden-eyed Wax. Strong bush growth, fifteen inches in height. Plants are heavily laden with handsome pods five inches in length, one-half inch broad, straight, flat, fairly fleshy but quite "stringy." Light yellow, bordering on white when of full size.

Wardwell's Improved Kidney Wax. The very strong-growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, very white, wax-like, handsome pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market-gardener. It matures about the same time as the Golden Wax.

Stringless Wax. A white seeded variety with round, stringless pods of unsurpassed beauty and quality. This is the result of crossing a white seeded sort with the Yosemite, and in it the good qualities of the latter variety are developed to a superlative degree, while its faults of shy bearing and imperfect pods are eliminated. The Jones Stringless Wax is wonderfully productive of uniformly well-shaped and handsome pods. The plant is exceedingly hardy and rust-proof, and it matures the long, round, fleshy, stringless pods very early. The seed is long and white.

Davis White Wax. Immensely productive, bearing large, handsome, straight pods five to six inches in length. The pods are almost without flesh, tough, and with decided strings when of good size. The dry seed, being white and of me-

dium size, is desirable also for winter market as a shell Bean.

Rust-Proof Golden Wax. A valuable variety for gardeners' use, as it is free from rust, harder and much more productive than the ordinary Golden Wax, while the pods are longer, thicker and straighter.

Keeney's Rust-Proof Golden Wax. Semi-running bush growth, immensely productive, pods four and a half inches long, one-half inch wide, slightly curved. Meaty, mild in flavor, and with only slight strings; color a pale waxen-yellow. Vines rather slender, with light green foliage of medium size. Entirely free from rust, even in moist seasons.

Valentine Wax. An improved extra-early Valentine Bean, with round wax pods. It is without exception the earliest Wax Bean, being even earlier than Refugee Wax. The pods are very meaty, and with so very little string that they may justly be called stringless. It is remarkably free from rust, and remains a long time without becoming tough; specially recommended to market-gardeners on account of its heavy cropping qualities.

Round-Pod Kidney Wax. Among the multitude of new wax-podded Beans this seems pre-eminently valuable. The vine is dwarf, large and very productive, and the long and exceedingly beautiful pods are of the best quality, and in form are perfect, an imperfectly shaped pod being rarely seen.

Dwarf, Bush or Snap Beans—Green-Podded Sorts

Extra-Early Refugee. A very early, green-podded kind, furnishing a fleshy pod of fine quality, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavor. The vines are a little smaller and more upright-growing and the leaves distinctly lighter colored than those of the late Refugee, though the dry beans are much the same in shape and color.

Extra-Early Round Pod Red Valentine. For "snaps" there is nothing superior to this variety among the older green-podded sorts, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with coarse, dark green leaves and large, white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; beans medium-sized, long, irregular, pink marbled with red.

Early Mohawk. This sort is so much hardier than the others that it can be planted earlier and often will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves; pods long, straight, coarse, flat, with long, tapering points; seed long, kidney-shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown. This variety is much in favor for forcing under glass, as it matures quickly and carries a good weight of long, large pods.

Round Yellow Six Weeks (Improved Round Pod). While this variety does not differ from the Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks in size or general appearance of the vine, the pods are shorter, very much thicker, more fleshy and quite stringless. Moreover, while retaining the vigor and hardness of the old sort, it is fully one week earlier. Dry beans color of ordinary Six Weeks, but much shorter.

Refugee, or Thousand to One. Vines large-spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves and large, lilac flowers, very late, and esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green becoming



Dwarf Beans

white, streaked with purple as they mature; of good quality as "snaps"; beans long, light drab, dotted and splashed with purple.

Stringless Green Pod. Of recent introduction, this bean is one of the most valuable and none has given more universal satisfaction. Originating from a sport found in the Yosemite Wax, though green podded, it possesses to a marked degree all the good qualities of that sort, and is vastly more prolific of uniformly finely shaped pods, imperfect ones, so common in the parent stock, being rarely seen. The plant is dwarf, large, very vigorous, and matures a heavy yield. The pods are fully twice as large, more fleshy and quite as stringless as those of the Valentine, and mature about the same time.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties, for Shelled Beans

Dwarf Horticultural (Cranberry). Vines very productive, compact, upright, with large leaves. Pods of medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. The ripe beans are large, oval, plump, and nearly covered with splashes of bright red. This is one of the best varieties for use shelled green. When in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled, tender, of good flavor, and are about equal to the Lima in quality, although of quite different form.

Improved Goddard, or Boston Favorite. Tall bush or semi-running growth, eighteen inches to two feet in height, producing a large crop of pods. These are flat, five inches in length, one-half inch broad, with a long, slender point. The pods when young are excellent for using as "snap" sorts, being brittle, juicy, mild in flavor, and nearly stringless. For winter use the pods should be allowed to ripen on the plants. As the pods attain full size they become thickly marked with purplish flakes.

Pole or Running Beans

Horticultural Pole (Cranberry). Similar in general character to the London Horticultural, but larger in every way. The mammoth pods are striped and splashed with exceedingly brilliant crimson. The beans when fit for use are of immense size and of the finest quality, delicious in flavor and very tender, and when dry are colored and marked in the same way as the pods.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. A well-known, early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong-growing, vigorous, hardy; leaflets large, light green, crimped; flowers yellowish white; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods. These are broad, very thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached, and much curved; color bright golden-yellow.

Lazy Wife. The pods, of medium dark green color, are produced in great abundance, and measure from four and a half to six inches in length. The pods are broad and thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and at all stages are unsurpassed for "snap" sorts, being particularly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans of good quality, tender and delicious.

Scarlet Runner. In northern locations where the summers are cool and short this takes the place of the large Lima beans. Plants are of strong, quick growth, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers. These are succeeded by large dark-green pods, with roughened or file-like skin, containing three and four large, thick beans which are of fine rich quality when shelled for use in the green state. When fully ripened the dry beans are of bright scarlet, heavily blotched with purple.

Old Homestead, or "Kentucky Wonder." This most popular variety is an improved large-podded strain of the Southern Prolific. The pods, usually seven inches or more in length, are so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth, being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." They are solidly meaty, stringless when young, and of finest quality. If pods are gathered as they mature, the vines will continue to bear to the end of the season.

White Greaseback. The best early green-podded pole bean for snapshots; of rapid growth and very productive. Pods grow in clusters and are from five to six inches in length, perfectly round, being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." They are solidly fleshy, entirely stringless and of finest quality. The dry seed is pure white and excellent for winter use.

Pole Lima Beans

Early Jersey. Vines of strong, quick growth, maturing a good crop of pods quite early in the season. Pods are three inches long, usually containing three beans each. The beans are nearly as large as the large Limas, and are equally excellent in quality.

Large White. This is the regular strain as commonly grown in our gardens. Pods and beans are of large size and plants quite productive, usually averaging three to four beans in a pod.

Seiberts' Early. The vines are of quick, strong growth, but do not run so rampantly and begin bearing pods considerably earlier than the regular strains of large Limas. While the pods are only of medium length they are unusually well filled, containing three and four large, fleshy beans which are extremely tender and fine in flavor. The pods being so well filled are easily shelled, and growing in clusters are also readily gathered. Planters should always remember that to succeed well with Lima

Beans the soil must be made very rich, so as to secure a quick growth and abundant strength to continue in bearing throughout the season.

Challenger Lima. The vines of this splendid sort are very stout, vigorous and productive. The pods are much thicker than those of the other Limas and contain from four to five beans which are large, thick, white and of the best quality. It is early and continues to produce large clusters of pods until cut off by frost. One of the most popular varieties with the New York market gardeners. This is similar to, but a decided improvement on, what is known as Dreer's Improved Lima.

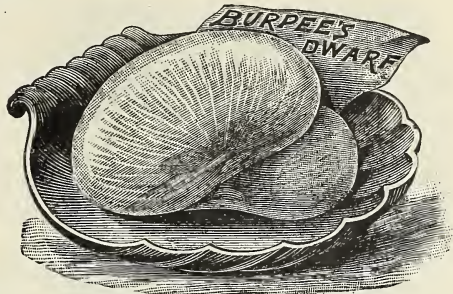
King of the Garden Lima. Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods of the largest size, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole.

Dwarf Lima Beans

Burpee's Bush. The plants are of strong bush growth, eighteen to twenty inches high, with large heavy foliage. They branch freely, and in rich soil are immensely productive. The pods are fully as large as those on the tall-growing sorts, and contain three to four large beans which are of the most excellent quality, having the same fine flavor as the finest pole sorts.

Dwarf Large White Lima. A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive, single plants, under favorable circumstances, yielding from 200 to 350 pods. The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima, and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best quality. While not quite as early as the Dwarf Sieva, this is incomparably better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima. Any one who has tried this variety will wish to plant it again. Seed of medium size, flat, white.

Wonder Bush Lima. A fine new bean introduced by Dreer. It is similar to



Burpee's Bush

Dwarf Large White Lima, but the pods are larger, borne more in the center of the vine and mature a little earlier. The vine also is less inclined to form an occasional runner and we think is more productive. Green beans and the seeds like those of Dwarf Large White Lima.

BEETS

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 50 feet long, and 5 lbs. will plant an acre.

Beets are easily cultivated, and it is only necessary to make repeated sowings in order to be supplied throughout the season with this most desirable vegetable. The frequent plantings are important, for old roots are hard, have a woody fiber and, to a great extent, lose their sweet flavor, and for a constant supply of tender, young roots seed must be planted at intervals of three weeks.

Beets grow well in any common garden soil, but they thrive in a loose, finely pulverized, rich soil with considerable sand.

The plants will stand a light frost, and, therefore, the seed may be planted very early, about one inch deep in drills three and a half feet apart. Under favorable conditions a single beet seed will produce two or more plants, making it very necessary to sow thinly. Shortly after the seed is planted the soil should have a top dressing of nitrate of soda applied at the rate of five pounds for every one hundred square yards of area under cultivation. If this treatment is repeated at the time the young plants are thinned out, the quality of the Beets will be greatly improved by the rapid growth induced by the nitrate.

When growth has fairly started the plants should be thinned out until they stand from four to six inches apart. The young plants that are removed can be prepared for the table, as they make most excellent "greens" when boiled like spinach.

The smoothest and most tender Beets are produced by rapid, vigorous growth, and the plants should, therefore, be thoroughly cultivated, for weeds and a baked soil will check the growth of the plants.

At the approach of severe cold weather the surplus stock of Beets can be gathered and stored in a cool cellar, where they will remain in good condition for a considerable length of time.

Beets for Table Use

Edmand's Turnip. This is a choice selected market-gardeners' strain. It is of very early maturity, of fine turnip shape, uniform in size, with small foliage, the leaves being short and of a rich bronze-red. Skin is a deep blood-red; flesh richly colored, and of sweet flavor.

Early Eclipse. Tops small, dark purplish-green, shading to lighter color on outside of leaves. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap roots and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young.

Lentz. Nearly as early as Egyptian, but larger and of better quality. Dark red color, tender and sweet. Very small top.

Crosby's Egyptian Turnip. Best for forcing. Quick grower. Between ordi-

nary Egyptian and Eclipse in shape. Deep blood color, smooth skin, small top and tap-root.

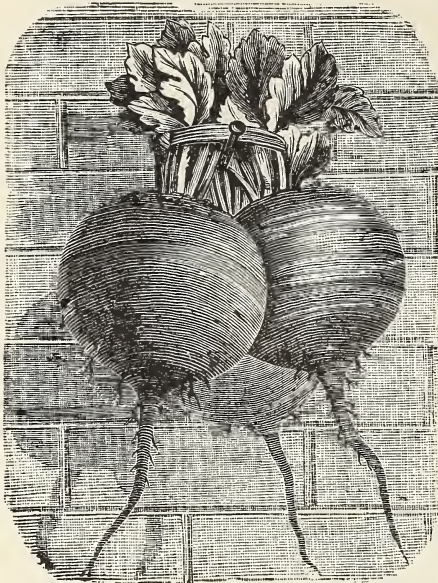
Early Blood Turnip. A second-early variety, of good quality; blood-red, tender, and good for late keeping.

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip. First-class table Beet, one week earlier than Early Blood Turnip. Skin smooth; flesh bright red and fine grained. Top small.

Early Flat Bassano. Very early, medium sized. Flesh white and rose, excellent quality. Top rather large; tap-root small.

Electric. Rich, red flesh, exceedingly tender and remarkably early. In shape almost round. The leaves are small and set close to the crown. The tap-root is small, starting without a taper. It shows

Beets—Continued



Trojan Blood.

a maximum of edible portion with a minimum of foliage and tap-root. The color, which is constant, is crimson, very dark, with rings of lighter hue. It is extremely early, coming in with Egyptian. The flesh is delicate, rich, sugary and free from fiber.

Long Smooth Blood-Red. Roots long and slender, penetrating the soil deeply, but seldom growing more than two inches in diameter. The flesh is very dark, tender, sweet, and free from woodiness. The Beets are rather late in maturing, but retain their sweet flavor throughout the season, and are excellent keepers when stored for winter use. Foliage small, leaves nearly round, and of deep red coloring.

Trojan Blood. This is by far the finest Beet in cultivation, and, in offering it to our trade, we are confident that it meets the demand for a first-class table Beet. The tops are small, permitting close planting, and the root is almost a globe shape and perfectly smooth; flesh bright red, zoned with pink, very tender and sweet; tap-root small. We feel confident that our gardeners especially will find this a profitable addition to their lines.

Detroit Dark Red. The uniformity of size, shape, and fine appearance, puts this variety at once among the leaders of this most desirable of all vegetables. Tops small and upright, admitting of close planting. Roots medium in size, globular or oval, and very smooth; skin a dark blood-red; flesh deep bright red, zoned with a lighter shade, fine-grained, crisp, tender, and sweet, remaining so long after many sorts become woody. This is certainly a market gardener's Beet.

Swiss Chard. This variety does not make large bulbs or roots like the ordinary garden Beets, but is grown for the broad, white leaf-stalks, which are bunched and cooked in the same manner as Asparagus, and make a delicious summer vegetable. The leaves may also be gathered young and cooked like Spinach.

Mangel-Wurzel Beets

These are being grown more largely each season, and provide fresh green food for dairy stock and the fattening of animals during winter months. They make not only a most valuable increase to the dry rations of animals during the winter months, but also help to promote their health while stabled. Mangels grow to a larger size and will produce a greater bulk of roots per acre than Sugar Beets, but the latter are richer in quality and of superior feeding value.

Golden Tankard. Best Yellow Mangel in cultivation; contains more sugar and nutrition than the red-skinned sort. Nearly cylindrical in shape. Grows well above ground, making it easy to harvest, and is one of the most desirable varieties.

Norbiton Giant Long Red. Produces

enormous roots, partly above ground; heavy cropper, frequently producing forty tons to the acre.

Large Red Globe. Same characteristics as the Yellow Globe, the only difference being in color.

Champion Yellow Globe. Orange-yellow; root of large size and fine nutritive qualities; good yielder, and keeps well.

Sugar Beets

Lane's Imperial Sugar. A favorite with stockmen. Contains about eight per cent. of sugar. Very heavy yielder and a profitable sort to plant.

Vilmorin's Improved. In general the most desirable Beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest sorts in cultivation, and, moreover, it will do better on new lands than any other variety,

suffer less from an excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre, and containing, under favorable conditions, as high as eighteen per cent. of sugar. The Beet grows below the surface. The green leaves are smooth-edged and spreading.

White French Sugar. An improved variety, very rich in sugar, containing as high as sixteen per cent. Yields four-teen tons to the acre.

BROCCOLI

One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will plant an acre.

The improved sorts of Broccoli bear so close a resemblance to the Cauliflower that they can scarcely be distinguished from each other. Broccoli is not so delicate in flavor as the Cauliflower, but is more hardy and taller in growth. It is usually grown for fall use, and requires for its perfect development a moist, cool atmosphere, and a deep, well-drained soil.

The seed should be planted early in shallow drills one foot apart, and when the plants are about three inches high they should be carefully transplanted to stand fourteen inches apart in rows that are two feet from row to row. After growth commences and they have been transplanted, they should be thoroughly cultivated and at each hoeing fresh earth should be drawn around the plants.

White Cape. Very hardy, close, firm heads; sure header.

Purple Cape. Resembles the preceding except in color.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will plant an acre.

This vegetable is a species of the Cabbage, and its edible parts are the miniature heads which are produced in great profusion along the main stalk.

The seed may be sown early in hotbeds, or later in the open ground, when the weather permits. When the plants are about three inches high they should be transplanted about twenty inches apart in rows two feet apart, and, during the summer, they must be cultivated the same as Cabbages. When the heads are well started the lower leaves of the main stalk may be stripped from the plant in order to admit light and air to the head.

The early heads will be ready for the table early in September, and the late ones, for winter use, should be harvested before cold weather, and stored the same as Cabbages.

Improved Half-Dwarf, or Paris Market. The most productive and hardiest variety, bearing handsome, solid sprouts, like miniature Cabbage heads and of the best quality.

CABBAGE

One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will produce plants sufficient for an acre.

The Cabbage is a gross feeder, and to insure the best results heavy, rich, moist loam should be provided and the plants should be cultivated during growth. Cabbages should not be grown in soil that has produced a root crop the previous year, as such a soil has a tendency to produce club-footed stock. New land is, therefore, the best and it should be plowed deeply and manured heavily.

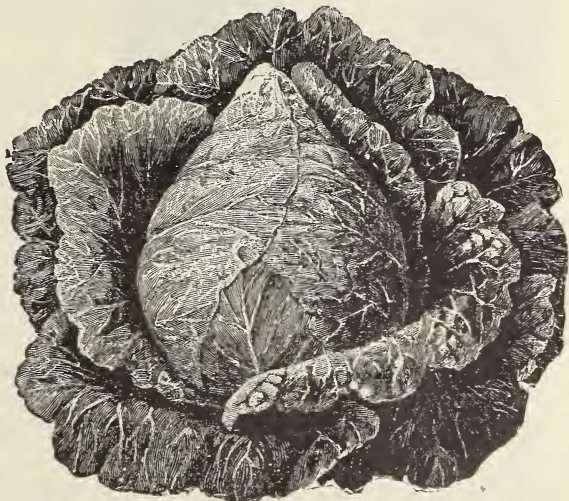
For the earliest supply the seed should be sown in September and the plants wintered in cold frames and set out early in the spring.

For the fall, or main crop, the seed should be sown very thinly in the seed-bed and the young plants transplanted to their permanent place as soon as all danger from frost is passed. These plants should be set from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in rows that are from three to four feet from row to row.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full-grown heads.

If the disease called club-root should get a foothold, do not plant the land with any of the Cabbage family for a year or two. This is usually an effective remedy.

To preserve Cabbages during winter, pull them on a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out frost and rain.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Earliest, Oblong-Headed Varieties

Early Jersey Wakefield. This is the earliest and hardest heading of extra-early Cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra-early crop. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care and there is none better and there are few as good. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best for wintering over and very early setting.

Charleston, or Large Wakefield. A strain of Wakefield in which the plant is larger, and a little later, the head larger and not so pointed. On account of the fine, solid heads of this variety it is deservedly very popular with market-gardeners and shippers to follow the Jersey Wakefield, which is only a few days earlier than this splendid variety.

Early Winnigstadt. 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. It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease, than any other second-early sort, and will give a fair crop of heads when others fail.

Extra Early Express. An extra early sort, in which the plants are compact, with round, thick leaves, and form an oval head which is astonishingly large for the size of the plants. The heads are comparatively thicker and less pointed than those of the Jersey Wakefield, and it is only slightly later than that sort. While the head is somewhat softer, it stands shipment better and the variety is popular in the South for shipment North.

Very Early Etampes. Similar to the well-known Jersey Wakefield. The plants are lighter colored, but not quite so hardy. The heads are fully as large, not quite so hard, but are of excellent quality.

Early and Second-Early Flat-Headed Varieties

Henderson's Early Summer. A very early, large-heading Cabbage; plants strong-growing, with large, spreading outer leaves. Heads large, flat or slightly conical and keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valu-



Henderson's Early Summer

able for both family and market. This may be called an improvement on the Newark Flat Dutch, which it has superceded.

Fottler's Brunswick. In its improved type, this is a very fine summer or early fall variety. The plants are of dwarf, compact growth, the solid, flat heads resting on the soil, while the few outer leaves grow closely about the heads. The foliage is a light bluish green in color. The heads are very flat, quite thick through, uniformly "hard and solid," and considerably earlier than the ordinary Flat Dutch strains. Good both for intermediate and winter use.

All Head. A variety in which the plants are more compact, the leaf smoother and thicker and the heads rounder than the Early Summer. Certainly a good variety, which promises to become very popular.

All Seasons. This is the sort generally grown on Long Island for the New York market. Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plants very vigorous and sure-heading; leaves large, smooth, with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Our trial has shown that heads which were fit for market by July 10 were still salable September 10, the only change being increased size and density. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation.

Improved Flat Brunswick. This is a good variety for market-gardeners' use, produces large heads, weighing 15 to 20 pounds each. The quality is good and it can be grown either as a second-early or late sort; short stems, large solid heads.

Improved Early Summer. It makes large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality. It is particularly true in the color of the plant, which has a peculiar bluish tinge, with veins of the leaf very white and prominent. The greatest fault which can be found with it is the tendency to produce pointed heads; this has never been fully bred out of it, but is not now so bad as formerly.

Succession. A good second-early round-headed sort, heads very evenly, and comes in a few days after the Early Summer. It also grows larger than the latter variety, and is grown largely by both the market-gardener and the amateur.

Newark Early Flat Dutch. One of the finest strains of second-early Cabbage. Large, solid, flat heads.

Varieties for Autumn and Winter

The Warren, or Improved Stone Mason. We think this is one of the very best for fall and winter use, being the best in quality of any of the smooth-leaved kinds. The stock we offer is much superior to that usually sold under this name. Plant medium-sized, with only a moderate number of leaves; head medium-sized to large, round or slightly flattened, very solid, crisp, tender, without being coarse or strong flavored. It will certainly give the greatest satisfaction both to the amateur and market gardener and ought to be planted largely by both.

Premium Flat Dutch. This is a large, strong-growing variety, requiring a considerable length of season in which to perfect the large, solid flat heads, and should be planted at least two feet apart in rich soil. Very popular where large, solid heads are desired for market.

Hollander. This variety is very hardy, very handsome, very solid; one of the best keepers and of fine quality. It is one of the best for growing for distant markets or for late spring use. The plant is vigorous, rather compact-growing, with a longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold, but also dry weather; it matures its head a little later than the Flat Dutch. The leaves are large, very thick, bluish green covered with whitish bloom and borne with an upward tendency. The head is round, of less diameter than that of the Flat Dutch, but very solid. The leaves of the head are very thick, white and tender and not only overlap or pass by each other more than those of most sorts, but are so tightly drawn as to form an exceedingly solid head which stands shipment better and arrives at its destination in more attractive shape than those of any other late sort. In quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender.

Surehead. A compact-growing, general crop Cabbage, having medium-sized to large, thick heads and many outer leaves.

Autumn King. This is an extremely large and solid-heading variety, well suited for fall and winter. It is especially desirable for exhibition, giving the best results in cool locations. The plant is of extra strong growth, with an abundance of dark bluish green leaves growing closely about the large, flattened heads. In good soil it will produce heads of enormous size, but, of course, requires a longer season for growth than do the earlier and smaller varieties. With us, seed sown the first of June will produce very fine heads in time to put away for the winter. It is more sure-heading than the Marblehead Mammoth, which it should entirely supplant, as it is also more uniform in growth and better in quality.

Danish Ball Head. A first-class winter variety; heads round, eight to ten inches in diameter and remarkably solid. A first-class keeper and shipper.

Excelsior Late Flat Dutch. A fine late variety. Heads are large and solid, with few outer leaves, adapting it to close planting.

Bristol's Improved Flat Dutch. A first-class late variety; grows similar to the Newark Early Flat Dutch, but makes larger heads.

Gordinier's Winter Dutch. Without exception the best winter Cabbage in the market. Heads grow very close and as hard as a rock, of medium size, but so firm that a head will weigh nearly one-third more than the same sized head of any other variety. The stems are of medium length and the head has very few outside leaves. We cannot recommend this Cabbage too highly to all who wish a first-class variety of excellent keeping qualities.

Gordinier's Improved Winter Dutch. Our Winter Dutch which we sold heretofore was a little small for the average trade, and while it was a first-class Cabbage, we believed that a large type of



Gordinier's Improved Winter Dutch

the same variety would make it the perfect type for both the marketman and the private grower. The Improved Winter Dutch has all of the popular characteristics of the old, but it forms much larger heads, often reaching a weight of twenty pounds.

Lupton. A fine winter variety of excellent quality and distinct character; a little earlier than the Flat Dutch, but will maintain shape and solidity for storing. It originated on Long Island with our Cabbage-seed grower, and is a strong, healthy variety and a reliable header.

Large Late Drumhead. A favorite winter variety, largely planted by growers who make a specialty of shipping Cabbage, as it stands transportation well. The heads grow to very large size and heavy weight. They are solid, of good quality and texture, and have very few loose leaves, allowing of planting closely in the field.

Mammoth Rock Red. This is the best, largest and surest heading red Cabbage ever introduced, and much better than the stock offered as Red Drumhead. No one should plant the latter as long as our strain of Mammoth Rock Red can be obtained. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads.

Savoy Cabbages

These are esteemed highly on account of their tenderness and mild flavor. The tissue of the leaves between the veins is much more abundant than in the smooth-leaved sorts, being decidedly crumpled or blistered in character—as there is not room for it to lie flatly between the veins. This makes a much larger proportion of tender foliage to the head.

Improved American Savoy. The best of all the Savoy. The heads are large and solid and the plants are of vigorous growth and very sure-heading.

CARROT

(For Garden Cultivation)

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 150 feet long and 2 to 4 pounds will plant an acre.

The Carrot thrives in a loose, rich soil that has been well manured and deeply worked, and to insure smooth, straight roots, the plants must be thoroughly cultivated during their growth.

Plant the seed early in the spring in shallow drills—covering it only lightly, as it is very small—and press down the soil.

Carrots are considered best when they are young and tender—full-grown roots being hard and woody—and successive sowings, made at intervals of one month, will be necessary to supply young stock.

When the young plants are well established they should be thinned out to stand three inches apart in the row, but the large late varieties must be thinned out until they stand about six inches apart.

If the plants are to be cultivated with a horse cultivator the rows must be three feet apart, but if a hoe is to be used in weeding, the rows need be only one foot apart.

Carrot seed is very slow in germinating, and if Radish seed be sown in the same row they will break the surface of the soil and mark the rows.

French Forcing Horn. Earliest variety grown. Roots orange, small, of fine texture and mild flavor. Grows two inches in diameter.

Early Scarlet Horn. Stump roots

about four inches long, medium size, excellent quality; color orange-scarlet.

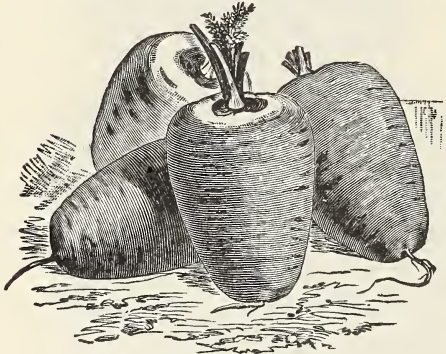
Improved Long Orange. An old standard variety. Deep orange color, roots tapering uniformly from the shoulder to the point.

New Chantenay. This variety is a very productive one. It has an extra large shoulder, is easily dug, and is desirable in all respects. It is a stump-rooted sort, very smooth, fine in texture and of a beautiful rich, orange color. For table use it is by many considered to be the best of all, both on account of shape and quality. The flesh, when cooked, is very tender.

Danvers Half-Long Pointed. Valuable sort for gardeners; top small, roots short, medium length, pointed, color rich orange.

Danvers Half-Long Stump-Rooted. Similar to above except in shape of root, which is stump instead of pointed.

Guerande, or Oxheart. A stump-rooted variety, between the Half-Long and Horn varieties. Grows from three to four inches in diameter at the shoulder. Excellent quality and a splendid keeper.



Guerande, or Oxheart

Carrots for Cattle Feeding

The Carrots keep well when stored for winter use, and form an extremely wholesome addition to the winter rations for the stock. They are grown most easily in land which has been under cultivation the preceding season and which has been manured heavily and plowed during the previous fall, though short, well-rotted manure will give excellent results, turned under in the spring if the surface is finely prepared before sowing the seed. Seed should be sown thinly in drills three feet apart early, using four pounds of seed per acre. When well started, hoe carefully and thin out young plants to stand four to six inches apart, according to the size attained by the variety. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season, working more deeply as growth advances.

Improved Short White. This variety takes the first rank as a field Carrot. The roots are half long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder but tapering regularly to the point; color light green at the crown, pure white below; flesh rich, white, solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy-yielding, easily-harvested,

white Carrot, and is the best of this class. Very desirable in all particulars.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock-feeding.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce of seed will produce 1,500 plants, and one-fourth pound will plant an acre.

The Cauliflower is grown with about the same soil, planting and care as is the Cabbage, but the supply of moisture must be more carefully maintained and the land more highly fertilized.

As the plants do not stand very hot weather, the best Cauliflowers are grown as a fall crop during cool, moist weather, but excellent results are obtained with plants that are started early enough to ensure their maturity before hot weather sets in. For this early crop only the extra-early varieties should be selected and the seed planted in hotbeds early in February, and the plants transplanted to the open ground as soon as all danger from frost is passed.

When the flower-heads are forming, a few of the larger leaves should be bent over and tied together to whiten the center and to protect it from the sun. The heads should be cut for use while they are hard and compact.

For the fall or main crop the seed should be planted about June and the young plants transplanted to stand two and one-half feet apart each way.

Henderson's True Early Snowball. The only first-class Cauliflower in the market. Our seed is grown in Denmark and we guarantee it to be the true Snowball, and sure to give satisfaction.

Extra-Selected Early Dwarf Erfurt. Next to the Snowball this is the best variety. Very fine for forcing. Plants dwarf and compact. Selected stock.

Early Dwarf Erfurt. The Erfurt strains of Cauliflower are most popular with market-gardeners, being of dwarf growth, early and sure-heading habit. The heads are of good size, solid, and blanch finely. While less expensive than our choicest strains, this will be found to give quite good results in localities suited for Cauliflower.

Mammoth Autumn. A leader for those who wish a fine late variety. Heads are large, weighing nine to twelve pounds, very close and firm and are pure white.

Large Late Algiers. A very strong-growing late variety, with large leaves tapering to a slender point at the end. The foliage is of a bluish cast. In cool locations and rich soil it produces very large, solid, white heads late in the fall.



Henderson's Early Snowball Cauliflower.

CELERY

One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border, as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. The plants must be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter for use or sale, as required.

Early Self-Blanching Celery

Golden Self-Blanching. Beautiful, waxy, golden color, and a rich nutty flavor. Needs no hilling up to blanch. One of the earliest; grows to a good size and keeps well.



Golden Self-Blanching

Improved White Plume. Selected. A standard for early use; requires very little hilling. Quality excellent, but not as good as Golden Self-Blanching, nor is it as good a keeper. It has a tendency to sport into green stalks, but our stock is selected carefully from the whitest heads.

New Pink Plume. The stalks of this magnificent new Celery are of a clear, creamy white, shaded with a beautiful delicate pink. In flavor, it is sweeter than any other all-red Celery, having a stronger Celery flavor, and is preferred by Celery lovers wherever known. The foliage is white, like the White Plume, and the plants bleach naturally. It has the long-keeping qualities for which red Celeries are noticeable, and the faint tint of pink makes it wonderfully attractive for table use. It has no tendency to rust, and, owing to its white tops, matures and blanches as early as White Plume.

Rose Ribbed Paris. Exceedingly beautiful and of splendid quality. In general character this sort resembles the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching, from which it originated, but the plant is more compact, the stalks a little larger and the upper portions, particularly of the heart stems, are a richer, deeper yellow. The stalks are most beautifully tinted with red at the base. The plant is stout and vigorous and as self-blanching as any variety in cultivation. The leaves are broad, the outer ones dark green, but becoming more yellow toward the center until those of the heart are deep yellow. Though the ribs are prominent the stalks are practically stringless and wonderfully crisp, tender and good flavored. They are large and thick. In color they are a very rich and wax-like yellow tinted with pink at the base, which deepens into a carmine line along the ribs. We have carefully tested this sort and we believe it to be one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation both for the home garden and those markets which demand vegetables of high quality. No celery grower or market gardener should fail to grow it extensively, as its remarkable beauty alone will give it ready sale wherever offered.

Long-Keeping Winter Varieties

Giant White Solid. Stiff-growing variety, often reaching a height of three feet. It blanches in good shape, and the quality is excellent.

Boston Market. Robust grower. Leaves dark green, and the stalks when blanched are nearly white. A favorite with gardeners. Quality very fine.

Perfection Heartwell. A large, solid, strong-growing variety of creamy white color and excellent flavor. An excellent market sort for winter use, as the stalks are clear and the heart is golden-yellow. Fine keeper.

Giant Golden Heart. Produced by selection from the Dwarf Golden Heart. Quality, appearance and size are unsurpassed. One of the best late varieties for market-gardeners. Very hardy.

Kalamazoo, or Solid Ivory. The fine Celery sent out under the name Kalamazoo has enjoyed a wide and extended popularity, and has proven to be one of the most solid, compact, strong-growing and easily blanched market varieties. We are selling it as a thoroughly reliable sort, both for family and market use; keeps well through the winter.

New Giant Pascal. This is a green-leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Large Solid, and is an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches very quickly to a beautiful yellowish white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. With rich soil and high culture this variety will be wholly satisfactory. Especially recommended for the south, where it is prized more than almost any other kind.

CELERIAC

or Turnip-Rooted Celery

Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they will be fit for use. To keep through winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw, like beets or carrots.

Large Smooth Prague. An improved form of turnip-rooted Celery, producing large and smooth roots, which are al- most round and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous, with large deep green foliage.

SWEET CORN

One quart of seed will plant 200 hills, and 8 to 10 quarts will plant an acre.

By a judicious selection of varieties it is possible to have a constant supply of Sweet Corn from early summer to late in the fall.

A rich, warm soil is best, but excellent Sweet Corn may be raised on any good garden soil that has been deeply worked and thoroughly fertilized.

The seed should not be planted until the weather has become settled and warm, as Corn will not germinate, but rot, in cold, wet soil.

Corn may be planted either in drills or in hills. Drills should be from two and one-half to four feet apart and the stalks thinned out until they stand from 10 to 13 inches apart in the row. Planted in this way a greater yield from a given surface of ground may be obtained. If hills are used they should be three feet apart and five or six kernels planted in each hill, the seed being covered to a depth of three inches.

To insure plenty of moisture and to kill weeds, hoe the Corn frequently and draw up the soil to the stalks.

Successive plantings should be made at intervals of two weeks.

Early Varieties

Extra-Early Red Cob Cory. The earliest of all Sweet Corns. Very dwarf in growth, producing two ears to the stalk. Cob red, kernels of a reddish tint. Eight- rowed.

Extra-Early White Cob Cory. A little later than the ordinary Cory, but of better quality. Ears a trifle longer. Eight- rowed. Kernels and cob white.

Crosby's Early. Second early; stalks short; ears grow rather low. Ears medium length, fourteen-rowed. Kernels medium-sized, white and sweet. Cob small, white.

Mammoth White Cory. The largest and best extra-early Sweet Corn. The stalks are no larger than those of the Cory and mature their ears fully as early, but the ears are twelve- instead of eight-rowed, very much larger and quite free from the open space between the rows, which is such an objectionable feature of the old Cory. The grain is very white, the quality is good and the size and beauty of the ears give this variety ready sale even if the market is glutted with other sorts.

Early Maine. Very early. Grows to medium height, averaging two ears on a stalk. Ear longer than Cory, pure white. Eight-rowed. Kernels cream white, rich and juicy. Cob white.

Shaker's Early. Ripens with early Minnesota, but has longer ears, which are twelve-rowed. Stalk medium height, two or three ears on a stalk. Kernels large, white, tender and of fine flavor. Cob white.

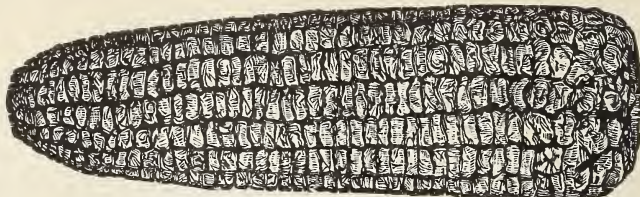
Metropolitan. A very distinct early variety. The stalk grows to about five and one-half feet in height. The leaves are numerous, very narrow and dark green in color. The ears are set low, not over one and a half feet from the ground and growing two or three to each plant;

they run from seven to nine inches long, having ten to twelve rows, and fill to the top. It is not only sweet, but very rich and tender. For earliness this variety ranks next to Cory.



Sweet Corn

Troy Market Corn. This variety is now extensively grown by many market gardeners in this section of the country. It is as early as the Cory and produces fine large ears. We have the true stock of this valuable corn, it having been carefully grown for us under our own supervision.



Gordinier's Troy Market Corn.

General Crop and Late Varieties of Corn

Aspinwall. Second early. Stalk medium size. Ears rather long. Cob red. Kernels large, cream-white and sweet. Twelve-rowed.

Early Minnesota. Medium early, excellent quality, rather dwarf habit. Ears uniform, fair size, twelve-rowed. Cob medium, white. Kernels good-sized, white and tender.

Early Pee and Kay. Second-early. Stalks of fair height. Ears large, twelve-rowed. Kernels large, plump and juicy. Cob white.

Black Mexican. Second-early. Stalks medium height. Ears fair size, ten-rowed. Cob white. Kernels bluish black. One of the sweetest and finest-flavored varieties grown.

Stowell's Evergreen. Late. Stalks grow very tall, bearing from two to three ears, which grow to an enormous size. Cob medium-sized, white. Kernels large, white, juicy and sweet. Sixteen-rowed.

Early Evergreen. The finest type of Evergreen Sweet Corn grown. Early Evergreen is from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Stowell's, grows about the same height and produces a large ear, fourteen to sixteen-rowed, with very deep kernels and small cob, while its sweetness is unsurpassed.

Zig Zag Evergreen. This comparatively new Corn is the sweetest and most tender variety ever introduced, possibly excepting the Shoe-peg types. In season it is medium to late. It matures about 8 days ahead of Stowell's Evergreen. The kernels are shaped like those of Stowell's Evergreen, but the arrangement on the cob is entirely different; so peculiar, in fact, as to give the Corn its name, as will be understood by reference to the illustration. Two perfect ears to the stalk invariably. It is a most satis-

factory variety for amateur or market-gardener.

Improved Hickox. Second-early. About ten days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. Stalks large and stocky. Ears very large, twelve-rowed. Cob small and white. Kernels large, white, sweet, juicy and of delicious flavor. Very heavy yielder.

Mammoth. Late. Stalks large. Ears larger than the Evergreen, sixteen-rowed. Kernels very large and fine-flavored. Cob rather large.

Champion. Early and of fine quality. Stalks medium height. Ears two to three on a stalk; very large, often twelve inches long, twelve-rowed. Cob medium-sized, white. Kernels large, pure white, sweet and full of milk.

Country Gentleman. Sweetest and most tender of all sweet Corns. Very productive. Stalk medium height, averaging from three to five ears, nine to twelve inches long. Cob small, white. Kernels deep, pure white, sweet, tender and juicy. Shoe-peg variety.

Perry's Hybrid. Medium-sized stalk. Ears large, fourteen-rowed. Kernels large, pure white and sweet. Cob red.

Egyptian, or Washington Market. A large-eared, very late variety, ready for use about ten days later than Stowell's Evergreen. The stalks are of strong growth, with two ears growing well up on the stock. The ears measure ten to twelve inches long by two inches in diameter, and contain twelve rows of large, handsome grains. Very fine, sweet flavor.

Kendel's Early Giant. A new second-early variety, several days earlier than Crosby. Ears average seven inches in length, thick through, with ten or more rows of large grains of rich sugary flavor.

Field Corn

We have constantly on hand a complete line of **Field Corn** and will be pleased to furnish samples and quotations at any time.

CORN SALAD

One ounce of seed will plant a row 150 feet long, and 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre.

This is an extremely hardy, quick-growing plant, the leaves of which furnish an excellent substitute for Lettuce during winter. As the plants grow freely only in cool weather, the seed should not be sown until late in August or in early September and further plantings for succession may be made in October. Sow thinly in drills ten to twelve inches apart to admit of hoeing before the ground freezes. It is quite hardy, but when wanted for use during winter it is best to protect the plants with a light mulch after the ground freezes.

Large Round-Leaves, Large-Seeded. This is the finest variety, producing crisp leaves of a golden yellow; delicate flavor. It is largely used also as a garnish for meat dishes.

CRESS

Extensively used as a small salad; the leaves while young have a warm, pungent taste. Sow rather thick in shallow drills, and at short intervals during the season.



Fine Curled, or Pepper Grass.

Fine Curled, or Pepper Grass. This

plant is quite hardy and of quick growth. Seed should be sown thickly in drills early in the spring. The small leaves are feathery in appearance, somewhat resembling parsley. When thickly sown the growth is dwarf and compact, and the leaves may be gathered easily by cutting along the row. Sowings should be made a week apart during spring for succession, and again in early fall.

Water Cress. This native plant is esteemed as a salad during winter, spring, and fall; also used as a garnish for meat dishes. It can be readily established in any shallow pond or stream. Sow seed early while the soil is still cool. When well started, it can be transplanted to the streams where you wish to grow it; or it will grow in a moist, shaded portion of the garden, though it will be more pungent than if grown in streams.

CUCUMBER

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, and two pounds of seed will plant an a .e.

In order to produce smooth, uniform fruit the Cucumber vine must have a warm situation and a light, sandy soil, well supplied with humus. Two plantings should be made, the first for a general crop during the summer, and the second—made about the middle of July—for the small fruits used for pickling. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become warm. Scatter 10 to 15 seeds in each hill, covering the seed to a depth of one inch with light soil. The hills should be 6 feet apart each way. When the young plants are well established they should be thinned out until only two strong plants remain in each hill. Until the vines begin to run they should be well cultivated and all large weeds should be pulled, but after the vines are established they should not be disturbed. The Cucumbers should be picked as soon as they are large enough for use, for if allowed to "seed" the productiveness of the vine is destroyed and it will cease to bear.

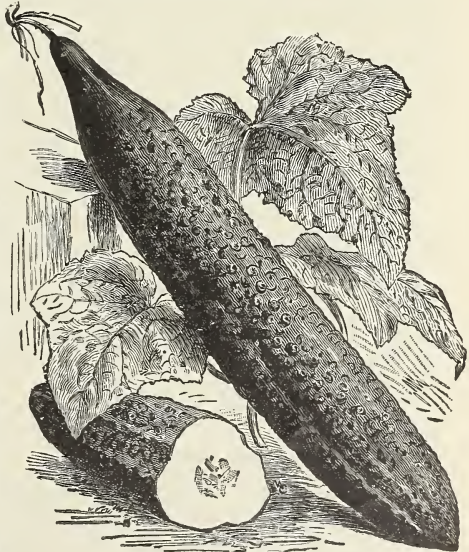
In fertilizing Cucumbers the only thing to guard against is the production of an excess of vine, with a corresponding lack of fruit. When this condition exists the terminal buds should be pinched off.

Gordinier's Improved Extra Early White Spine. One of the most popular for market and table use. Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit straight and handsome, light green and with few white spines; flesh crisp and of fine flavor. This is a special strain of White Spine and is most desirable for its extreme earliness. It is a most valuable sort to plant for the early market. This has been grown especially for us and can not be purchased elsewhere.

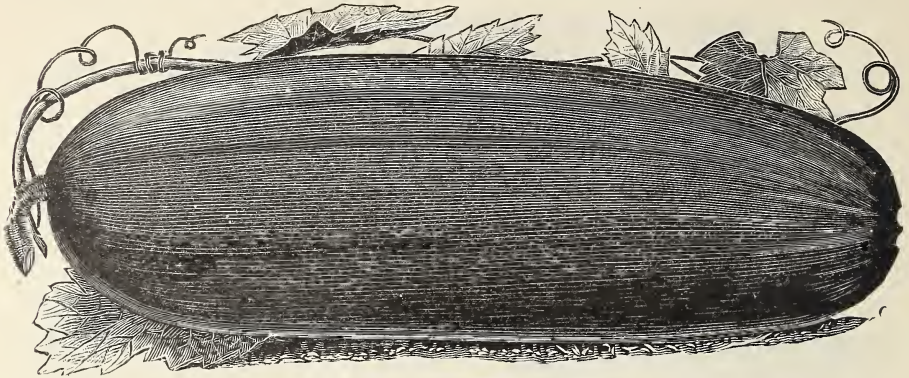
Extra Long, or Evergreen White Spine. Beautiful in shape and color, and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. An entirely new and distinct sort developed by ourselves through very careful selection, our aim being to secure the best possible table cucumber. The vine is vigorous and productive, and comes into full bearing earlier than the Bismarck. An excellent sort for culture under glass.

Arlington, or Improved Early White Spine. A very fine, prolific, early strain, producing great numbers of quite large, smooth fruits. While specially selected with a view of growing under glass during the winter and spring months, it is equally desirable as a garden or market variety planted in the open ground.

Improved Long Green. Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the



Cool and Crisp Cucumber.



Improved Long Green Cucumber.

shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. The young fruit makes excellent pickles, and when ripe is the best for sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long and of good form, with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks.

Emerald. Admitted to be the best pickle sort offered, possessing every qualification required in a perfect Pickle Cucumber. It is very hardy and withstands drought, and bears very profusely until frost. One grower says it bears four to one compared with the standard sorts. It is a very strong grower, extra early, and bears firm, crisp fruits, which are excellent for slicing. When ripe, it is yellow—not white, as some have mistaken it.

Japanese Climbing. This is a distinct variety which has been largely sold as "a climber." The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with rich dark green foliage, and throw out numerous tendrils. With a little assistance it can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight, handsome form in the large fruits. It endures summer heat and drought exceedingly well, producing fine fruits after many others have died from over-fruiting or extreme drought. The strong foliage, being so abundant, serves as a mulch to keep the soil cool and moist. The Cucumbers are of large size, averaging from twelve to sixteen inches in length; they are thick through, with well-rounded ends. Skin dark green, turning to brown, and netted when ripe; smooth and thin. The flesh is pure white, crisp, tender, and of mild flavor.

Giant Pera. This is a distinct Asiatic variety, first introduced by us. The fruits grow to extra large size, with smooth light green skin. The skin is thin, while the flesh is unusually thick, the fruits producing but very few seed. They are crisp, brittle, and of extremely mild flavor. They frequently grow fifteen to twenty inches in length under good cultivation. It is especially desirable for light, warm soils.

Nichol's Medium Green. Medium length, thick through, straight, full at the ends. Excellent quality and very productive.

Early Russian. Earliest of all, small, hardy, productive. Fruit produced in pairs. Solid and crisp. Best for pickling.

Early Cluster. Very prolific; fruit grows in clusters, short and seedy, very fine for bottle pickles.

Early Frame, or Short Green. Fine for table or pickling. One of the best for forcing. Medium-sized, straight and handsome. Very productive.

Boston Pickling. Dark green, small, and one of the best for small pickles.

Green Prolific. Small, tapering fruit, immensely productive. Grown for pickling.

Chicago Pickle. Undoubtedly the best for pickling. Fruit medium length, pointed at both ends with large and prominent spines. Color deep green. Begins to set fruit when vines are quite young. Heavy yielder.

Everbearing. This is not only a very early variety, but is also extremely prolific. If the fruits are kept gathered, vines will continue in bearing throughout the season. The fruits, of medium size and rich dark-green color, average from four to five inches in length by an inch and a half in diameter. Owing to its great productiveness it is an excellent variety to plant for producing small pickles.

Green Prolific, Improved Extra Early. This is a very prolific variety, largely planted for pickles. The fruits average four to five inches in length when large enough for slicing, and are of excellent quality; but it is chiefly for producing medium-sized pickles that this variety is so highly esteemed. If the fruits are gathered as soon as large enough, the vines will continue bearing through a long season.

Cool and Crisp. An extra early variety, producing a large number of medium-sized fruits of the choice table quality. The fruits are six to eight inches long, with a distinct taper at each end. The skin is a bright green, rather thickly set with small knobs in which the spines are placed. It is of fine mild flavor, crisp and tender when sliced. It is desirable also for pickling, the roughened skin being attractive.

Cumberland. A new and distinct variety, said to have originated from crossing the Parisian Pickling and the Early White Spine. It certainly has the good qualities of each of these sorts. The fruits are large, symmetrical dark green, covered with innumerable small, white spines, and are of prime quality for slicing. The vine is vigorous, wonderfully prolific, and continues in bearing much longer than most sorts.

EGG PLANT

One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants.

The Egg Plant is one of the most delicious of garden vegetables and it only requires a rich soil and considerable warmth to yield abundantly the fruit so much in favor for the home garden or the market.

The seed should be planted during March in a warm hotbed filled with light, rich soil, and the bed should be carefully covered at night to protect the young plants. When the plants are sufficiently strong they should be transplanted to stand three inches apart and if kept constantly warm and moist they will make large, strong plants to set outdoors when the weather has become settled and all danger from cold waves and cool nights is past.

In their permanent bed the plants should stand two feet apart each way in light, rich soil. The Egg Plant should be carefully picked before the seeds harden, and at the approach of frosts should any fruit remain on the vines it may be gathered and stored in a warm, dry place, where it will keep in good condition for a considerable length of time.

New York Improved Large Purple. The leading market variety. Plants of strong growth with large foliage and in rich soil very productive. The fruits are of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. This is the finest type of Egg Plant in cultivation.

Early Long Purple. This variety is similar in growth to the preceding, almost as early and with considerably longer fruits. These are two and a half inches in diameter and from six to eight inches in length. Very rich, dark coloring.

ENDIVE

One ounce of seed will produce 2,500 plants.

The Endive grows readily in any good garden soil. The seeds should be planted in rows fourteen inches apart and covered very lightly with finely pulverized soil. When the plants are well started they should be thinned out, or they may be transplanted, until they stand eight or ten inches apart in the row.

When the plants have nearly reached maturity, tie the outer leaves loosely together over the center in an upright bunch. This will bleach the inner leaves in about ten days, but the bunching should never be done unless the leaves are perfectly dry; otherwise they will not.

At the approach of winter take up the plants carefully with a ball of earth attached to the roots and stand them close together in a frame or cellar for the winter supply.



Green Curled.

Green Curled. The leaves are finely cut or lacinated, giving the plant a feathery

effect, which is quite ornamental when the centers are finely blanched.

Ever White Curled. A very beautiful sort, in which the leaves are very light-colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. Plant moderately dense, with divided leaves which are a little coarser than those of the Green Curled.

Moss Curled. One of the best autumn, winter or spring salads. Plant compact growing. Forms large, dense clusters of finely divided green leaves which when properly blanched are exceedingly crisp and tender.

Broad Leaved Batavian. This variety has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head and is desirable for stews and soups, but if the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top the inner ones will blanch and may be used for salad.

KALE, or BORECOLE

One ounce of seed will produce 1,500 plants.

The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage; make excellent greens for winter and spring use; are improved by frost. For winter sow from May to June and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For spring sow in September and protect during the winter.

Plant in deep, rich soil, and cultivate same as Cabbage.

Make hills two to three feet apart, having one plant in a hill. The tender leaves are used the same as Cabbage.

Tall Green Curled. One of the best for winter; very hardy, finely curled and of excellent quality.

Extra Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. This is one of the best Kales for spring sowing in the north, and is the principal sort grown in the south for northern

markets. It is hardy, and will remain over winter in any place where the temperature does not go below zero. The habit is very dwarf and spreading, and will rarely exceed eighteen inches in height. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled, and produced in great abundance.

KOHLRABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE

One ounce of seed will produce 2,500 plants.

This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are two or three inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable, with a fine and delicate flavor.

Early White Vienna. The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale whitish green; they are of delicate Cabbage-like flavor.

Early Purple Vienna. This is not quite so early as the preceding and slightly larger in size. It differs also in having skin of a dark, glossy, purplish red.

LEEK

One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants, or will plant a row about 100 feet long.

This vegetable, which is very hardy and easily cultivated, is considered far superior to Onions for the flavoring of soups, and for this purpose it is cultivated extensively.

Leeks require a very rich, mellow soil, but as the plants are not transplanted until rather late, land that has borne an early crop of Peas, Cabbages, etc., may be used, but additional manure should be applied before the Leeks are set out.

The seed may be sown early in rows one foot apart, and late in June or early in July the plants transplanted six inches apart in rows fifteen inches from row to row. The plants must be set deep, cultivated during the summer, and later in the season banked with earth to blanch them. Earthed up in this manner they can remain in the rows where growing until spring, when they can be pulled and the blanched portions of the stems used the same as bunch Onions.

Large American Flag. Best for general use; leaves broad, mild flavored.

LETTUCE

One ounce of seed will make 2,500 plants, or will plant a drill about 200 feet long.

While the Lettuce does well in a common garden soil enriched with rotted manure, it thrives best in a light, rich soil with a dry substratum, and to be crisp and tender must be grown in cool weather.

For an early crop sow the seed in gentle heat in February and transplant first to three inches each way and afterwards to eight inches, in hotbeds. For the field crop, or summer supply, sow the seed thinly in shallow drills (covering the seeds very lightly) eighteen inches apart and transplant or thin out until the plants stand one foot apart. For a succession of plants the seed may be sown, from time to time, until the latter part of August.

By a judicious selection of varieties and small plantings made at intervals of two weeks it is possible to have a constant supply of crisp Lettuce of mild flavor, but at no time should the cultivation be neglected, for a hard-baked soil will retard growth and the result will be imperfectly formed heads.

For early spring, the large curled, or "cutting" varieties are the best. Although they do not produce solid heads, they grow quite compact and the inner leaves are well blanched, finely curled and very deep and tender. For winter cultivation under glass the earliest and forcing head varieties are the best.

The crisp, tender quality of Lettuce depends most essentially upon its vigorous growth, and it should, therefore, have a rich soil and an abundant supply of water at all times.

Cabbage or Heading Varieties of Lettuce

Big Boston. This is a fine forcing variety for cold frames during the winter months, as it produces heads of very large size, often twelve inches or more across, and succeeds better in a cooler temperature than most forcing strains. The large heads are beautifully blanched and of superior quality. It also heads well in the open ground during cool weather of spring and fall, and has lately become popular in the south to grow for shipping north.

Black-Seeded Tennis Ball. An extremely hardy variety producing heads nearly twice as large as those of the White-Seeded Tennis Ball. It is excellent for planting outdoors in the early spring and fall.

Golden Queen. A small-heading, quite early variety of beautiful light golden

color. The heads are round and solid, resembling a baseball in size and form. It is excellent both for growing under glass during winter and outdoors in spring and fall.

Salamander. A very bright green and attractive variety. It forms large, solid heads, composed of thick, smooth, very tender leaves, the inner ones finely blanched and all of the finest quality. It remains a long time in head before running to seed.

Hanson. Plant large, forming a large, flat head, resembling that of Cabbage, and so slow to form a seed-stalk that it often fails to go to seed. Outer leaves bright green with prominent light-colored veins, inner leaves white and usually curved and twisted at the base; very tender and sweet. A standard summer head Lettuce.

White Summer Cabbage. A bright green, vigorous, sure-heading sort which forms a solid head of thick, tender leaves, the inner ones blanched to a beautiful cream-yellow.

Yellow-Seeded Butter. A compact growing, heading variety with yellowish green, thick, smooth leaves forming into a solid head which blanches to a rich cream color and is of fine quality.

Deacon, or St. Louis Butter. This does not make as large a head as some others, but the heads formed are very solid and of excellent flavor, and remain in condition for use as long as any variety in cultivation. Plant medium-sized, with very few outer leaves, which are a deep green and very thick. The inner leaves blanch to a bright, rich yellow, and are exceedingly well-flavored, crisp and tender. This is certainly one of the best in quality of the summer heading sorts.

Early Tennis Ball. A first-class variety, and one of the best head lettuces for forcing under glass or early planting outdoors. Plants medium-sized, having thick, dark green leaves, and when well grown forming very solid heads, the inner leaves being blanched to a rich



Deacon, or St. Louis Butter.

creamy white, and exceedingly crisp, tender and rich flavored. Out of doors the variety runs up to seed in hot weather quicker than many sorts. If used when in prime condition it is of fine quality. This is also known as Stone Tennis Ball on account of its exceedingly solid head.

Curled, or Loose-Leaved Varieties of Lettuce

Simpson's Early Curled. An early, erect growing, clustering variety. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. Leaves broad, often frilled and blistered and formed into a loose head. Light green in color and exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored.

Early Curled Silesia. Excellent for cutting; early, tender and of fine quality.

Black-Seeded Simpson. For those who like a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf, and for those markets which demand a large, loose cluster of leaves rather than a solid head, this is one of the best varieties either for forcing or early sowing out of doors. Plant forms a large, loose head; light yellowish green in color, so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered. Even the large outer leaves are quite tender and the inner

ones are much more so and also are well blanched. One of the best and most popular varieties for market-gardeners, as it is attractive, of excellent quality, and continues a long time in condition for use.

Early Prize Head. This popular variety produces large, loose heads of finely crimped and fringed leaves, the outer portion of which are heavily shaded with brown. It is excellent for use in summer.

Grand Rapids. As a Lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large, light yellowish green leaves, slightly crimped and blistered and rather thin. It will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts.

MELON-MUSK

One ounce of seed will plant about 75 hills, and 2 to 3 pounds will plant an acre.

In cultivating Muskmelons the matter of first importance is a warm, rich, fertile, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old rotten compost, but care must be observed not to grow the vines at the expense of the fruit. These conditions may be obtained either by the use of manure or by turning under a good soil or green forage crop, but it is possible to grow delicious melons even in heavy soil if thorough drainage is supplied.

While the soil is a matter of much importance, it is one over which the grower has complete regulating power, but the quality of all Muskmelons depends very much on the conditions under which they are grown. For instance, continued wet weather produces an extra growth of vine, but reduces the yield of fruit, and cool nights rapidly deteriorate the flavor of the melons.

When all danger from frost is passed plant the seed one-half inch deep in hills that are five or six feet apart each way, scattering at least ten seeds in each hill. When the plants show the third leaf, pull out all but the three strongest plants, and should these plants be attacked by bugs use either "Bug Death," plaster, or air-slaked lime, sifting it over the plants when they are wet with dew.

When the plants have produced four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot. This will cause the lateral branches to start sooner, and bring the fruit to earlier maturity.

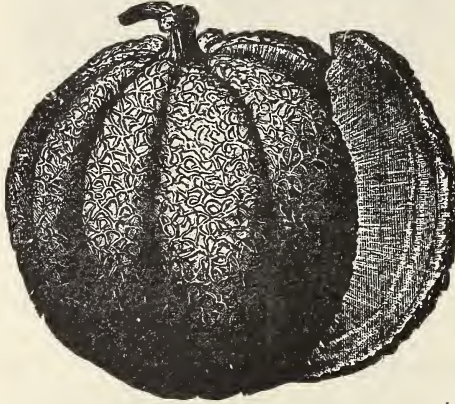
There are two distinct varieties of Muskmelons, one having a green flesh and the other a yellow flesh. Until lately the green-fleshed varieties were the more extensively cultivated; but now the yellow- or salmon-fleshed varieties are highly esteemed on account of their handsome appearance.

Muskmelons should be gathered as soon as they will readily part from the

vine, and should there be a surplus of fruit it can be stored in a cool place until wanted for use.

Green-Fleshed Varieties

Extra-Early Improved Hackensack. A selection from the old Hackensack, which it resembles in size and shape, but it is fully ten days earlier. Round, well-net-



Extra-Early Improved Hackensack

ted and of large size; flesh green and thick, of delicious flavor and handsome appearance.

Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford. A selection from the Golden Netted Gem, by far the most valuable Muskmelon in the market to-day. It is oval in form; skin a greenish yellow; netting close, light-colored and very prominent; flesh orange, tinted with green, very sweet and juicy and ripens to the rind. Seed cavity is

very small. We can confidently recommend this variety to our customers for both private and market gardens.

Small Green Nutmeg. Fruit of medium size, slightly ribbed, globular. Skin dark green, becoming yellow when over-ripe, and nearly covered with broad, shallow netting. Flesh thick, a little coarse, but of fine flavor. This variety is in universal demand for both home and market use. It is the size best suited to hotel and restaurant use.

Montreal Nutmeg. The largest Nutmeg melons in the world; have been grown to weigh thirty-nine pounds. Deeply ribbed, skin light green and thickly netted; flesh remarkably thick, fine grained, light yellowish green and very sweet and juicy. We cannot recommend it too highly.

Prolific Nutmeg. Fruits round, seven inches in diameter, slightly flattened at the ends. Well ribbed and heavily netted; thick, pale green flesh, sweet and melting.

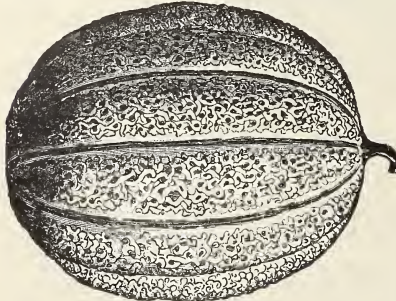
Corning's Superb. A handsome melon of superior quality; flesh green, very sweet and rich. A great favorite among market-gardeners in this vicinity. Our stock is pure.

Jenny Lind. Fruit small, globular or a little flattened, green rinded, deeply ribbed, with dark green and exceedingly sweet flesh. It ripens early and on account of its size is particularly good for hotel use.

Baltimore, or Acme. Fruit medium-sized, oval, slightly pointed at stem end, slightly ribbed, covered when ripe with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very fine flavored and sweet. One of the most uniformly good melons on our list.

Salmon-Fleshed Muskmelons

Emerald Gem. No other melon in cultivation to-day is uniformly of such rich flavor. The melons are about the size of Netted Gem, but, unlike that variety, the skin, while ribbed, is smooth and of a deep emerald-green color. The flesh, which is thicker than in any other melon of the same size, is of a beautiful suffused salmon color, and ripens thorough-



Emerald Gem

ly to the extremely thin rind. The flesh is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and the flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. The vines are thrifty in growth, very prolific; the melons ma-

ture extremely early and are always of most superb quality.

Surprise. This old variety is still highly esteemed by many. Vines hardy and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish white; flesh deep salmon color.

Petoskey, or Paul Rose. A yellow-fleshed sort of 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. Flesh orange-colored, highly flavored, very thick, firm and sweet. For those who prefer the high flavor of the yellow-fleshed sorts this new variety will be very welcome, as it is fully equal to the popular Osage in quality, and is of more convenient size. It is the best yellow-fleshed melon of basket size and form.

Miller's Cream, or Osage. This melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than the garden, and is highly prized by those who like an exceedingly highly flavored melon. It is medium-sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the market.

Tip Top. This is a fine, round melon of such attractive appearance as to always sell quickly in the markets. It is sweet, juicy and delicious. The flesh is firm but not hard, and is edible almost to the rind. The vine is of vigorous growth and great productive ability.

Delmonico. Quite large oval fruits, eleven inches long by eight and a half inches in diameter. Very broad ribs, well netted. Rich salmon flesh, with musky flavor. Quite thick-meated, ripening well down to the rind.

Orange Christiana. Earliest grown; flesh orange-yellow and of excellent quality.

Banquet. Very regular, round fruits, free from ribs, heavily netted, averaging six inches in diameter. Vines of strong, healthy growth, but fruits are rather late in ripening. Pale salmon flesh, with rather thick rind and rich musky flavor.

Round Yellow Cantaloupe. Fruit round, early and of good size; flesh reddish orange, thick and of musky flavor.

Long Yellow Cantaloupe. Similar to the above except in shape.

WATERMELON

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, and 4 to 5 pounds will plant an acre.

The directions for the cultivation of Muskmelons will apply, in a general way, to the cultivation of Watermelons, but as the latter require a longer season to mature the territory in which they may be grown is somewhat limited. However, by planting extra-early varieties on a sunny slope where the vines will receive full sunlight, it is possible to raise excellent melons quite far north.

A liberal number of seeds should be planted in each hill, and when the plants are well established they should be thinned out until one or two of the strongest remain in each hill. When extra-large melons are desired only one vine should be left in each hill and only one or two fruits allowed to mature on each vine.

The hills should be eight feet apart, but if space is limited the hills may be six feet apart and the vines pinched back, according to the directions given for Muskmelons.

Should the vines be attacked by bugs, use plaster, air-slaked lime or "Slug-Shot," sifting it over the plants when they are wet with dew.

Phinney's Early. A valuable variety for use in the north; hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium-sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, very sweet, tender and crisp.

Cole's Early. This is an extra-early melon, maturing fully a week or more in advance of any other variety. Melons are oval in form, small in size, handsomely striped with light and dark green. In the earliest varieties the fruits are too small to be of value for shipping to market, but of good quality and desirable for raising for home use, especially where the season is short.

Vick's Early. A very early variety; rather long in shape, with striped smooth skin. The flesh is bright pink in color and its quality is first-class.

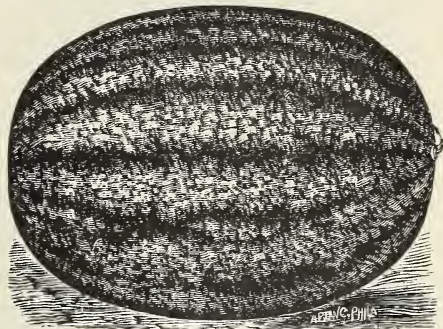
Johnson's Christmas. Grows uniform in size; skin very hard and tough and of handsome appearance. Flesh beautiful rich scarlet, very solid and of a delicious, sugary flavor.

Round Light Icing. Fruit medium-sized, round, very light green or white, mottled with slightly darker green. Flesh bright, light red, very sweet and tender. By many this is considered the best of all melons.

Hungarian Honey. This is a very hardy variety, producing an abundance of small to medium-sized fruits of the finest quality, which keep for a considerable time after ripening. It is one of the finest for home use and near-by market. The small fruits are perfectly round, and average very even in size. Color dark green with faint watered markings of a deeper coloring. Rind very thin, but skin tough. Flesh bright red, with rich, honeysweet flavor.

Black Spanish. Large, nearly round; very dark green; flesh fine-grained, very sweet and juicy; good keeper.

The Boss. Oblong; skin dark green; small size; good yielder; flesh deep scarlet; very superior quality.



Phinney's Early.

Mountain Sweet. A large, oval variety; rind green; flesh scarlet and quite solid to the center, very sweet and delicious. This is an old standard sort and one of the best for the home garden.

Florida Favorite. A very large, long melon, mottled dark green with stripes of lighter shade. Rind thin but firm; flesh very bright, deep red, very sweet, tender and excellent. A very popular variety in the south.

Burpee's White Gem. Of superior hardness, excellent keeping qualities, and rich, sweet flavor. The melons are round or ball-shaped, of small size, with creamy white skin and occasional watered markings of a pale green. Skin hard and tough, but rind very thin. Flesh bright red, with broad, solid heart, and small seeds placed near the rind. The hard, tough skin makes the fruits keep for a long time after ripening. This variety is especially adapted for growing in the northern states and in cool locations.

Red Seed Citron. Round and handsome. For preserving only.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Collect sufficient horse manure to form the desired size of bed, spreading it out in the air to dry, turning it frequently. When in a proper state as to dryness, which will soon be learned by experience, make it into a bed from nine to twelve inches thick, beating it firmly together. If the droppings have been properly prepared, gentle fermentation will soon commence; and when the temperature of the bed is from 75° to 80°, with no danger of its rising higher, put in the spawn. This is done by making shallow holes about nine inches apart, inserting pieces of spawn about the size of a hen's egg and covering with the manure, pressing it closely about the spawn. It is important that the temperature of the bed should not go below 75° or above 80° for a month after spawning. Within two weeks after putting in the spawn, cover the bed with good mellow, moist soil, making it firm; and if under this covering one or two inches in thickness of cow manure, in about the same state of moisture as the soil, can be afforded, this will cause the bed to last longer and also to produce a larger crop than if covered with soil only. The most suitable temperature for beds in bearing is 50° to 55°; and as a high temperature causes the Mushrooms to come small, this should be avoided. Watering beds in bearing often causes the small Mushrooms to damp off; therefore, water only when the bed ceases to be productive, and then use the water about the same temperature as that of the bed.

MUSTARD

The fresh young leaves of this vegetable are extensively used for salad or for boiling as "greens" during the summer and early winter months.

There should be two main sowings of seed, the first (made early in the spring), for the summer supply, and the second (made early in August), for the fall supply. The latter plants are the best, as they are larger, have more abundant foliage and do not run to seed so soon as do the early plants.

The seed should be sown thickly in drills one foot apart and the plants should be often watered during dry weather. For a succession, the seed should be sown every two weeks.

Black or Brown. This is the common small-leaved English variety, quite hardy, but runs quickly to seed, and has only a moderate amount of small foliage. Crisp, pungent flavor.

White. This is quite similar to the Black or Brown in growth, but with rather more abundant foliage. This va-

riety, however, is mainly grown for the fine, large golden yellow or white seeds, these being much larger and of a distinct color from the seeds of other varieties. It is the seed of this variety which is so largely used for flavoring. We can furnish this variety in very large quantities.

OKRA, OR GUMBO

One ounce of seed will plant about 100 hills.

This vegetable is extensively grown in the south for the pods, which are used during the summer or strung on threads and hung in a cool, dry place for use during the winter.

The seed should be sown thinly, when all danger from frost is passed, in rows of light, rich soil, the rows being from two to three feet apart. When the plants are well started they should be thinned out until they stand from twelve to eighteen inches apart.

The seed does not germinate with much certainty, and two or three plantings may be necessary, but when plants are once established they make a thrifty growth and will do well with little or no care.

The pods should be gathered as soon as they are large enough for use, for then they are young and tender, and, moreover, the plants will produce more freely if the pods are not allowed to remain on the plant.

Dwarf Prolific. Plants of dwarf, stocky growth, wonderfully prolific, and mature pods ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the tall varieties.

White Velvet. Of tall growth, with long, slender pods, which are perfectly round, smooth, and of a velvety white coloring, superior in flavor and tenderness.

ONION

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 100 feet long, and 5 pounds will plant an acre.

Onions may be grown on the same land for several consecutive seasons, but in order to do this the soil must be heavily fertilized. At least ten cords of well-rotted manure should be applied to the acre, working it in the soil, but not too deeply.

The best soil for Onions is a rich, deep, friable loam that is free from stones, for it is necessary to frequently work the land during the growth of the Onions in order to keep down weeds which must not be allowed to start.

The seed should be planted early in beds that have been harrowed and raked until they are smooth and level. The seed should be covered to a depth of half an inch with light soil, and when the plants are up they should be thinned out until they stand from four to six inches apart.

If wheel hoes are to be used in cultivating the Onions, the rows need not be more than fourteen inches apart, but if the weeding is to be done by hand, the rows must be about twenty-four inches apart.

As soon as the Onion tops lie down the bulbs should be gathered and the tops cut off when perfectly dry and the Onions stored for winter use. They should not be stored in large piles, especially in a warm cellar, but should be spread out not to exceed two feet in depth.

Yellow Varieties

Gordinier's Yellow Globe Danvers. Selected. A beautiful golden color; bulb of medium size; quite early; bottom nearly flat; oval top with small neck; very prolific and a first-class keeper and shipper. Our strain is grown from carefully selected stock.

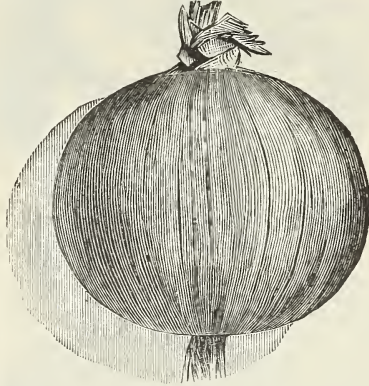
Yellow Globe Danvers. Improved. A first-class Onion, though not as carefully selected as the above.

Michigan, or Ohio Yellow Globe. This fine strain is especially adapted to the rich black Onion soils, where it produces very profitable crops of fine, large, globe-shaped bulbs. These average rather larger than the Yellow Globe Danvers, but do not equal in size the bulbs produced by the Southport Yellow Globe. The Onions are of a true globe shape, uniformly thin-necked and slight flattened at the base, the largest diameter being a little below the center of the bulb. This form insures the largest yield of bulbs on a given area. In color the bulbs are of a rich orange-yellow, rather darker in shade than the Globe Danvers, and have excellent keeping qualities, enabling the grower to hold the Onions in finest condition for a favorable market.

Southport Yellow Globe. Like the White Globe, except in color; more perfect globe shape than the Danvers, not so early, heavy cropper. Large size, good keeper.

Prizetaker. This is a most profitable variety to grow for early fall market, the bulbs being fully three times as large as those of the Globe Danvers, under ordinary cultivation, while under especially favorable conditions bulbs have been frequently raised weighing from four pounds to five and one-half pounds each. Growing to such large size, it does not ripen until about four weeks later than the Danvers. While of strong growth,

the plants are thin-necked and bulbs ripen very surely and evenly. The skin is thin, of a bright straw-yellow; the flesh is pure white, crisp, extremely sweet and mild in flavor. Owing to the



Southport Yellow Globe.

tender quality of the flesh, these bulbs do not generally keep well after cold weather sets in, and the crop should be marketed as soon after harvesting as possible. Because of their handsome appearance and fine quality, Prizetaker sells readily at a higher price than others.

Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg. One of the oldest varieties; bulbs flat, good size; skin yellow, of darker color than the Danvers; flesh white; mild flavor and keeps well.

Red Varieties

Large Red Wethersfield. This is the standard variety and favorite Onion in the east, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size; deep purplish red; form round; flesh purplish white, moderately fine-grained and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, and one of the best keepers.

Extra-Early Red Globe. A well-flattened but quite deep, extra-early Red Onion, which yields abundantly, keeps well and is of mild flavor. The bulbs are of medium size and deep rich red in color, very close-grained, solid and heavy. This variety will form bulbs in cold, mucky soils, where others frequently fail to ripen. It is recommended

especially for the north and northwest, where the seasons are short and cool. In rich soils it frequently grows almost as large as the Large Red Wethersfield, ripening much earlier.

Southport Red Globe. This variety produces large, perfectly globe-shaped onions of the same size and handsome form as the two preceding varieties, but the color is an extra rich deep red. It brings the highest prices on market, and is very profitable. It is also known as Globe Wethersfield, but is not so early nor quite so sure to ripen well in unfavorable seasons as the Extra-Early Red and Large Red Wethersfield, which are of the flattened type. It should not be planted in heavy, wet soil.

Brown Variety

Australian Brown. This Onion has claimed a place in America within recent years, and seems abundantly able to maintain it. It is of medium size and of good quality, very early, rather flattened in shape, of brown color, and wonderfully hard and solid. It begins to

form a bulb at an early period of its growth, when only a few inches high, and quickly reaches maturity. Its leading and most valuable feature, aside from appearance and quality, is its long-keeping quality. It will literally keep for a year or more.

White Varieties

Southport White Globe. A very handsome, silvery white, and perfectly ball-shaped. Onion of large size, commanding the highest prices in the New York markets. Flesh firm, fine-grained, of mild flavor, and an excellent keeper. Its even, regular size, perfectly globular



Southport White Globe.

form, combined with the clear, silvery whiteness of the thin skin, make it one of the handsomest Onions grown. Owing to its large size, it is later in ripening than the White Portugal or Silverskin, the latter being of flattened form.

White Winter Multiplier. A decided acquisition for an early Onion. We feel

confident in offering this to our trade that it is what our gardener friends have been looking for in the shape of a bunch Onion. Sow the seed in the latter part of the spring; keep cultivated and weeded during the summer, and in the fall cover lightly with litter. As soon as the snow is off the ground, rake off the litter and the dead tops, scratching the ground gently, and the Onions will soon show themselves; they will be ready for pulling about the time that ordinary sets are being planted. They do not make much bottom, as they are distinctively a bunch Onion. Very mild and delicate flavored. This Onion can be forced under glass.

White Portugal, or White Silverskin. This is the standard white variety for general culture. It is equally as desirable for the family garden as for market. The bulbs grow to good size, ripening early and quite evenly. It is a good keeper. The flesh is very mild and sweet, the thin skin a clear silvery white of very handsome appearance if the bulbs are gathered as soon as ripened, and carefully dried under shelter away from the strong sunlight. If left in the soil or exposed to the sun when gathered the bulbs take on a greenish tint. When seed is sown at the rate of twenty or twenty-five pounds per acre it makes bulbs of suitable size for pickling, and the pearly whiteness of the skin removes the necessity for peeling or skinning.

Onion Sets

Winter Tops or Perennial Tree Onion. In this we have an entirely new variety of onion. It differs from those raised from seed or sets, from the top onion, potato onion or shallot, in the fact that when once set out without the slightest winter protection it will come up year after year as soon as frosts break ground and grow so rapidly that it is ready for market or home use two or three weeks before any of them. The bottoms divide, making several onions.

White Onion Sets. Our stock of these is grown from our choice strain of the Philadelphia White Silverskin. Planted in the spring, these will produce fine bunch Onions very early, or, if allowed to mature, will ripen an early crop of fine, large, handsome bulbs.

Yellow Onion Sets. Planted early in the spring, they will mature early in the season, producing bulbs of large size, well ripened and colored.

Potato Onion Sets. This variety does not produce seed, but increases in the same manner as the White Multiplier. It differs in having rich yellowish brown skin. If quite small bulbs are planted in the spring they will produce fine, well-ripened bulbs two inches in diameter, of excellent table quality, earlier than other varieties of equal size, while if the larger bulbs are planted and allowed to mature they will develop a large cluster of the small and medium size bulbs or sets.

White Multiplier Onion Sets. If the sets are planted out either in the fall or very early in spring and allowed to come to maturity, they produce a cluster of small bulbs of the same size as those planted, averaging about an inch in diameter. They mature very early, being ready for use even earlier than the Extra-Early White Queen, and are highly esteemed by those who prefer a small Onion, and also for pickling. If gathered and dried as soon as ripened, the skin is silvery white, and they will keep in excellent condition until late the following spring. The small bulbs of this variety are also largely planted in the fall to produce early bunch Onions in the spring.

Shallots. A small-sized onion which grows in clumps and is used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. It is largely grown in the south.

Top or Button Onions are the little round bulbs growing on top of the stalk, and are planted early in the spring in shallow, 12-inch drills, about 4 inches apart, slightly covered, and will produce large onions, maturing much earlier than from the seed. If the large onions are planted again in the spring they will produce a number of small bulbs, growing on the top of the stalk, which serve as a substitute for seed in propagation. Weight, 23 pounds per bushel.

PARSLEY

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 150 feet long.

The Parsley thrives in a deep, rich, mellow soil very finely pulverized, and, as the seed germinates more readily in cool, moist weather, it should be planted as early in the spring as possible.

Plant the seed one-half inch deep in rows one foot apart, and when the young plants are well established they must be thinned out until they stand six inches apart.

As the seed is very slow in germinating, often taking four weeks to make its appearance, it is a good plan to soak the seed over night before planting.

Keep the soil well cultivated that no weeds may start, and when the plants are about three inches high they may be cut back to advantage.

The plant is perfectly hardy, but as it runs to seed the second year, fresh plantings should be made each spring. For winter use the plants may be covered with leaves held in place with boards and allowed to remain out of doors, or the roots may be taken up in the fall and planted in flower pots and cultivated in the house.

The moss-curl'd varieties, being very ornamental in appearance, are extensively used for the edgings of flower beds.

Fine Double Curled. Plants of dwarf, compact growth and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, being of quite moss-like appearance.

Fern-Leaved. Extremely hardy, and suited for winter use in cold frames or in the open ground. It is very ornamental, the feathery leaves being of a rich deep green.

Extra Dark Moss-Curled. The large leaves are very heavily crimped and curled, being quite moss-like in appearance and of a peculiarly rich, extra dark green coloring. Very productive, and most attractive as a garnish both on account of this deep green coloring and fine mossy appearance. This is a fine plant for the edgings of flower beds, and should be extensively cultivated for this purpose. For a deep border plant the Parsley on the outer edge and Candytuft or Alyssum next.



Fern-Leaved.

PARSNIP

One ounce of seed will plant a row of 150 feet long, and 4 to 5 lbs. will plant an acre.

Sow in rich and very deep soil in drills eighteen inches apart; thin plants to four inches in the rows. To keep them well in the ground in the winter, cover the tops with a few inches of earth. The roots are entirely hardy and may be left in the ground where they have been growing, all winter, the flavor and sweetness being improved by freezing. Or a quantity can be dug before the ground freezes and stored in moist earth in a cool cellar for use during the severe winter months.

Large Sugar, or Hollow Crown. The best variety in cultivation for general use. Roots intermediate in length, white, smooth, sugary; excellent flavor; easily harvested.

Guernsey. An imported strain, which has given general satisfaction. Roots do

not grow so long as Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered; excellent quality.

Large Smooth White. Smooth, long white roots, excellent for stock or table use, being tender, nutritious and well flavored.

PEAS

One quart of seed will plant a row 125 feet long; 1 to 2 bushels of seed will plant an acre of drills and 2 to 3 bushels will plant an acre broadcast.

Peas are considered to be one of the principal and most desirable of our garden vegetables. The special attention given of late to the expert cultivation of Peas has resulted in the production of many excellent varieties, and in making a selection for planting care should be exercised in order to include not only the best, but such varieties as will mature in succession.

Peas require a light, dry, moderately rich soil, and, as frost is not so fatal to Peas as to Beans, the seed can be planted much earlier. The soil, planting and cultivation are practically the same for Peas as for Beans, but the former does not come up with quite so much certainty and the vines seem to suffer more from disease.

The extra-early varieties of Peas should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked into a fine, loose condition, and plantings for succession can be made at intervals of twelve days.

The general crop should be planted comparatively early and such varieties selected as will follow one another to maturity.

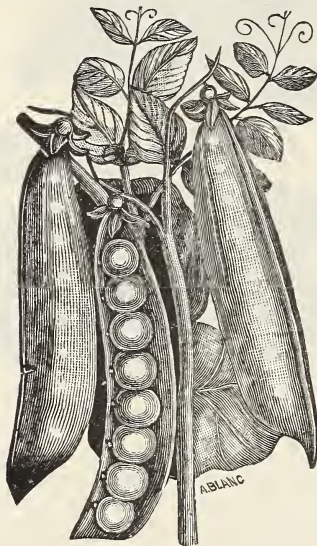
The seed should be planted about three inches deep, in rows that are from four to six feet apart, the space between the rows depending upon the habit of growth of the varieties under cultivation. The dwarf varieties of bushy growth may be planted in rows that are quite close together, and, indeed, these varieties are the best for the home garden. They are almost as productive as the tall sorts, require no support, and are very easily cultivated during growth.

Extra-Early Varieties

(ALL MY PEAS ARE NORTHERN GROWN.)

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are wrinkled.

Earliest of All. Height two and one-half feet. Resembles the Alaska in man-



Earliest of All.

ner of growth, but is more inclined to sport. Seed similar to Alaska.

True Alaska. Height two and one-half feet. The best extra-early, smooth Pea. Pods dark green. Seed round, blue and slightly pitted. Good bearer. Very desirable for market-gardeners.

Philadelphia Extra-Early. Height two and one-half feet. A standard extra-early variety in Philadelphia markets, and also grown extensively in the south for an early Pea. Seed round, smooth and light cream-colored.

New Lightning. Height three feet. Earlier than the Daniel O'Rourke. Good yielder. Seed smooth, light cream-colored.

First and Best. Height from two and one-half to three feet. A very profitable extra-early variety, as it matures evenly and the peas can be gathered at about one picking. Vines vigorous and hardy, unbranched, bearing from three to seven straight, well-filled pods.

Improved Daniel O'Rourke. Height three feet. Very early; an old favorite with the market-gardeners. Good cropper. Seed medium-sized, light cream-color and slightly pitted.

***Gradus, or Prosperity.** Height two and one-half feet. One of the earliest large-growing wrinkled Peas; vine is vigorous and the foliage is large and thrifty, resembling the Telephone in appearance. Pods are very abundant and large, and are well filled, containing from six to ten large peas, which are very sweet, tender and delicious. A good Pea to follow either Nott's Excelsior or Perfection.

***Prince Edward.** Height two and one-half feet. A new and valuable Pea, introduced by us from England. In earliness it has been found by comparative tests to be but a few days later than Nott's Perfection, while the pods and peas are nearly twice the size of that variety. It has a vigorous vine and is a heavy cropper. In quality it excels either Perfection or Gradus. Our stock of this Pea is limited so far this season that we can offer it only in packets.

***Thomas Laxton.** This new pea outranks all other extra-early wrinkled sorts in hardiness and productiveness. It was obtained by crossing the Gradus with a very early seedling of the Earliest of All type. It has all the delicious sweetness of the Gradus, and comes into use full as early as any of the Extra-Earlys. In addition, it is of stronger constitution than the Gradus, is harder, and therefore can be planted earlier. It is more prolific, the yield of peas to the quantity of pods gathered being quite phenomenal. The pods are large and shapely, of a rich dark green color, and filled from end to end with seven to eight very large white-seeded, wrinkled sugar peas, the flavor of which is unsurpassed by any other Pea in cultivation. The vines are strong and hardy and from three to three and one-half feet in height.

***Early Premium Gem.** Height fourteen inches. Uniform habit, about a week later than the American Wonder. Pods are medium length, straight, packed with six to nine peas of fine quality, and grow snugly on both sides of the stalks, beginning near the ground. Peas are good size, flattened on sides, green and wrinkled.

***Bliss' American Wonder.** Height ten to fifteen inches. Habit dwarf, robust, very early. Pods of fair size, well filled, containing from five to seven fine-flavored peas. A good variety for kitchen gardens. Peas medium-sized, pale green, wrinkled and flattened.

McLean's Blue Peter. Height ten to twelve inches. Hardy, uniform, robust and fairly productive. Pods broad, flattened, borne at the top of the vines. Peas slightly flattened, dented and of good quality.

***McLean's Little Gem.** Height ten to fifteen inches. Very early, stocky grower. Matures in fifty-four days. Pods straight and well filled. Considering the size of the vines, it is a good yielder and an old favorite. Peas medium green in color, very wrinkled, and of fine flavor.

***Nott's Excelsior.** New. Height eighteen inches. A cross between American

Wonder and Premium Gem. Being more uniform in production and earlier than either of the parent stocks, it is much more desirable, as the peas have the same tender quality and delicate flavor, while the pods are larger and literally packed, containing from seven to nine delicious peas. Seed green, wrinkled and very square at the ends.

Second-Early Varieties

***Heroine.** Height two to two and one-half feet. Very fine habit of growth and luxuriant foliage. Pods long, slightly curved and well filled with large, fine-flavored peas. Seed green and very much wrinkled.

***Juno.** Height two feet. Robust, vigorous vine. Pods straight, medium size, frequently growing in pairs and filled with large, deep green peas of excellent flavor. Seed dark green and wrinkled.

***Horsford's Market-Garden.** Height two feet. Hardy, uniform in habit of growth and about ten days later than the Premium Gem. Pods produced in pairs in great profusion, but not as well filled as Premium Gem or Advancer. Used extensively by canners to succeed the Advancer. Seed green and very much wrinkled.

***Carter's Improved Stratagem.** Height two feet. Habit vigorous, very stocky, and vines often branch just under the soil. Heavy bearer, often twenty pods to the vine. Leaves very broad and light green. Pods large and well filled. Seed green, of fair size and wrinkled.

***Carter's Daisy, or Dwarf Telephone.** Height sixteen inches. This excellent new wrinkled Pea is a cross of Stratagem on Telephone, giving all the excellent qualities of the Telephone without its tall vines. Vines very stocky, vigorous and productive, the plants bearing from five to seven pods. The pods are about five inches long and well filled with nine to ten large, delicious pale green peas, of good, lasting quality. In season it is medium, being from five to seven days earlier than Stratagem.

***McLean's Advancer.** Height two feet. Vigorous grower. Pods well filled, and growing near top of vine are easily gathered. Popular with canners. Seed green, very much wrinkled. One week later than Premium Gem.

***Pride of the Market.** Height two feet. Resembles Stratagem very closely in habit of growth and general appearance, but is darker green and peas are not as good quality. Inclined to sport. Seed green, dented. Our stock has been carefully selected and is true.

***Telegraph.** Stronger growing and hardier vine with darker foliage than the Telephone; green peas very large, sweet and when dry almost smooth. A

splendid sort for both the home and market garden; will give good returns even under conditions that would cause most varieties to fail.

***Bliss' Everbearing.** Height two feet. Vigorous and branching, rather late. Pods large and well filled with immense luscious peas. A good continuous bearer. Seed light green, wrinkled, flattened.

***Yorkshire Hero.** A most popular and extremely productive second-early variety growing two and a half feet in height. The haulm or vine is close-jointed and thickly hung with round, well-filled pods three inches in length. When grown on brush the pods hang well out from the vines and are easily gathered. Peas are of good size, tender, and very sweet flavor. It is not only an excellent second-early for the home garden, but from its short, stocky growth and great productiveness, is also one of the most profitable varieties to plant in the field for market. It comes in shortly after the first Earlies and is very much more productive—the larger well-filled pods making "baskets" very quickly.



Pride of the Market.

***Duke of Albany.** (American Champion.) A superior early or medium pea with very large well-filled pods; of vigorous growth and a remarkable cropper; height five feet.

Late Varieties for General Crop

***Champion of England.** Height four to five feet. One of the richest, best flavored and most productive Peas known. A standard late variety for market gardeners and private use. Seed whitish-green, medium-sized and much wrinkled.

***Carter's Telephone.** Height three and one-half feet. Vines and leaves large and coarse. Pods light green, nearly straight, growing singly and well filled

with large, tender, sweet peas. The fine appearance and quality of this Pea have made it a great favorite with market-gardeners.

Some strains of this Pea are badly mixed and of inferior quality, but our stock is grown from carefully selected seed and will be found true to name. Seed light green and very much wrinkled.

PEAS—Continued

Large White Marrowfat. Height about five feet. Cultivated very extensively for the summer crop. Vines of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seeds large, smooth, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to most of the

newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties.

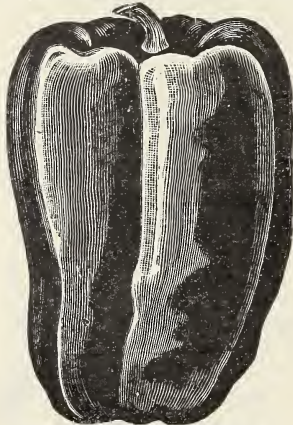
Large Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Height about five feet. An excellent variety; pods large; a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the best Marrowfat sorts.

PEPPER

One ounce of seed will produce 1,500 plants.

The small-fruited Peppers are grown for their hot, pungent flavor, and largely used as a condiment in soups, stews and relishes. The larger-fruited, milder-flavored sorts are more popular in the northern states, where they are grown both for home use and market. As a rule, the large-fruited sorts are quite mild in flavor. Start in a cold frame or hotbed. Transplant twice, the last time into rows eighteen inches apart, having the plants one foot apart in the rows. Peppers require plenty of good, rich manure and warm soil.

Improved Large Bell, or Bull Nose. This has long been the standard sweet-flavored scarlet sort, largely grown for market and home use. Plant two feet in height, quite prolific, and early ripening.



Improved Large Bell, or Bull Nose.

Pendent, scarlet fruits two to three inches in length and two inches in diameter at the shoulder. Of sweet, mild flavor, this is next best to Ruby King.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Strong grower, very productive and of excellent quality. When young, fruit is of deep green color, without any shade of purple. Ripe Peppers are a beautiful red; flesh thick, sweet and mild.

Ruby King. The largest and handsomest of all the Red Peppers. Under ordinary cultivation they grow four to six inches long by three to four inches in diameter; when ripe they are of a beautiful bright ruby-red color, and are always remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste.

Red Chili. This is slightly larger in growth than the Red Cluster, with larger fruits, three inches in length and one-half inch in diameter. Bright red, very hot and fiery. Ripens early.

Procopp's Giant. A mammoth brilliant red Pepper; average length six to eight inches; sometimes nine inches. Not as large in diameter as Ruby King. Flesh very thick. Flavor crisp and pleasant. A favorite.

New "Chinese Giant" Red Pepper. Double the size of Ruby King, this is the largest and finest mild red pepper. Truckers planting for market will find "Chinese Giant" the most profitable variety they ever handled. Not only is it early in ripening and immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size will cause it to sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits, which appear to hang in clusters—so many being set on the comparatively small plants. Frequently half a dozen fruits will touch each other, as if in a single bunch; the strong growth of the plants and abundant foliage enable them to mature the large number of fruits nearly as early as the popular Ruby King. The monstrous fruits are of thick blocky form and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. They grow four to five inches broad at the top and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges; when ripe they are indented at the blossom end. The first fruits set in a cluster of three to five at base of the plant, and are generally longer than those setting later on the upper branches, although the latter fruits are equally as broad. All are uniformly of most "enormous" size. The flesh is extremely mild—as sweet as an apple—and unusually thick; it makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes.

Dwarf Early Red Squash. Plant of stiffly erect growth, eighteen inches high, bearing round, flattened fruits two inches in diameter, of a deep purplish red color and mild flavor. This is the earliest ripening of all the large-fruited Peppers.

Golden Queen. To say that this Pepper is a yellow Ruby King is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon it. Golden Queen is the best of all yellow Peppers. It is always large and sometimes remarkably so, specimens reaching six to ten inches in length and four to five inches in diameter. A single plant sometimes carries twenty large Peppers at the same time. The flavor is mild and pleasant, and it may be eaten raw. It is unexcelled for stuffing. Its size and appearance always command good prices for it.

Tobasco. Excessively hot in flavor. A small Pepper about one inch long, borne in profusion on the large plant or bush. Tobasco sauce is everywhere known as a flavor for soups, oysters, etc. It is extremely fiery and pungent.

NORTHERN-GROWN SEED POTATOES

We will be pleased to quote prices on any of the leading varieties of Seed Potatoes.

PUMPKIN

One ounce of seed will plant about 40 hills, and 4 to 5 pounds will plant an acre.

Plant in good soil when the ground has become warm, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, or, as the general practice is, with corn in about every fourth hill. Hoe frequently until well started, but do not disturb the vines after they have well started to run. When leaves have been cut down by early frosts the Pumpkins should be gathered and stored in a warm, dry place, which is out of danger of freezing, but well ventilated. Cut them from the vine with a portion of stem attached, and handle carefully to avoid bruising; if bruised, they will not keep for any length of time.

Sugar. The genuine Yankee Pie Pumpkin. A handsome prolific variety; fruits of small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened or slightly ribbed. Skin

deep orange-yellow, flesh fine-grained and sweet.

Connecticut Field. The best for planting with corn for stock purposes.

RADISH

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 100 feet long, and 8 to 10 pounds will plant an acre.

Whether grown for an early or late crop, Radishes require a well-pulverized, light rich soil, and as the tender, crisp and mild quality of a Radish depends much upon the rapidity with which it reaches maturity, the bed should be in a warm, sheltered situation. Young Radishes are tender, but as they grow old, the quality rapidly deteriorates and they become soft and pithy; therefore, successive plantings of seed should be made at intervals of two weeks.

For an early supply the seed should be started in a hotbed. For a summer supply, plant the seed in the spring, about one inch deep, in rows twelve to fourteen inches apart, and thin out the plants until they are three inches apart in the rows.

Seed for the winter varieties should be planted during August and the roots pulled before severe frosts, and stored in the same manner as are turnips.

Radishes are subject to root maggots, for which there is no certain remedy. As a preventive avoid the use of rank manure, and do not plant the seed in the same place two consecutive years. You should plant only the French seed.

Turnip-Shaped Radishes

(ALL BEST FRENCH SEED.)

Rosy Gem. One of the earliest, perfectly round; color rich deep scarlet at top, white at bottom; very tender and crisp.

Vick's Scarlet Globe. Oval, rich scarlet, small top; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, mild. One of the very best for forcing.

Large White Summer Turnip. Favorite with market-gardeners. Round, smooth, pure white, crisp and tender.

Yellow Summer Turnip. Grows to a large size and withstands the heat and drought of summer.

Golden Ball. Spherical root, small neck, color rich golden yellow, fine flavor.

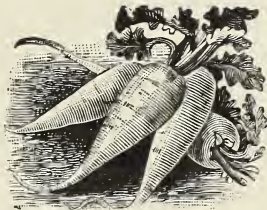
Early Scarlet, White-Tipped. Very desirable for forcing and outdoor planting. Tops and roots small; bright scarlet above and clear white below; flesh mild and crisp.

White-Tip Scarlet Ball. Similar to the preceding, but rather larger bulbs, and slightly later.

Non Plus Ultra, or Early Deep Scarlet Turnip, Forcing. This has as small a top and is as early as any variety in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing. Roots fit for use may be had in three weeks from time of sowing. Roots small, globular; deep rich red color; flesh white, crisp and tender when young. May be planted very closely owing to its small tops.



French Breakfast.



White Strasburg.



Scarlet Globe.

Olive-Shaped

French Breakfast. Splendid variety for table. Medium size, olive shape; bright scarlet, with white root; small top; rapid grower; very crisp and tender.

Early White Olive-Shaped. This is distinct from our Earliest White in being slightly larger in size, later in maturing, and with harder flesh and slightly pungent flavor, but tender and delicious.

Scarlet Olive-Shaped. A small, very early olive-shaped Radish of rich brilliant color. Quite small white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild.

Olive-Shaped Varieties, Mixed. This mixture is composed of all the types of early oval or olive-shaped Radishes. Sown thinly it will afford a succession of fine Radishes for a period covering several weeks.

Long Varieties



New Chartier.

New Chartier. Crimson at top, pink at the middle, bottom white; very crisp and tender; mild, pleasant flavor. Grows to a good size.

Wood's Early Frame. Shape and color similar to Long Scarlet; fully ten days earlier; top small; desirable for forcing.

White Vienna. One of the finest of long white Radishes; snow-white, brittle and crisp; beautiful shape and rapid growth.

Scarlet Short Top. Standard long variety for market and house gardens. Long, grow partly above ground; straight, smooth, rich scarlet color; very crisp and quick grower.

White Strasburg. Large, white, showy, half-long variety; matures quickly.

Long Cardinal. This is similar in growth and season to the Chartiers, of equally large size, fine quality, but the rosy carmine coloring is replaced by a bright deep scarlet. The crisp, tender Radishes grow quickly and are most attractive when bunched for market.

Winter Varieties

Rose China. Excellent winter sort, nearly cylindrical in shape. Skin rose-colored; flesh white, very pungent.

Round Black Spanish. Round and firm; flesh white and fine-flavored, but strong; excellent keeper.

White Chinese. A mammoth white variety; grows about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering from shoulder to tip. Flesh crisp and tender; good keeper.

Long Black Spanish. Large; skin black; flesh firm and white; good sort.

RHUBARB

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 125 feet long.

Fine roots of Rhubarb for setting out can be grown easily from seed in a single season, and this is much the cheapest way to secure a stock of plants. The seed should be sown in a shallow drill, using one ounce to one hundred and twenty-five feet of drill. When well started, thin to stand ten to twelve inches apart. They should be kept well cultivated. In the fall or early spring they can be transplanted to the permanent bed, standing three feet apart in the rows, and with rows from four to six feet apart. The stalks should not be gathered until plants have had a full season's growth. Manure the bed every fall.

Myatt's Victoria. The finest market variety, producing large, thick, heavy stalks in rich soil.

Rhubarb Roots. We can also supply

young roots of our superb strain of above variety, which if planted in good soil early in the spring will make a strong growth and yield stalks for market the following spring.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

One ounce of seed will plant a row 50 feet long.

The seed should be planted one inch deep in drills fifteen inches apart, and when the plants are large enough they must be either thinned out or transplanted until they stand six inches apart in the rows. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground until spring, when it will be found fresh and plump.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Larger than the ordinary white, tender and delicious. Invaluable for the market-gardener. This is the variety usually cultivated.

Long White. The standard variety with white roots, three-fourths of an inch in diameter at shoulder and tapering to a length of eight to ten inches.

SPINACH

One ounce of seed will plant a row 100 feet long, and 10 to 12 pounds will plant an acre.

Spinach is largely grown and highly esteemed as a boiling "greens" during the winter and spring months. It is of easiest culture and should be more largely grown in the home garden. Seed may be planted as early in the spring as the soil can be dug in a proper condition, and for the garden we would recommend sowing thinly in drills twelve inches apart to admit of frequent cultivation. By choosing the best heat-resisting kinds and making plantings in succession, a supply of fine, tender leaves may be had throughout the season, excepting in localities where the summers are very hot and dry. When sowing Spinach broadcast in the fall for winter and spring, thirty pounds of seed per acre is required, which should be broadcasted on the freshly prepared ground and lightly harrowed in. When the "greens" are wanted for market the plant is cut just below the surface and shipped in barrels.

Long-Standing Thick-Leaved. Fine market sort. Leaves large and thick, and somewhat crumpled. Not liable to run to seed.

New Zealand. This is not a Spinach of the ordinary type, but a plant of branching growth, eighteen inches in height. The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy, and of a glaucous or crystalline appearance. Started early in the spring, the plants will resist heat and drought, making a strong growth during the hottest summer months. The young branches and leaves can be gathered at any time and prepared like Spinach, which they greatly resemble in flavor. Sow thinly in drills fifteen to twenty inches apart early in May.

Giant Thick-Leaved. The best sort for market-gardeners; produces a very large, thick leaf and stands a long time before running to seed.

Prickly. Exceedingly hardy and productive; adapted to fall sowing.

Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved. Valuable variety, with much wrinkled leaves; very hardy and prolific.



Long Standing Thick-Leaved.

SQUASH

There are two distinct types of Squashes, namely, the Summer Squash, the fruit of which is used during the summer in the green or growing state, and the Winter Squash, the fruit of which is gathered in the fall and stored in a warm, dry place for use during the winter months. There are a few varieties that cannot be classified so distinctly, for they may be used either as winter or summer vegetables. However, as the varieties are few we will classify our list under the two divisions we mentioned.

The seed should be planted two inches deep, in hills, as soon as the weather has become settled, in warm, light soil. Plant ten seeds in each hill. The ground should be frequently and thoroughly worked until the vines start to trail, after which they should not be disturbed.

For the summer varieties the hills should be four feet apart each way, and for the winter varieties the hills should be from six to ten feet apart each way.

Summer Varieties

Four ounces of seed will plant 100 hills, and 5 to 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Hills 4 feet apart.

Giant Summer Crookneck. Bright yellow, larger than the ordinary Summer Crookneck, more warty and several days earlier; bears all summer.

Early Yellow Bush Scalloped. Early, pale yellow, very handsome and uniform.

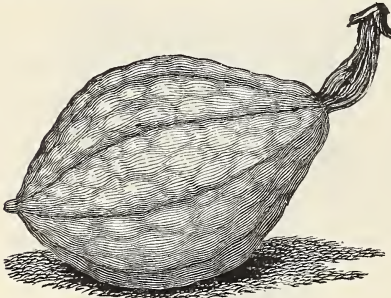
Golden Summer Crookneck. Long in

shape, bright yellow in color, fine quality. The old-fashioned kind.

Summer Straightneck. A fine early Squash for market-gardeners and shippers; its shape makes it easier to pack and less liable to break than the Crookneck variety. Color bright yellow and quality excellent.

Winter Varieties

Eight ounces of seed will plant 100 hills, and 3 to 4 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Hills 10 feet apart.



Boston Marrow.

Improved Marblehead. Shell very hard; flesh of a lighter color than the Hubbard; very sweet, dry, and of delicious flavor.

American Turban. Excellent late table variety; flesh orange-yellow, thick, fine-grained, sugary and fine-flavored.

Prolific Orange Marrow. Early, productive; brilliant, orange-red; good cooker and keeper.

Warted Hubbard. This form of the Hubbard is a great favorite with many marketmen, as it is very striking in ap-

pearance; and having been selected for years from exceptionally large specimens, it crops heavily. The warty knobs draw general attention, and it will generally sell in the market better than those having smooth shells.

Faxon. In color this variety is peculiar. When ripe some are pale yellow with paler yellow strips in hollows; others are green mottled. The flesh is deep orange-yellow; it is sweet and dry, and nothing excels it for Squash pies. Although quite early it is an excellent keeper.

Boston Marrow. Oval in form, thin skin, orange in color. Flesh sweet and fine-grained; good keeper.

Improved Hubbard. One of the best table sorts; a general favorite. Flesh bright orange-yellow; very dry, sweet, rich-flavored. Keeps perfectly through the winter.

Essex Hybrid. A splendid variety for fall and winter use. The large fruits are broad, round, and slightly flattened at the ends, with a large nub or "Turk's Cap" at the blossom end. Skin is of a deep creamy orange color.

Sibley. (Pike's Peak.) A distinct and valuable variety. Shell pale green and hard; flesh solid and thick, orange color, fine-grained, dry, with a rich delicate flavor. It is very productive and ripens evenly.

TOMATO

One ounce of seed will produce 1,500 plants.

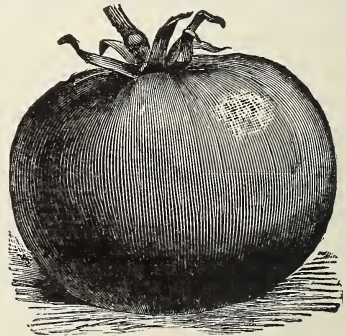
Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window, when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so.

Large Bright Red Varieties

Livingston's Favorite. Smoother than Paragon, darker red than Perfection, larger than either. Ripens evenly and early; free from cracks, and not apt to rot at the blossom end; very prolific, good flavor; few seeds, flesh solid, bears shipping long distances.

Ignotum. A popular variety in the western states. Fruits large, smooth, rich red in color, and solidly meaty. With us the fruits are not so firm and solid as those of most other varieties.

Trophy. Its color is a rich, deep red. The fruit is large, solid and generally smooth, and it still ranks as one of the best Tomatoes in cultivation. The flavor is unsurpassed by any of the newer sorts.



Trophy.

Volunteer. Bright red, smooth and handsome; a cross between the Canada Victor, Trophy and Perfection.

Matchless. A large, bright red Tomato, which has become very popular in the east. The fruit is large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. The flesh is a rich, bright red color and of fine quality though softer than that of either Improved Trophy or Stone.

Spark's Earliana. The earliest smooth, bright red Tomato of good size and flavor now in cultivation. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The Tomatoes are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, all of medium size, averaging two and a half inches in diameter; they are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is deep red, with solid center and small seed cells, slightly acid flavor.

Livingston's Perfection. An improvement on the Acme, having a red skin; somewhat larger, fully as early and has more solid flesh and fewer seeds, and produces more and larger fruit at the close of the season. Smooth and of a handsome blood-red color.

Large Purple Varieties of Tomatoes

New Imperial. This new Tomato is one of the smoothest and most productive sorts. The fruit is large, smooth and solid. It not only produces early fruits, but it will hold out through the season until late in the fall. It is also a splendid keeper. In color, it is between the Dwarf Champion and the Beauty. Gardeners should plant this, as it is undoubtedly one of the best Tomatoes.

Dwarf Champion. This is a purple fruited variety which forms very stout, strong plants about two feet high. The branches are short, making a bushy plant than stands quite erect without stakes. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, color purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited Tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, particularly for home use. The dwarf habit of the vines makes it very desirable for forcing, as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original.

The Magnus. This variety has the color of Beauty and Acme, but is thicker, heavier and more solid than either of those famous strains. The fruit is uniformly large and attractive, and the flesh is very firm and of unsurpassed quality. The plant is a robust grower, with sort joints, setting its fruit clusters closer together than most varieties, thus insuring heavy crops. The Tomatoes are so deep in shape as to be sometimes almost globular, being thus particularly well adapted for slicing. The fruit ripens evenly and does not crack about the stem. As to time of ripening, it matures so quickly that it must be classed among the early sorts, though it is well adapted to main crop purposes and for forcing under glass.

Early Acme. The earliest first-class Tomato. Plants are of strong and vigor-

Ponderosa. In addition to its ponderous size it is also very solid, there being but few seeds of this Tomato. In color it is a beautiful crimson throughout, and when sliced makes quite an ornamental as well as useful dish upon the table. Although so large it is quite early.

Honor Bright. The fruit is borne in clusters of three to five large symmetrical specimens, on hard woody stems and does not crack. The color first is light green, then an attractive waxy-white, then lemon, changing to bright red. It is well adapted for home use and market, and on account of its solidity and long keeping qualities, is especially recommended for shipping.

Early Ruby. Fruit, though not as large and smooth as the Perfection, ripens earlier. Open habit of plant admits the sun, which ripens the fruit evenly.

Stone. This is the heaviest and most solid-fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being more uniform, better colored and larger. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, apple-shaped, very large, very deep red in color and astonishingly heavy. A little earlier than Improved Trophy or Perfection.

ous growth, very productive; fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends and very smooth; color glossy red, with a purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time.



Early Acme

TOMATO—Continued

Trucker's Favorite. The finest large-fruited purple Tomato. Most regular in form and size; thick-meated and very solid; this is one of the largest smooth Tomatoes grown. Of a beautiful purplish-red color, well ripened throughout, the smooth fleshy fruits always bring the highest prices. The vines are of strong healthy growth, not subject to rust or blight, and produce enormous crops until killed by frost. The fruits continue of large size to the very last and are always unexcelled for slicing or cooking.

Beauty. We have been selecting this to a larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and think we have made it one of 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. While we think the color weak for canning, it is used considerably for this purpose.

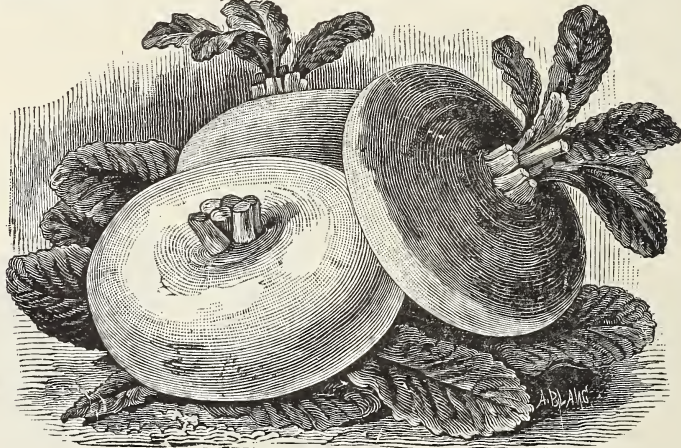
Fordhook First. A perfectly smooth, solid Tomato of fine appearance and extremely early. It is ready to market nearly as soon as the rough, unshapely fruits of poor quality of the old early type. The fruit of this variety is purplish red and ripens evenly around the stem.

Buckeye State. In Buckeye State we have a very large smooth, round Tomato. Color deep glossy crimson, slightly tinged purple. Remarkably solid and meaty, while in luscious quality it is equal to the best. Its large size, fine shape and color and extra table qualities, although later, make it one of the most profitable for a general market crop.

TURNIP

One ounce of seed will plant a row 150 feet long, and 1 to 4 pounds will plant an acre.

For early Turnips, sow as soon as the ground is dry enough. Fall Turnips may be sown from the first week in July to the end of September. Rutabagas should be sown in June or early in July. Sow the small sorts early in the spring in drills fourteen inches apart; Rutabagas, thirty inches. Cover lightly. Sow, if possible, in new soil and enrich it with ashes and phosphates. Avoid stable manure, as it causes scab and roughness. Turnips should be thinned when large enough, six to nine inches apart in the drills, according to size. Sowings should be done before rain, if possible.



White Top Strap-Leaved

White-Fleshed Varieties

Pomeranian Large White Globe. A rough-leaved sort, valuable both for stock-feeding and table use.

Extra-Early Milan Strap-Leaved. Earliest in cultivation; very flat, medium size, smooth, bright purple top; leaves few, short, light-colored; grow very compact, with small top.

White Globe. Perfect globe shape, with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp; leaves long, erect and of a clear green.

Red-Top White Globe. One of the best early varieties grown, and very popular.

Large size, rapid grower; globe-shaped root, with red top; fine quality; keeps well; excellent for early or winter market.

Early Snowball. Small, solid, sweet and crisp; one of the best for table use.

Red- or Purple-Top Strap-Leaved. Quick grower; flesh fine-grained and sweet-flavored; red top of bulb extends down to soil.

White-Top, Strap-Leaved. Popular market variety; clear white skin; flesh juicy, mild and of excellent flavor; good for early spring planting.

White Egg. Of very rapid growth; egg-shaped, with thin, white skin. Very solid, firm, fine-grained, sweet and mild.

Long White, or Cow-Horn. Rather slender, tapering roots, six to eight

inches in length, measuring one and one-half to two inches in diameter at the shoulder and usually slightly curved in form. The roots grow half their length above the surface, and are pure white, with crisp, sweet flesh.

Yellow-Fleshed Varieties

Improved Golden Ball. Rich, sweet, pure flesh; quick grower and good keeper.

Yellow Globe. Grows to a large size; flesh yellow, firm and fine-grained.

Rutabaga, or Swedish Varieties

These grow to larger size with more solid flesh than the early varieties of Turnips. They need rich soil and good cultivation. As they require longer time to mature growth, the seed should be sown early in July. For field culture sow thinly in drills on slightly raised ridges three feet apart, thinning the plants when well started to stand six to eight inches apart, giving them constant cultivation during growth. Late in fall the tops should be trimmed off and roots stored in pits or root-cellar for use during winter and spring. Well-ripened bulbs will keep in fine condition until late in spring.

Skirving's Purple-Top. A heavy cropper; one of the best for field culture. Sweet and mild; and keeps until late spring.

Imperial Hardy Swede. Purple-topped; large-sized; single top-root and small, fine top.

Improved American Purple-Top. A yellow-fleshed purple-top variety grown for stock or table.

White Swede, or Russian. Flesh hard, white and firm, very tender and fine-grained; best for winter table use.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We have, in season, a complete line of the following Vegetable Plants:

Cabbage Plants, Celery Plants, Pepper Plants, Tomato Plants.

SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS

These are of easy cultivation. As a rule it is best to cut Herbs when in flower, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Lavender. Perennial. The flowers are usually ready for drying or distilling in June or July.

Marjoram, Sweet. Annual. The tops and leaves are gathered when green in summer and autumn, for use in soups. The branches may be cut and dried just before flowering for winter supply.

Rosemary. Perennial. Very fragrant and has an aromatic bitter taste. Only fit for use the second season.

Sage. Hardy perennial. Used for flavoring and dressing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade.

Summer Savory. Hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are used for flavoring, dressings and soups.

Thyme. Hardy perennial. Purple flow-

er. A medicinal and culinary plant. The leaves and tops are used in soups, and



Thyme

also in making a tea which is a great remedy for nervous headache.

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

GRASS, CLOVER AND MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS

We will be pleased to send samples and quote prices on any of the following seeds:

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. This plant will produce a greater weight of forage within a given time than any other known to the farmer, provided it is sown in rich soil. The yield will be proportioned to the amount of fertilizing material used. Sow from April to August. The plant will be ready for pasture in six or eight weeks. If for soiling, best sow in drills, using one to two pounds of seed per acre, and cultivate as long as there is room between the rows. For pasture four pounds per acre may be sown broadcast either alone or with barley or oats. Barley is preferred as shading the rape less. One acre of rape well grown will supply pasturage for twelve sheep six or eight weeks. Under favorable conditions Dwarf Essex Rape will yield a crop twice as heavy as clover. It furnishes excellent soiling food for any live stock. Sheep and hogs may be pastured upon it. Horses and cattle are apt to tread it out. It should be fed moderately at first, as, in common with other green vegetation, it causes bloating if eaten in excess. The above applies to true Dwarf Essex Rape. There are other varieties of rape seed costing less, but nearly worthless for pasturage. Our seed is of our own importation.

BROOM CORN. (Twelve quarts to the acre.) Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold.

Improved Evergreen. This variety is extensively grown on account of the color and quality of its bush, which is long, fine, straight and always green; grows seven to nine feet high.

SUGAR CANE. Sugar Cane is quite desirable to plant for green forage during the summer months or for making ensilage. The stalks are tender and filled with rich sweet sap. The plant branches quite freely and will sprout out a second time if not cut too closely in the green state.

Early Amber. This variety grows from eleven to twelve feet in height, and where it can be planted by the first of May, the seed ripens almost invariably, affording an excellent food for stock and poultry. Seed should not be sown, however, until all danger of frost is over, as plants will make the most satisfactory growth during warm weather.

Early Orange. Largely planted in the warm southern states, where the season is longer than that required to mature the Early Amber.

KAFFIR CORN. This variety is entirely distinct from our common Indian Corn, and is especially desirable for planting where the summers are hot and dry. The stout stalks grow stiffly erect, from six to ten feet in height, according to location and richness of the soil. The stalks and

blades cure into an excellent fodder and are also desirable to furnish green forage during summer months in light soils and dry locations. The seed is borne in a loose branching head ten to twelve inches in length at the top of the stalk, taking the place of the tassel in the ordinary corn. On good land the Kaffir Corn will yield fully fifty bushels per acre. It is highly esteemed for feeding to both stock and poultry.

MILLETS AND HUNGARIAN. These are best used as catch crops to help out when pasture and other forage is short, or to occupy land which would otherwise be idle. A readily available crop for use in short rotations. Good to grow on foul land to rid it of weeds. An excellent nurse crop to sow (thinly) with clover and grass in midsummer. Do best on a fertile mellow soil which has had a liberal application of barn yard manure. If other fertilizers are employed they should be scattered on the ground after plowing and harrowed in as these plants feed near the surface. Stubble land may be disked and the seed harrowed in; $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seed to acre if drilled; $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel if broadcasted. Sowing may be done at any time after the ground is warm, May 20 to August 1. Sow thinly if seed is wanted, thickly if for hay or forage, as thin seeding results in coarse-stalked plants. Cutting for hay should always be made before the seed begins to ripen, and may be done at any time after the heads have formed. A second crop may sometimes be obtained when the seed is sown early and first crop cut as soon as the plants come into bloom. A fine quality of ensilage may be made by using Millet with some leguminous crop like Cow Peas, Soy Beans or Clover. Cutting for hay should be made when the ground is dry. Cut after the dew is off, allow the grass to lie in the swath until partially dry then gather into stacks and let stand until thoroughly cured after the manner of curing clover. Millet should not be fed to horses, as it sometimes causes serious injury.

MILLET, Japan Barn-Yard. Excellent for fodder; very productive. Less harsh and woody than any other tall-growing Millet. In recent experiments it yields 7,800 pounds of well-cured hay to the acre. One bushel to the acre.

Hungarian. Most valuable soiling plant. Good also for hay or green fodder. Grows in any ordinary soil, and withstands drought well. May be sown in this latitude as late as the first of July. One to one and one-half bushels to the acre.

Golden. Useful in the same way as the Hungarian. The seed is also largely grown for feeding birds. One to one and one-half bushels to the acre.

German. No other plant that has yet been introduced for grass or forage has been able to produce anything approaching the enormous yield of this plant when grown under favorable circumstances. Sow for feed one bushel to the acre. Choice quality.

SOJA, or SOY BEAN. This bean, as yet so little known in the eastern states, is of great value as a forage plant, a soil renovator and food producer. It will grow wherever white beans flourish and will yield within ninety days from planting, eight to twelve tons of green forage, more nutritious than clover. Will store in the soil a considerable amount of nitrogen and if allowed to mature will produce from thirty to sixty bushels of beans, richer in protein and having a higher feeding value than any other food grown, for cattle, sheep or swine. The beans should be ground before feeding. Seed should be planted after the ground is thoroughly warm. Drill 28 to 30 inches between rows, 10 to 15 quarts per acre, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows.

VELVET BEAN. Used by the farmers in Florida and Louisiana as a forage plant, and also as a fertilizer plant for turning under just in the same way as the cow pea. Stock readily eat the vines and leaves, and the beans, when ground with or without the pod, are used in place of oats or corn, or mixed with them. As a fertilizer for orange groves the Velvet Bean is said to be unequalled. It is planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in the row, two or three beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past. Yield, twenty to thirty-five bushels to the acre.

COW PEAS. The principal varieties grown in the northern states are the black and whippoorwill, a brown striped pea. Sow after the season for corn planting when the ground is thoroughly warmed. Most of the failures with this crop have resulted from sowing too early, the seed either rotting or the plants making but a feeble start, from which they never fully recover and often being choked out by weeds. The ground should be free from weeds and to make it so, should be harrowed two or three times at intervals of five to seven days before Peas are planted. Sow one to one and one-half bushels per acre, if broadcast, and if drilled, twenty to thirty pounds. Cover one and one-half to two inches deep. Drilling thirty inches apart and cultivating between the rows is the best method of culture. When the plants begin to run they should be allowed to cover the ground. May be sown with oats for forage, one-third oats, two-thirds peas broadcast. As far north as Michigan Cow Peas have made a vine growth of eight feet and root growth of five to six feet, and have matured over thirty bushels of seed per acre. Sown after early potatoes are dug, the Peas will make fine feed in eight weeks. Will keep down the weeds and leave the land in splendid condition for any succeeding crop. This plant makes one of the best quick growing cover crops to plow under for enriching the soil.

PEAS, Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle-feeding, especially for milch cows. It also makes fine ensilage. It is sown broadcast in the spring and harrowed in.

VETCHES, Sand, Winter, or Hairy. Thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in fall or in spring, mixed with rye, for a support. Grows three to four feet high, and can be cut as soon as the bloom appears, and again for the seed. Perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. Sow one and one-half bushels to the acre.

ALSIKE. This hybrid clover requires especial mention as being adapted for wet lands upon which it will crowd out the sedges and coarse grasses. It rarely succeeds on dry, hilly soil. Having more surface feeding roots it does better than red clover in soil that heaves out when frozen. Wherever it flourishes it makes a valuable forage plant. When mixed with Timothy, the hay is greatly liked by stock and grades No. 1.

ALFALFA. This valuable forage plant should have a place on every farm where the soil conditions do not prohibit its growth. It can be grown on any fairly well drained ground, a limestone soil being most desirable, and will send its tap root down through permeable soil until it strikes water, depths of sixty feet having been reached. It flourishes on strong lime soils even when the rotten limestone rock comes within a few inches of the surface. It is counted the most valuable forage crop at the State Experiment Station at Geneva, where the soil is a heavy clay loam, and throughout the western part of the state there are many well established fields in situations varying from river bottom lands to hill tops. The first essential in growing Alfalfa is clean soil, the seedling is slender and easily smothered by weeds. Second, sow fresh American-grown seed fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre. The seed may be sown broadcast, but better results are had where it is drilled in rows twelve to twenty inches apart and kept well cultivated until the plants become established. Seeding is generally done in early spring, but much success is reported from sowings made in July and August on sandy lands and river bottoms. Third, cut when just commencing to bloom whether the plant be large or small, if allowed to form seed the growth of the plant ceases. Two or even three cuttings may be made during the season in this latitude after the plant becomes established. The yield of hay in the eastern states is from four tons to the acre upward, depending upon the fertility of the soil. The hay is palatable and nutritious. It is composed almost wholly of muscle-forming elements and should be fed with corn meal for fattening purposes. Experiment Stations place the feeding value of Alfalfa hay at \$20.00 per ton as against Timothy at \$12.00. Never pasture the alfalfa field. It is too valuable as a hay producer to risk injury from stock.

GRASSES—Continued

CRIMSON CLOVER. Much disappointment has resulted from efforts to grow this plant. Poor seed, lack of moisture in the soil at time of sowing, and mistaken ideas of the utility of the plant at the north being fruitful causes. It has a place, however, in northern agriculture as a rapid growing, nitrogen-storing plant. Sown in July or August, it will make sufficient growth by December, even though it should winter kill, to store in the soil all the nitrogen required by a following crop. It not only makes a more rapid growth, but also decays far more rapidly under ground than other varieties of clover, and thus quickly converts food for other crops. As it makes much of its growth when winter wheat and rye are dormant it should not be sown with these crops for it will take the ground. If it survives the winter, if not wanted for seed, it may be pastured, plowed under when in bloom or cut for forage. If grown for hay, Crimson Clover must be cut just as it begins to blossom (earlier rather than later) as, if allowed to stand longer, the spines on the seed capsule become hard and irritate the mouth, and it is stated that horses have been killed by eating the over-ripe hay. Sow fifteen to twenty pounds per acre broadcast of our home-grown seed and harrow in well.

BLUE GRASS. This is the native grass of our pastures and road sides and comes in as a volunteer crop. It is worthy, however, of a high place among the cultivated grasses for meadow and pasture and should form a part of every mixture. It is



RED TOP GRASS

the true blue grass, being of deeper color than the Kentucky blue. It is also of more vigorous growth in this latitude. It is often called "Canada blue" for the reason that more attention is paid to securing the seed in Canada than in the States, but the plant flourishes from Maine to Oregon.

TALL MEADOW FESCUE. A coarse but very nutritious grass, starting early in spring and being ready to cut for hay with Orchard Grass and Mammoth Clover. It is invaluable in the permanent pasture on moist or strong lands. Sow (if alone) two bushels per acre.

RED TOP. This grass is at home in almost every situation. With Alsike and Timothy it makes excellent hay or pasture on low lands which are inclined to be wet. It should be sown with Timothy wherever pasturing is intended to follow hay cutting. It enters largely into lawn mixtures. The plant varies slightly in different localities, but the supply of seed comes from the western states. Red Top seed was formerly sold wholly in the chaff at fourteen pounds to the bushel, which contained five to seven pounds of clean seed. Of late years the "Clean," "Heavy" or "Fancy" seed is sold almost exclusively. For this there is no standard weight per bushel and it is sold by the pound. Weight about forty pounds to the measured bushel.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. One of the most desirable grasses and should be sown more extensively. It matures early and should be sown with Orchard Grass and Mammoth Clover for forage or hay. It makes fully as nutritious hay as Timothy and the yield is larger. Two and three heavy cuttings may sometimes be made in one season. This grass thrives on dry soils where many grasses would fail. Sow (if alone) two bushels per acre.

MEADOW FESCUE. This grass has not had the attention it deserves throughout the eastern states. In both meadow and pasture the heaviest yield is got from sowing mixed grasses rather than from any one variety grown by itself. This Fescue is one of the best grasses for the mixture, being among the earliest to start in the spring and the latest to grow in the fall and producing a heavy growth of very nutritious forage that is greedily eaten by stock.

ORCHARD GRASS. This old standby is not so generally grown as it should be. It makes a strong growth on fairly moist ground and in shaded places does better than any other grass; hence is admirably adapted for woodland pastures. It affords the earliest bite in the spring and the latest in the fall. For hay it must be cut when in early blossom, as the stocks become woody and indigestible if allowed to stand until the seed matures. It is in condition for cutting when mammoth clover is at its best and the two

grown together yield a heavy crop of very nutritious hay which makes a well balanced ration. Orchard Grass when sown thinly grows in tufts and for this reason it should be sown thickly, not less than three to four bushels per acre. Sown with mammoth clover, two bushels of Orchard Seed to four quarts of clover per acre will make a good seeding. They should be sown in the spring or early fall.

newly seeded land should be hay. In ordering please specify upland or lowland pasture mixture.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURES.

Our permanent pasture mixture is made up of the following grasses and clovers: Timothy, Red Top, Bluegrass, Meadow Fescue, Red Clover, White Clover, Alsike in suitable proportion. This varies for upland and low wet lands. The clover seeds are put up separately from the others. All may be sown in July or August without any 'nurse crop' and we think this is the best way, as both the grasses and the clovers will become well established before winter and a good crop of hay may be cut early in the succeeding summer. There is no economy in pasturing grasses before their first maturity, as the roots and tops depend upon each other for full development, hence the first crop from



CLOVER, WHITE

	Weight per bushel	Quantity of Seed per acre	
		Drilled	Broadcast
Alfalfa	60 lbs.	6-10 lbs.	10-20 lbs.
Alsike	60 lbs.		4-6 lbs.
Barley	48 lbs.	1½-2 bu.	2½ bu.
Beans, bush.	58-62 lbs.	1½-2 bu.	
Beets		6 lbs.	
Bromus Inermis.	14-20 lbs.		14-20 lbs.
Blue Grass	14 lbs.		20-40 lbs.
Buckwheat	48 lbs.		1-1½ bu.
Cabbage		4-12 oz.	
Corn, Field.	56 lbs.	8-10 qts.	1-3 bu.
Corn, Sweet.	42-46 lbs	8-10 qts.	1-3 bu.
Clover, Red.	60 lbs.		8-12 lbs.
Clover, White.	60 lbs.		2-4 lbs.
Clover, Crimson.	60 lbs.		15-20 lbs.
Cow Peas	60 lbs.	15-20 lbs.	1-1½ bu.
Flaxseed	56 lbs.		½-¾ bu.
Hungarian	48 lbs.	¼-½ bu.	¾-1 bu.
Kaffir Corn		25-40 lbs.	50-75 lbs.
Millet	50 lbs.	¼-½ bu.	¾-1 bu.
Meadow Fescue.	14-25 lbs.		20-40 lbs.
Mangolds		5-6 lbs.	
Oats	32 lbs.		2 bu.
Orchard Grass	14 lbs.		2-4 bu.
Peas, Field.	60 lbs.	¼-½ bu.	2-3 bu.
Peas, Garden.	56 lbs.	½ bu.	
Rape, Dwarf Essex.		1½-2 lbs.	3-5 lbs.
Red Top, in chaff.	14 lbs.		1-2 bu.
Red Top, clean seed.	40 lbs.		3-5 lbs.
Rye Grass	14-20 lbs.		30-45 lbs.
Rye, winter.	56 lbs.	1-½ bu.	1¾ bu.
Rye, spring	56 lbs.	1½ bu.	1¾ bu.
Rutabaga		2-4 lbs.	
Soja, or Soy Bean.		4-6 qts.	½-1 bu.
Sorghum		10-15 lbs.	20-30 lbs.
Timothy (or herd grass).	44-45 lbs.		8-12 qts.
Turnips		1-3 lbs.	1½-3 lbs.
Vetch, winter.	60 lbs.		60-100 lbs.
Vetch, spring.	60 lbs.		40-70 lbs.
Wheat, winter.	60 lbs.	1¼ bu.	2 bu.
Wheat, spring.	60 lbs.	1¼ bu.	2 bu.

FLOWER SEEDS

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

After the spring frosts have disappeared, and the soil becomes dry and easily crumbled, the Flower Seeds may be planted directly in the open border, or they may be planted in beds of light, rich soil and later transplanted into the garden. However, there are certain varieties that much be sown where they are wanted to flower, for they do not readily bear transplanting. The former is the more simple method, but not always so satisfactory. The best way is to start the seeds in shallow boxes (two or three inches deep) covered with a light of glass. The best soil is a mixture of equal parts of sand, leaf-mold and light, rich garden loam, which should be thoroughly mixed and passed through a coarse sieve.

If the soil is dry, it is best to water freely a day or two before sowing the seed, to enable the surplus water to drain off. After they are sown cover slightly with fine soil; carefully water with a fine rose or spray. When they are designed to be grown in the house, the temperature should be as near 60 degrees as possible; place them in a light window facing south or east.

As to the depth to which seeds should be covered, the best general rule is to cover fine seeds very lightly, just enough to protect them from the sun; and in dry weather a sprinkling of damp moss is very useful. With very fine seeds it is best to sow on the surface, and press them lightly into the soil. We are convinced that one of the most frequent causes of failure is in sowing the seeds too deep, and seedsmen are unjustly censured, when the fault lies with the cultivator.

The importance of uniform attention to watering may be learned by experience and observation, but the inexperienced cultivator may be reminded that to omit a single watering and allow the young plant germs from seed to remain in a parched state, or a too frequent indiscriminate watering, usually leads to the eventful loss of the whole.

As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, prick them into other boxes or pots, placing them about one inch apart each way; they must be shaded for a few days from the sun, until they are established. When large enough they can be potted in small pots, and kept until the proper season for planting in the garden.

HARDY ANNUALS.—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hotbed or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure for the first time. Seeds of the hardier annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. Provide some support for all such annuals as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes and placed in cold frames. They will make strong plants by spring and flower early. Do not put on the sashes until the heavy rains and frosts begin, and then always remove during the day whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants which, when large enough, may be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS.—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS require the same treatment. Though plants and their blooms are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals, and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the midday sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sod in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an eighth of an inch deep, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

SELECTED LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

ABRONIA. (Hardy Annual.)

The Abronia is a handsome trailing plant with prostrate branches, which bear clusters of sweet-scented flowers very much like verbenas in shape, but of smaller size. The plants thrive in a light, sandy soil and are very effective in beds, borders or rockwork.

Abronia umbellata. Rose color. Per pkt. \$0 05

ABUTILON. Flowering Maple.

Greenhouse Shrub. This is a very decorative shrub, suitable for either the house or the garden. It produces, in great profusion, beautiful, bright-colored, bell-shaped flowers. The plants succeed best in rich, sandy soil, with plenty of water during the hot summer months.

Abutilon compactum. "Fireball." Per pkt. Dark red \$0 25
Abutilon, Finest Varieties Mixed 20



ABUTILON

ACROCLINIUM. Everlasting.

Half-Hardy Annual. The Acroclinium is an exceedingly graceful plant, and one very effective for garden decoration, owing to the fact that it produces, in great profusion, beautiful pink or white flowers, which, in shape, very closely resemble the old-fashioned China Aster. The flowers dry as everlastings, and are very serviceable for winter bouquets. If everlasting flowers are desired, they should be gathered when the buds are just opening, and suspended in a dark, dry place, with the heads down, until fully dry. If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown half an inch deep in shallow boxes of light, rich soil; the boxes being placed near a light window where an even temperature is constantly maintained.

Acroclinium roseum. Rose color. Per pkt. \$0 05
 " *album.* Pure white. 05
 " *Finest Varieties Mixed* 05

ADONIS. Pheasant's Eye. (Hardy Annual.)

Adonis, also known as Pheasant's Eye, is an exceedingly beautiful and very showy plant of easy culture, growing rapidly in any partially shaded place. The plant produces, in great profusion, brilliant scarlet flowers, which, contrasted with the delicate dark green foliage of the plant itself, present a very striking appearance.

Adonis autumnalis. Crimson Per pkt. \$0 05
Adonis autumnalis. Scarlet 05



AGERATUM

AGERATUM. (Hardy Annual.)

The Ageratum is a valuable plant for large beds or borders, and very useful where cut-flowers are in demand. It blooms continually and profusely all summer, and if removed to the house early in the fall the plant will continue to furnish an abundance of flowers which are very desirable for bouquets, owing to the variety of colors and the profusion in which they are produced. Indeed, for bouquet making, we have few better flowers than the Ageratum.

AGERATUM Continued

Ageratum Mexicanum —	Per pkt.
Album. Pure white; plant one and one-half feet high.....	\$0 05
Dwarf Blue. Very neat; fine for edging.....	05
Dwarf White. Fine for edging.....	05
"Little Dorrit." Very dwarf; flowers azure blue.....	05
Finest Mixture. All the above varieties.....	05

AGROSTEMMA. Rose of Heaven. (Hardy Annual.)

The Cœli-Rosa variety of the Agrostemma is more commonly known as Rose of Heaven. It is very free-flowering and easily grown, and very fine for beds.

Agrostemma Cœli-Rosa. Rose.....	Per pkt. \$0 05
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ALYSSUM. (Hardy Annual.)



SWEET ALYSSUM

The Sweet Alyssum is such a serviceable little plant that it is absolutely indispensable to every garden. The plants, being stocky and remarkably uniform in growth, are, therefore, peculiarly well adapted to borders and rock-work. It is, moreover, a valuable plant for the hanging basket; but when put to this use, great care should be exercised in order that the plants may not retard one another's growth by being too thick. A dozen plants are amply sufficient for a large basket. The plants, which are very easily raised from seed, begin to flower while quite young, and remain in full bloom from early in the spring until late in the fall. The flowers, produced in racemes, are, owing to their fragrance and the profusion in which they are produced, useful in all kinds of small bouquets.

Alyssum maritimum. True sweet Alyssum. Flowers white and fragrant. Per pkt.....\$0 05

Alyssum maritimum compactum. Very dwarf, but erect.....	Per pkt. \$0 05
" " "Little Gem." Trailer; fine for edgings.....	05
" " "White Carpet." Of trailing habit.....	05
" " Mixed. All the above varieties.....	05

ASTERS. (Half-Hardy Annual.)

The Aster is so well known and so universally admired that any description of the plant or flower seems entirely unnecessary. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the Aster has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties, all of which are worthy of cultivation. For profusion of flowers and richness of display, the Aster is unexcelled, and constitutes the principal adornment of the garden during the autumn. For early flowers, the seed should be planted about the middle of March in shallow boxes of fine, rich soil, the boxes being placed near a light window where an even temperature is constantly maintained. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground. The plants of the large varieties, such as the Victoria, should be set about a foot apart, while the dwarf varieties, which make beautiful border plants, should be set at least six inches apart. The directions given above are for plants that are to be used early in the season; however, as the Aster is an autumn plant, the late flowers are generally the finest and largest. The seed should be planted thinly in rich soil early in May, and the seedlings, when they are three or four inches high, transplanted to their permanent place. During the summer the soil around the plants should be frequently stirred and mulched with well-rotted manure, in order to encourage a vigorous growth and increase the size of the flowers.

TRUFFAUT'S PAEONY PERFECTION.

A handsome Aster that grows stiffly erect and about eighteen inches tall. The class is remarkable for the brilliant colors of its great incurved flowers.

	Per pkt.
Snow-White	\$0 10
Apple Blossom	10
Crimson	10
Rose	10
Scarlet	10
Light Blue	10
Mixed	10

VICTORIA. Plants of this magnificent race bear from ten to twenty fine, beautifully reflexed flowers in an elegant pyramid about eighteen inches high. The best sort for pot-culture.

	Per pkt.
White	\$0 10
Rose	10
Apple Blossom	10
Light Blue	10
Dark Scarlet	10
Mixed	10

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED. The plants grow only about ten or twelve inches high, but the flowers are large and double like chrysanthemums.

	Per pkt.
White	\$0 10
Scarlet	10
Dark Blue	10
Light Blue	10
Mixed	10

COMET. This, the most artistic-flowered of all the Asters, has become a fixed type in which specialists are continually developing some new strain. The outer petals are wavily reflexed, centering in a whorl of shorter curled and twisted ones, forming flowers of extraordinary size and beauty.

	Per pkt.
Rose	\$0 10
Carmine	10
Light Blue	10
Dark Blue	10
Snow-White	10
Peach Blossom	10
Mixed	10
Giant White	10
“ Rose	10
“ Azure-Blue	10
“ Crimson	10
“ Mixed	10

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. Height one and one-half feet.

	Per pkt.
White	\$0 10
Crimson	10
Rose	10
Dark Blue	10
Mixed	10

TRIUMPH. The rich, heavy flowers are elegantly incurved, and have a wonderful depth and brilliancy of color. Height ten to twelve inches.

	Per pkt.
Scarlet	\$0 10

OSTRICH FEATHER ASTER.

Three attractive and remarkable sorts of Asters in this valuable class. The plants are similar in habit and growth, also in size and form of the flowers to the other colors offered by me during the past seasons. But the combination of colors are most striking. The very long petals are of a snowy white color, but the tip of each petal is marked with a distinct spot. The first sort is of a bright carmine, the second of a beautiful violet, while the third shows tips or blotches of a dark brownish violet color. By this combination of colors, all three varieties represent delicate and beautiful representations, that will give very useful materials for decorations, for beds and groups and also for floral arrangements.

	Per pkt.
White with carmine tips	\$0 15
“ “ violet tips	15
“ “ brownish-violet tips	15

BACHELOR'S BUTTON: (Hardy Annual.)

The Bachelor's Button is an old favorite, and too well known to require any detailed description. The plants do best in a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure, and some sand. We offer this variety in separate colors or in mixture. Per pkt., 5 cts.

BALLOON VINE. Love-in-a-Puff. (Half-Hardy Annual.)

The Balloon Vine is a rapid-growing, handsome climber, producing insignificant white flowers, which are followed by inflated seed capsules, shaped like small balloons. It is from this latter peculiarity that the plant derives its name.

	Per pkt.
Finest Variety	\$0 05

JAPANESE TASSEL. An unusually distinct and picturesque variety. The flowers are grand in size, and their long petals are so curiously waved and curled as to resemble a Japanese chrysanthemum.

	Per pkt.
Mixed	\$0 10

BALL, or JEWEL. Flowers of this strain are long-stemmed, quite round, and therefore especially desirable for cutting or bunching. Dwarf and free-blooming.

	Per pkt.
White	\$0 10
Apple Blossom	10
Crimson	10
Dark Blue	10
Mixed	10

LADY ASTER. An exquisite Aster, distinguished for its profuse bloom, graceful habit and peculiar, straight-edged leaves. Each plant produces forty or more buds.

	Per pkt.
Pure White (Lady in White)	\$0 10
Rose (White, passing to Rose) ..	10

BRANCHING. This vigorous type forms broad, handsome bushes, covered with large, long-stemmed and long-petaled flowers that are graceful and feathery in effect.

	Per pkt.
Rose-Pink	\$0 10
White	10
Deep Carmine	10
Lavender	10
Mixed	10

VARIOUS ASTERS—

Ostrich Plume. Pure white.....	\$0 10
“ “ Rose	10
“Mignon.” Pure white	10
“Midsummer Triumph.” Scarlet.	10
A grand new pot Aster.....	25
“Snowball.” Pure white.....	10

BALSAM. Lady's Slipper. (Half-Hardy Annual.)

Balsam, known also as Lady's Slipper, is a superb house or out-door plant, producing, in great profusion, magnificent masses of perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers. The flowers are double, though semi-double and single ones may appear. Should this occur, the plants bearing them should immediately be removed. In order to obtain the best result, the plants should be grown in rich, sandy soil, in a sunny situation. The cutting out of some of the side branches is also advisable, especially with the strong and bushy-growing varieties.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
White	\$0 05	Lavender	\$0 05
Peach Blossom	05	Red, Spotted with White.....	05
Carmine	05	Pale Yellow	05
Scarlet	05	Mixed. All the above named varieties.	05

BRACHYCOME. Swan River Daisy. (Half-Hardy Annual.)

The Brachycome, or Swan River Daisy, is a graceful, dwarf-growing plant, very effective in masses, beds, edgings or rustic baskets. The pretty cineraria-like flowers, produced in great profusion during the greater part of the summer, are of blue and white shades, and very serviceable for bouquets.

Brachycome, Pure White	\$0 05
" Purple	05
" Finest Mixture	05

CALENDULA. Pot Marigold. (Hardy Annual.)

The Calendula, or Pot Marigold, is a showy, free-flowering plant of easy culture—growing readily in any good garden soil—and very effective in backgrounds, beds, or mixed borders. It is also serviceable for pot culture in the winter. The flowers make a rich display, blooming continually and profusely from early in the spring until late in the fall.

Calendula officinalis (Pot Marigold). Rich orange.....	\$0 05
" " grandiflora. Very large flowers.....	05
" " "Meteor." Creamy, center, edged with orange.....	05
" " "Prince of Orange." Orange and yellow; fine variety....	05
" " "Nankeen." A rich, soft shade.....	05

CALLIOPSIS. Coreopsis.

Sown in the open ground in spring, and in thinning or transplanting give the plants plenty of room to spread. Their tall, slender habit makes neat staking and tying necessary. All are fine for cutting.

Calliopsis marmorata. Hardy Annual. Maroon and gold.....	\$0 05
" Drummondii. Hardy Annual. "Golden Wave".....	05
" elegans picta. Hardy Annual. Yellow and brown.....	05
" Mixed. All the annual sorts.....	05
" "California Sunbeams." Hardy Perennial. Flowers very large and produced in a great variety of beautiful forms, and shades of yellow and brown	05

CAMPANULA. Canterbury Belle.

The Campanula is one of the best of the fine old-fashioned plants that are grown in the flower garden today. It produces large, bell-shaped flowers of many beautiful shades. They also make beautiful pot plants for Easter. If sown early in good soil the hardy perennials will bloom early the next year. All varieties like a rich, sandy soil, with good drainage.

Hardy Biennial.

	Per pkt.
Campanula, Medium (True Canterbury Bell). Blue. Blooms the first year if sown early and adds a wonderful brilliance to the garden.....	\$0 05
Campanula, Medium—	
White	05
Rose	05
Mixed. All the above named varieties	05
Campanula Calycanthema (The Cup and Saucer). Handsome blue flowers; symmetrical in growth, often has 35 flowers open at the same time on a single plant. Fine for pots or borders and is decidedly unique and interesting	05



CAMPANULA

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER.

Half-Hardy Annual. A rapid-growing summer climber, with graceful, finely-divided foliage of a delicate shade of green. The fringed flowers are a beautiful yellow and resemble a canary bird with extended wings. The seed may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past. The soil should be well pulverized, and the seed covered to a depth of one inch. The very finest seed. Per pkt. 5 cts.

CANDYTUFT.

The seeds of the purple Candytuft were introduced into English gardens about three hundred years ago, having been brought from Canada, whence the name Candytuft. It is a showy plant, growing about one foot high, with fine foliage, and bearing, in great profusion, close spikes of fragrant flowers. The best effect in bedding is produced by raising plants in masses, and seeds being sown where the plants are to bloom. Sow the seed in rows from six to eight inches apart, and pull out some of the plants, so that those remaining will have plenty of room. The plants thrive best in rich soil, and should be frequently watered at blooming time, especially if the season is a dry one. The plants are of a branching habit, and it is sometimes necessary, in order to increase the size of the flowers, to prune away some of the shoots. Cultivated in pots, it forms a very neat and pretty plant for the conservatory. Seed sown in the autumn, out-of-doors, produces flowers in early spring; if sown in April, it flowers from July until late in the fall.

Annual Varieties.

		Per pkt.
Iberis affinis.	Dwarf; very neat, growing only about 6 inches high.....	\$0 05
"	coronaria (Rocket Candytuft). This variety is of candelabra form, with flowers in upright spikes.....	10
"	" "Little Prince." This variety is fine for pots and borders..	10
"	odorata. Dwarf, with fine, fragrant white flowers.....	05
"	umbellata. Purple-flowered variety.....	05
"	" Dunnetti. Dark crimson variety.....	05
"	" "Queen of Italy." New variety; very dwarf, erect, with fine, pink flowers.....	10
"	Annual Varieties of the Named Sorts in Mixture	05

Perennial Varieties.

These are shrubby, hardy, evergreen plants, and make a magnificent showing the second year from seed. They bloom very early, cushioning rock ledges, borders, or unsightly spaces with banks of bloom. Sow outdoors in spring or fall in any sunny place.

Per pkt.
Collection of all the Leading Varieties in Mixture.....\$0 10

CARNATION,

This beautiful and well-known member of the Dianthus family has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's flowers, and there is certainly no flower more desirable for the garden. The seed should be sown in shallow boxes of rich, light soil, and the boxes placed near a light window where a temperature of about sixty degrees is constantly maintained. The seed should be covered to a depth of half an inch. Sprinkle the seedlings with a fine spray and do not allow them to dry out. When they have formed two or three leaves, transplant them one or two inches apart in similar boxes, and when one or two inches high put them in two and one-half-inch pots, and shift them into larger ones as they grow, or plant them in the open ground, where they will form flowering clumps for the fall and winter.

MARGARET CARNATIONS are an extra vigorous race especially adapted for out-door culture. They are very neat in habit, and remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers, produced in five months from sowing. For masses of bloom, few plants are finer; and for pots, also, their neat habit makes them very suitable. Grown as annuals, from seed sown every spring, they are most satisfactory.

PERPETUAL CARNATIONS. This race has large, elegantly formed flowers, continually abloom upon closely branched, symmetrical plants, often called, from their neat habit, Tree Carnations.

	Per pkt.
Giant White	\$0 10
Giant Red	10
Giant Yellow	10
Giant Mixed	10

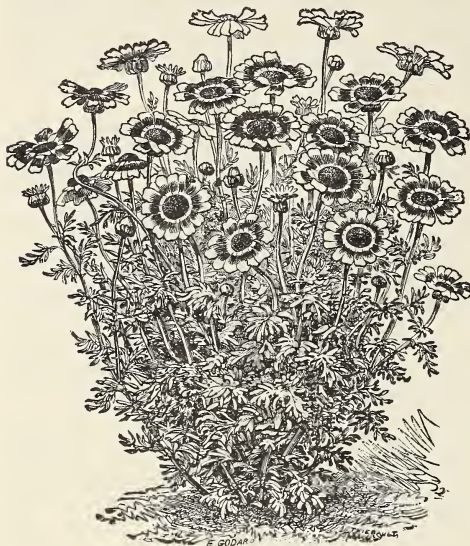
BORDER CARNATIONS—

Scarlet	10
Double Mixed	10
Single Mixed	05
Dwarf Single Mixed	05

	Per pkt.
Double White	\$0 10
Double Mixed	10
Double Yellow	10
Double Pink	10

CASTOR OIL PLANT. Ricinus. (Half-Hardy Annual.)

Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects, and may be used in a variety of ways. Grown as a specimen it makes a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves; a dozen plants in a large bed show a glorious mound of glistening colors and may be admired from a long distance; planted thickly it soon forms a handsome screen or hedge; the lower-growing, dark-leaved sorts are beautiful for dotting here and there among Cannas. Tall varieties grow from eight to ten feet high, with leaves several feet across and beautifully lobed.



Ricinus Borboniensis. Violet; 6 ft.	Per pkt. \$0 05
Ricinus Africanus. Very bright colors	05
Ricinus Gibsoni. Violet-bronze	05
Ricinus Zanzibariensis. Surpasses all other varieties in size and beauty of colors	05
Ricinus Mixed. All the named varieties	05

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The annual varieties are exceedingly pretty, but are not so well known or cultivated as they deserve. They are bright, cheerful and free bloomers, easy and rapid in growth, and merit a prominent place in every annual garden; they are also good for ordinary bouquet cutting. All the

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

annual Chrysanthemums make beautiful pot plants if sown in cold frames, and pricked off singly into six-inch pots. They are perfectly hardy.

		Annual Varieties.	Per pkt.
Chrysanthemum Coronaria.	Double White		\$0 10
"	" Yellow		10
"	" Mixed. All the named varieties.....		10
"	Tricolor. Single White		05
"	" Yellow		05
"	" Scarlet		05
"	" "Golden Feather." Semi-dwarf; foliage a rich yellow, flowers a bright red and white		05
"	" Mixed. All named varieties.....		05
"	" Double Golden		10
"	" White		10
"	" Golden-Leaved Sorts. A new variety of the beautiful yellow-leaved sorts; flowers of various bright colors.....		10

Chrysanthemum coronaria, Double Mixed. All the named varieties. Per pkt., 10 cts.

CINERARIA. (Greenhouse Perennial.)

The Cinerarias are a very ornamental and much-admired class of plants, needing the shelter of a greenhouse to produce the best effect. The flowers are produced in a great variety of beautiful colors, blooming through the winter and spring months. The seed should be sown in September or October. When the plants are large enough, they should be potted in an equal mixture of loam, leaf-mold and sand, and in February repotted in stronger soil.

Cineraria, White	Per pkt. \$0 25
" Azure Blue	25
" Crimson	25
" Dark Red	25
" Finest Mixed	25
" Finest Double Mixed	1 00



CINERARIA

CLARKIA.

These are among the prettiest native hardy annuals that come to us from beyond the Rocky Mountains. They bloom so freely and have flowers of such various bright colors that a bed of them in full bloom is a very beautiful sight. They are useful, too, for hanging baskets, for vases and as edging plants. Sow outdoors in early spring and grow in partial shade. They bloom through mid-summer to late autumn.

		Per pkt.			Per pkt.
Clarkia elegans,	Rose	.....\$0 05	Clarkia pulchella,	Double Rose	.....\$0 05
"	"	Double Rose	"	"	Double White
"	"	Double White	"	"	Mixed
"	"	Double Mixed	"	"	Tom Thumb

COCKSCOMB.

The bright red and crimson varieties are most effective, both in gardens and in winter bouquets, for which they are cut before fully ripe and dried in the house. The dwarf varieties make novel and attractive borders; the tall ones form striking groups. Transplanting into rich soil about the time the combs begin to form makes these flower-heads much larger. They are bright from midsummer until frost.

Cockscomb—		Per pkt.
Empress.	Dwarf crimson; combs immense and vivid; foliage dark	.....\$0 10
President Thiers.	Very dwarf; combs bright red	10
All-Aglow.	Large, fiery scarlet combs	10
Dwarf Large Crimson.	A new variety with enormous combs of rich, deep crimson. Fine show plant	10
Mixed.	All the above named varieties in a mixture	10



AQUILEGIA

COLUMBINE. Wild honey-suckle; Aquilegia.

The Aquilegia, which is, perhaps, more commonly known as Columbine or Wild Honey-suckle, is a highly ornamental plant of the easiest culture, thriving best in a moist and sunny situation. The plants form themselves in clumps one or two feet in diameter, and are suitable for beds or shrubberies. The ground surrounding the plants should be kept clear of weeds and given each year a liberal dressing of well-rotted manure. The flowers, curious in form and of the most striking and beautiful colors, are produced in great profusion early in the spring and summer, and are, when cut, very desirable for use in vases.

Aquilegia coerulea.	Very beautiful. The true Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine	.....\$0 10
"	" Canary-colored flowers	..... 05
"	vulgaris, Double White	..... 05
"	" Finest Varieties Mixed	..... 05

CORNFLOWER. Centaurea.

C. cyanus is also known as "Bachelor's Button," "Ragged Sailor," and "Kaiser Blumen." These are bright-flowered plants of hardiest nature and simplest culture, yet esteemed among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. When placed in water the flowers increase in size.

Perennial Flowering Varieties.

A dry, sandy soil of moderate fertility seems to suit them best. The last two are elegant new sorts, with large, fragrant flowers of much value for cutting. If started early, inside, they will flower first season.

Bright Yellow	.....	\$0 10
Yellow and Rose	.....	10
"Margaritae."	Pure white, delightfully scented; forms stocky, well budded little bushes	10
Mixed	.....	10

CORNFLOWER—Continued

Cornflower, Hardy Annuals.

These flower finest in full sun and thin soil. Sow in the open ground in spring.

Centaurea Cyanus. This is the true Blue Cornflower.....	Per pkt. \$0 05
“ “Emperor William.” Rich dark blue.....	05
“ Mixed	05
“ Double Varieties Mixed	10

COSMOS. (Annual.)

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants. The flowers are borne profusely on long stems, and present a charming appearance when the plants are in full bloom. Should be sown in spring, in the open ground, when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. It is of the easiest culture, planted about eighteen inches apart, in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high, the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth, and this should be continued until the middle of July, when they should have formed nice bushy plants, three feet high by the same in diameter. They produce thousands of beautiful flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decoration when other flowers are scarce.



COSMOS

COSMOS, GIANT FANCY. The great flowers are often five inches wide, and show many shades of crimson, mauve, pink, white, and white delicately clouded. Often the petals are beautifully fringed.

	Per pkt.
White	\$0 10
Red	10
Pink	10
Mixed. All shades.....	10

“TINTS OF DAWN.” Of compact, bushy growth, early flowering. The handsome white circular flowers are delicately flushed with rose around the center. Per pkt., 10 cts.

“MARGUERITE.” Petals deeply and irregularly fringed; in various bright colors; exquisitely pretty.

Mammoth Perfection—

	Per pkt.
White	\$0 10
Pink	10
Crimson	10
Mixed	10

CYPRESS VINE. (Annual.) See also “IPOMOEA.”

Among the most beautiful climbing plants which adorn the flower garden. The dark green, very graceful foliage, thickly studded with brilliant, starry flowers, is very effective.

Cypress Vine, White	Per pkt. \$0 05
“ “Kerberi.” A fine new scarlet variety; blooms rather late.....	10
“ Mixed	05

DAISY. Bellis. (Hardy Perennial.)

The Double Daisy is one of the most charming little plants for edgings, borders, or low beds. The leaves form a very compact mass, while the flowers are borne in great profusion well above the foliage on straight, stiff stems, making a beautiful display. The flowers are exquisitely colored, from pure snow-white to deep rose and blue.

Daisy, Double White	Per pkt. \$0 10
“ Double Rose	10
“ Snowball. Finest pure white.....	10
“ Mixed. A collection of the finest double varieties.....	10

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. California Poppy. (Annual.)

The state flower of California. An annual incomparably bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about a foot in height, have beautiful silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers quite lavishly from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly and lightly raked



Forget-Me-Not



Four O'Clock



Foxglove

in. These sowings may be made early in spring or late in autumn, for earlier germination and bloom the next spring.

Eschscholtzia Californica.	True California Poppy. Rich yellow.....	Per pkt.	\$0 05
"	Pure white		05
"	Intense carmine		05
"	Rose		05
"	Mixed		05
"	Golden West. A superb new variety, with very large flowers of deep yellow		10

FORGET-ME-NOT. Myosotis. (Hardy Perennial.)

These little flowers are hardy perennials that love cool, moist soils, and, like Pansies, bloom most freely in fall and early spring. They make beautiful close borders or edgings, thickly sprinkled with pretty flower-sprays, and will bloom nicely in winter in a cool room or cold frame. Once at home in a garden they establish themselves by self-seeding. Sow in spring in a warm, sunny border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season and profusely the second.

Myosotis alpestris.	A pretty trailer, with blue flowers.....	Per pkt.	\$0 10
"	rosea. Rosy flowers.....		10
"	alba. Pure white; very pretty.....		10
"	Victoria. A very strong-growing plant of dwarf habit, with large, sky-blue flowers produced abundantly. Fine variety for pots.....		10
"	Finest Varieties Mixed.		10

FOUR O'CLOCK. Marvel, of Peru. (Hardy Annual.)

The Mirabilis, commonly known as Four O'Clock, or Marvel of Peru, is a beautiful summer-blooming plant of bushy habit, each plant bearing, throughout the season, large flowers which are produced amidst dense foliage, making a very attractive display. The funnel-shaped flowers are very fragrant, some being of one solid color, while others are striped and spotted in a most beautiful and diversified manner. Flowers have the strange habit of remaining tightly closed until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when they all open together and the plants become a glowing bank of vivid coloring. Seed should be sown thinly in drills where plants are to bloom as soon as all danger of frost is past in the spring.

Four O'Clock, "Tom Thumb."	White	Per pkt.	\$0 05
"	Mixed		05
"	Variegated-Leaved		05
"	Pure White		05
"	Named Varieties Mixed.		05

FOXGLOVE. Digitalis.

The Digitalis, or Foxglove, is a very ornamental and exceedingly showy plant of easy cultivation, flourishing in any ordinary garden soil. It is very serviceable for backgrounds and borders, and when planted among shrubs the effect is beautiful. The stalks, upon which are borne racemes of pretty thimble-shaped flowers, are often three or four feet in height.

Digitalis, Purple	(Common Foxglove).....	Per pkt.	\$0 05
"	White		05
"	Large-Flowered		05
"	Mixed		05

DIGITALIS GLOXINIOIDES. This is a very handsome strain, with long, thick spikes of large flowers in a beautiful variety of colors. The name refers to the gloxinia-like spotted throats of the class.

White	.....	Per pkt.	\$0 05
Rose	.....		05
Mixed	.....		05

GOURDS. (Annual.)

Gourds, being of extremely rapid growth, are excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work and for training over arbors, fences, etc. The curious fruit and the highly ornamental foliage render the vines very attractive. The seed may be planted in the open ground as soon as all danger from frost is over. Care should be taken to give the vines early and ample support.

	Per pkt.
Mock-Orange	\$0 05
Bottle Gourd	05
" " Miniature	05
Hercules' Club	05
Egg-Shaped, White	05
Apple-Shaped	05
Fear-Shaped	05
Dishcloth	05
Dipper	05
Sugar-Trough	05
Novelty	05
Mixed Small Gourds	05

HOLLYHOCK. (Perennial.)

These stately, old-fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and, in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth.



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK

Their color-variety is wonderful, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red and rose to ashen-gray and almost black. Although Hollyhocks are very permanent and hardy for the first winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than on old ones. Sowings should be made in April or May, and not later than June to flower the next year. In final transplanting give each seedling a foot or more space each way for development. Average height, four feet. Our seed is of magnificent double varieties grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which has revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock.

	Per pkt.
Hollyhock—	\$0 10
Bright Pink	10
Canary Yellow	10
Blood-Red	10
Crimson	10
Golden Yellow	10
Lilac	10
Rose	10
Salmon	10
Scarlet	10
Snow-White	10
Mixed Allegheny	10
Mixed	10

HYACINTH BEAN.

The Hyacinth Bean is a splendid climber, producing clusters of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed-pods. Being of very rapid growth, it is excellent for trailing over arbors or fences. The seed may be planted in the open ground after all danger from frost is over. Care should be taken to give the vines early and ample support.

	Per pkt.
Hyacinth Bean, Purple	\$0 05
" " White	05
" " Finest Mixed	05

ICE PLANT. (Annual.)

The Ice Plant is a handsome dwarf annual of trailing habit; very serviceable for hanging baskets, rockwork, vases and edgings. The foliage is covered with panicles, resembling crystals of ice, a peculiarity that renders the plant very attractive and brilliant in the sunshine. The plant succeeds best in dry, sandy loam and in a warm situation. As soon as all danger from frost is over, the seed may be sown in the open ground. Young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

	Per pkt.
Ice Plant, Finest Seed	\$0 05

IPOMOEA. Moonflower; Cypress Vine. (Annual.)

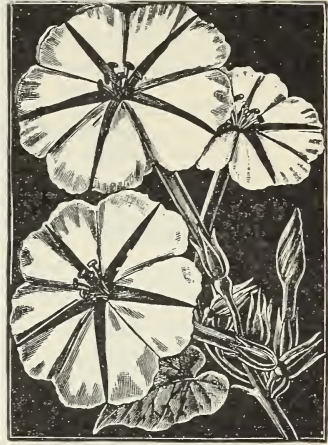
Of all our climbers for garden and greenhouse, these are the quickest and most luxuriant in growth, carrying to great height a splendid curtain of leafage, studded, as summer heat comes on, with large, satiny blooms of lovely colors. Ipomoeas grow so easily from annual sowings that it is no longer thought necessary to winter-over roots or young cutting plants under glass. The large, horny seeds of some varieties should be soaked in hot water before planting. For early flowers sow in hotbeds or pots and boxes under glass, and transplant to rich, deep soil in summer quarters as soon as danger of frost is over, when sowings may also be made in the open ground. We have nothing finer for porches, screens, trellises, etc.

MOONFLOWER—

	Per pkt.
<i>Ipomoea Mexicana grandiflora alba.</i> The true Moonflower, with large white flowers. Vine grows fifteen feet high.....	\$0 05
<i>Ipomoea Mexicana grandiflora hybrida.</i> Flowers very large.....	05

CYPRESS VINE—

<i>Ipomoea Quamoclit.</i> A tender annual, with fine cut leaves and small star-shaped flowers. This variety produces scarlet flowers, and the vine grows ten feet high.....	05
<i>Ipomoea Quamoclit Kerberi.</i> A fine, new scarlet-flowered variety that blooms late.....	05
<i>Ipomoea Quamoclit, Mixed</i>	05



MOONFLOWER

LARKSPUR, Delphinium.

In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Larkspur. The brilliant flowers are strongly effective in beds, masses, in borders and shrubberies. As a rule, the tall sorts are planted among shrubby or as a background for the dwarf varieties, which are extensively used for bedding. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower-stems. They are sometimes increased by division, but are much more robust when grown from seed. All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure their blooms are the finest. They must have plenty of room to grow; one and one-half to two feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.



LARKSPUR, Delphinium

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

These include the Rocket and Hyacinth-flowered, so-called from their long, narrow flower-spikes. They bloom best in a rather cool, moist soil. Sow seed in the open border, either in spring or fall, preferably the latter, so that germination may take place very early in spring. As the seedlings grow, thin them to stand six to eighteen inches apart, according to variety.

<i>Delphinium Ajacis Dwarf Rocket.</i> Finest colors; beautiful for bedding.....	\$0 05
" " <i>Tall Rocket.</i> Long, showy spikes.....	05
" " <i>Tall Branching.</i> Choice mixed.....	05
" <i>Emperor, Branching Rose.</i> This is a bright, showy variety and produces flower spikes in great profusion.....	05
" <i>Emperor Branching White.</i> Fine for cutting.....	05

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

These are usually taller than the annuals, requiring more space between the plants. If sown in fall or very early in spring nearly all will bloom the first season. The foliage is clean and pretty; habit strong and neat; flower-spikes long and dazzling.

Delphinium Chinese, Mixed. The stems of this variety have many lateral branches, gracefully set with large flowers, ranging from pure white to deep indigo-blue. Young seedlings will bloom from midsummer to frost. Per pkt., 10 cts.

LOBELIA.

The Erinus varieties are charming little plants that bloom very quickly from seed. For beds, edgings, baskets and pots there is nothing prettier. Sow outdoors in early spring, where the plants are to grow, and thin moderately; or transplant several inches apart in rich, open soil. Some stimulant given when they are in bloom greatly improves the flowers.

	Per pkt.
Lobelia Erinus glaucilis. Blue; trailing, beautiful for baskets.....	\$0 05
“ “ speciosa. A favorite blue-flowering edging plant.....	05
“ “ alba. White flowers.....	05
“ “ kermesina. Crimson.....	10
“ “ erecta, “Crystal Palace.” Dark blue; for bedding.....	10
“ “ “ “Emperor William.” Light blue.....	10
“ “ “ Mixed. All the named varieties.....	05

LOVE-IN-A-MIST. Nigella. (Annual.)

The Nigella, or Love-in-a-Mist, is a very showy plant, with finely-cut foliage and curiously-shaped, double flowers of a light blue color. Its habits, form and color make it very desirable for bouquets.

	Per pkt.
Nigella, White Double	\$0 05
“ Blue Spanish	05
“ White Spanish	05
“ Mixed. All sorts.....	05

MARIGOLD. Tagetas. (Annual.)

Very frugal in its requirements, the Marigold nevertheless plays an important part in our flower-garden decoration. Rich manured ground will certainly produce astonishing results, but is not essential to the development of good plants and fine and abundant flowers—any, even poor garden soil will do. The different tall and dwarf varieties are principally used for bedding, on borders, as background, and for edgings.

	Per pkt.
Marigold, African Varieties. Stronger in growth and larger in flower than the French.	
“ “ “Eldorado.” Large, quilled, perfectly formed and double; yellow.....	\$0 05
“ “ “Nugget of Gold.” Double golden yellow.....	10
“ “ “Pride of the Garden.” Extra large flowers, very double and of richest yellow.....	10
“ “ Mixed Double Named Varieties.	05
“ French Varieties. Dwarf, stocky little plants.	
“ “ “Legion of Honor.” Single golden-yellow flowers.....	05
“ “ Mixed Double Named Varieties.	05



LOBELIA



MARIGOLD

MIGNONETTE. Reseda. (Annual.)

The seed can be sown at any time, and if successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest-colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. Sow in pots or boxes under glass in February or March and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding out about April 15. Sow outdoors in rows about April 1, and again regularly at intervals of about three weeks till August, a row or two at a time for succession. The July sowing will make good winter flowering plants.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
Reseda odorata. Sweet	\$0 05	Reseda "Gabrielle." Large red....	\$0 10
grandiflora. Large flowers..	05	"Miles' Spiral."	05
"Golden Queen." Golden		"Allen's Defiance." Full,	
yellow	10	round spikes of great	
"Crimson Queen." Crimson	10	length; very fragrant	
"Machet." Deed red.....	05	and fine for cutting....	10
"Bismarck." Improved		"Parson's White." White....	05
dwarf	10	"Gordinier's Finest Mixed."	05

MORNING-GLORY. Convolvulus. (Annual.)

The common Morning-Glory is one of the brightest and most free-flowering climbers, coming into bloom quickly from seed sown early in the spring. The common type has been so long a garden favorite as to need no description, but the Japanese gardeners have bred from this old-time favorite new and greatly improved varieties which are as distinct and remarkable in their way as the fine Chrysanthemums which also come from that "Land of Flowers." Seed of the hardier sorts may be sown as early in the spring as soil can be dug in a fine loose condition, but with the finer Japanese sorts we would advise delaying planting until trees are coming into leaf or starting them in pots indoors, to be set out when weather becomes warm.

Convolvulus aureus superbus. A fine variety for hanging baskets.....	\$0 05
major. Tall mixed Morning-Glory.....	05
minor. Dwarf Morning-Glory.....	05
" Dwarf white	05
" Dwarf crimson	05

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING-GLORY. These are the greatest improvement that it is possible to imagine in the common Morning-Glory. Not only are the flowers of greatly increased size and most distinct colorings, but the foliage is also wonderfully varied and attractive. The large leaves come in many distinct forms. Our choice mixed strain embraces nearly thirty distinct shades and colorings, flowers ranging from deep rich purple to pure silvery white. In many the flowers are beautifully bordered in contrasting shades, while in others the coloring is diversified by rich tigered markings and spots of glowing color in the widely open throats as well as on the flaring corolla. Especially distinct are the shades of cinnamon-brown and faint creamy yellow.

Per pkt.
Mixed Colors\$0 10



IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING-GLORIES

MOURNING BRIDE. Scabiosa. (Hardy Annual.)

The Scabiosa, commonly known as Mourning Bride, is one of the best varieties for bouquets; plants are dwarf and compact. The flowers are borne on long, wiry stems, and present a great variety of colors, from white to a very rich dark purple. Blooms from August until after severe frosts.

Scabiosa, Double White	Per pkt. \$0 05
" Purple	05
" Yellow	05
" Dwarf Mixed	05
" Tall Mixed	05

NASTURTIIUM

We have the finest assortment of Nasturtiums in this country.

A marvelous range of new colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season makes a better display than almost any other plant. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soils, and never flags through the hottest weather. In soils too rich leaves predominate, and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather, especially if standing too close. Plant the seeds an inch deep, and thin seedlings to ten or twelve inches apart. The rows for bedding varieties should not be less than a foot apart, for tall varieties four feet.



TALL NASTURTIIUMS

TALL, OR CLIMBING VARIETIES.

Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., these can also be grown as pot-plants for winter flowering, as screens, or as trailers for hanging baskets and vases. Sow plenty of seed in drills, and thin to six inches. They bloom most quickly and profusely in poor soil. Their flowers are usually a little larger than those of the dwarf sorts.

Any of the following named varieties and mixtures 10 cts. per packet.

- 1 **Chameleon.** Flowers of various colors produced on the same plant.
- 2 **Dark Crimson.**
- 3 **Dunnett's Orange.** Deep orange, marked with crimson blotches.
- 4 **Edward Otto.** Flowers of brownish lilac.
- 5 **Heinemanni.** Flowers of a deep crimson-brown.
- 6 **Hemisphaericum.** Foliage very large, and the flowers are very large, in different shades of salmon and scarlet.
- 7 **Nankeen Yellow.**
- 8 **King Theodore.** Dark-leaved variety.
- 9 **Pearl.** Flowers of a pale lemon-yellow; this is the nearest approach to creamy white.
- 10 **Prince Henry.** Flowers of lemon-yellow, with carmine blotches.
- 11 **Regelianum.** Deep brownish-red, shaded with violet.
- 12 **Scarlet.**
- 13 **Scarlet with Golden Leaves.**
- 14 **Scheuerianum coccineum.** Flowers deep glowing orange; scarlet.
- 15 **Schillingi.** Flowers yellow spotted.
- 16 **Schulzi.** Dark-leaved variety.
- 17 **Sunlight.** Flowers of a clear, rich, golden yellow.
- 18 **Vesuvius.** Flowers of salmon-red; dark-leaved variety.
- 19 **Von Moltke.** Flowers of a dark rose.
- 20 **Tall Mixed.** We offer a mixture of all the above named varieties.

NASTURTIUMS, DWARF, or TOM THUMB VARIETIES.

These have a neat, compact habit and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing and most profusely the whole season. A bed of them in full bloom is a perfect glory of color.

Any of the following Named Varieties and Mixtures at 10 cts. per pkt.

- 1 **Aurora.** Flowers of a rich bright yellow, veined with carmine.
- 2 **Beauty.** Flowers of a glowing orange, with flaming scarlet markings.
- 3 **Bronze.** Flowers of a bronze color; a very distinct variety.
- 4 **Chameleon.** Flowers curiously splashed with crimson, bronze and yellow, flowers of different colors appearing on the same plant.
- 5 **Coerulea rosea.** Flowers of a bright cherry-red; a very distinct variety.
- 6 **Crimson.**
- 7 **Crystal Palace Gem.** Flowers of a rich yellow, spotted with carmine.
- 8 **Empress of India.** Dwarf, compact growth, with purplish-green leaves; flowers of a dark, rich salmon-scarlet.
- 9 **Golden Cloth.** Golden-yellow leaves; flowers of a beautiful scarlet.
- 10 **Golden King.** Very dark foliage with flowers of a glowing orange-yellow.
- 11 **King Theodore.** Dark foliage, and flowers of a rich velvety crimson.
- 12 **Lady Bird.** Bright orange-yellow flowers, blotched with brown.
- 13 **Lill Schmidt.** Plants of compact form, and flowers of a deep salmon-scarlet.
- 14 **Pearl.** Flowers of a clear lemon-yellow.
- 15 **Prince Henry.** Flowers of a pale straw-yellow, suffused with rose; one of the finest varieties we have to offer.
- 16 **Regelianum.** Flower of a purplish-violet.
- 17 **Rose.** Small flowers of a deep, bright rose, tinted with salmon.
- 18 **Ruby King.** Flowers of a bright, ruby-red, with a tint of salmon.
- 19 **Tom Thumb Mixed.** We offer a mixture of all the above named varieties.



NASTURTIUM, GOLDEN QUEEN

- 20 **GORDINIER'S IMPROVED ARDOISE.** This is a new variety, but thoroughly fixed in character, and equally serviceable either as a separate color for beds, or to enhance the beauty of a general mixture. The ground color of the large, perfectly formed flowers is a bright orange-yellow, while the markings are a clear slaty-mauve, slightly tinged with chocolate-brown. Some petals have only one solid blotch, while others are splashed and marbled. This variety should be in every garden.
- 21 **GORDINIER'S GOLDEN QUEEN.** We have much pleasure in offering for the first time this beautiful golden-flowered addition to the yellow-leaved section, feeling assured that it will be accounted the most valuable novelty of the season. As will be seen by reference to the accompanying photograph of a plant lifted from the open ground for the purpose, it is extremely floriferous, and the large and perfectly formed flowers are thrown well above the foliage, thereby enhancing the brilliancy of the effect. As the character is thoroughly fixed, it comes true from seed. It is equally valuable for ribbon borders, massing in beds, or for adding to the beauty of a general mixture. This variety should be in every garden.

MIXED NASTURTIUMS

We beg to call your attention to the fact that

OUR MIXTURES OF NASTURTIUMS

are made entirely from the Named Sorts. We purchase in separate colors and make our own mixture.

- Tall Mixed.....per ounce, 10 cents.
- Dwarf Mixed.....per ounce, 10 cents.

THE FLOWER SEEDS

listed in this catalogue have been grown especially for us under contract by the most reliable growers of America and Europe. Our **Pansy Seed** is shipped to us every year from Germany; our **Sweet Peas** come from California; our **Nasturtiums** from England, and the other seeds from various parts of the world.

Before the seed is offered for sale it is tested in soil—a sample of 100 seeds taken from each lot and planted to determine its germinating strength—and a careful and accurate record of the growth is made. All poor seed is immediately destroyed. We do all we possibly can to protect you from poor seed, and we succeed.

PANSY. Heart's-Ease. (Hardy Annual.)

For very early outdoor bedding the seed is sown in fall, in a cold frame, or in rich, moist garden beds from which the plants can be transferred to a cold frame, setting them two or three inches apart each way, before severe winter weather begins. In spring three-fourths of them can be lifted out for bedding and the rest left to bloom in the frame. For winter bloom in the frame, set the plants about twice as far apart, and thin out half of them in spring. Cover the blooming plants with sashes, adding a covering of matting or straw in very cold weather. In mild weather remove the mats and tilt the sashes to admit light, heat and fresh air. In outdoor beds raised a few inches above the ground, with a mulch of dry leaves and some brush to hold them in place, Pansies will often winter nicely, and bloom until midsummer, when a relay of young, vigorous plants should be ready to replace them. Spring sowings should be made early, so as to secure good flowers during the early rains. Seeds sown in a cool, moist place in June and July, and well tended, will give good flowering plants for fall. If they come into bloom in the heat of summer the flowers may be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty. Through summer heat the flowers are finer in a somewhat shaded place, but in almost any situation good Pansy seed will give fine flowers in spring and fall. Early fall sowings give the finest flowers.



PANSY

moist place in June and July, and well tended, will give good flowering plants for fall. If they come into bloom in the heat of summer the flowers may be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty. Through summer heat the flowers are finer in a somewhat shaded place, but in almost any situation good Pansy seed will give fine flowers in spring and fall. Early fall sowings give the finest flowers.

SUPERB GIANT PRIZE PANSY "VULCANO." The ground color of the flower is a dark red and each petal is marked with a very large, dark, almost black, blotch. This novelty will be greeted as a welcome addition in the class of the Giant Five Spotted Pansies. Raised from the Masterpiece Pansy, it will be noticed that the flowers are of very best size and good substance, waved or curled in the petals, and plants are of strongest growth, of lively green foliage and healthy appearance until late in the season. It will prove to be a very good bedding variety, and very attractive if grown in pots. Per packet, 25 cts.

"MASTERPIECE." This strain represents really the highest perfection in the Giant Five Spotted Pansies and for this reason I have named it "Masterpiece." The growth and general habit of the plant is strong, bushy but compact, showing the longest time of all Pansies a healthy appearance in summer, when warm and dry weather sets in. The enormous flowers are borne well above the foliage on strong stems. A distinct mark is that the petals of the flowers are waved or curled so that this strain possess greatest substance, are perfectly round and contain the richest combination of colors that have ever been offered in a five spotted strain of Pansies. Each petal is distinctly marked with a very large, dark blotch and most of the flowers are margined with a light edge. Per packet, 25 cts.

Any of the Following Varieties 10 Cents per Packet.

Azure Blue. Very fine color.
Black-Blue. Very dark.
"Faust." Almost coal black.
Bronze. Golden bronze.
"Emperor William." Very showy variety, in blue.
"Prince Bismarck." Fawn color.
"Fire King." Golden yellow, upper petals purple.
Gold-Margined.
Light Blue.
"Lord Beaconsfield." Deep violet.
"Masterpiece." Curved, wavy petals; a new variety.
"Meteor." Bright yellow blotched.
"Odier." Extra large; blotched.
"Peacock." Blue edged with white.
"President Carnot." Pure white with deep blotch.
"Red Riding Hood." Brilliant shades of red.

"Snow Queen." Pure white.

"Tiger." Striped and blotched.

Dark Purple.

Dark Purple Silver Edge.

TRIMARDEAU GIANT. This strain has remarkably large flowers that are marked with large blotches.

Trimardeau Giant, White.

" " **Yellow.**

" " **Striped.**

" " **Azure-Blue.**

" " **Black-Blue.**

" " **Mixed.**

"Cassier." Finest mixed from named varieties.

English Mixed.

"Gordinier's Finest Mixed." This is the finest mixture of the finest named varieties.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA. (Half-Hardy Annual.)

Once fairly started the Petunias grow almost as easily as weeds and furnish a glorious succession of bloom from early summer until frost. The Large-Flowered strains are very beautiful and of almost endless variety. Seed of the Double and Giant-Flowered Petunias is made expensive by the great amount of labor involved in hand-fertilization, and it is well to handle seed and tiny seedlings with some care. Sow in hotbed, cold frame, or in boxes of fine soil in the sunny windows of a warm room in April or May, and transplant about a foot apart in garden beds. Seed of the double varieties has not so much vitality as that of single sorts, and needs a little more care in watering to be sure of germination. We have no better plants than the Petunias for beds and masses, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. They will grow in almost any soil and bloom profusely through long droughts. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors.

SINGLE LARGE-FLOWERED. These have flowers four or more inches across. Our strains are superb, and the collections offered contain only the finest varieties. Average height, one and one-half feet.

Per pkt.
Superb Giant. A strain of surpassing beauty, with flowers extremely large and deep-throated; some of them are exquisitely penciled and elegantly fringed. Mixed\$0 10

FRINGED, LARGE-FLOWERING. These have deeply cut and fluted margins.
Century Prize. An unrivaled strain of fringed, ruffled, giant-flowered sorts in most beautiful colors. Our novelty of last year..... 50
Mixed Fringed 25
Perfection. Choicest fringed sorts 50

DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING. Our seed will produce flowers large, fragrant, elegantly formed and beautiful either for house, garden or conservatory. The Double Petunias are great favorites for pot culture in ordinary windows. Per pkt.

Double Mixed\$0 50
 " **Fringed Mixed.** Flowers large and much beruffled; very choice 75
 " **Fringed "Lady of the Lake."** Exquisite flowers of finest size and purest white... 75
 " **Fringed "Snowball."** A grand pure white; extra large flower.. 75

SINGLE BEDDING VARIETIES. Smaller-flowered sorts, found most valuable for beds and masses.

"Countess of Ellesmere." Dark rose, with fine white throat 10
Inimitable Dwarf. Bushy little plants, covered with masses of star-shaped flowers; 5 to 8 in..... 10
Venosa. Various colored; beautifully veined 10
Mixed Single. Very fine colors, striped and blotched... 05



DOUBLE FRINGED PETUNIA

PHLOX. Flame Flower. (Annual.)

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. There are few desirable colors beyond their range, and if given good soil and plenty of water they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers for cuttings. For pot-culture, as trailers, and as an undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants they are also valuable. The first sowings should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring; later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or on a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. In transplanting set the taller kinds about a foot apart; if planted too thickly they suffer from mildew. Cutting away the flowers and seed-pods makes the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time.

DWARF VARIETIES. Plants of this charming section grow only six or eight inches high, and form dense masses of bloom all summer. They are especially useful for beds, edgings, pots, etc. Per pkt.

Phlox, "Surprise." Brilliant vermilion, with pure white star center; splendid for groups and borders\$0 10
 " **"Fireball."** Bright flame-red..... 05
 " **Fancy Mixed** 05

PHLOX—Continued



Phlox



Pinks



Poppy

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES. This section has beautiful, round-petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts.

Phlox, Pure White	Per pkt.	05
“Crimson	05	05
““Isabellina.” Beautiful yellow	05	05
“Leopoldii.” Very fine variety	10	10
“Eclipse.” Dark-veined violet	10	10
“William I.” Scarlet striped	10	10
“Fancy Mixed	05	05

STAR PHLOX, “Star of Quedlinburgh.” Of dwarf habit, with pretty star-shaped flowers. A novel and beautiful variety; mixed colors. Per pkt. 5 cts.

DOUBLE PHLOX. Especially desirable for cut flowers, lasting much better than the single sorts. To produce the best results they should be grown in a light soil.

Yellow. Pale primrose color, slightly perfumed	Per pkt.	\$0 10
Scarlet. Brilliant color	10	10
White. Profuse bloomer; splendid heads of purest white	10	10
Mixed	10	10

PINKS. Dianthus. (Hardy Biennial.)

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The varieties classed as annuals may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks' time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until hard frost. Fine for beds or massing.

Dianthus Chinensis (China or India Pink). Very large flowers; double and very showy.

“ “ Double White China Pink	Per pkt.	\$0 10
“ “ Dark Red China Pink	05	05
“ “ Mixed. From named varieties	05	05

Heddewigii (Japan Pinks). Large and brilliant; flowers oddly edged.

“ “ Single “Queen of Holland.” Pure white	05	05
“ “ “Eastern Queen.” Very large rose-colored flowers	10	10
“ “ “Crimson Belle.” Flowers large and dark red	10	10
“ “ Mixed	05	05
“ “ laciniatus, “Salmon Queen.” Salmon, single flowers	10	10
“ “ Single Mixed	10	10
“ “ Double Mixed	10	10

Imperialis (Imperial Pink)—

“ “ Double Dark Red	10	10
“ “ Dwarf White	10	10
“ “ Dwarf Mixed	10	10

Plumarius (Sweet May Pink). These are the finest fragrant perennials of old-time gardens, and are the finest Pinks for massing and cutting.

“ “ “Pheasant's Eye.” Fringed Flowers	10	10
“ “ “Scoticus.” (Double Scotch Pink). A very fine variety	10	10
“ “ Double and Semi-Double Mixed	10	10
“ “ Single Mixed	05	05

POPPY. Papaver.

A great advance has been made in recent years in the development of the Poppy, which has brought it into deserved popularity, and it may be safely said that no other flower produces a more brilliant display of color during the blooming period. Annual Poppies should be sown where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. This section includes double and single flowers of greatly varying sizes, self-colored and daintily edged. All are easily cultivated and greatly admired. Average height, three feet.

	Per pkt.
Poppy, Giant White. White flowers of grand form and size; three to four feet	\$0.05
“ “ “Maid of the Mist.” Pure white, single, very large, deeply fringed; three to four feet	05
“ “ “Mephisto.” Beautifully fringed; varies from red and black to rose and white	05
“ “ “Flag of Truce.” Pure white, large and showy flowers.	05
“ “ “Shirley.” Indescribably bright, dainty and gauzy; a favorite for cutting	05
“ glaucum (Tulip Poppy). Striking, tulip-shaped flowers of intensely brilliant scarlet; dwarf	05
“ pavonium (Peacock Poppy). Intense scarlet, with broad bands of purplish black	05
“ umbrosum. Rich crimson, spotted with black.	05
“ laevigatum. Scarlet, with white marks at petal base; very showy.	05
“ “ “Danebrog.” Large, single, scarlet, with white cross at base of petals	05
“ Double White	05
“ Scarlet	05
“ “ “Mikado.” Large white flowers, attractively fringed with rose	05
“ “ Cardinal. The immense scarlet flowers last unusually well	05
“ “ “American Flag.” White, bordered with scarlet.	05
“ “ Carnation-Flowered. Very double, fringed, colors dazzling.	05
“ “ Pony-Flowered. Large, handsome flowers of many colors.	05
“ “ Ranunculus-Flowered. Flowers small, finely formed, double	05
“ “ Mixed	05

PORTULACA. (Annual.)

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, and has the happy faculty of flourishing under almost all conditions, though hot sun and a light sandy soil suit it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings, rockwork, and for filling up irregular spaces or unexpected gaps in flower beds. As an undergrowth for taller plants it is also valuable. Through the driest, hottest seasons it flourishes amazingly, carpeting the ground with a mat of succulent foliage that in the forenoon is hidden by gayest flowers. The seed does not germinate until hot weather, and should be sown late. Beyond the sowing, this plant requires little care; it can be transplanted in full flower.

SINGLE VARIETIES. Each strong plant will cover a space about two feet in diameter. Per pkt.

Portulaca, splendens. Crimson..	\$0 05
“ Rose Carnation-Striped	05
“ Thellusonii. Scarlet..	05
“ albiflora. Pure white.	05
“ aurea. Deep golden yellow	05
“ “ “Thorburni.” Beautiful bright yellow...	05
“ rosea. Rich rose....	05
“ Mixed	05

DOUBLE VARIETIES. The flowers are so full and perfect as to resemble tiny roses; toward the close of the season they will increase in size and beauty. As the full double flowers do not produce seed it must be saved from semi-double flowers growing with the full doubles. The product

of that seed will produce many single flowers. As these bloom earlier, they can be pulled out like weeds. When the full doubles appear cuttings can be made from them and the bed extended indefinitely with only full double flowers.

	Per pkt.
Portulaca, Double Scarlet	\$0 10
“ “ Yellow	10
“ “ Bright Rose	10
“ “ Bright Red	10
“ “ Striped	10
“ “ Rose	10
“ “ Golden	10
“ “ White	10
“ “ New French White	10
“ “ Purple, Odd and rich	10
“ “ Mixed	10

SALVIA. Flowering Sage.

A favorite greenhouse and bedding plant, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July till frost. Sow seed in window-boxes or frames, in March or April, and set the plants outdoors after danger of frost is past, or sow outdoors in May. The plants grow and bloom profusely in any light, rich soil. Both the tender and hardy perennial sorts bloom the first year and all are treated as annuals. Per pkt.

Salvia argentea. Hardy perennial, silver-leaved; flowers white.....	\$0 05
“ farinacea. Hardy annual, light blue flowers.....	05
“ splendens grandiflora. Scarlet.....	10
“ “ compacta erecta “Bonfire.” This is one of the finest Salvias ever introduced. It differs from all others, growing in a compact bush, about two feet high by two feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of flowers of brilliant scarlet stand clear above the dark green foliage and completely cover the plant. It attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation.....	25
“ “ Golden Foliage. Yellow foliage and red flowers.....	10
“ “ “Silver Spot.” A striking new variety originated by Thorburn, with rich green leaves elegantly spotted with yellow. The intense bright scarlet flowers are large and lavishly borne; the habit of the plant is neat and compact; two and one-half feet.....	15

STOCK.



GERMAN TEN WEEK

They are highly prized for cut-flowers on account of the beautiful colorings, rich fragrance and long-keeping qualities. As they succeed best in cool, moist weather, seed for early-flowering plants should be started in hot-beds or in shallow boxes of rich soil in a sunny window early in spring and young plants grown rapidly in pots, giving plenty of fresh air on all warm days and transplanting them to the open ground when trees are starting in leaf. To insure fine flowers they must be planted in rich soil and given frequent cultivation. Seed sown thinly in shallow drills outdoors during May and when well started set one foot apart each way, will afford splendid spikes of blooms in profusion during the cool fall months. The hardy varieties can be planted in the open ground late in fall or early in spring.

GERMAN TEN WEEKS. These are the favorite half-hardy annuals, all the more prominent qualities of which have been given above. Our seeds are from the choicest double varieties. Mixed, per pkt. 10 cts.

SUNFLOWER. *Helianthus.* (Hardy Annual)

Very stately decorative plants with great masses of yellow flowers. A few plants of the tall sorts can be placed here and there throughout the grounds with telling effect; it is the gardener's art to know how to locate them. Their golden yellow disks are like sunbursts among the shrubbery, and for backgrounds and screens nothing could be finer. Their long stems and wonderful lasting qualities also make them valuable as cut-flowers. Like the Eucalyptus, they are said to be good for absorbing the miasma of low grounds. Plant the seed in the open garden in spring, and thin the plants to stand 3 or 4 feet apart. The height of the different varieties varies greatly; all those below are hardy annuals.

Per pkt.

<i>Helianthus</i>, "Texas Silver Queen."	
Has handsome silver foliage and small elegant single flowers	\$0 05
"Henry Wilde." Tall variety with small single flowers....	05
<i>cucumerifolius</i> (Miniature Sunflower).	
<i>cucumerifolius</i> "Stella." New, large-flowered yellow.....	05
<i>cucumerifolius</i> "Orion." Petals twisted like those of the cactus-shaped Dahlias; one of the best for cutting.....	10
<i>cucumerifolius</i> Mixed	05
Double California. Dark yellow	05
Double Globe-Flowered	05
"Green-Flowered	05
"Green-Centered	05
"Dwarf. Beautiful to grow in masses. The flowers are like the dahlia and three inches across, and of bright golden-yellow....	\$0 05

***Helianthus*, Single Russian**.....per oz. 10 cts.



SUNFLOWERS

Per pkt.

SWEET PEAS

A deep, rich moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. They are usually grown in double rows, with a wire trellis, or a row of brush between. For each double row make the drills about five inches deep and nine or ten inches apart. Sow plentifully, covering about two inches deep, and by degrees, as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil. Spring sowings should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared; frost does not hurt the little seedlings. The earliest flowers are from seed sown in fall, preferably in a dry situation, and four or five inches deep, giving them level culture.

The following Named Varieties are five cents per packet, ten cents per ounce, twenty cents per one-fourth pound and sixty cents per pound.

- "America."** Bright blood-red striped; very distinct.
"Apple Blossom." Bright pink and blush; beautifully shaded.
"Aurora." Flowers extra large; standard and wings flaked and striped bright orange-salmon on white ground.



SWEET PEA

- "Black Knight."** Deep maroon self-color.
"Blanche Burpee." Superb, pure white; immense size, perfect form.
"Blanche Ferry," Extra-Early. Pink and white; ten days earlier than the ordinary sort.
"California." Very light soft pink, a shade lighter than Blushing Beauty.
"Captain of the Blues." Bright purple and pale blue.
"Captivation." Light magenta, self-colored.
"Coquette." Deep primrose, shaded fawn.
"Countess of Cadogan." Reddish mauve standard, wings violet-blue; new.
"Countess of Radnor." Standard delicate lavender, wings dark mauve; lovely.
Cupid, White. Dwarf white; fine for pots inside.
"Pink. Like the above, but pink color.
"Alice Eckford. Cream-tinted cerise standard; white wings.
"Beauty. White, shaded and edged light pink.
"Primrose. Light primrose-yellow blossoms; same as tall Primrose.
"Duke of York." Bright rosy pink standard; primrose wings, tinted white.
"Duke of Clarence." Rosy claret; self-colored flowers; extra large.
"Earliest of All." Blossoms like Extra-Early Blanche Ferry, but earlier.
"Eliza Eckford." White, shaded and edged with light pink on standard.
"Emily Eckford." Porcelain-blue, suffused with reddish mauve.
"Emily Henderson." Splendid pure white; good for forcing.

- "Gray Friar."** Beautiful grayish lavender, on white ground.
"Golden Gate." Lavender and pinkish lavender, blended and shaded.
"Gorgeous." Standard bright orange; wings bright orange-rose. Very bright and showy; a superb new variety.
"Her Majesty." Beautiful soft rosy pink; very large flowers.
"Hon. F. Bouverie." Standard flesh-pink; wings rosy buff; new.
"Indigo King." Maroon-purple standard; indigo-blue wings.
"Katherine Tracy." Soft, brilliant pink.
"Lady Grisel Hamilton." Pale lavender-blue; very fine; new.
"Lady Mary Currie." Orange-pink, shaded rosy lilac.
"Lady Nina Balfour." Beautiful mauve.
"Lady Penzance." Beautiful bright rose; splendid form.
"Lottie Eckford." Rose and white, edged with blue.
"Lottie Hutchinson." Pale primrose, striped with light pink.
"Lovely." Deep rose at base of standard and wings, shading to pale pink and blush at edges.
"Maid of Honor." Almost white, with light bluish lavender edge.
"Mars." Bright crimson scarlet wings, fiery scarlet standard.
"Mrs. Dugdale." Beautiful deep rose; unexcelled for cut-flowers; new.
"Mrs. Eckford." White, delicately shaded with primrose.
"Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain." White, striped and flaked with bright rose.
"Modesty." Very delicate pink; a beautiful flower.
"Navy Blue." Bluish purple standard; navy blue wings. New and distinct; very blue; the best dark blue yet introduced.
"Oriental." Bright pink, suffused with orange and primrose.
"Othello." Deep glossy maroon; splendid new variety.



SWEET PEA



GROUP OF ZINNIAS

ZINNIA. Youth and Old Age.

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed in the open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously through the entire season as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the month of August Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. We recommend a free use of them for groups, beds, borders, garden lines and summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. Average height, one and one-half to two feet. The collection offered below are very choice.

TALL DOUBLE. Showy, large-flowered beautiful for borders and groups; two feet.

	Per pkt.
Zinnia, Carmine	\$0 05
“ Crimson	05
“ Flesh-Colored	05
“ Lilac	05
“ Purple	05
“ Rose	05
“ Scarlet	05

Zinnia, Violet	Per pkt. \$0 05
“ White	05
“ Yellow, Sulphur	05
“ “ Golden	05
“ Mixed	05
“ “Pompon.” Odd and beautiful little flowers, with petals forming a smooth cone	10

DWARF DOUBLE. These are of compacter and neater habit than the tall varieties, with flowers quite as handsome.

ZINNIA

	Per pkt.
Scarlet “Fireball.” Dazzling fiery scarlet	\$0 10
Bright Scarlet	05
White “Snowball”	05
Yellow Sulphur	05
“ Golden	05
Mixed	05
Lilliput, Scarlet Gem	05
“ White	05
“ Mixed	05

	Per pkt.
Tom Thumb Mixed. Dwarfs about six inches high. Beautiful for beds and edgings and cuttings	05
Haageana. Yellow; one foot	05
“ Mixed	05
Curled and Crested Mixed. Long petals, gracefully curled and crested	05

We carry the largest stock of FLOWER SEEDS in this section of the country. Our space is limited, and we cannot describe all the varieties we carry.

DON'T SEND AWAY FOR SEEDS. COME HERE AND WE CAN SUPPLY YOU.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

GLADIOLUS

The most attractive of all summer-flowering bulbs are the Gladioli. Wonderful improvements have been made in recent years in the size and beauty of these flowers, and our list comprises only the best selections, both in our mixtures and named sorts. Their cultivation is very simple, as they will thrive in any ordinary garden soil, but amply repay care and liberal feeding by enhanced size and beauty. A succession of bloom may be had from July to September by planting at intervals from April to June. The strongest bulbs should be kept for the last planting. Plant six inches apart in beds or double row, and three inches deep. They are very effective when planted among roses, shrubbery, etc. In the fall, before frost, the bulbs should be lifted, dried and stored in a cellar or some other position away from frost, for planting again the following spring.

Named Varieties

Ten cents each, one dollar per dozen.

Gladiolus in Mixture

Scarlet and Crimson Shades Mixed, White and Light Shades Mixed, Yellow Shades Mixed, Striped and Variegated Shades Mixed and Pink Shades Mixed. Per doz., 25 cents.

New Giant Childsi Gladioli

These are much more vigorous than others. They are very tall and erect, often standing four or five feet high, with spikes of bloom over two feet long. The flowers are of great substance and of gigantic size, frequently seven to nine inches across. Every color known among Gladioli is represented, and many never before seen, particularly blues, smoky grays and purple-blacks, all having beautifully mottled and spotted throats, made up of white, crimson, pink, yellow, etc. We offer this variety in all its leading named sorts.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

(Elephant's Ear)

One of the most effective plants in cultivation for the flower border or for planting out upon the lawn; it will grow in any good garden soil, and is of the easiest culture. To obtain the best result it should be planted where it will obtain plenty of water, and an abundance of rich compost. Foliage light green. When full size it stands six feet high, and bears immense leaves, three to four feet long by two and one-half feet wide.



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Extra-large bulbs	Each \$0 50
First-size bulbs	25
Second-size bulbs	15

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS

Fancy-leaved Caladiums have in recent years grown very rapidly in popular favor, not only for the decoration of the conservatory, greenhouse and window-boxes, but nearly all of the varieties succeed admirably if planted out-of-doors, when the ground has become warm, in partly shaded, sheltered borders, in well-enriched light soil, while for exhibition plants at fairs, etc., during the summer and fall months, nothing can equal their beauty. We have all the leading named sorts.

CINNAMON VINE

A rapid-growing climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright glossy green; growth is very rapid, reaching about eight feet in height; quite hardy. Roots, 5 cts.

MADEIRA VINE

The Madeira Vine is a popular and favorite tuberous-rooted climber of very rapid growth, often growing three feet in a single week. The leaves are very thick and glossy, growing very close to the vine and forming a dense shade. It does well in almost any location but prefers a sheltered spot with plenty of sun, the hotter the better. Roots, 5 cts.

TUBEROSES

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs. By skilful management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hot-bed; and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as August. For flowering in the open border plant about the middle of May.

Excelsior Pearl. The Excelsior strain of Dwarf Pearl Tuberose is greatly improved in dwarf habit of growth, extreme doubleness of the large flowers, and in very early flowering. The stems being dwarf and stiffly erect, they do not need to be staked and tied as do the tall sorts. First-size bulbs, 25 cts. per doz.

Variiegated-Leaved Tuberose. The long, slender-pointed leaves of this variety are heavily striped or bordered with creamy white which contrasts very showily with the light green ground color. Planted closely they make a very effective border for the flower-beds, walks, etc. The flower-stalks grow three to four feet in height, producing numerous large single flowers of delicious jessamine-like fragrance. The bulbs can be kept over from year to year in a warm cellar. Price, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.



CHINESE PAEONIES

The old-fashioned double Paeonies are too well known to require description. Their popularity is due to their great merits—their easy culture, the handsome appearance of the plant, and the brilliant and striking effect of their massive, finely-formed, richly colored flowers. Among hardy herbaceous perennials, the Chinese Paeonies rank about first for lawn or flower-border, or shrubbery decoration. They are all hardy.

	Each		Each
Double White	\$0 25	Double Pink	\$0 25
“ Crimson	25	“ Mixed	20

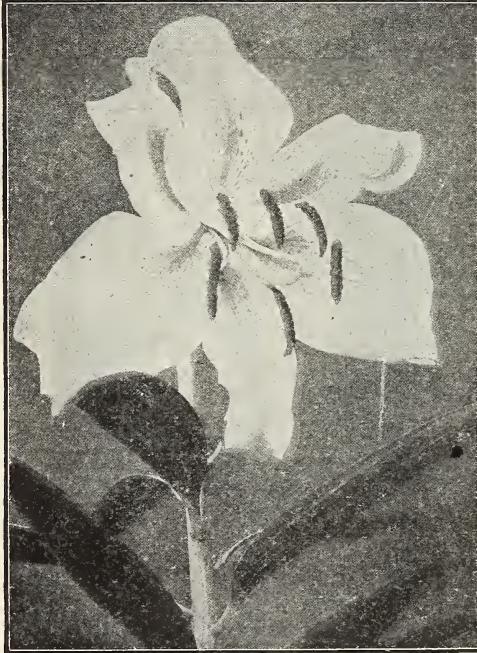
HARDY MOON VINE

(*Ipomoea pandurata*, or Day-Blooming Moon Flower.)

This is perfectly hardy and increases in size each season. It sometimes happens that blind tubers of the above (without sprouts) are supplied by dealers. These, of course, fail to grow. We get our stock direct from the collectors and take great care to send out only sure growing tubers, that will grow and thrive in any soil, producing luxuriant, compact foliage and quantities of beautiful white flowers with a purple throat. Very large bulbs, 10 cts.; good bulbs, 5 cts.

LILIES

For stateliness of habit, beauty of form and variety of coloring, the Lily is without a rival among bulbous plants. Many of the species are delightfully fragrant. Though they may nearly all be called hardy, it is well to protect them against frost in winter by a covering of ashes or litter. They are easily grown, and require little care. They do best in a light, well-drained soil. Some peat or leaf-mold may be used to advantage. *L. auratum* cannot bear manure, but thrives in ordinary light soil. They all prefer a partial shade, and the taller sorts must have protection from high winds. Many of the stronger-growing kinds are well adapted for planting among shrubs.



LILIAM AURATUM

Lilium longiflorum. A hardy variety, having long, trumpet-like, pure white flowers, identical with those of the well-known Bermuda, or Easter Lily. It is of strong growth and later in flowering when planted in the open ground. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lilium Auratum (The Gold-Banded Lily of Japan). Of all the Lily tribe this is undoubtedly one of the finest, whether we regard its size, its sweetness, or its exquisite arrangement of color. Its large and graceful flowers are composed of six petals of a delicate ivory-white color, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots, and striped through the center a golden-yellow. From six to twenty flowers are produced on a stem, and, as the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers increase in size and number. It is perfectly hardy, and thrives best in a moderately dry, rich loam, where the water does not lie in winter. 20 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

Lilium speciosum album. The flower-stalks of this variety are broad and flattened. The flowers of large size are purest white, with petals heavily reflexed. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lilium speciosum rubrum, or roseum. Very hardy and free-flowering. Flowers of large size and fine open star-like form, with petals well reflexed; the petals are white, shaded with deep rose. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lilium Tigrinum flore pleno (Double Tiger Lily). This variety is of strong growth and great freedom in flowering, while each flower is quite double, having several rows of showy tigered petals. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Splendid pot-plants for the house or greenhouse, and especially valuable for bedding, flowering in the greatest profusion throughout the summer. For bedding they should be started in hotbed in March and April. The hollow end of the bulb should be up and but slightly covered. They should get very little water until the plants are growing.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Single Crimson	\$0 10	\$1 00	Single Mixed	\$0 10	\$1 00
" Scarlet	10	1 00	Double White	15	1 50
" Rose	10	1 00	" Yellow	15	1 50
" White	10	1 00	" Scarlet	15	1 50
" Yellow	10	1 00	" Mixed	15	1 50

CANNAS

The *Canna* is one of our finest foliage plants for bedding and massing. The tall varieties are particularly desirable for the centers of beds or for backgrounds. The French or ever-blooming *Cannas* are most effective plants either for combining with foliage plants, for bedding or lawn decoration, or as single specimens. They bloom continuously from the time of planting, increasing in size and beauty until cut down by frost. They have the additional advantage of being, also, splendid plants for pot culture; grown in this manner they make showy specimens for the porch during the summer, and before frost they may be removed to the window-garden or parlor, where they will continue flowering all winter. The bulbs which have been growing in beds during the summer should be taken up in the fall, dried and stored in a moderately cool, dry place during the winter. We can furnish either dormant or started roots.



CANNA

PREPARING A CANNA BED.

These plants being strong growers, require deeply dug garden ground, well enriched with rotten manure; soil with some mixture of sand is best. After planting, water sparingly for a few days, until the plants have taken root; after well established and showing good leaf-growth, increase the amount of water, when in full growth during hot weather they may be watered very freely. Set the plants eighteen inches apart each way, using the taller ones for the center and the dwarfer kinds for outer circles with shortest ones at edge. Estimates and plans furnished for larger beds of *Cannas* of any size or form, and with varied foliage or flowering effects.

Price, dormant roots, named below, 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. Price of started *Cannas* on application.

"Allemania." Exceptionally large Italian type, frequently measuring over six and one-half inches across; color salmon, with broad border and markings of golden yellow; dark green foliage; grows six feet high.

"Alsace." A light creamy yellow, turning white.

"America." Six feet; bronzy foliage; flowers rich orange salmon, feathered and veined with scarlet.

"Aurora." Orange-salmon flowers, very fine and distinct; four feet high.

"Austria." Is a counterpart of *Italia* in every way, except in the color of its flowers, which are of a pure canary yellow.

"Bethy Stokes." Clear, spotless yellow; three and one-half feet.

"Secretaire Chabanne." A very rich salmon.

"Mlle. Berat." A fine clear pink; four feet.

"Charles Henderson." A rich scarlet; four feet.

"Italia." Is of a bright orange-scarlet, with a very broad golden yellow border; the flowers are six inches across.

"Queen Charlotte." The queen of the gilt-edge varieties. It is an intense velvety crimson, melting into rich, broad, golden yellow bands on the edges of the petals.

"Florence Vaughan." A bright, rich, golden yellow, spotted with bright red.

"Baronne de Poilly." A rich orange-salmon; three and one-half feet.

"President Carnot." Dark foliage, deep scarlet; five feet.

"Madame Crozy." A dazzling crimson scarlet, bordered with golden yellow.

"Egendale." Large, bright, cherry red flowers.

"Paul Marquant." A bright salmon-scarlet.

"Canna Robusta." The large-leaved variety for tropical effects.

DAHLIAS

Within the last few years a wonderful revival of interest in the Dahlia has resulted in their now being important rivals of those standard bedding plants, the Canna and Geranium. This, to a great extent, is due to the introduction of many new varieties of American and European origin, which succeed under our extreme climatic conditions, and the marvelous results obtained augur well for their continued popularity. We have again carefully revised our list, and the collections of the various types offered are the cream of over five hundred varieties selected after critical examination, and combining in a superlative degree purity of color, perfection of form, free and continuous flowering, and such as succeed under the most ordinary garden culture.

Show and Fancy Varieties

The varieties in this set are all of the large and very double-flowered type. They are especially desirable for large size, regular form, and beautiful colorings.

Price, 15 cts. each.

A. D. LAVONI. Pure Pink; the best flower in every way.
ARABELLA. Primrose, tipped with rose.
FASCINATION. White, tipped with lavender.
KAISER WILHELM. Yellow, tipped with crimson.
LOTTIE ECKFORD. White, striped with purple.

MADAM ZULES. Yellow, tipped with crimson
MISS RUTH. Fine pale pink.
MADGE WILDFIRE. Fiery red.
MRS. WELLESLEY. Crimson, tipped with white.
PURITY. Dwarf white.
QUEEN OF YORK. Gray, tipped with crimson.
WHITE SWAN. Pearl-white, best for cutting.

Decorative Dahlias

These select varieties have flowers of largest size and showy colorings, being fully double the size of the common double type, with larger petals and more open form. They are the best for exhibition purposes.

Price, 15 cts. each.

CLIFFORD W. BRUTON. Pure yellow.
DUKE OF CLARENCE. Fine crimson.
MRS. BARNES. Primrose, shading to pink.

NYMPEEA. Beautiful pink.
PERLE DE LA TETE D'OR. Pure white, with slight tint of lavender.
WILLIAM AGNEW. Crimson.

Cactus Dahlias

A distinct style of flower in the Dahlia, the petals being closely rolled outwardly and the pointed ends standing apart give the flower a distinctly star-like form; in some flowers the long, slender petals are curled or twisted.

Price, 15 cts. each.

GLORIOSA. Fine scarlet.
MATCHLESS. Rich velvety maroon.
MRS. BENNETT. Soft crimson.

MISS A. NIGHTINGALE. Deep yellow, tipped with red. Very large.
MRS. A. PEART. Cream white.
SIR ROGERS. Terra-cotta red.

SHASTA DAISY

The Shasta Daisy is one of the most marvelous productions in the flower line that has ever been brought to the notice of floriculturists. It is the first of a new type, which has been obtained by hybridization and rigid selection through a series of years. Its first qualification is its extreme hardiness. Second, it is perennial, blooming better and more abundantly each season. Third, it can be multiplied rapidly by simple division, and it is not particular as to soil. Fourth, it blooms for several months. Fifth, the flowers are extremely large and graceful, averaging about four inches in diameter, with petals of the purest glistening whiteness, and are borne on single, long, stiff, wiry stems. Sixth, the blooms when cut remain perfectly fresh and in good condition for two weeks or more. No other flower can compare with it in usefulness.

Seed, per packet, 25 cts. Plants, each, 15 cts.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS

CLEMATIS

The royal purple of this splendid, everblooming flower may well be said to mark it as a prince among all hardy flowering vines. We presume every one of our customers who sees it bloom each summer promises to plant it in his own yard or garden at the next opportunity. It is especially adapted to open lawns or house fronts in the city or country. Perfectly hardy, blooms the entire season, bearing beautiful and lasting flowers. Plant in a sunny spot in good garden soil dug very deep. We recommend the application of well-rotted manure in holes a few inches away from the plant in opposite directions. The feeding roots reach out to these holes, which may be watered freely, with better success than when the manure is applied directly to the base of the plant.

Extra size plants for immediate effect.—Many of our customers desiring immediate effect prefer this stock, and we import from the best nurseries in Europe. Small plants, 25 cts.; large plants, 50 cts.

Clematis Paniculata

A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when few other vines are in bloom. The extreme rapidity of growth, the showy foliage, beautiful and fragrant flowers and hardiness, serve to make this one of the very choicest of recent introductions. Small plants, 25 cts.; large plants, 50 cts.

AMPELOPSIS

Veitchii (Boston Ivy). This very attractive clinging vine will be readily recognized by our readers when we remind them that its glossy ivy leaves overlap each other and its long, delicate, young shoots stretch up the stone walls of our finest city residences. The tendrils at nearly every joint cling firmly to the smoothest surface of rock or wood. The glossy leaves assume in the autumn the most beautiful tints of scarlet and crimson. The handsomest vine possible for growth on house walls, especially the foundation and first story, round the doors and windows. It is quite hardy, but some protection of straw may well be used immediately around the plant in winter. We quote many sizes. Small plants, 25 cts.; large plants, 50 cts.

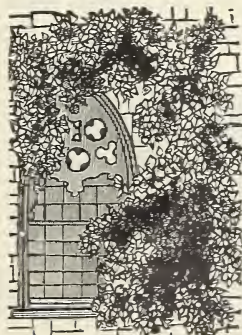
Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Luxuriant in growth, with handsome foliage turning to bright crimson in the fall. Very hardy vine for covering old tree trunks, wells or fences. Large plants, 25 cts.

CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE

The wonderful Japanese Rose, by far the most important and valuable acquisition of recent years. The Crimson Rambler is unquestionably an acquisition, and most distinct in its characteristics. It is a running or climbing Rose of vigorous habit, strong and rapid growth, with handsome shining foliage, and produces in marvelous abundance clusters of the brightest crimson semi-double Roses. Its clustered form, its brilliancy, the abundance of its bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without falling or losing their brilliancy, are qualities which will make this new claimant for admiration an assured favorite. For verandas, walls, pillars and fences, it is a most suitable plant. If grown in beds and pegged down it produces marvelous heads of bloom, or it can be grown in bush form and thus become a most striking object. Extra-strong three-year-old plants, 35 cts.



Clematis



Ampelopsis

LAWN SEED and LAWN SUPPLIES



Ask for Special Folder

"HOW TO MAKE A LAWN."

Gordinier's Famous English Mixture

Per bushel.....	\$4 00
Per quart.....	20

Sheep Manure For Lawns

This is pulverized and prepared by special process by which the ammonia is retained and all weed seeds killed, making it especially useful as a top dressing for the lawn.

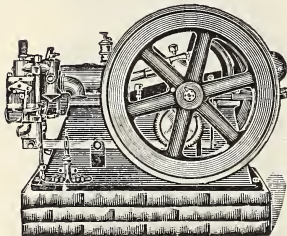
Lawn Mower and Lawn Supplies

We probably carry the largest line of Lawn Mowers in this section of the country; but owing to our limited space we issue a supplementary book in which we list and price all the leading makes of Mowers, from the smallest widths to the largest horse-power machines.

We also carry in stock all the leading Lawn Supplies, such as Lawn Seats, Lawn Swings, Lawn Rakes, Lawn Lanterns, and, indeed, everything that you may need for the Lawn.

We are Agents for the following

GASOLINE ENGINES



"Lunt-Moss,"
"Weber" and
"Alamo."

We can supply complete Pumping Outfits and Power for Farms and Country Estates. We issue several catalogues of Gasoline Engines and will be pleased to send them to you free of charge.

Garden Supplies and Tools

In connection with our Seed Department we have a department in which we offer miscellaneous articles which pertain to the garden. Such articles we carry in stock and at lower prices than the same can be purchased elsewhere. In this department you will find

**Asparagus Knives,
Grass Border Shears,
Grass Shears,
Grass Hooks,
Hose,
Plant Stakes,**

**Plant Labels,
Raffia,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Shovels,
Sprinklers,**

**Trowels,
Twines,
Watering Pots,
Weeders,
Flower Tubs,
Flower Pots.**

High Grade Registered Fertilizers

We issue several books (some almost as large as this Catalogue) on the use of fertilizers, which give the most complete information as to the fertilizers which should be used for each crop, how much should be used and what varieties are best. These books are absolutely free, and will be mailed to those sending us their name and address. With these books we will quote prices on all the kinds we offer.

Nitrate of Soda

This fertilizer should be used in every garden, but as our space here is limited, we issue six supplementary catalogues on the use of Nitrate of Soda, and these books should be in the hands of every gardener, for they give the most complete information in regard to all the garden crops under cultivation. These books are free.

Implement Department

In this department we carry in stock everything from a hoe to a wagon. Indeed, there is nothing that is not in the stock rooms of this department. We merely mention that we have a most complete line of Wheel-Hose and Cultivators, but should you want special implements we think you will find them illustrated in **Our Great Implement Catalogue**.

Insecticides and Remedies for Plant Diseases

The department in which we offer the **Insecticides** is the most complete in this country. For several years we have made a business of spraying trees, using three of the largest **Power Sprayers** in the country. This department is under the management of an expert in **Insecticides**, and if you do not know just what you may need, we will be pleased to give you the information. In this department you will find

**Bordeaux Mixture,
Bug Death,
Copperdine,
Fir-Tree Oil,
Grape Dust,**

**Hellebore,
Paris Green,
Slug Shot,
Sulphur-Tobacco Soap,
Whale-Oil Soap,**

**Prepared Arsenate of Lead,
Carbonate of Copper Am-
moniated,
Kerosene Emulsion.**

Aiboneta

This is a standard insecticide for all leaf-eating insects. When dried on the leaves this chemical will resist the elements indefinitely.

Fresno

A concentrated fungicide having many advantages over Bordeaux Mixture, leaving no limy sediment to discolor the fruit and foliage.

We carry the most complete line of **Spray Pumps** and will be pleased to send you our Catalogue in which you will find illustrated every style necessary.

Ours is the Largest Seed and Farmers' Supply House

IN NORTHERN NEW YORK

BOOKS AND CATALOGUES

Issued and Distributed by us.

- No. 1. CATALOGUE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
 - No. 2. CATALOGUE OF WHEEL HOES, CULTIVATORS AND SEED DRILLS.
 - No. 3. NOTES ON THE USE OF NITRATE OF SODA.
 - No. 4. NITRATE IN THE GARDEN.
 - No. 5. HOW TO USE NITRATE OF SODA.
 - No. 6. HOUSE PLANTS AND GARDEN FLOWERS.
 - No. 7. CATALOGUE OF WINTER-FLOWERING BULBS (Ready in November).
 - No. 8. CATALOGUE OF CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.
 - No. 9. CATALOGUE OF SPRAY PUMPS.
 - No. 10. CATALOGUE OF MOWING MACHINES, REAPERS, HAY RAKES, ETC.
 - No. 11. A VALUABLE LITTLE FOLDER ON "HOW TO MAKE A LAWN."
 - No. 12. A CATALOGUE OF ROSES, TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERING-PLANTS.
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NOTICE

In closing this catalogue we beg to say that herein we have mentioned only a very small part of the Seeds, Bulbs, Implements, Insecticides and Fertilizers we carry in stock, but we issue other catalogues for our Special departments, so that we can justly claim to be able to furnish everything for the Farm and Garden.



Our Stores, Office and Show-rooms are located at 357-359 River Street; Storehouse No. 1 is located in the rear of 357-359 River Street, and Storehouse No. 2 is located at Green Island.

Established 1858.

Quantities of Seeds Required for an Acre of Ground

Asparagus, 1 oz. for 50 feet of drill	4 to 5 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, in drills.....	1½ bu.
Beans, Pole, in drills.....	10 to 12 qts.
Cabbage, to transplant.....	¼lb.
Carrot, in drills.....	2 to 4 lbs.
Corn, in hills.....	8 to 10 qts.
Cucumber, in hills.....	2 lbs.
Grass, for lawns.....	2 to 4 bu.
Muskmelon, in hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Watermelon, in hills.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion, in drills.....	5 to 6 lbs.
Onion, for Sets, in drills.....	30 lbs.
Onion, Sets, in drills.....	6 to 12 bu.

Parsnip, in drills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Peas, in drills.....	1 to 2 bu.
Peas, broadcast	2 to 3 bu.
Pumpkin, in hills.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Radish, in drills.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Rye, broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.
Sage, in drills.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Spinach, in drills.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Squash, Bush, in hills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Squash, Running, in hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Tomato, to transplant.....	¼lb.
Turnip, in drills.....	1 to 2 lbs.
Turnip, broadcast.....	3 to 4 lbs.

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate

	Days.		Days.
Bean	5 to 10	Lettuce	6 to 8
Beet	7 to 10	Onion	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10	Pea	6 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18	Parsnip	10 to 20
Cauliflower	5 to 10	Pepper	9 to 14
Celery	10 to 20	Radish	3 to 6
Corn	5 to 8	Salsify	7 to 12
Cucumber	6 to 10	Tomato	6 to 12
Endive	5 to 10	Turnip	4 to 8

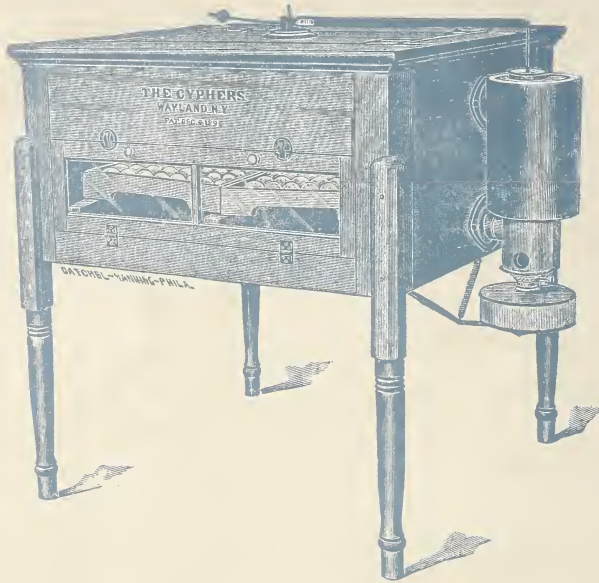
Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops

Reckoned from the Day of Sowing of the Seeds.

	Days.		Days.
Beans, String	45 to 65	Melon, Water	120 to 140
Beans, Shell	65 to 70	Melon, Musk	120 to 140
Beets, Turnip	65	Onion	135 to 150
Beets, Long Blood.....	150	Pepper	140 to 150
Cabbage, Early	105	Radish	30 to 45
Cabbage, Late	150	Squash, Summer	60 to 65
Cauliflower	110	Squash, Winter.....	125
Corn	75	Tomato	150
Egg Plant	150 to 160	Turnip	60 to 70
Lettuce	65		

We pay the postage on all seeds in packets or in quantities of a quarter of a pound or less. On seeds in bulk the purchaser must add postage at the rate of eight cents per pound for all seeds sold by the pound, and sixteen cents per quart for all seeds sold by the quart.

We guarantee the safe arrival of all goods ordered from us, and if any orders go astray or are lost in transportation we will duplicate them free of expense to the purchaser.



WE ARE AGENTS FOR

CYPHERS INCUBATORS

OUR DEPARTMENT DEVOTED TO

POULTRY SUPPLIES

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THIS
SECTION

H. W. GORDINIER