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1917

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Ross Brothers Seed Book

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Ross Brothers Seed Co.

WICHITA, KANSAS

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ROSS BROTHERS' LAWN GRASS SEED

NONE BETTER FOR PERMANENT LAWNS



ROSS BROTHERS' STANDARD LAWN MIXTURE

A scientific mixture or blend of the finest Grass Seeds—the very best. Per pound, postpaid, 40c; by express or freight, per pound, 35c; 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10 lbs. to 25 lbs., 25c per pound.

ROSS BROTHERS' SHADY PLACE MIXTURE

Special mixture for shady places. Best for the purpose. Per pound, postpaid, 45c; by express or freight, pound, 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs. to 25 lbs., 30c per pound.



Q We believe in Flowers and Grass Plots. They beautify and make attractive our homes as nothing else can do. A man or a woman who lives in a home surrounded with flowers and a beautiful lawn feels a satisfaction and contentment with life that the occupant of a home without such surroundings cannot feel. Then, too, they enhance the value of your property.

★ OCT 3 1919 ★

DEPENDABILITY

U. S. Department of Agriculture

IN 1884 the Ross Brothers Seed Company was started in a very small way and the business has grown until now we furnish thousands of Farmers, Truckers and Townspeople with their seeds year after year.

This wonderful growth has been made by the Dependability of our seeds and our catalog. When you buy "Acorn Brand" seeds you are sure that you are buying the very best seed to be had. You may also go thru our catalog in making out your order knowing that the descriptions are absolutely true-to-type. We do not exaggerate or make flossy statements about our seed.

It is because of this Dependability that we solicit your business knowing that you will appreciate getting just what you expected to get when you sent us your order.

May we not have your order to prove the Dependability of Seeds?

Yours very truly,

THE ROSS BROTHERS SEED CO.,

Wichita, Kansas.

GARDENING

By Willis Davis, Treasurer of the Southwestern Drug Co., Wichita, Kansas Who Enjoys Work Outside His Office Duties

Does it pay the busy city resident to make a garden? It certainly does. If he goes at it right and stays on the job he will find that it pays in more ways than one, for garden making is a healthful, fascinating, and an economical diversion, and aside from their social features, has golf, tennis, and other out-door sports beaten to a frazzle. It pays in better health, in the diversion from the cares and anxieties of business, in the exhilaration of seeing things grow, and finally in the satisfaction of having something a little better than the other fellow.

The size of the garden is not so important as the quality; by the employment of proper methods you will be surprised at what you can grow on a small plot of ground. Make the most of it, whether it is only 10x20 ft. or much larger, and while you can get \$100.00 worth of satisfaction and \$10.00 worth of vegetables from a garden spot 10x20 ft., there is no limit to the satisfaction and \$100.00 would not be an excessive valuation for the products of a garden spot 50x50 ft. where intensive methods are employed.

To get the best results you should first make a paper garden before you attempt to make the real garden. In other words, you should, before planting time, make a diagram of your garden on paper, using a scale of 1/8" or 1/4" to the foot, and you will then know exactly the amount of space required for each vegetable and the succession where there is to be a second planting on the same ground. You will know what seed you will have to buy. We advise buying of your local seedsman for the reason that he handles seeds from plants that are best adapted to the climatic conditions of the territory in which he is doing business, and is always in a position to give you, freely and cheerfully, much needed advice as to the best varieties to plant, the best insecticides and fungicides, and the best methods of their application. The first seeds to be planted are those that are not readily affected by the frost, and you can sow lettuce, spinach, radishes, peas, and plant onions as early as you can work the ground. A little later you can sow chard, beets, parsnips, carrots, salsify, kohlrabi, and set cauliflower and cabbage plants; the latter part of April or the first of May the more tender plants, such as beans, corn, squash, cucumbers, cantaloupes and watermelon, and set egg-plant, peppers, and tomatoes. We usually buy our plants because we use so few that it hardly pays to bother with them, altho if you have a warm room with a sunny window you can grow your own plants.

Do not do all of your garden planting during the short period when the garden fever is at its height, but let it be more of a continuous performance so that you will be getting several things from the garden every day during the growing season.

The three garden rules, briefly expressed, are, fertilization, irrigation, and cultivation. A liberal application of the first, the second as needed, and the last to be almost continuous. Get your soil in good condition and add fertility and humus at the same time by using well rotted manure freely. If the soil is too heavy it may be improved by the addition of sand or fine coal ashes. Use bone meal about a pound to every 10 foot square.

If you are to plant but one thing in your garden let it be strawberries. Just think of having them fresh picked for four weeks in May and June, and they will be strawberries and not the decaying tasteless fruit called strawberries, that you buy on the market two days after they are picked. Then there are the raspberries and

blackberries—no reason why you should not have them, and have fruit from your own garden for a period of eight weeks. Sounds good, doesn't it, but its true just the same. And what about asparagus, one of the best and yet easiest grown of any of the garden favorites. But you say, it takes two years after starting the plants before you can begin cutting. Well, what if it does? You will probably live to enjoy it, and with very little care you can continue to cut it from twelve to fifteen years. To plant, make a trench about 12" deep and of the same width; fill in with 2 or 3" of rotten manure. Cover this with soil to an equal depth; set two-year old plants about 12 or 15" apart and cover with 3" of dirt. Easy, isn't it? And just think of what you will get in the coming years in return for a few cents worth of plants and a little labor.

You must not overlook the tomatoes. Get plants that are or will be ready to bloom by May 1st. Set them as deep as the height of the plants will permit, and by July 1st you will have ripe tomatoes. The Earliana, as its name implies, is one of the earliest. Train the vines on stakes or trellises; do not allow too many branches and remove all suckers. Between the rows of tomatoes you can plant early vegetables such as radishes, lettuce, and spinach. Proper care means plenty of ripe tomatoes from July 1st until frost.

And, you never tried to raise celery. It's easy if you know how, and we are going to briefly tell you how. Set the plants, following some crop of early vegetables, about June 1st, two rows about 8" apart and 6" apart in the row, in a trench about 3" deep. Do not allow the heart of the plant to be covered with the soil. Plenty of water, sufficient cultivation, and proper blanching in the fall with boards or dirt, and it's done, and you will have the crispest, tenderest celery you ever ate.

In planting cantaloupes, watermelons and cucumbers, remove a bucketful of earth and replace with equal parts of soil, rotten manure, and sand; allow only two or three healthy plants to the hill; cover each hill with a box minus the top and bottom, cover with mosquito netting and a pane of glass and you have a bug-proof miniature cold frame.

For greens plant spinach chard, and New Zealand spinach, and you will have greens for six months.

Extend the season for peas as long as possible by making 5 or 6 successive plantings; for the earliest, plant Alaska, following with Little Marvel. By planting every week or ten days you can have peas for nearly every day for five or six weeks.

Corn you can have from July 1st until frost. Golden Bantam is the best early variety, and Country Gentleman the best later variety.

And now what will you get out of your garden to repay you for the time, labor, and thought expended? Besides the benefits, physical and mental, already enumerated, you can get something good to eat every week in the year, and during half of the year every day, beginning with early vegetables and the asparagus and rhubarb, and ending with celery followed by parsnips and salsify, which are with you until the next Spring.

For four months of the year nearly one-half of your table living or food supply can come from the garden, and that bogy H. O. L. for that period, at least, can be driven from your premises. Love your garden and with experience will come success, and some of the happiest moments of your life will come from seeing and making things grow. Try it and be convinced.

—Willis Davis.

OUR GUARANTEE

The greatest care is used in our packing and shipping rooms to see that all packages of Seeds are properly wrapped and packed before shipping to you, therefore we guarantee that all seeds we sell to you will reach your railroad station or express office or postoffice in good condition.

If for any reason the package has been damaged in transit, you are authorized to return it to us promptly and we will immediately refill your order and forward it to you.

We guarantee to hold ourselves responsible for the safe arrival of all remittances sent to us in the form of postoffice orders, bank drafts, express money orders or registered letters.

We guarantee to refund your money on any seeds we send you that you decide are not as represented, or which are not satisfactory to you when you receive them, provided you notify us promptly (**within 5 days**) after shipment has been received by you, that the seeds are not satisfactory. We will then instruct you to return the seeds to us and will refund to you the money paid for them, or will fill your order for other seeds, as you may direct.

There are no strings tied to this guarantee—you are the judge and jury—and it is up to you to be satisfied with the seeds we send to you.

HOW TO ORDER SAFELY

Please Write Your Name and Address Plainly and Carefully.

When you send us an order, give the name of your postoffice, county and state. If your freight or express office is different from your postoffice, give us that information. If you live on a rural route, give the exact number of route and also your box number.

About Unsigned Orders.

Every season we receive orders without signatures and frequently without postoffice address. The only thing we can do is to hold them awaiting complaints. Also sometimes it happens that another order is lost in coming to us.

So if you don't hear from us in a reasonable length of time after ordering, send us a duplicate order, telling us the date on which the first order was sent, and the amount of money inclosed. We will then investigate the matter and if we find that your order has not already been filled the duplicate order will go forward at once.

Always Keep a Copy of Your Order.

This will protect you in case there should be an error made in filling your order.

We try to exercise the utmost care in filling every order, but in the rush of the busy season mistakes may occur, in which case we shall appreciate being promptly advised, when corrections will be made at once. So keep a copy of your order for comparison.

How to Send Money.

The money you send us for seeds can be safely sent either by postoffice order, bank draft, express order or registered letter. If your order amounts to \$1.00 or more, it would be better to send it by one of the above methods. We will take postage stamps for all amounts of less than \$1.00.

You run no risk in sending cash with order. Our reputation as honest and experienced seedsmen is well known, while our financial responsibility can be learned from any Bank, Trust

Company or Merchant who subscribes to either of the Commercial Agency Reports.

Barrels and Sacks Extra.

When it is necessary to use barrels or sacks to protect shipments of seeds, they will be charged at following prices: Barrels from 20c to 35c each; cotton seamless sacks at 30c each; heavy jute sacks at 18c each.

Parcel Post.

Seeds have been included in the parcel post, therefore zone rates will apply on all shipments of seeds and bulbs. See order sheet for rates.

We do not pay postage on Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn and Onion Sets, therefore add the zone charge from Wichita to your postoffice on the quantity ordered.

The prices on all Flower Seeds and small Vegetables Seeds are postpaid, except where noted.

Seeds by Freight or Express.

We do not pay transportation charges on seeds sold in large quantities but we do secure for you the lowest freight or express rate possible. When the goods are shipped we send you shipping notice and bill of lading on freight shipment, signed by the agent, showing that the goods were delivered to the transportation company in good condition.

Always give full shipping instructions. In the absence of these, we will use our best judgment.

DISCLAIMER

It would not be fair for us to undertake to insure the crop, therefore **Ross Brothers give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crops.** If the purchaser does not accept goods on these terms they are at once to be returned and any money paid will be refunded.

ROSS BROTHERS SEED COMPANY

OFFICE AND RETAIL STORE 309 E.
DOUGLAS AVE.

WICHITA, KANSAS WAREHOUSES {229-231 SOUTH SANTA FE STREET
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GARDEN SEEDS



ASPARAGUS

One ounce will produce about 200 plants, 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre.

Culture.—Soak the seed in tepid water 24 hours before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly in rows 1 foot apart in March, April or May (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 4 inches apart in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out early in spring, in a rich sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is the only land to be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and set plants 12 inches apart in the rows; place the plants from 6 to 8 inches below the surface. When planting large acreage for market, make rows 4 feet apart and set plants 1 to 1½ feet apart in the rows, 8 inches deep. Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut tops too closely; the roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

1. **BARR'S MAMMOTH.**—This is a superior variety, the largest and best Asparagus grown. The delicacy of its color distinguishes it from other green varieties. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**
2. **COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.**—White shoots which stay white. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**
3. **CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.**—A standard sort, green in color. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**
4. **PALMETTO.**—Earlier than Conover's. Of Southern origin, but suitable for the North also; large, productive. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

Asparagus Plants

We will have a supply of plants or roots during the month of March. See page 19 for prices on roots. Please mention quantity you wish.



Palmetto Asparagus.

BEANS

The crop of Bush Beans (both Green-pod and Wax-pod) was the shortest in 1916 known to the seed trade. At the time this book goes to the printer we do not know anything definite about quantities we will receive. Some growers with whom we placed contracts advise that they will deliver 5%, others 10 to 15%, while two growers will not harvest any. We expect to receive a limited quantity of Beans and will furnish small quantities at prices quoted in this book until our stocks become exhausted.

Culture.—Beans like a well-drained and rather light soil, although they will do well in any garden soil if not planted too early in the spring. In garden culture, Beans should be planted about two inches deep. In rows 18 inches apart, and two or three inches apart in the row. In field culture in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart, so as to cultivate one way with a horse. A crop cannot be expected from a poorly prepared field, or from one that needs deep stirring, as cutting off the roots is very apt to kill the vines and ruin the crop. Beans are rather tender and should not go into the ground until danger of frost is over. One pound of seed will plant about 90 feet of drill; 90 pounds to the acre when grown for market purposes. Care should be used in picking the Beans at the exact time they are ready to leave the vines. If pulled too early they wilt, and if too late they are so tough that the consumer will not continue buying. Careful attention to the quality of the green beans will insure more profit to the grower. One pound will plant about 90 feet of drill.

Bush Beans—Green Pod



Longfellow.

5. **BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.**—Pods are stringless and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. Ready to market earlier than Red Valentine. This Bean is of great value, not only to the market gardener and canner who plants for profit, but also for the amateur who seeks the finest quality for home table. **Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.75.**
6. **GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.**—Its round podded meaty bean resembles the Early Red Valentine, only they come in about a week or ten days later. The Pods are of excellent quality, quite stringless and brittle at all stages. Highly recommended. **Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.75.**
7. **EARLY ROUND POD VALENTINE.**—The oldest green podded bush bean. An ideal snap short bean and one that always sells well on the market. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**
8. **EARLY LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS.**—A standard variety. The pods are green; the seeds when fully ripe are yellow, hence the name. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.**
9. **ROUND YELLOW SIX WEEKS.**—An improved strain of the above, having quite fleshy pods, which are brittle and tender. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c.**
10. **BOUNTIFUL.**—A prolific and continuous bearer. The first in spring—the last in fall. Absolutely stringless—very tender and delicious flavor. **Packet, 10c; pound, 30c.**
11. **LONGFELLOW.**—(Round Pod).—Very handsome, nearly stringless, beautiful, soft, green pods, 7 to 8 inches long, straight and round, are borne on very prolific vines. These elegant appearing pods are delicious when cooked, are unexcelled for the home garden. They ripen uniformly (an early 6-weeks), plants are 14 to 16 inches high. For market gardeners this is a most profitable sort. **Packet, 10c; pound, 30c.**
12. **HOPKINS EARLIEST RED VALENTINE.**—One of the earliest and most prolific round green podded Beans. Comes into bearing earlier than the old stock of Valentines, is a wonderful producer and a perfect shipper. It will remain in a perfect condition for nearly two weeks after picking. **Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$3.00.**



Burpee's Bush Lima.

Bush Beans—Green Pod—Continued.

13. BLACK VALENTINE.—This excellent variety is an improvement over the popular standard sort Early Red Valentine, pods being about one-third longer than that variety and perfectly round and straight. Although not quite so early it has the additional advantage of being suitable for both early and late planting, extremely hardy. It will withstand late frost better than other varieties. A desirable sort for the market gardener, owing to its heavy yielding quality, large and handsome appearance. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

Bush Beans—Wax Pod

14. PENCIL POD BLACK WAX.—Long, slender pods, golden yellow, excellent for either table use or market. **Packet, 10c; pound 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.50.**

15. DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX.—The old standard yellow round pod. **Packet, 10c; pound, 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.50.**

16. CHALLENGE OR BLACK WAX.—Of the Dwarf German Black Wax type, pods slightly larger and more saddle-backed. The dry beans are slightly plumper. The bushes grow more uniformly erect, and produce an abundance of fine pods. **Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$3.25.**

17. ROUND POD ROYAL PURPLE WAX.—Plant large, without runners; generally drooping with fruit-laden branches and spreading when fully grown. Matures quite early; the leaf is large, medium green, wide across; pods are round and yellow in color; very brittle, stringless; without fibre and unsurpassed in quality. Being prolific and tender, it will be much in demand by the market gardeners, or those wanting a first-class, round pod wax bean. **Packet, 10c; pound, 50c.**

18. DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY WAX.—It is of strong growth and wonderfully prolific. The pods are of a clear, waxy, white color. **Packet, 10c; pound, 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.50.**

19. GOLDEN WAX.—O style productive, the well know standard. **Packet, 10c; pound 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.50.**

20. IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—An improvement of the Golden Wax, being rust-proof and standing drouth remarkably well. Pods long, nearly straight, broad and flat; golden yellow, fleshy and waxlike. **Packet, 10c; pound, 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.50.**

21. WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—**Packet, 10c; pound, 50c; 10 pounds, \$4.50.**

22. FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA.—Bushes of stiffly erect habit, branching freely but with all the branches held upright. The Fordhook has foliage like that of the large pole Limas; the leaves are large, smooth and a dark rich green. The stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks. The pods are borne in clusters of from 4 to 8. In season this bean is from 4 to 6 days earlier than other Limas. The green beans, even when of full size, are tender, juicy and sweet in flavor when cooked. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

23. HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—Excellent kind. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.**

24. BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—Bushes 18 to 20 inches high. Stout growth. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.**

Pole Beans

Culture.—Plant as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas), to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One pound of Limas will plant about 50 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 100 hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet long should be firmly set in the hills before planting seed.

25. GOLDEN CLUSTER.—Bears long golden-yellow pods in clusters of from 3 to 6, from bottom to top of pole, and continues in bearing from middle of July until the vines are cut off by frost. **Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.75.**

26. SCOTIA OR STRIPED CREASBACK.—A hardy and productive corn field bean, pods are green. **Packet, 10c; pound, 30c.**

27. WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE.—Good either green or dry. **Packet 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.75.**

28. KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA.—An improvement on the large White Lima, producing a continuous bloom and fruitage to the end of the season. Pods are of enormous size. **Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.75.**

29. LARGE WHITE POLE LIMA.—**Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.75.**

30. LAZY WIFE.—**Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$3.25.**

31. RED SPECKLED CUTSHORT.—A red, speckled bean; productive and of good quality. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

32. KENTUCKY WONDER.—**Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.**

33. SCARLET RUNNER BEAN.—Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of an excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c.**

34. KENTUCKY WONDER WAX.—The Kentucky Wonder Wax is an improvement on the old style green pod Kentucky Wonder. This variety is very early and excellent in quality. **Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.50.**

35. BURGER'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—In some localities this is called White Seeded Kentucky Wonder; it is earlier and covers a longer season of productiveness. The pods, borne in clusters, average 6 to 8 inches in length, are uniformly straight, of a rich dark green, and meaty. Pods are entirely stringless; tender and of sweet, mild flavor. The dry beans are of a pearly whiteness. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.**



Kentucky Wonder.

36. TENNESSEE WONDER.—Very large and handsome; green pods. **Packet, 10c; pound, 30c.**

37. YARD LONG BEAN.—A curiosity and a good table bean. The pods average from 2 to 4 feet in length. **Packet, 10c.**

Field Beans

38. TEPARY.—A white shell bean, more prolific than the Navy. Matures quickly, sixty-five days from seeding to harvest. Combines superior flavor with productiveness. Is not subject to common bean disease, and can be used when other beans fail. **Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.75.**

39. NAVY BEAN OR BOSTON PEA.—An improvement over the old-time Navy Bean. **Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.50.**

40. BAYOU.—As an article of food they are fully equal to the pink or Mexican "frijole." **Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.75.**

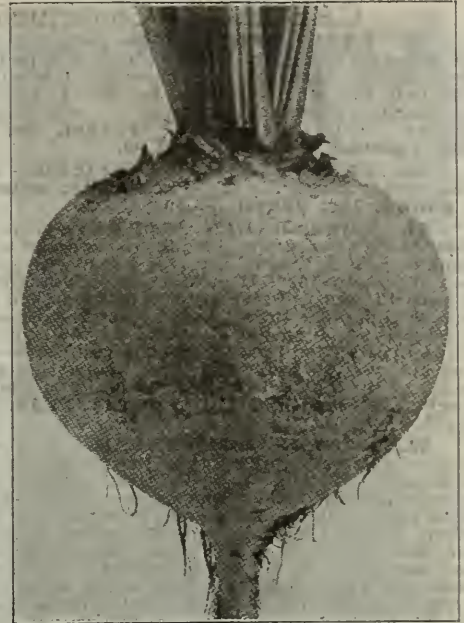
Order your flower seed now so you will have it when you begin to make your garden.

BEETS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to an acre.

Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of June. For general crop, sow about middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 18 inches apart for garden culture, and when well up thin out plants to from 3 to 4 inches apart. The young beets pulled out of the row are excellent when used as spinach.

- 41. **DETROIT DARK RED.**—Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.50.
- 42. **DIRIGO.**—This variety is a rich blood red, of fine grain and flavor, and earlier than either the Egyptian or the Eclipse. It is generally uniform in shape and size, and is a variety which we consider desirable. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c; pound \$1.50.
- 43. **EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP.**—High bred, early, good shape and small top. A standard sort of well established merit. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 44. **ECLIPSE.**—Early, round, blood red. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 45. **CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.**—A distinct improvement on the old forms of Egyptian beets. It is smoother and of better color and quality than the original sort. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.50.
- 46. **EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN.**—Grows very quickly, producing flat, smooth turnip roots averaging two inches in diameter. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 47. **EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP.**—The old standby. Packet 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 48. **DEWING'S IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP.**—A popular strain, fine quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 49. **CRIMSON GLOBE.**—Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.50.
- 50. **EARLY TURNIP BASSANO.**—An excellent sort to plant for use as greens. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound \$1.00.
- 51. **LONG DARK BLOOD.**—A large and excellent variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 52. **SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET.**—This vegetable, although little known in America, is worthy of a place in every garden. The leaf and the leaf stems are parts used and they are much superior to those of other beets to use as greens. Later in the season the broad, flat, beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked as a salad or pickled. Packet, 5c, ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.



Edmand's Blood Turnip.



Swiss Chard.

Culture.—Soil for Cabbage should be a rich, heavy loam, with good drainage. Such a soil when supplied with a liberal quantity of stable manure and complete fertilizers will produce excellent crops. For early spring transplanting, seed should be sown in boxes in the house, between December 25th and January 25th, and should be transplanted into other boxes as soon as plants are 2 inches tall. They should again be transplanted into cold frame and then set in open ground about March 10th to 20th. The two transplantings are necessary to produce strong plants that will grow vigorously after set in the open ground. Second early varieties of Cabbage should be started in boxes about February 1st and transplanted twice and set out in open ground during first half of April. If late varieties are planted they should be ready to set out in open ground during the month of May. The plants of early varieties should be set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row; medium and late varieties in rows 3 feet apart, and from 18 to 24 inches apart in row, depending upon growth of the variety.

58. **EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS.**—The earliest heading cabbage in cultivation. It produces pointed heads of fair size, which are ready a week earlier than those of the Jersey Wakefield. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c, ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

Mangel Wurzels

(SUGAR BEETS)

Culture.—Mangels require a deep soil to grow well; plow and subsoil at least 16 to 18 inches and apply plenty of stable manure or complete fertilizer. Sow in May or June (5 to 6 pounds to the acre), in rows 2 feet apart, and thin out plants to 9 or 10 inches apart in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. The use of complete fertilizers will prove of great benefit to the crop, if applied when plants are 3 to 5 inches in height. The quantity per acre should be determined by the character and condition of the soil. Dig the crop after the first heavy frost. Store in a well-ventilated root cellar.

53. **KLEIN WANZLEBEN.**—The best sugar beet, highly recommended as a winter food for milch cows. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; 5 pounds, \$3.25, postpaid.

54. **LANE'S IMPERIAL (Sugar)**—A white fleshed, handsome and very productive strain; hardy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 50c; 5 pounds, \$2.00, postpaid.

55. **MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.**—Best Mangel for deep soil. Very large, wonderfully productive and of good quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 60c; 5 pounds, \$2.75, postpaid.

56. **GOLDEN TANKARD.**—Highly esteemed for dairy use, flesh solid, yellow. Early, quite hardy, a heavy cropper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 55c; 5 pounds, \$2.25, postpaid.

57. **GIANT SLUDSTROP.**—This is a variety of exceptionally even growth, showing careful production of stock seeds for many years. Color is reddish yellow, excellent in shape, which resembles Golden Tankard, and is superior to that popular sort in every way. Contains more sugar, grows larger, more above ground and is therefore easier to harvest. It is the best of all mangels for feeding purposes. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

CABBAGE

Sow one ounce for 3,000 to 4,000 plants, 4 ounces for an acre.



CABBAGE—Continued.

59. EARLY SPRING.—Its great value lies in its being a First Early Flat Cabbage, a type preferred over pointed heads by many people. Has short stem and only four or five outside leaves. It has also the peculiarity of heading firmly at an early stage in its growth. Quality unequaled. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

60. EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—The very best first early cabbage. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 30c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

61. COPENHAGEN MARKET.—One of the best early cabbages. The heads average about 10 pounds each in weight, are very solid, with small core and of fine quality. It matures as early as Charleston Wakefield, and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that popular variety. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped, and always tightly folded. The plants therefore, can be set closer than is usual with varieties of similar size. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; ½ pound, \$1.10; pound, \$3.75.**

62. DANISH ROUNDHEAD.—A few days earlier, shorter stemmed type of the famous Danish Ballhead. Of more robust growth, the heads are heavier and of equally fine quality. Danish Roundhead has less outer foliage and is better able to resist blight, being in most sections as vigorous in growth as the best American types. The heads average larger and mature a week or two earlier. The heads are unusually solid, and beautifully white when trimmed. They are splendid keepers when stored away for the late winter and spring, at which time the fine heads bring the highest market price. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

63. AMAGER SHORT-STEMMED EARLY DANISH BALLHEAD.—A choice strain selected from the famous Danish Ballhead Cabbage, that has become one of the best and most popular sorts both for home and market growing. The heads are very large; as round as balls and as solid as bullets. It is short stemmed and as strong and vigorous as any American variety. Fully two weeks earlier and will keep and ship as well as Danish Ballhead. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

64. DANISH SUMMER BALLHEAD.—Is equally as hard as the original type, Danish Roundhead, and its keeping qualities are not surpassed by any warm weather Cabbage. It is to be regarded as a second early sort, coming to maturity long in advance of the parent type. Its earliness will make it available for all summer. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

65. EARLY ETAMPES.—This is an extremely early variety, producing small, quite solid, pointed heads. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.**

66. EARLY WINNINGSTADT.—A popular variety, second early. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

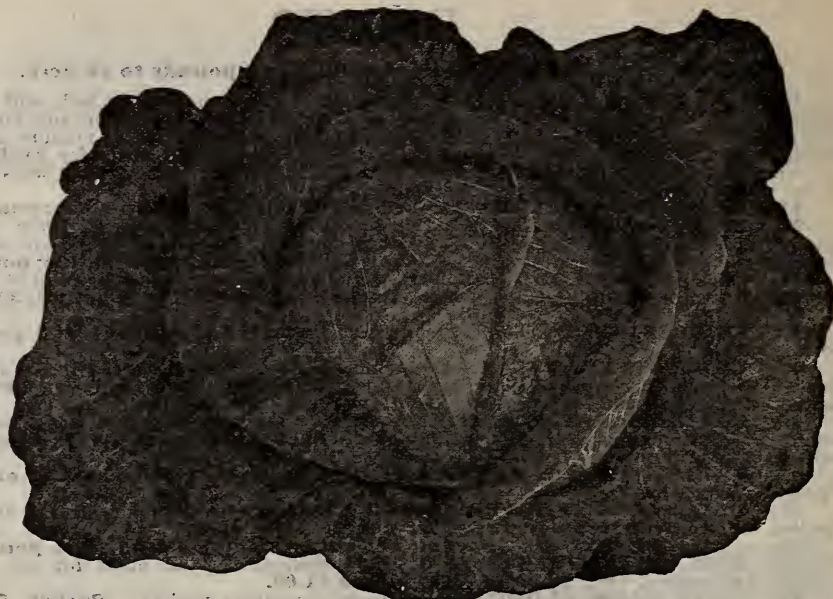
67. EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—An excellent second early cabbage. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

68. EARLY YORK.—Very early, producing small oval shaped head. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.**

69. CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD.—This sort forms large, solid heads of excellent quality. It is a strain of Wakefield in which the heads are considerably larger and not so pointed; about ten days later. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

70. ALL HEAD EARLY.—The largest heading of the second early sorts. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

71. EARLY SUMMER.—Is one of the early cabbages; heads of uniformly round, flattened form. Is exceedingly favorable for market gardening, as it has short outer leaves, adapting it to close planting. Later by two weeks than Early Jersey Wakefield. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00.**



The New Early Cabbage—Copenhagen Market.

72. GLORY OF ENKHUISEN.—A fine early cabbage with very large, round, solid heads; short stemmed. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

73. PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—This is the best main crop variety for market gardeners, as it will produce larger heads than any other kind of Savoy Cabbage. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

74. SUCCESSION.—Second early variety, coming in a few days later than Early Summer, but it is nearly double the size of that variety and comes true to its type under most conditions. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00.**

75. ALL SEASONS.—The heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid and good quality. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00.**

76. PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.—The well known and popular variety. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.**

78. LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—Short stem. Sureness in heading and regularity in growth has placed this variety at head of list. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.**

79. SUREHEAD.—Keeps well. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

80. THE LUPTON.—This splendid cabbage is equal in quality to any other late kind. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

81. MAMMOTH RED ROCK.—The hardiest and largest heading red cabbage in cultivation. A sure cropper. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

Chinese Cabbage

82. CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE.—This vegetable is called Pe-Tsai, or Cut Cabbage, by the Chinese gardeners, and is beginning to attract attention in America. It does not form a cabbage-head, but when grown to its full size resembles the Cos Lettuce, and the outer leaves may be used during its growth. The flavor is mild, and it is used either as a salad or cooked. The plants require plenty of room, and should be set in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; ½ pound, \$1.00.**

KOHLRABI

Culture.—A crop like cabbage, and should receive similar treatment in every respect. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

83. EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.—Very hardy; bluish purple. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.**

84. EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—Flesh white and tender; very productive. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.**

CAULIFLOWER

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

Culture.—The same as cabbage. In some localities an extra quantity of manure and plenty of water prove profitable. If the soil used for Cauliflower is unusually dry, water frequently, and in some soils it would be beneficial to use a heavy mulching of straw or hay so as to keep the soil moist. Plants should be vigorous when transplanted in open ground, not later than April. Pin or tie the leaves together as soon as the flower-head has begun to form.

85. EARLY SNOWBALL.—Beyond question the best cauliflower for either family or market gardens, either for forcing, cold frame or open ground culture. It heads where others fail. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 50c; ounce, \$1.75.**

86. HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL.—One of the best types of Cauliflower on the market. Its compact habit of growth renders it a very profitable variety to force under glass, and it does well for late planting, as well as for early crops. It is a sure header. **Packet, 15c; ½ ounce, 60c; ounce, \$2.00.**



Early Snowball.

All of our Cabbage Seed is high bred.

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS WICHITA, KANSAS

Chicory

Culture.—Sow seed in early spring as for carrots, in rows 12 to 16 inches apart, and thin the plants to 2 or 3 inches. To blanch the leaves for salad in winter, dig the roots in the fall, cut the leaves off a little above the root crown and place them horizontally in layers alternating with layers of sand or loam in a dark cellar, the tops all pointing outward of the sloping heap. **One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.**

87. LARGE ROOTED.—The dried roots are roasted and mixed with coffee or used as a substitute. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

Collards

Culture.—This is a variety of cabbage largely grown in the South, where it is extensively used for man and beast. It forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves. Freezing does not injure the crop. Sow seeds in the South from January to May, August to September.

88. TRUE GEORGIA.—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**

Cress

89. EXTRA CURLED.—An annual; makes a good salad. Has pungent flavor. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

Corn Salad

Culture.—Sow during August and September in drills ½ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, firm soil to insure germination. Keep weeds down. Just before winter cover thinly with leaves or straw.

90. LARGE ROUND LEAVED.—Matures in four or five weeks. Sow two ounces to 100 feet of drill. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**

Broccoli

91. PURPLE CAPE.—Very similar to White Cape, excepting in color, heads being of a brownish purple. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 35c; ½ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.25.**

92. WHITE CAPE.—Resembles Cauliflower, but more easily grown. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 35c; ½ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.25.**

Brussels Sprouts

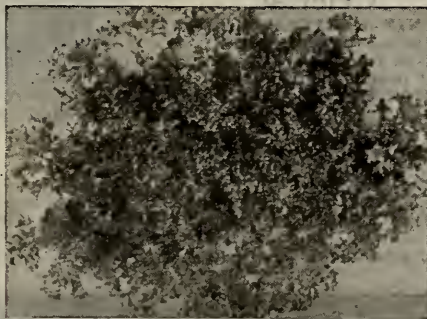
93. DWARF FRENCH.—A variety of cabbage producing small heads or knobs along the stem. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.**

94. ODENSE MARKET.—One of the best varieties. Excellent for keeping through the winter, early and very rich yielding. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 55c; pound, \$1.90.**

Endive

One ounce of seed to 300 feet of row.

Culture.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly. When well up thin out the plants to 8 inches apart, and water well in dry weather. When the leaves are 6 or 7 inches long, blanch by gathering and tying together near the top with yarn or soft twine. This must be done when plants are quite dry or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth around the roots of each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for winter use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.



Endive.

95. GREEN CURLED.—A popular sort, with finely cut parsley-like leaves. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

96. WHITE CURLED.—Finely cut leaves, almost white with yellow mid-ribs. Can be used without blanching when young. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

97. BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN.—Large, thick, broad leaves, which form large hearts; one of the best winter salads, when blanched. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

Egg Plant

Culture.—Sow seed in hot-bed in March or April, when 2 inches high transplant into a cold frame or small pots so that the plants may become stocky and be readily planted in the open ground. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, transplant into thoroughly worked and well enriched soil about 3 feet apart each way, draw soil up to stems when about 1 foot high. Egg plant seed will not germinate freely unless plenty of heat is supplied, and if the

EGG PLANT—Continued.

plants get chilled in the early stage of their growth they seldom recover. Repeated plantings are sometimes necessary. A good plan is to keep some plants in the hot-bed and cold frames for a second planting in case an unexpected cold spell should cut off the first planting in open ground.

98. BLACK BEAUTY.—This beautiful Egg Plant is a great improvement over the well known and largely grown New York Improved Purple. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruits fully ten days earlier than the New York Improved. The skin is of a rich purplish black color, making the fruit very attractive in appearance. It is also entirely spineless. The quality is all that could be desired. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 30c; ounce, 50c; ½ pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00.**

99. NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE.—Fruit large, fine and free from thorns, and produces until frost; skin rich purple. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 30c; ounce, 50c; ½ pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00.**



Black Beauty Egg Plant.

Mustard

Culture.—Sow thickly in early spring, in shallow drills, and firm the earth. For fall salad sow in September, and in frames or boxes during the winter.

100. SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—Large green leaves with extra curled edges. Fine for salad and very effective in garnishing. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

101. OSTRICH PLUME.—Leaves curled and frilled like an ostrich plume. **Ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

102. BLACK.—Small leaves, crisp and pungent. **Packet, 5c; ½ pound, 15c; pound, 35c.**

103. WHITE.—Usually grown for its large, round, yellow seeds, which are used as a condiment. **Packet, 5c; ½ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.**

Kale

104. DWARF CURLED SCOTCH

—Leaves are bright-green, tender and delicate in flavor. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**

105. TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH

—This makes a beautiful plant about 2½ ft. high. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; pound, 85c.**



Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale.

Okra

Culture.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. Soil should be well manured. Plants may also be raised in pots or hotbed, and transplanted.

106. LONG POD.—The pods are produced in great abundance and when ready to use are from four to five inches long, of a handsome green color, and of the best quality. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

107. WHITE VELVET.—Of tall growth, pods never prickly to touch, being always round and smooth. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

108. PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG POD.—The pods are produced in great abundance, and when ready to use are from four to five inches long, of a handsome green color, and of the best quality. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

It will pay you to buy from a reliable seed house.

CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Carrots may be sown in hot-beds in February for early use. In open ground from March to first of July; however, main crop will produce best results if sown from first of May to first of July. Thin out early plantings to 5 inches apart in the row and main crop 6 to 8 inches apart. The rows should be 10 inches apart for early crop and 15 to 18 inches for main crop. Cultivation should be carefully performed to keep down the weeds and deep hoeing between the rows will give a large increase in the crop. Sow from 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. Carrot tops, cut from young plants, may be used for garnishing.

109. GUERANDE OR OXHEART.—Very thick and short. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.**

110. CHANTENAY.—Very productive, stump rooted. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.**

111. DANVER'S HALF LONG.—Flesh dark orange; sweet, crisp and tender. Very productive. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.**

116. HALF LONG NANTES.—Stump rooted. Very tender and sweet. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.**

113. INTERMEDIATE RED.—The core is small and tender, flesh a rich orange, of fine flavor. Enormously productive. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.**

114. IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—The best variety for feeding stock. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.09.**



Danver's Half Long Carrot.

CELERY

One ounce will produce from 5,000 to 10,000 plants.

Culture.—The conditions necessary for successful Celery cultivation are good seed, plenty of manure and complete fertilizers, moisture, and cultivation. The most suitable soil is rich loam finely pulverized and highly enriched with 30 to 40 loads to the acre of good stable manure. Sow seed in boxes for early planting; later plants may be produced from seeds sown in frames or open ground. Transplant 4 inches apart, when three inches high, water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows for garden culture 18 inches to 2 feet apart, for field culture in rows 4 to 6 feet apart; set the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart, supply plenty of moisture and see that plants receive thorough cultivation. They may be set either on the surface or in well manured trenches 1 foot in depth. To blanch draw earth around the plants, being careful **not to cover the tops of the center shoots.**

115. WHITE PLUME.—The earliest variety grown; can be blanched for the table in September. It is a self-blanching variety, easily grown by anyone, stalks and inner leaves white, crisp and delicious. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.**

116. GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—Valuable early variety; compact stocky, thick, solid, brittle. The large hard stalks and inner leaves are beautiful golden-yellow. Rich flavor. **Packet, 10c; ¼ ounce, 40c; ounce, 75c; ¼ pound, \$2.25; pound, \$7.50.**

117. GIANT PASCAL.—This choice celery is of a sweet nutty flavor; stalks thick, solid, stringless, almost brittle as glass; bleaches with slight earthing; very satisfactory for all purposes. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.35.**

Celeriac

(TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY)

Culture.—Grown mostly for its bulbous roots. Seeds are started and plants set out in the same way as advised for Celery. Celeriac is not usually blanched but very fine when thus treated, and much harder than the stalk celeries.

118. LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE.—An improved form of turnip-rooted Celery; round smooth roots with very few side roots. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c.**



White Plume Celery.

SWEET CORN

One pound will plant about 180 hills, 10 to 12 pounds to an acre, in hills.

Culture — Sweet Corn should not be planted very early in the season; the soil must be warm and should be a rich loam. If planted too early the seed is apt to rot. Sweet Corn will not make any progress until the weather is warm. If possible select a sheltered location for the very early kinds. A succession can be continued with the later kinds by planting at regular intervals from June to middle of August, thus insuring a continuous supply of table corn throughout the summer and fall months. Plant the small early varieties in drills 2½ feet apart and 10 inches apart in the rows. The taller varieties should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows. Rich manure worked into the soil will increase the crop.



Early Evergreen Sweet Corn.

120. GOLDEN BANTAM.—Extra Early; Yellow, very tender and sweet. **Packet, 5c; pound, 40c; 10 pounds, \$3.50.**

CHERVIL

119. CURLED CHERVIL.—The seed of Curled Chervil may be sown in well prepared ground at any time during the spring. The rows should be about one foot apart and plants cultivated like parsley. The leaves are aromatic and used for seasoning. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c.**

You can't grow the best unless you plant the best. Our seeds cost little or no more than other seeds.

SWEET CORN—Continued



Stowell's Evergreen

121. PEEP O'-DAY.—One of the earliest; very sweet and of delicate flavor. **Packet, 5c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

122. WHITE MEXICAN.—Early, the sweetest of all the sweet corns. It is a valuable kind for the market gardener, as well as for family use. **Packet, 5c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

123. KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT.—A second early variety. Ears average seven inches in length thick through, with ten or more rows of large grains of rich sugary flavor. **Packet, 5c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

124. EARLY MINNESOTA.—A standard early variety of dwarf growth, maturing early, ears of fair size and good quality. **Packet, 5c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.**

125. STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—This variety is in favor with every market gardener. Is largely used for main or late crops, and finds ready market at profitable figures. The very best kind to plant. **Packet, 5c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

126. EARLY EVERGREEN.—This variety resembles the Stowell's Evergreen, but is ready for use much earlier, and remains in good condition equally as long. The ears grow to a good size, usually about 7 inches long, and contain from 16 to 18 rows of deep, sweet grains. **Packet, 5c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.50.**

127. WHITE EVERGREEN.—Kernels are very white; plant is robust with heavy foliage. **Packet, 5c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

128. NARROW GRAIN EVERGREEN.—This new type of Evergreen corn is largely used by canners. The narrow, deep kernels are set on a perfectly formed ear, which makes it an excellent market corn. **Packet, 5c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.50.**

129. CROSBY'S EARLY.—This variety is the favorite second-early variety. Ears average about 7 inches long with 10 to 12 rows of fine grains of excellent quality. Good for home use or canning. **Packet, 5c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

130. HOWLING MOB.—The stalks are usually about 5 feet in height and produce early in the season two splendid ears to a stalk. The ears are 7 to 9 inches in length and are well covered with

a heavy husk, affording protection from the green worms which so often are destructive to early varieties. There are 12 to 14 rows of good sized white kernels on each cob. **Packet, 5c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.50.**

131. SHAKER'S EARLY.—This fine corn is a splendid market variety, being large and well formed. It comes in a little later than the "first earlies," being a good variety to plant for mid-season. **Packet, 5c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

132. PERRY'S HYBRID.—This second early variety has stalks about 6 feet high, bearing two ears about 8 inches long, 12 or 14 rowed, which often have a red or pink cob. The grain is medium sized and cooks very white and tender. The variety matures a little later than Early Minnesota. **Packet, 5c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

133. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—The finest of all sweet corns for table use. Ears 7 to 9 inches long, cob small, and ear irregularly crowded with pearly white kernels of great depth. Quality very sweet and tender; quite productive. **Packet, 5c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.50.**

134. MAMMOTH SUGAR.—This tall growing sort is one of the whitest of all late kinds; it matures about ten days later than Stowell's Evergreen. Is of exceptionally good quality. **Packet, 5c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

135. EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Not sweet but the earliest table corn; ears small, well filled. Meets an early market demand. Valuable. **Packet, 5c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.**

136. EARLY ADAMS.—Same quality as Extra Early Adams; about one week later. **Packet, 5c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.**

Pop Corn

137. WHITE PEARL.—Round white kernels. **Pound, 15c, postpaid.**

138. WHITE RICE.—Sharp pointed kernels. **Pound, 15c; postpaid.**

139. QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—Large golden-yellow kernels, pops perfectly white. **Pound, 15c, postpaid.**

Ask for price on larger quantities.

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 pounds will plant an acre

Culture.—For very early use, sow seeds in hot-bed upon pieces of sod or in small pots and they can be readily transplanted to cold frames or open ground with an advanced growth of about six weeks, because the roots are well developed and by transplanting the pieces of sod or earth contained in the pots are not disturbed. If planted in open ground before danger of frost is over they should be protected by glass or paper coverings. Cucumbers may be planted in open ground from May 1st to middle of July. For general crops sow seed in open ground, at the rate of 2 pounds per acre, in hills 4 feet apart each

way, putting a shovel of well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant 7 or 8 seeds in each hill and after danger of lice is past, thin to 3 or 4 vines in each hill. If pickles are wanted the seed should be planted in hills between the middle of June and middle of July. A rich, sandy loam well manured is most suitable for Cucumbers.

140. HILL'S FORCING WHITE SPINE.—One of the leading sorts; a heavy producer. Cucumbers grow from 8 to 10 inches long, uniform in size and at the slicing stage they are very dark green in color. One of the best forcing cucumbers. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

141. THE DAVIS PERFECT.—Valuable for market or the home garden. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

142. KLONDYKE.—Many market gardeners insist that it is the best of all. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

143. EARLY RUSSIAN.—The earliest cucumber in cultivation. It is hardy and very prolific; solid with but few seeds. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, 85c.**

144. EARLY CLUSTER.—Pale green; the fruit is borne in clusters near the root; quite productive. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

145. EARLY FRAME.—Excellent sort; fruit straight and smooth, good for table, also for pickling. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

146. EARLY FORTUNE.—A very fine early and productive White Spine cucumber. **Packet, 5c; ounce 15c; ½ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25.**

147. COOL AND CRISP.—The fruit is straight, long, even and slim, of a very dark green color. A fine table variety. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

148. THORBURN'S EVERBEARING.—A good sort for pickling and table use. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

149. NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN.—Useful for forcing. Color dark green; flesh crisp and tender, size medium. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**



Davis Perfect Cucumber

150. EARLY WHITE SPINE.—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

151. ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—Uniform in size, and of a rich dark green color; flesh white, crisp and solid. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**



CUCUMBERS—Continued.

- 152. CHICAGO PICKLING.—Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 153. IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—Long and crisp. Is perhaps the best all purpose cucumber. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 154. BOSTON PICKLING.—Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 155. WEST INDIA GHERKIN.—A very prolific small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. It is not properly a cucumber, and of no value for slicing. The fruits are two to three inches in length, thick rounded form, closely covered with spines. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 156. JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER.—Ornamental as well as useful and may be grown on a trellis; very profitable and of good quality. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.



Big Boston Lettuce.

LETTUCE

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed or boxes in February and March and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked; transplant to rows 8 inches apart both ways. Extra rich, mellow soil, high cultivation and moisture are demanded by Lettuce to secure best results. Lettuce is hardy and makes better growth when mercury is below 60 degrees; when above 75 degrees the plant is soon drawn out of shape. A succession of plantings at intervals of two weeks after first out-doors planting is desirable. In August any of the varieties can be sown either out-doors or in frames. In October Grand Rapids and Denver Market may be planted in frames to head in winter. Always sow seed thin and then thin out plants to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart in row. Lettuce requires good soil, carefully enriched with well-rotted manure and well pulverized to secure the best results. For hot-bed and very early sowing, we especially recommend Big Boston, Grand Rapids, Early Curled Simpson and Black Seeded Simpson.



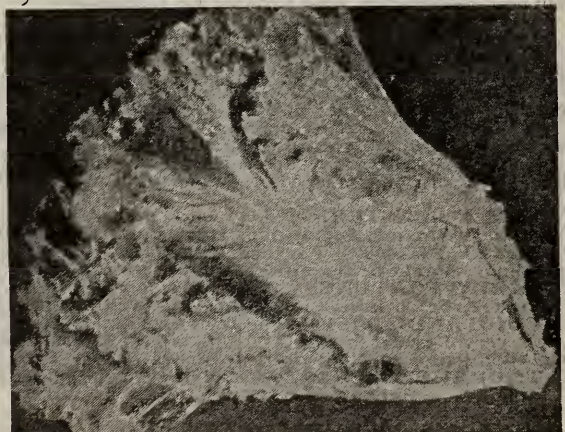
Grand Rapids.

Cabbage or Head Lettuce

- 157. MAY KING.—This grand lettuce is of great value, owing to its rapid development and fine, tender quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.
- 158. DEACON.—A large, firm, heading variety, for early summer or late fall use; light-green outside, creamy-yellow inside of fine quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 159. WAYAHEAD.—Very early head-lettuce. May be grown in hothouse, cold-frame or in the open ground with excellent results. Wayahead is earlier than May King, has tightly folded heads and generally larger in size. The outer leaves are a light green, with the inner head finely blanched to a rich buttery yellow. Wayahead stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early-head variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.
- 160. BIG BOSTON.—A fine, large-heading forcing sort. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 161. BLACK SEEDED TENNISBALL.—One of the earliest heading sorts; quality excellent. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.
- 162. DENVER MARKET.—Beautiful Savoy-like leaves. Heads large and solid. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 163. EARLY PRIZE HEAD.—This lettuce forms a large, tender and crisp head of superior flavor. It is well adapted to forcing and to open ground culture, being hardy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.
- 164. IMPROVED HANSON.—A white seeded lettuce of American origin, especially adapted to outdoor culture. The leaves are crumpled, the head proper is hard, tender and crisp, with white blanched appearance at the center. The average size is quite large. In table quality this lettuce is free from bitter taste, having sweet rich flavor, even to the outer leaves. Resists heat and drouth well, and is slow to run to seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 165. ALL SEASONS.—Is a distinct black seeded variety forming splendid solid heads of a light silvery green color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.
- 166. PARIS WHITE COS.—The Cos lettuces are quite distinct and are popular on account of the very tender, crisp leaves and delicious flavor. The leaves are long and narrow and need to be tied up, when they soon form solid heads, and blanch white. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

Curled or Loose-Leaf Lettuce

- 167. WONDERFUL.—A splendid variety for market or home use and the best sort adapted for fall sowing. A strong grower, making fine heads. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.
- 168. NEW YORK MARKET.—Large heads, solid, blanches beautifully, crisp and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.
- 169. MAXIMUM.—A strong growing and large heading variety late summer lettuce of the Butter Head type. Very fine quality and desirable for growing in the South for Northern Markets. Slow to seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.
- 170. WHITE SEEDED TENNIS-BALL.—A popular, early, small, compact-heading kind for early outdoor culture; can be planted closely. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 171. ICEBERG.—A beautiful lettuce, worthy of general cultivation; leaves curly, bright green; heads unusually solid. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.
- 172. EARLY CURLED SILESIA.—A leading early sort; fine for table use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.
- 173. EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.—White seeded. Fine loose heads, tender and very good. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.
- 174. GRAND RAPIDS.—Desirable for forcing or open air culture in early spring. A quick grower and a fine shipper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 175. BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.—Loose-head. Good for forcing as well as outside culture. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 176. TILTON'S WHITE STAR.—One of the best for forcing or open ground; large, loose head, thick savoyed leaves. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.



Black Seeded Simpson.

Meet "Good Garden Luck" half way. Why not? Most "bad luck" in gardening comes from planting doubtful seed from boxes in the stores. Meet garden luck half way by ordering your seed from us. You won't be disappointed in them.



MUSK MELONS

One ounce will plant about 50 hills, 2 to 3 pounds in hills per acre.

Only selected melons are reserved for seed use. We are thus enabled to supply the very highest grade of seed. You will please note that our prices are reasonable when quality is considered. If you want large quantities, write us for quotations. Please mention the quantity of seed that you require.

Culture.—Select a rich soil, and after danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet each way, and 6 to 8 seeds in a hill. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch off the ends of the growing vines to induce early fruiting. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons. Wood ashes, lime or tobacco dust, sifted over young plants, when the dew is on, is sometimes effective to prevent the attack of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing seed in hot-bed on pieces of sod or in pots and then transplant as soon as weather conditions are favorable. The seed may also be started out of doors in frames or under hand glasses and then transplanted.

177. DELICIOUS GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD.—A vigorous grower and heavy yielder; melons heavily netted—no ribs. About 4 inches in diameter; flesh green with a gold lining next to the seed cavity, which is very small. This melon has been shipped to all parts of the United States by local express. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.35.**

178. PAUL ROSE OR PETOSKY.—Flesh thick and firm, deep salmon color; most delicious and appetizing. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

179. EDEN GEM.—The popular shipping melon at Rocky Ford. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

180. PORTALES GEM.—Propagated in the Portales Valley. It is closely and deeply netted, surface almost solid. Capable of maturing 20 to 25 melons on each vine. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.**

181. TIP TOP.—The melons measure 4 to 6 inches in diameter; slightly ribbed. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.**

182. BANANA.—Gets its name on account of having a banana-like aroma; 15 to 20 inches in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.**

183. HART'S VICTOR.—Is a uniform, oval-shaped Rocky Ford; earlier than the Eden Gem. Not much affected with rust. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

184. BAY VIEW.—Remains firm a long time after ripening. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

185. MILLER'S CREAM OR OSAGE.—Medium to large, slightly oval, and handsomely netted; flesh rich salmon, deep, firm, sweet and melting. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

186. BURREL'S GEM.—It has a thin, tough rind and is closely netted. The meat is of a reddish orange, very thick, fine

grained and spicy. The seed cavity is unusually small. All these points combined make it a first-class melon, both for its good eating and fine shipping qualities. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.**

187. NETTED ROCK.—Rust resisting. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

188. NORFOLK BUTTON.—Very early and prolific; thick, sweet, green flesh. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

189. JENNY LIND.—The earliest of the green flesh sorts, and one of the sweetest. It is of flattened form, small size. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.**

190. EMERALD GEM.—Melons mature extremely early. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.**

191. HACKENSACK.—(Green flesh)—A large, round variety, flattened at both ends and well ribbed. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**

192. EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—The new form is about ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**

193. NEW FORDHOOK.—Thick flesh of orange-yellow color, very small seed cavity; about the same size as Jenny Lind. Excellent shipper. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.40.**

194. BALTIMORE OR ACME.—This melon is large, showy and quite early. It is strongly netted and has thick, green flesh of rich flavor. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**

195. MONTREAL MARKET.—A weight of 15 to 20 pounds is not rare. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**

196. DEFENDER.—One of the best yellow-flesh sorts, medium size, oval in shape, flesh very firm and rich. Vigorous and productive. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

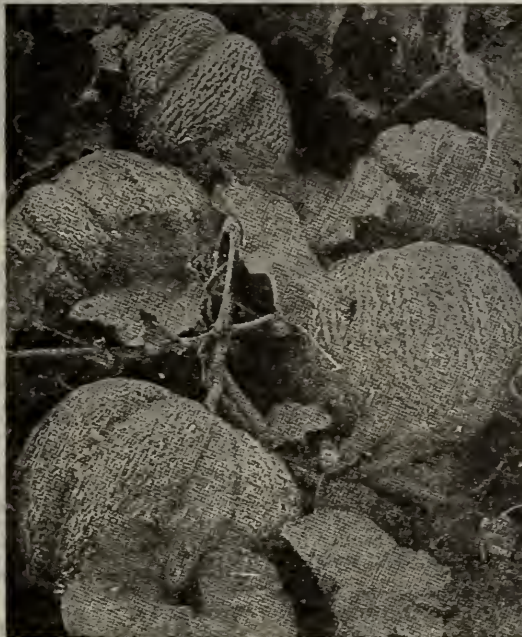
197. NETTED GEM.—Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.**

198. ROCKY FORD.—An improved Netted Gem. Very sweet and fine flavored; oblong. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

199. EARLY GRAND RAPIDS.—(Yellow flesh)—This early musk melon matures about one week earlier than any other sort. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

200. GREEN NUTMEG.—Excellent variety for family use. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.**

201. CANNON BALL.—Round, medium sized, heavily netted. Flesh green, very solid, melting and of delicious flavor. Of all melons this has the smallest cavity. Can be shipped any distance. Excellent, also, for home use. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound 30c; pound, \$1.00.**



New Fordhook.

CASABAS

Casabas are a late variety of Musk Melon to be classed in a family by themselves.

Culture.—Casabas should be planted between May 15th and July 15th, then they begin to ripen about the close of the cantaloupe season and continue until frost. At the first sign of frost all melons, even half-grown, should be put in a dry, frost-proof place where they will ripen gradually.

202. HONEY DEW MELON.—This is a new type of melon. It is not a Casaba, the seed cavity being like the ordinary cantaloupe. The color is dull white when ripe, size about 6 inches in diameter from top to bottom and 7 to 8 inches long, all melons being nearly the same size. This melon has no netting but the rind though thin, is very tough and so close that the excellent flesh is practically sealed up where it keeps in finest condition from 3 to 5 months after it is ripe. Color of flesh is rich green from close to the rind to the seed cavity and the flavor is delightful to all who enjoy a good melon. It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of morning dew. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 50c; ½ pound, \$1.75; pound, \$5.50.**

203. WHITE'S FAVORITE.—Is one of the best varieties for use in central and southern States. It is a delicious melon and will sell readily along with the late Musk Melon. They should be planted early. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

204. A. & M. HYBRID CASABA.—This excellent Casaba grows to large size; flesh three inches thick and of excellent flavor. Is a strong grower and large yielder, and bears well until killed by frost. The best time to plant the seed is in June and July. Do not market until fruit is well ripened. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**



Honey Dew Melon.

All of the seeds we list in our catalog have made good with us and will with you.

WATER MELONS

One pound for 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Watermelons give best results when planted on light, well-drained soils. The hills should be 8 feet apart each way and some well-rotted manure in each hill thoroughly worked into the soil. Plant the seed as soon as weather is warm and settled, 6 to 8 seeds should be planted in each hill and after the plants are well established they should be thinned to 3 or 4 plants in each hill. Cultivation should be kept up until vines cover the ground. A few hills for early use may be grown in same manner as suggested under the heading of Muskmelons.

205. BIG HEART.—This melon is of local origin. In appearance and form resembles Black Boulder or Black Diamond, grows to very large size—melons weighing from 90 to 100 pounds are not unusual. Dark-green rind, very tough although not thick. Flesh red, very thick and of good quality. Quite prolific. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.**

206. SUGAR STICK.—A large dark-green or grayish melon of oblong form. Have the bright red, melting, sugary flesh of the Florida Favorite with the tough rind and light-green netted skin of the Sweet Heart. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.**

207. TOM WATSON.—Similar in appearance to Alabama Sweets, color of the rind somewhat darker. Tom Watson produces melons 18 to 30 inches long, by 8 to 12 inches in diameter and weighing from 20 to 60 pounds; the dark-green rind is tough but thin and withstands shipment to distant markets. The deep red flesh extends to within three-fourths of an inch of the rind, is crisp, melting and of fine flavor; heart large with no sign of core. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

208. HALBERT HONEY.—Equals the Kleckley Sweets in superb luscious flavor, and has fruits more even and regular in outline. The melons average 18 to 20 inches long and are full or bluntly rounded at both ends. The skin is a dark glossy green, the flesh a beautiful crimson. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

209. KLECKLEY SWEETS.—It is especially desirable for its fine flavor, is a long oval shaped watermelon with dark-green rind. The flesh is scarlet, very firm, and of luscious quality and crisp texture. It is a good family melon, but the rind is too tender for distant shipping. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

210. ICE CREAM.—One of the best watermelons; solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**

211. PHINNEY'S EARLY.—A very early variety, medium and uniform in size. The skin is smooth, with narrow, white-mottled and dark-green stripes. Flesh light-red or pink, very sweet and delicious. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**

212. CUBAN QUEEN.—A favorite watermelon for home and market. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

213. SWEET HEART.—A large melon, nearly globular in shape. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

214. FLORIDA FAVORITE.—Dark and light green; oblong, flesh bright-crimson, crisp and sweet. Ripens 10 days ahead of Kolb Gem; a splendid shipper. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

215. PEERLESS.—Size medium; rind mottled green; flesh bright-scarlet fine grained, solid to the center, of good flavor; thin rind, productive. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

216. DIXIE.—About one-third longer than thick. Skin dark-green and beautifully striped with light-green. Rind thin but remarkably hard. Flesh bright-scarlet, sweet and juicy. Large size; 10 days earlier than Kolb Gem; productive. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

217. KOLB GEM.—Round. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**



Kleckley Sweets

218. BLACK SPANISH.—Round, very dark-green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds. Has a very thin rind, and a rich, sugary flavor. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

219. BLACK DIAMOND.—Very dark-skinned melon of good size and of excellent shipping qualities. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

220. BLACK BOULDER.—Very productive, reaching a mammoth size with rich, dark-green skin. It cuts equal to any market melon we have eaten, and its shipping qualities are splendid, no other melon equalling it in tough skin. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

221. FORDHOOK EARLY.—One of the earliest of the extra early varieties. Shape nearly round; color a medium shade of green; flesh bright-red and of deliciously sweet flavor. Rind is sufficiently hard to make a good shipper. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

222. MAMMOTH IRONCLAD.—The flesh is of fine quality, always solid and never mealy. The heart is very large and the flesh next the rind is fully equal in quality to that at the center. Uniformly large. Is one of the best shippers. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

223. ALABAMA SWEETS.—Oblong, large. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

224. GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—Sometimes called Gypsy. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

225. SEMINOLE.—Large and productive. Color gray, sometimes light-green; flesh carmine, of good quality. Rind thin but tough, makes the melon an excellent shipper. Gray and green melons are borne on the same vine. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

226. BLUE GEM OR ICEBERG.—A blue Kolb Gem. Better quality, more desirable for shipping than the old Kolb Gem. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

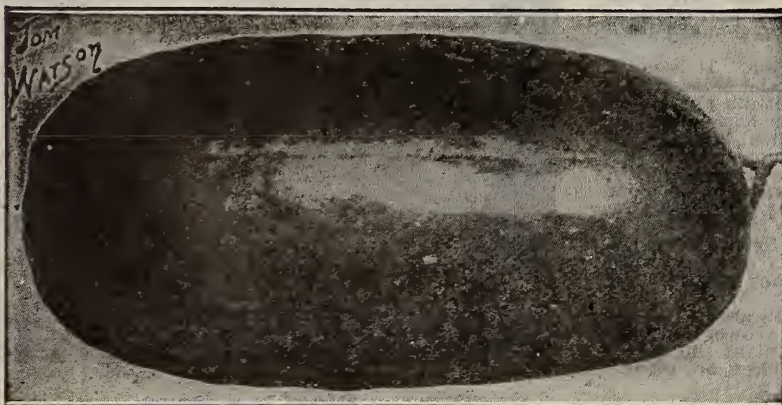
227. TRIUMPH.—Bluish-green skin, red flesh, very large; good shipper. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

228. MOUNTAIN SWEET.—Large, oblong, dark-green; flesh solid and very sweet. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

229. LONG LIGHT ICING.—The fruits are uniformly long and large, a little irregular in shape, light-green, slightly veined with a little darker shade. The flesh is deep, rich red, and of splendid quality. Seed white. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**

230. KANSAS STOCK OR PIE MELON.—This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons very well and seem adapted to most climates. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

231. CITRON.—The fruits are medium sized, uniformly round and are used only for preserves or pickles. The rind is dark-green, distinctly striped and marbled. Flesh white and solid. Seed red. The fruits mature late in the fall. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**



OUR SEEDS

are grown by careful men of long experience and one thought always kept in mind, is that these seeds must produce profitable and satisfactory crops in Kansas and surrounding states, where extremes in moisture, rainfall and temperature frequently cause unfavorable growing conditions. Acorn Brand Seeds have made good in the past—we fully believe they will make money for you.

ONIONS

One ounce of Onion Seed for 200 feet of drill; 4 to 5 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Onions must have a clean and very rich soil. A good loam, previously cultivated for two years, is the best. The land should be highly fertilized with well-rotted manure and fertilizers. Fresh stable manure has a tendency to produce soft, unsalable onions. Sow in drills 1 foot apart as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Thin plants to three or four inches apart, using rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by sowing seed in hotbeds in February and March and transplanting seedlings to the open ground in rows where they are to mature. Onions require a very high culture, and weeds soon choke them out if permitted to grow. Bottom sets are little onions, grown the previous year, when set out in the spring they soon form large onions. If you wish to grow onion sets, use 70 to 80 pounds of seed to the acre, drilled in very thick.

232. GIANT GIBRALTAR.—This variety is particularly adapted for growing in warm climates. It is very similar to the well-known "Prizetaker." Will grow larger under favorable conditions. The handsome globular-shaped bulbs have a light-straw colored skin, while the flesh is white and very mild. The ripe onions are excellent keepers and surpass in this respect most of the other varieties if properly handled. The growing crop withstands dry weather to a remarkable degree. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 1/4 pound, 75c; pound, \$2.75.**

233. DENIA.—Imported from Spain. It is generally conceded that this is the parent type of the well-known Prizetaker, of which, however, it is a far superior strain. Denia runs more uniform in size and is a more characteristic Globe, the bulb is more compact, and its rings or layers of growth are thinner, the neck is generally smaller than Prizetaker, and it seems to ripen down somewhat earlier. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 1/4 pound, 75c; pound, \$2.75.**

234. LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—Keeps well for late market. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 1/4 pound, 60c; pound, \$1.75.**

235. EXTRA EARLY RED.—Smaller than Red Wethersfield, matures in ten days less time. Mild flavor; color a deep, rich red, grain fine and close; the onion is solid and heavy. Well adapted to the early market. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 1/4 pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

236. AUSTRALIAN BROWN.—Uniform in size and shape, hard and solid. Ripens early, and never makes scallions. Medium size, round, with skin of a deep amber-brown; flesh mild and agreeable. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 1/4 pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.**

237. SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 1/4 pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

238. YELLOW DANVERS.—Flattened; reliable for bot-toming and large yield. Flesh white, fine grained and mild. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 1/4 pound, 60c; pound, \$1.75.**

239. YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—It is the earliest yellow Globe variety, large in size, uniformly perfect in shape, and one of the largest croppers from seed. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 1/4 pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

240. AILSA CRAIG.—A splendid English variety of immense size. They are oval in shape and of a pale-straw color, flavor exceedingly mild and delicate. In competition with other varieties at the English shows it has won more prizes than any other variety introduced. **Packet, 5c; 1/2 ounce, 15c; ounce, 30c; 1/4 pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.**

241. PRIZETAKER.—One of the finest varieties for the American climate; grows to an immense size; of handsome globe shape, skin pale-straw color; flesh sparkling white, of delicate and mild flavor. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 1/4 pound, 60c; pound, \$1.75.**

242. SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—A heavy cropper; handsome in appearance and of large size. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 1/4 pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

243. MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—No other white onion attains such a mammoth size. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 1/4 pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.**

244. WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVER SKIN.—Medium size, flat, very early, good keeper; fine grained, mild and delicate. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 1/4 pound, 75c; pound, \$2.75.**



Prizetaker.

245. SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 30c; 1/4 pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.**

246. CHIVES.—This popular kitchen garden plant is indis-pensable for flavoring certain dishes, it imparts a mild onion taste, not, however, to such an extent as to render it objectionable. The plants are hardy and will last for years; do not cut the plant too close when gathering. If desired for winter use, lift and plant in a box or pot and place in a sunny window in the kitchen. **Packet, 15c; 2 for 25c.**

GARLIC.—A hardy flavoring onion, used extensively in the French method of cooking. Plant and harvest the same as onions.

247. GARLIC SEED.—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 90c.**

248. GARLIC SETS.—35c pound, postpaid.

LEEK

Culture.—A hardy species of onion. Sow in drills or broad-cast. When 6 inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 to 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews.

249—LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.—Largely grown for fall and winter use. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging 2 inches through by 10 inches long, blanching beautifully white and of fine, mild flavor. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 35c; pound, \$1.10.**

250. DOUBLE CURLED.—Compact, very curly and finely cut; bright-green color. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

251. EMERALD.—Leaves tender, beautifully crimped, handsome green color. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

252. MOSS CURLED.—A choice selected strain with beautifully crimped and curled bright-green leaves. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

PARSNIPS

One ounce for 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart. Only rich soil should be used and the ground should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated before sowing seed. Thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently to keep the weeds down.

253. IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN.—The best variety for market, or home garden. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 60c.**

254. IMPROVED GUERNSEY. Roots not so long as Hollow Crown, but of greater diameter and more easily gathered. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 60c.**

ONION SETS

Onion sets should be planted as early as the ground is in condition to work, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, with the sets 2 inches apart in rows. Green onions for bunching come in very early, while the crop of large bulbs mature very much earlier than if planted from seed.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS..... Lb. 15c

WHITE BOTTOM SETS..... Lb. 15c

RED BOTTOM SETS..... Lb. 15c

Postage extra at Parcel Post Zone Rate.

On account of market changes we are unable to name price except on pound lots.

Ask for price on quantities.

PARSLEY

One ounce of seed for 150 feet of drill.

Culture.—Soak the seed in warm water for several hours, and sow in border or frame; thin the row or transplant to another bed. If to be carried late into the fall, set eight inches apart both ways, and cover with litter. It will go through the winter with moderate protection. Make open ground sowing in April.



Parsley.

If you want garden profit sow our seeds.

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS WICHITA, KANSAS

PEAS

One pound will plant about 70 feet of drill, 90 to 120 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—The Pea is hardy and endures cold well, either in or above the ground. It is best to sow the earliest varieties as soon as possible, in warm light soil, prepared the previous autumn or winter. The main crop may be sown about two weeks later and on somewhat heavier soil. Sow Peas in drills about 2 to 3 inches deep, in rows 2½ to 3½ feet apart. In garden culture sow in double rows 10 inches apart. Avoid fresh manure or very rich soil or too rank vine growth will result.

Extra Early Sorts

255. POTLATCH OR DWARF DEFIANCE PEAS.—Strong, vigorous vines of even growth, 20 to 34 inches high; luxuriant dark foliage, bearing pods medium green in color, 3½ to 4 inches in length. Broad and pointed at ends. No variety known will produce more pods and no pods could possibly shell out better. The Potlatch is a variety from which anyone may expect great yields. Ready for table use in 60 to 65 days from planting. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 15c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$1.85.**

256. PETER PAN—(New).—The latest and most promising of the very large podded dwarf extra early sorts; height 1½ feet. **Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$3.00.**

257. LITTLE MARVEL.—An extremely valuable variety, especially suited to small home gardens and is also a splendid variety for early market gardening. It matures very early and produces large crops. The vines grow about 15 to 18 inches high. The pods are dark green, fair sized, produced in pairs and are closely filled with 7 to 8 peas of extra fine flavor. **Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.75.**

258. PIONEER.—The largest podded dwarf extra early pea. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 30c.**

259. LAXTONIAN.—The largest podded variety of the extra earlies and really may be classed a Dwarf Gradus, which variety it resembles, except that it grows only about 18 inches high, and does not require any support. While the crop does not mature until a few days later than "Gradus" the quality of this new variety is equally as good. **Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.75.**

260. ALASKA.—The earliest of all the extra early sorts. **Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.85.**

270. FIRST AND BEST.—Very early and prolific; the standard variety. Height 2½ feet. **Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds \$1.50.**

271. TOM THUMB.—Fine, bushy, growing to a height of 10 inches; foliage heavy; productive; matures in about 40 days after planting. **Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.85.**

272. ROSS BROTHERS EXTRA EARLY.—Good cropper and a satisfactory sort for market purpose. **Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.**

273. SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR.—As early as American Wonder, with much larger pods and more prolific. Height, 1 foot. **Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.**

274. GRADUS.—This popular, large podded wrinkled pea of the finest quality, matures pods only two or three days later than the small-podded round-seeded extra earlies. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$1.85.**

275. AMERICAN WONDER.—A very fine extra early wrinkled variety. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.**

276. NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—An improvement on American Wonder, being as early, with pods decidedly longer and many more of them to the plant. Height 10 to 12 inches. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.**



Laxtonian Peas.

277. McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—Very early, prolific and of good flavor. Height about 15 inches. **Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.**

278. EXTRA EARLY PREMIUM GEM.—A fine early wrinkled pea. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.**

Second Early Sorts

279. IMPROVED STRATAGEM.—An excellent wrinkled pea with sturdy vine, growing from 20 to 24 inches high. It is vigorous and productive. The pods are of extra large size, often measuring five inches in length, always well filled. Splendid flavor. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$1.85.**

280. BLISS EVERBEARING.—A splendid wrinkled pea 2 to 2½ feet high of good quality and flavor. Its season is medium to late. It does not require stakes. **Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.**

281. BLISS ABUNDANCE.—A wrinkled pea of sturdy growth, reaching a height of only 15 to 18 inches. Remarkable for its tendency to branch at roots, forming a veritable bush; prolific bearer. **Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds \$1.25.**

282. CARTER'S DAISY OR DWARF TELEPHONE.—One of the very best second early sorts; pods frequently five inches in length and contain nine to ten peas. Of splendid flavor; height about 18 inches. **Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.**

283. TELEPHONE.—Is a medium late variety, robust in habit of growth, and a great bearer. **Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.**

284. McLEAN'S ADVANCER.—A fine wrinkled sort. Valuable for all purposes. **Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.**

285. ADMIRAL.—Owing to its great vigor, heat resistance and productiveness, and the fine color and suitable size of the green peas, this variety is very well adapted for canners' use. **Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.85.**

Late Varieties

286. CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—A handsome variety, popular everywhere; one of the richest and best flavored green wrinkled peas. About five feet in height. **Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.**

287. DWARF CHAMPION.—Improved, very prolific; peas large and of fine flavor. Height about 2 feet. **Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.**

288. BLACKEYE MARROWFAT.—An old and still widely popular kind, grown extensively. Height 4 to 5 feet; very hardy and productive. **Packet, 5c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.**

289. WHITE MARROWFAT.—A smooth pea, growing 3 to 4 feet high, depending upon soil and weather. An old favorite, very productive. **Packet, 5c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.**

Edible Pods

290. MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR PEAS.—Large edible pods. Height, 42 to 48 inches. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, and are entirely stringless, very tender. Ready for table use 80 days from planting. **Packet, 10c; pound, 30c.**

Write for prices on Peas in larger quantities.
COW PEAS AND FIELD BEANS—See page —.

PEPPERS

One ounce of seed for 1,000 or 1,500 plants

Culture.—The pepper plant is tender and should be started under glass. Warm, moist soil is best, with plenty of well-rotted manure plowed under. The plants should be set 1½ feet apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Sow seed in hotbeds in March. The plants may be transplanted into small pots and then when the ground is warm the peppers will make rapid growth after they are set out in open ground.

291. ROYAL KING.—(New)—This valuable new beautiful scarlet-red pepper is of the Ruby King type. Very uniform in shape and size, sweet and delicious and entirely free from pungency. Royal King is very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frosts; excellent shipper. Thickmeated, averaging about as thick again as Ruby King, and most other peppers of the bell varieties. One of the best sweet peppers. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c; ¼ pound, \$1.40.**

292. PERFECTION PIMENTO.—This superb new mildest flavored of all peppers is of southern origin. Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meat and baked, used as a salad or canned for use at any time of year. Has thick, firm flesh, which permits of its being scalded and peeled. Should be in every garden. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c; ¼ pound, \$1.40.**

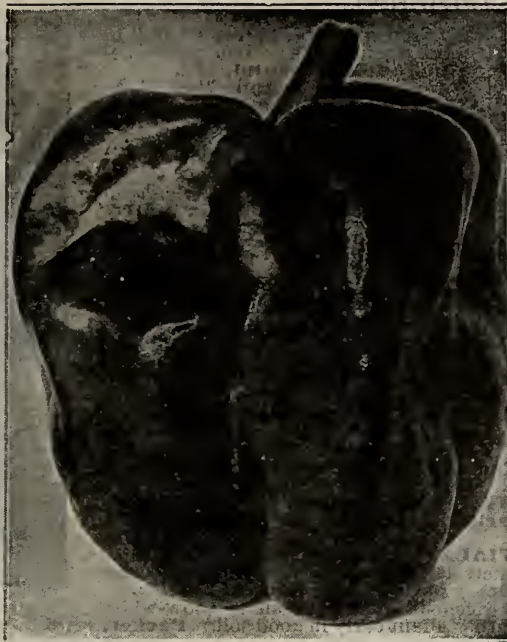


Pimento Peppers.

Meet "Good Garden Luck" half way. Why not? Most "bad luck" in gardening comes from planting doubtful seed from boxes in the stores. Meet garden luck half way by ordering your seeds from us. You won't be disappointed in them.

PEPPERS—Continued.

293. **RUBY KING.**—Very large. The most popular variety. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c; ¼ pound, \$1.25.**
294. **LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE.**—Bright-red at maturity, entirely mild, heavy producer. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 30c; ¼ pound, \$1.00.**
295. **CHINESE GIANT.**—The mildest and largest red pepper. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 25c; ounce, 45c; ¼ pound, \$1.50.**
296. **PROCOPP'S GIANT.**—A mammoth brilliant red pepper. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c; ¼ pound, \$1.25.**
297. **GOLDEN DAWN OR QUEEN.**—Of a beautiful golden-yellow, with very mild, sweet flavored flesh. Resembles the Bell in shape. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c; ¼ pound, \$1.25.**
298. **CELESTIAL.**—Creamy white to scarlet; ornamental and prolific. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c; ¼ pound, \$1.25.**
299. **LONG RED CAYENNE.**—Coral-red when ripe, very hot and strong; the Cayenne Pepper of Commerce. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c.**
300. **RED CHILI.**—Of bright-red color and borne in great profusion. A standard household variety of pepper. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c.**
301. **TOBASCOS.**—Excessively hot in flavor. A small pepper about one inch long. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 25c; ounce, 45c; ¼ pound, \$1.50.**



Chinese Giant Pepper.

PUMPKINS

One ounce for 25 hills, 3 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—The Pumpkin, under good care, bears abundantly, and furnishes a great amount of palatable food for cows, pigs, etc. Several of the fine flesh varieties are also used for culinary purposes. They may be grown as a field crop. Plant in hills 8 feet apart each way, and any time after the first of May. Avoid planting near the vine crops, as they will hybridize and damage that crop. One ounce will plant about 25 hills, 3 pounds to the acre.

302. **JAPANESE PIE.**—A high quality pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.**



303. **TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.**—Medium size, pear shape, slightly ribbed; color creamy-white, sometimes slightly striped with green; a good keeper. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**

304. **KING OF THE MAMMOTHS**—It frequently attains a diameter of more than three feet. The flesh and skin are golden-yellow, it makes a good table pumpkin. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

305. **SUGAR.**—Very sweet. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.**

306. **CUSHAW.**—Also known as Crookneck. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

307. **CONNECTICUT FIELD.**—Usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies. **Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**

308. **BIG TOM.** It is profitable for stock feeding, and suitable for table use. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

309. **KENTUCKY FIELD.**—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**

310. **LARGE CHEESE.**—A large, round, flattened pumpkin good for table use as well as stock. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**

311. **MAMMOTH TOURS OR JUMBO.**—Enormous, productive, flesh salmon color, good keeper, for cooking or stock feeding. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, 90c.**

RADISHES

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Good ventilation is necessary when grown under glass. Seed may be sown in hotbeds in January or February, plants should be thinned to 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows. Sow in the open ground in March, April and May in succession 10 days apart, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart. After the middle of June the demand is usually light. Use a light, rich soil as a crisp Radish cannot be grown in heavy soil. Radishes may also be sown during August and first half of September in open ground and early in October in frames or hotbeds. Radishes will mature in from three to four weeks, and should be eaten when quite small. It is a mistake to let them grow too long, or too large, because they become pithy and tough and unfit for table use.

312. **EARLY DEEP SCARLET.**—An excellent deep-red olive-shaped forcing Radish; small tops and early. The roots when fully grown are about one and one-half inches long and about one inch in diameter. Also suitable for early outdoor planting. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 65c.**

313. **EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.**—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**

314. **NON-PLUS-ULTRA OR EARLY DEEP SCARLET.**—The smallest topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Is best variety for forcing. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 65c.**

315. **VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE.**—Fine for forcing; very dark scarlet color. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.**

316. **CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE.**—Double the size of the above. Equally suitable for forcing or outdoors; **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 65c.**

317. **EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP.**—Very popular for forcing. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 65c.**

318. **EARLY WHITE TURNIP.**—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**

319. **WHITE OLIVE SHAPED.**—Oval, very tender and excellent; 1½ inches long; fine for open ground or forcing. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**

320. **FRENCH BREAKFAST.**—**Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 65c.**

321. **LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.**—Fine keeper, good for market. **Pkt., 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**

322. **LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET WHITE TIP.**—The brightest and handsomest scarlet radish. It is fit for use in 25 days from time of sowing; remains in good condition until fully grown; tops small. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 65c.**

323. **CINCINNATI MARKET.**—(Glass)—Of the long scarlet type, brilliant scarlet, flesh crisp, brittle and very fine quality; tops small. Excellent for market purposes. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 65c.**

324. **WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.**—An improvement on Long Scarlet. Largely used for forcing and a very popular variety with those who know it. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**



Crimson Giant Globe.

Wouldn't you like to go into your garden every day and gather an armful of blossoms? You can if you will plant our Acorn Brand flower seed this spring.

RADISHES—Continued.

- 325. CHARTIER.**—A distinct variety. Color red at top, shading to pink in the middle and passing to pure white at the tip. It attains a large size before becoming unfit for use. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**
- 326. ICICLE.**—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 70c.**
- 327. LADY FINGER OR LONG WHITE VIENNA.**—Beautiful in shape, skin and flesh snow-white, crisp and tender in summer. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**
- 328. WHITE STRAUSBURG.**—Remains tender longer than any other variety. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**
- 329. MODEL WHITE BOX.**—A very early round white radish, crisp and sweet; is especially suitable for growing under glass in frames. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 70c.**

Winter Varieties.

Do not plant seed until latter part of June.

- 330. CHINA ROSE WINTER.**—One of the very best for fall and winter use; bright-rose color; flesh white and firm and of superior quality. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 70c.**
- 331. CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER.**—Is really a Chinese radish. Grown largely in California; 8 to 10 inches long, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Flesh white and of excellent flavor. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 70c.**
- 332. ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER.**—This is a large black-skinned radish, flesh white and firm, a good keeper. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.**
- 333. LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER.**—Like the above, but the roots are longer and somewhat milder in flavor. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.**
- 334. WHITE CHINESE OR CELESTIAL.**—One of the best white winter radishes; stump-rooted and even when extremely large the radishes are solid, crisp and of a mild flavor. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 70c.**
- 335. NERIMA.**—A Japanese radish of excellent quality, flesh is snow-white and crisp. This variety grows to 2-3 feet in length. Plant early in good soil. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25.**



French Breakfast Radish.

RHUBARB

One ounce of seed to 125 feet of drill.

Culture.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frames covered at night and cold days so that the soil will not freeze. Use the sprinkler daily, being careful not to apply an excess of water at any time, and in 6 or 8 weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil and set in rows 12 inches apart each way. Transplant again early the next spring to permanent location, setting roots 4 to 5 feet apart each way in rich soil. Rhubarb is ready to use the second year from seed. Should a family wish a few plants the best plan to follow is to buy two-year-old roots. Plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, carefully cultivate and keep the weeds down. A crop may be had after one season and it will cost less money and work than by starting with seed. Rhubarb is a gross feeder and will make good use of strong manure, either fresh or well-rotted. Top-dress liberally in the fall and spade the manure into the ground in the spring. Pull stalks as long as demand continues.

336. VICTORIA.—A very large, thick red-stalked, late variety of fine quality. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.**

337. LINNAEUS.—An early variety, stalks green, large and tender. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.**

Rhubarb Roots

We will be in position to supply Rhubarb Roots during the month of March. See page 19 for prices.



Victoria Spinach.

UDO SALAD

338. JAPANESE UDO is a perennial plant, grows wild in the hills of Japan and is also cultivated and used as a vegetable.

Refer to U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 42, in which you will find full description of the Udo Salad and best ways to prepare for eating.

The seed should be planted early in March about 6 inches deep and fertilize heavily, transplant the plants about May first or as soon as they appear above the ground in rows about 4-5 inches apart in the row. Place a strip of matting about 2 feet deep on either side of the row and fill this space with grain chaff. It will require about 60 days for the plant to grow through the chaff and leaf out, the chaff is then removed and the tender stem which has been growing through the chaff is cut off and that is the vegetable or salad; the roots and leaves are not eaten. Another way is after transplanting to merely cover with loose soil to a depth of 2 feet and then lay straw mats on the top.

After you have the roots (from seed) it is better to use these as you can sub-divide them each year. It is not necessary to transplant after they are once set for the season. It is claimed that you can grow these plants at any time in the year so long as frost does not interfere.

Udo Salad is best when cooked; if eaten raw it should be chopped very fine and dressed with vinegar and soy. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.25.**

SALSIFY

One ounce for 50 feet of Drill.

Culture.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, and one inch deep. After plants are up 3 inches high, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Cultivate about the same as for carrots, being certain to keep the weeds down. The roots may be used from the rows as wanted and will carry through the winter if left standing in rows. This vegetable can be served in a number of different ways, as soups, fried or mashed like potatoes or turnips, and the flavor is like that of an oyster.

339. MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—The largest and most profitable Salsify now in cultivation. Roots heavy, of agreeable flavor, white in color and a satisfactory sort in every way. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 45c; pound, \$1.50.**

SPINACH

One ounce for 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds in drills for an acre.

Culture.—Sow early in spring, in drills 1 foot apart, every two weeks for a succession. Thin so that each plant will have about 4 inches space for developing. If sown broadcast use 12 to 15 pounds per acre. If sown in drills, cultivate and keep down weeds. It costs no more to produce Spinach in the winter than in the summer as it is not liable to shoot to seed in cold weather. For fall use sow in August and winter crop sow in September, covering that which is left out over winter with straw, if the weather becomes quite cold.

340. LARGE, THICK-LEAVED VIROFLAY.—An improved strain with large, round leaves; an excellent summer variety; stands the heat well. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

341. BLOOMSDALE.—The hardiest, large, savoy-curling, crumpled thick leaves. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

342. NORFOLK SAVOY LEAVED.—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

Sow our re-cleaned grass and clover seeds for permanent pasture or hay. They are re-cleaned and are worth the money.

SPINACH—Continued

- 343. THICK LEAVED.**—One of the best market sorts. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 344. VICTORIA.**—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 345. ROUND LEAF.**—A hardy and good sort, especially desirable for early spring sowing; leaves large, round, thick, fleshy. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 346. LONG STANDING.**—Leaves large, thick and crimped, with a fleshy appearance. Hardy and one of the best kinds for either spring or autumn sowing. Does not run to seed as early as other varieties. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 347. NEW ZEALAND.**—One single plant will grow to dimensions of six feet across, producing an abundance of thick, fleshy, juicy stems and leaves, which make an excellent Spinach. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**



Early White Bush Squash.

Autumn and Winter Squash

- 352. HUBBARD.**—No better variety grown. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 353. CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD.**—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 354. GOLDEN HUBBARD.**—A distinct sort, of the general shape and character of the Hubbard, somewhat smaller, earlier to mature. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 355. ESSEX HYBRID.**—Flesh thick and solid of a yellowish or pinkish color, seed cavity small. Flavor excellent, flesh being fine grained and sweet. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**
- 356. SIBLEY.**—Shell very hard, of good keeping and shipping qualities. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**
- 357. FORDHOOK.**—Prolific with very hard rind. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.**
- 358. GIANT CROOKNECK.** **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.**
- 359. MAMMOTH CHILI.**—The best of all large squashes. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 360. MAMMOTH WHALE.**—Excellent quality. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 361. LIVINGSTON'S CUSHAW.**—A distinct mottled green, white striped. Fruit solid; average 15 to 25 pounds. Excellent for pies. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 362. BOSTON MARROW.**—This variety is popular for autumn and winter use; its color is a bright orange; flesh yellow, rich and sweet. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.**
- 363. DELICATA.**—A small fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use. Extra early, a good cropper. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 364. DELICIOUS.**—Finer grained and more delicious than Hubbard. For table use either as a fall or winter squash it cannot be excelled. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 365. IMPROVED MARBLEHEAD.**—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

SQUASH

One ounce of seed for 25 hills, 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—The culture is about the same as melons. Make the ground very rich—a good sandy loam is best. The squashes are tender and the seed should not be planted until warm weather. Allow 4x4 feet for the hills of the bush sort and 8x8 feet or more for the running kinds. Thin to three plants to the hill.

Bush Varieties

- 348. EARLY WHITE BUSH OR PATTY PAN.**—The well-known summer variety, grown extensively for shipping. Color white, the flesh is tender and delicate. Of dwarf habits, hardy and productive. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 349. EARLY YELLOW BUSH.**—Similar to White Bush in every way except color and markings. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 350. GOLDEN CUSTARD BUSH.**—Similar in shape to the White Bush variety, but skin is a rich golden-yellow and flesh pale yellow. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**
- 351. SUMMER CROOKNECK.**—**Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

TOMATOES

One ounce of seed will produce from 3,000 to 4,000 plants.

Culture.—Sow seed in a box or hot bed early, and transplant at least once to get a strong root growth. When danger of frost is over set in open ground 3 to 5 feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly. Fruit may be had several days earlier by transplanting into small pots and then setting out the entire contents as soon as ground is warm. The varieties of Tomatoes described in this seed book comprise the very best kinds known to the trade and none are included that do not possess some merit.

366. LIVINGSTON'S CORELESS.—In shape it is almost round. The depression at the stem end has been almost eliminated, making it the most profitable variety for canning, owing to a very small amount of waste. A good slicing variety, the seed cells being surrounded by bright-red, heavy, meaty and delicious flesh, which is slightly more acid than the Livingston's Globe. One of the best for long distance hauling or shipping. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

367. JUNE PINK.—One of the earliest. The tomatoes average three inches in diameter and are of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by frost. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.00.**

368. STONE.—This tomato is recognized by market gardeners as one of the best of all the standard sorts. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

369. ACME.—**Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**



Earliana Tomatoes.

- 370. FAVORITE.**—Has but few seeds; a good shipper. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**
- 371. BONNY BEST.**—An early and productive variety. A good forcing tomato. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**
- 372. EARLY MICHIGAN.**—A second early bright-red variety of the best quality. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are of medium size, very smooth and of very attractive crimson-scarlet color. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

When store worn tomatoes don't taste good, go into your garden for tasty ones.

TOMATOES—Continued

373. CRIMSON CUSHION.—Of large size, smooth, almost seedless and solid, a continuous bearer until frost. Color rich, crimson-scarlet; quality meaty and superb. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.25.**

374. PONDEROSA.—Ripens quite early and continues fruiting until late in the season, of immense size; solid, meaty, almost seedless; particularly desirable for the home garden. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c; ¼ pound, \$1.25.**

375. MATCHLESS.—Unsurpassed for market or table use; it is a valuable main crop sort. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

376. PERFECTION.—Fruit deep-red of good size, smooth and solid. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

377. MAGNUS.—Of the same color as Acme, but thicker, heavier and more solid. Medium early of perfect form, large and attractive. Ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem. A heavy cropper. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

378. IMPROVED TROPHY.—A standard late variety; fruit large; flesh deep-red, and generally smooth, very solid and of excellent flavor. Fine for canning. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

379. BEAUTY.—A favorite for either home market or shipping purposes. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

380. IGNOTUM.—Smooth, solid, bright-red, uniformly large. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

381. GOLDEN QUEEN.—Solid, smooth, large in size, and ripens early. Makes a handsome, rich preserve. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.**

382. PEAR SHAPED YELLOW.—True pear-shaped, small, color a beautiful yellow. Used for preserves and for making tomato figs. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

383. PEAR SHAPED RED.—Same as above except the color is a bright-red. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

384. YELLOW CHERRY.—A small variety, size and shape of a cherry; desirable for pickling. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

385. RED CHERRY.—Identical with the Yellow Cherry, except in color of fruit, which is of a light scarlet. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

386. GROUND CHERRY OR HUSK.—This is very fine for preserves. Immensely productive. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

387. RED ROCK.—A medium early tomato of excellent quality; heavy yielder; one of the best fine large red varieties for canners and truckers. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.25.**

388. EARLIANA.—The very earliest large tomato. Is fully a week ahead of all others. The plants are strong and of vigorous growth, sets its fruit freely. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

389. CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—The thick flesh is bright-scarlet, very solid, with comparatively few seeds and of fine, sweet flavor; skin thin; a good shipper. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

390. FORDHOOK FANCY.—A new bush, or erect growing kind, with potato shaped leaves; small, smooth, purplish-red fruit, borne close to stalk. Very early. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 30c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.**



Stone.

391. DWARF STONE.—In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are produced in clusters of three to five, and as the growth is close jointed, each plant produces a large number. The tomatoes are of large size for dwarf kind; are bright-scarlet, very smooth, firm and solid. The walls of flesh are thick, with a solid meaty center, no hard core. The quality is fine. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.00.**

392. DWARF CHAMPION.—Round, smooth and symmetrical; size medium, table quality superior; a good shipper. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

393. QUARTER CENTURY.—Similar to Dwarf Champion, more compact grower; set 2 feet apart in rows. The fruits are larger and heavier than Dwarf Champion. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

394. FORDHOOK FIRST.—A splendid variety; plants of strong running growth; fruit 2 to 3 inches in diameter, very smooth, and free from cracks, quite deep through and richly colored, deep purple. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

395. KANSAS STANDARD.—This tomato belongs to the potato leaved section; makes rapid, vigorous growth, with strong heavy stalks which stand up well. The fruit is a bright, glossy red color and is produced in clusters of four or five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round, slightly flattened; ripens clear to the stem, perfectly smooth; has very few seeds; meat thick and firm, has most excellent flavor, is of good size and very early. Set plants 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.**



Beauty.

SMALL ORDERS

We Like Them

Thousands of seed planters think that a 10 to 50 cent seed order is too small to send. It's not. We are glad to have your orders, no matter how small, and the better results in your garden make it worth while for you to send to us. Remember, there is no large or small order that is not welcome.

TURNIPS

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, one to two pounds for an acre.

Culture.—The soil for turnips should be rich and mellow. Sow in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart and 1½ inches deep, or sow broadcast; much larger crops of turnips can be obtained by drill culture. In this latitude, for main crop, the seed may be sown during August and the first part of September. Turnips are chiefly grown for autumn cropping, because ordinarily they thrive better in cool weather; during the hot months they are apt to run to leaf and make seed rather than bulbs. These hot weather tendencies of the turnip family have been overcome in a very few varieties, and among these the very best are the Extra Early Milans, which are especially suited for spring planting, and should be planted as soon as the ground can be cultivated in the spring.

396. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—The earliest turnip in cultivation; pure white, excellent flavor, makes rapid growth; a great market favorite. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

397. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Very early; flat, smooth, medium size, with bright-purple top and few leaves. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

398. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Smooth, flat, early, white; makes quick growth, excellent quality. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

399. PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.—The best table and stock turnip for fall planting. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

400. PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—A large, rapid growing sort with globular roots. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

401. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Valuable for both table and stock. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

402. GOLDEN BALL.—Very fine texture, the sweetest and most delicious of the yellow flesh varieties; is of medium size, and makes rapid growth, matures early and keeps well. A superior table variety. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**

403. AMBER GLOBE.—Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, grows to a very large size. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

404. YELLOW ABERDEEN.—This is a fine turnip for cattle feeding. It attains a large size; is solid, nutritious, a good keeper, and can be recommended in every respect. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

405. COWHORN.—Is an excellent variety, delicate and good flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown and in shape is long like



Purple Top White Globe Turnips.

the carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.**

Rutabagas

406. IMPROVED PURPLE TOP.—This old standard variety is of fine quality and is largely grown. Keeps perfectly, is hardy, productive, sweet, solid. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.**

Turnips are an excellent winter feed for stock and poultry. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

MUSHROOM CULTURE

TEMPERATURE AND MOISTURE.

Mushrooms may be grown in any place where the conditions of temperature and moisture are favorable. A shed, cellar, cave, or vacant space in a greenhouse may be utilized to advantage for this purpose. The most essential factor, perhaps, is that of temperature. The proper temperature ranges from 53° to 60° F., with the best from 55° to 58° F. It is unsafe to attempt to grow mushrooms on a commercial basis at a temperature much less than 50° or greater than 63° F. Any severe changes of temperature retard growth, or else act injuriously, and many changes of temperature would entirely destroy the profits of the mushroom crop. From this it is evident that in many places mushrooms may not be grown as a summer crop. With artificial heat they may be grown almost anywhere throughout the winter. Moreover, it is very profitable and restricted, commercially, at least, to a single season.

A second important factor is that of moisture. The place should not be very damp, or constantly dripping with water. Under such conditions successful commercial work is not possible. A place

where it is possible to maintain a fairly moist condition of the atmosphere, and having such capability for ventilation as will cause at least a gradual evaporation, is, by general practice and by the most extensive experimentation, shown to be necessary. With too rapid ventilation and the consequent necessity of repeated applications of water to the mushroom bed no mushroom crop will attain the highest perfection.

Pamphlet on Mushroom Culture will be mailed free. "Mushroom Culture and Pure Culture Spawn," Book on Mushrooms, postpaid, 35c.

LAMBERT'S STANDARD PURE CULTURE SPAWN.

Has met with immense success. Put up on scientific principles. Each brick weighs 1½ to 1¾ pounds. (Estimate one brick for about 8 square feet of beds.)

1 brick, by mail, postpaid.....	\$0.40
2 bricks, by mail, postpaid.....	.70
5 bricks, by express, not prepaid.....	1.20
10 bricks, by express, not prepaid.....	2.00
25 bricks, by express or freight, not prepaid.....	4.80
50 bricks, by express or freight, not prepaid.....	9.00
80 bricks, (about 100 lbs.), by freight, not prepaid.....	14.00

HERBS

A few Pot Herbs and Sweet Herbs should have a place in every vegetable garden. A very small space will give all the herbs needed by a family. Culture is very simple; the best way is to make seedbed in the early spring and set the plants out in beds.

	Pkt.	Oz.
ANISE —Used for flavoring.....	5c	10c
CARAWAY —Seeds used in seasoning.....	5c	10c
CATNIP —Leaves used for tea.....	5c	30c
CORIANDER —Seeds used for seasoning..	5c	10c
DILL —Used for seasoning pickles.....	5c	10c
HOREHOUND —Very useful for curing coughs.....	5c	15c
LAVENDER —Leaves very fragrant.....	5c	15c
ROSEMARY —Leaves very fragrant.....	5c	20c
RUE —A medicinal plant.....	5c	15c
SAFFRON —Used for flavoring.....	5c	15c
SAGE —A highly aromatic herb; most useful of all.....	5c	10c
SAVORY, SUMMER —Leaves and shoots used for seasoning.....	5c	15c
SORREL —Used in soups and salads.....	5c	15c
SWEET BASIL —Leaves used for flavoring	5c	15c
SWEET FENNEL —Seeds aromatic.....	5c	10c
THYME —Used as a seasoning.....	5c	30c
WORMWOOD —Has medicinal qualities. A splendid plant for poultry.....	5c	20c



Mushroom.

TOBACCO

One ounce of good seed is sufficient for an acre.

407. IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY.—Well known sort of great merit. Our seed is grown on the famous limestone fields of Tennessee. For many years our grower has made selections of this variety and has it now at a stage of perfection rarely attained in tobacco. The fields on which he grows the seed receive special preparation and extra manuring. Plants are set farther apart than those grown for a tobacco crop. Only the choicest plants are set in the seed plots and special care and cultivation insures well matured seed of highest vitality. Careful handling, cleaning and curing of seeds as well as special attention to the crop throughout the season makes this strain and seed unsurpassed. **Packet, 10c; ¼ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.**

We are ready at all times to answer any and all inquiries.

POTATOES

8 to 10 bushels will plant an acre in rows 3 feet apart.

Culture.—To secure best results in growing Potatoes it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets 1 foot apart in the rows. A complete Potato Fertilizer sown into the rows (400 to 600 pounds per acre) will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date, and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop sprout the Potatoes before planting by cutting the Potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for seven or eight days before planting in the open ground. If weather is favorable the shoots will start out strong and vigorous and as soon as the plants have sent out roots they grow more rapidly than freshly cut Potatoes.

Prices.—On account of market fluctuations we are unable to name exact price on potatoes. Will be pleased to have you write us during the month of February or later for prices.

BLISS TRIUMPH.—Extremely early; medium size; round and uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed; light red skin; white flesh.

EARLY OHIO.—Our stock of this variety is grown in the Red River Valley of the North. The best variety for the western states. Is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other white potato.

EARLY ROSE.—A popular standard potato noted for earliness, productiveness and fine quality.

IRISH COBBLER.—One of the first varieties of potatoes ready for market, and will command a good price. The skin is creamy-white, sometimes netted, which is an indication of good quality; eyes are strong, well developed and but slightly indented. The flesh is white and of fine flavor.

BURBANK.—A large, long, white potato of excellent quality. Fine for main crop and a splendid keeper.

RURAL.—A valuable variety of large size, very smooth and a good keeper; in quality unexcelled. It is the best late long keeper.

Sweet Potatoes

Culture.—Sweet potatoes should be started in a hot bed. When the ground is warm and the danger of frost is past the shoots are carefully lifted and planted in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. They need considerable care till well started, but after getting a good start will grow easily. They should be cultivated quite often, moving the vines to prevent from rooting at the joints. They must be harvested before frost.

Standard weight of sweet potatoes, 50 pounds per bushel. One bushel makes 2,000 to 3,000 plants. Three to four bushels to the acre.

MULKEY'S GOLDEN.—Resembles the Yellow Jersey, but is much larger and a heavier producer. Very smooth and attractive in appearance and of very regular shape. In quality it is just as fine as in appearance. 25 lbs., 5c. lb; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

IMPORTANT.—Prices of Potatoes are subject to market changes. Potatoes are forwarded by express or freight as directed, purchaser paying charges. We assume no risk on Potatoes, which are forwarded strictly on purchaser's responsibility.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

NANCY HALL.—A smooth, yellow skinned yam. Oval, uniform, with deep yellow flesh, which cooks soft and sweet. Early and of fine quality. 25 lbs., 5c lb., 100 lbs. \$4.00.

PUMPKIN YAM.—An old and reliable Texas variety. Extra good size, medium early and very prolific; tubers are short and thick and flesh is of a rich yellow color. 25 lbs., 5c lb., 100 lbs., \$4.00.

WHITE BRAZILIAN.—Very similar to Yellow Nansemond in size and shape except the color is white. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

SOUTHERN QUEEN.—Early, improvement on the white yam, very large size. 25 lbs., 5c lb., 100 lbs., \$4.00.

YELLOW NANSEMOND.—Standard variety for main crop, good keeper, fine flavor. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

RED NANSEMOND.—The best red sweet potato. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

YELLOW JERSEY.—Similar to above, shorter and thicker in size, yellow flesh. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

RED BERMUDA.—Extra large size, pale red, good yielder, but poor keeper. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

BLACK SPANISH.—Late variety; of dark red color; good keeper of fine quality. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Barrels extra at 25c each and will contain 150 to 200 lbs.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—See below.

EVERGREEN TREES BY PARCEL POST

12 different kinds put up in packages of 50 or 100 trees. Each Package, \$1.00; any 6 for \$5.00, Prepaid.

Fine for hedges, windbreaks and ornamental lawn planting. Safe arrival guaranteed to any point in the United States.

Complete planting instructions and cultural directions will be furnished with each order.

Evergreen trees will bring a new beauty and charm to your home. There is unquestionably no better way of beautifying your place than surrounding it with beautiful Evergreens. As an ornamental tree Evergreens are unsurpassed. No other trees remain green through summer and winter; none are more beautiful. But while their value in this respect is great, Evergreens are most useful in other ways. They protect houses, stock and crops from wind, sun and snow. They conserve the soils natural moisture. They form a substitute shelter and nesting place for the birds that rid your acres of worms and destructive insects. They are a source of salable timber for fence posts and other uses. Plant some Evergreens around your garden and just see how much difference there is in the temperature and moisture. You will find that you can grow flowers, fruits and vegetables that you never could before.

These varieties have been thoroughly tested and proven absolutely hardy and reliable and will grow successfully in all parts of the country. Send in your order now. Shipment will be made during March, April or May—depending on locality.

- 1.—100 Norway Spruce, Tall Dark Green.....2-5 inch 2 year seedlings
- 2.—100 Scotch Pine, Tall Bluish Green.....2-5 inch 2 year seedlings
- 3.—100 Douglas Fir, Tall Dark Green.....3-6 inch 2 year seedlings
- 4.—100 Assorted Evergreens, Five varieties.....3-6 inch 2 year seedlings
- 5.—100 Colorado Blue Spruce, Tall Silvery Green.....4-8 inch 3 year seedlings
- 6.—100 White Pine, Tall Lustrous Green.....3-6 inch 2 year seedlings
- 7.—50 Black Hill Spruce, Tall Bluish Green.....3-6 inch 3 year seedlings
- 8.—100 American Arbor Vitae, Conical Deep Green.....2-5 inch 2 year seedlings
- 9.—100 Dwarf Mugho Pine, Low Deep Green.....2-4 inch 2 year seedlings
- 10.—100 Jack Pine, Tall Bright Green.....3-6 inch 2 year seedlings
- 11.—50 Red Cedar, Medium Bright Green.....6-10 inch 2 year seedlings
- 12.—100 Ponderosa Pine, Tall Dark Green.....3-6 inch 2 year seedlings

Price postpaid, \$1.00 per package, any 6 for \$5.00. You cannot afford to overlook these offers. THINK OF IT—100 TREES FOR \$1.00.

PLANTS AND ROOTS

	Doz.	100
ASPARAGUS ROOTS—2 yr. old....	\$0.25	\$1.00
HORSERADISH ROOTS.....	.25	1.00
RHUBARB ROOTS—2 yr. old, divided.....	.60	4.00

During the season will have plants of the following named vegetables and flowers; prices will be quoted upon receipt of your inquiry, stating kind and quantity of plants you wish to purchase:

VEGETABLE PLANTS will be ready for shipment the last of March or first of April. Prices a matter of correspondence. We will have the following varieties: Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Eggplant, Pepper and Tomato Plants.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS will be ready between April 15th to May 1st.

Mulkey's Golden, Nancy Hall, White Brazilian, Pumpkin Yam, Southern Queen, Yellow Nansemond, Yellow Jersey, Red Nansemond, Red Bermuda, Black Spanish, Yellow Yam and Triumph Sweet Potato Plants.

FLOWER PLANTS are usually ready April 15th to May 1st. Prices a matter of correspondence. Please state the quantity and variety you wish quotations on. We will have the following plants: Ageratum, Aster, Coleus, Cosmos, Four O'Clock, Geraniums, Heliotrope, Hollyhocks, Lantana, Lobelia, Marguerites, Pansy, Phlox, Salvia, Shasta Daisy, Verbena, Vinca.

For Caladiums, Cannas, Dahlias, Gladioli, Tube Rose, Lilies, Hardy Vines and Roses, see pages 28 to 54.

We will appreciate your orders for potatoes and plants.

ROSS BROS.

ACORN BRAND
WICHITA, KANSAS

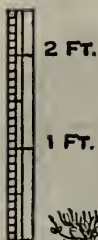
SEEDS



FARM SEEDS



On account of prices on Farm Seeds, Grass Seeds and other seeds of like nature fluctuating, we are unable to name a firm price on all of them. Should you require a considerable quantity of any seeds in this department, please write us, stating varieties and quantities on which you desire prices. Your inquiries will receive prompt attention. **Cotton Seamless Sacks extra 30c each. Heavy Jute Sacks, 18c each.**



ALFALFA

Every farmer who makes a specialty of raising live stock should be vitally interested in the growing of Alfalfa.

No hay that is grown on the farm can take the place of Alfalfa for all classes of live stock.

Alfalfa is a perennial legume. It has been known to produce profitable crops in some of the western states for thirty-five to forty years. Ordinarily, however, the season of profitable growth is not more than six or eight years.

Soils

Alfalfa will grow on a great variety of soils, provided they are reasonably fertile, free from acidity, sufficiently porous below to carry away water with reasonable quickness, and not underlaid with hardpan or a subsoil so tenacious that water can hardly get through it.

Preparing the Soil

In preparing the soil for Alfalfa, the aim should be to make a seedbed, clean, rich, fine, moist, even and firm. In preparing land for Alfalfa, preparation should be begun at least one year, or, if possible, two years before the date for seeding the land.

Firmness in the seedbed is necessary chiefly to prevent too much drying out near the surface in dry weather, and the holding of too much water in the spaces between the particles near the surface in wet weather, followed by freezing of the soil. The subsoiling of lands not sufficiently open below will be helpful to the growth of alfalfa. About twenty pounds of seed should be sown per acre.

The ground on which Alfalfa is to be sown should be plowed and cultivated thoroughly some two months before the seed is sown, and after each rainfall harrow again to store moisture; just before sowing the seed, harrow again, and if broadcast, a light harrow or brush drag should be used to cover the seed; care must be used not to cover the seed more deeply than $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Should you want to sow Alfalfa seed in the spring, plow the ground in the late fall or early winter, allow it to lay rough and absorb all the winter moisture. As early as possible in the spring disk and harrow.

Be sure and sow the seed before you plant corn.
August and first half of September give best results for fall sowing.

As You Sow So Shall You Reap

is just as true today as it was when the Great Teacher of all mankind walked the earth and recited the story of the sower. Therefore, while Acorn Brand Seeds cost more money than ordinary seeds, they will produce better crops under the same soil and weather conditions, and are more profitable.

PRICES—Subject to market change without notice. F. O. B. Wichita.

"Acorn Brand Alfalfa Seed"

REGISTERED TRADE MARK QUALITY

10 pounds for.....	\$2. 00	50 pounds for.....	\$8. 50
25 pounds for.....	4. 50	100 pounds for.....	16. 50

Small lots, 35c pound, postpaid.

Seamless Sacks extra at 30c each on lots of 25 pounds or more.

We would advise every farmer to grow at least a small acreage of Alfalfa. When you once get a good stand of Alfalfa you are always certain of a steady income. The roots of Alfalfa go down deep in search of water, and even though drouth retards the growth of other vegetation, Alfalfa continues growing and good crops will be harvested—there is never a famine where Alfalfa is growing.

Alfalfa is of special importance to the farmer, not only for the large and valuable crops taken from above the ground year after year, but also for what is being done below the ground and out of sight, by the bacteria which inhabit its roots and are constantly toiling to improve the physical and mechanical condition of the soil.

Alfalfa has made Kansas wealthy. West of the Missouri River Alfalfa is recognized as the best paying crop that can be grown and has turned much of the so-called semi-arid land into a world of wealth. What it has done for the Western farmer it will do for the Eastern farmer. It is fast becoming the best paying crop that can be grown in the East, especially for the dairy farmer. Alfalfa will add untold wealth to the corn belt farmer who has been constantly cropping the land with corn, thus taking away the nitrogen and humus which Alfalfa replaces.

It is hard to estimate the wealth of Alfalfa, but it is surely King of the forage plants, and every farmer should be growing it. Alfalfa growing is yet in its infancy, but from now on it should make rapid progress.

Alfalfa is a crop of wide adaptability and the growing of it need not be confined to any one locality. Alfalfa is now being grown successfully in every state in the Union, and you will find fields here and there throughout the Eastern States as well as the Northern and Southern States—it is no longer a plant exclusively of the West.

An acre of Alfalfa is capable of producing all the way from \$25 to \$100, depending upon the season, conditions and locality. In the corn belt it is capable of doubling the acre income of corn. Its value is appreciated in the corn belt, for Alfalfa and corn make an ideal balanced ration. Don't overlook the value of Alfalfa as a feed, because there is no other forage plant that is equal to it.

Whenever you find a farm that has several fields of growing

Alfalfa you will usually find a nice set of farm buildings, and also a farm that is not for sale.

You can grow Alfalfa on your farm, and there is no reason why you should hesitate about starting. If you don't start now you'll probably be growing it in ten years from now.

Good seed is one of the positive necessities for a good harvest. It is the one element which enters into the final yield more than any other. It costs no more to prepare your land for sowing good seed than for sowing poor seed—the result of profit or loss to you depends entirely upon the seed you plant and the preparation you give your land before sowing the seed.

A Kansas town (Kanapolis) is the geographical center of the 48 states constituting the United States. Kansas is the richest Alfalfa district in the United States, and Kansas farmers own about one-fifth of the entire Alfalfa acreage of the United States. Many other states in the Union should grow as many acres of Alfalfa as does Kansas.

Our Alfalfa Seed is grown on non-irrigated land. When you buy Ross Brothers' "Acorn Brand" Alfalfa Seed, you may feel certain that you are getting the cream of the crop.

Our leaflet on Alfalfa gives complete details regarding the preparation of soil and quantity of seed to plant, and it is yours for the asking.

Samples and prices will be sent to you free of cost if you will tell us the quantity you wish to purchase or the number of acres you would like to plant.

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS

WICHITA, KANSAS

SWEET CLOVER

FREE-PLANTING GUIDE-FREE

OUR NEW 1917 PLANTING GUIDE IS FREE WITH ORDER. TELLS YOU HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO PLANT TO GET BEST RESULTS--SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

Known in some parts of the country as Bokhara Clover and in other parts as Melilotus Alba. This is undoubtedly the most valuable of the Clovers for fertilizing purposes, because the nitrogen-gathering ability of the bacteria which inhabit its roots is equalled only by that of the bacteria of Alfalfa.

Sweet Clover is a biennial, and should two crops of hay be cut each year for two-year period, the plant will have been destroyed. One hay cutting may be made each season and the field may be pastured the balance of the season, care being taken to permit sufficient seed to mature to reseed the field.

Sweet Clover has proven quite valuable in the worn-out clay lands of the southern states. This fertilizing plant has renovated the land to such an extent that after two years growth, and the last crop plowed under, the land will produce full crops of Tobacco, Corn and Wheat.

A great many questions have been asked regarding Sweet Clover. Some of the most important ones we have listed below:

Q. "When is the best time to sow Sweet Clover Seed?"

A. "As a rule, Sweet Clover can be seeded successfully any time during the late winter or early spring, say December to April, when the ground is in good condition for the planting of seed. Prepare your seed bed as you would for alfalfa."

Q. "How much seed should be sown per acre?"

A. "Different amounts have been reported by different people who have grown Sweet Clover. However, the general average ranges from 15 to 20 pounds per acre. One grower who has been very successful with Sweet Clover reports planting 12 pounds per acre. But as there are a great many hard seeds in sweet clover and unless you have had experience with growing Sweet Clover our suggestion would be to plant at least 18 pounds per acre."

Q. "Will stock eat Sweet Clover?"

A. "Sweet Clover is eaten eagerly after stock become accustomed to it. They have to learn to like it. Try feeding a range steer corn, or a range horse oats and they won't eat it until they learn to like it. Same is true of Sweet Clover."

Q. "Can Sweet Clover be grown on any soil?"

A. "No matter what kind of soil you have, if it isn't water-soaked all the time, Sweet Clover will grow there. Sweet Clover grows in most every state in the Union along roadsides. No other legume has such a wide range of territory, nor will any other legume grow in as many kinds of soil or under such varied conditions as Sweet Clover."

Q. "One farmer asks, 'What's the use of raising Sweet Clover when you can raise alfalfa?' The answer is from an extensive Sweet Clover grower:

A. "Alfalfa is certainly fine stuff. I raise lots of it. But Sweet Clover has some superior advantages—for instance, cattle and sheep do not bloat on Sweet Clover pasture. They do on alfalfa and red clover. And as Sweet Clover is a biennial plant, its roots die every two years. The root system is immense, deep, big and spreading. It goes as far in two years as alfalfa roots, and I believe farther; then the dead roots form openings in the subsoil, enriching it with humus in large quantities and putting nitrogen into the surface soil. Alfalfa roots do not benefit the soil in this way until you plow the field to kill the plants. Hence, without rotation, the alfalfa does not do the soil as much good as does Sweet Clover."

Q. "But it is too expensive to seed to Sweet Clover every two years?"

A. "I've got a field of Sweet Clover that has been in fifteen years without reseeding or plowing, and it is getting better every year. I pasture it in spring up to June with beef cattle, then take them off and let a seed crop ripen. Sweet Clover seed shatters so easily that enough always drops off to keep the stand. The old plants continually die and leave their dead roots in the soil. The new plants come on, grow one year and make the finest pasture or hay you ever saw, then go to seed the second year and die. But you have to pasture it pretty close up to about June 10th to 25th to keep the growth back. I am getting from \$50.00 to



Field of Sweet Clover.

\$100.00 an acre seed crop from that fifteen-year-old field, besides about four months A-1 pasture and lots of it too. That pays, doesn't it?"

Sweet Clover, the despised roadside weed of the eastern states, and condemned by good farmers as worthless and a menace to well kept, cultivated fields of ten years ago, has come into prominence through the accidental introduction of its seeds into the alfalfa districts of Kansas.

A few farmers endowed with a clear vision of the future, and feeling the necessity of securing better pasture plants than were provided by native prairie grasses (plants that would permit of pasturing more live stock on the same number of acres), sowed Sweet Clover Seed on rough lands not adapted to cultivation and were highly benefited with the nutritious, palatable and profitable pasture so abundantly produced by Sweet Clover.

The plantings were largely increased after it had been proven that cattle and sheep could be pastured on Sweet Clover without suffering loss by bloating. Until the acreage is large and is constantly being increased, many farmers are seeding 50 to 100 acres; in fact, one Kansas ranch owner has more than 2,000 acres in Sweet Clover and is sowing more acres each year.

Sweet Clover has shown equally as good results on the worn-out clay soils of the southern and eastern states. It is cosmopolitan in its habits—thin, sandy soils, worn-out soils, sticky clay soils, rich, fertile soils—all look alike to Sweet Clover.

One may prepare the land carefully and receive bountiful returns from his labor, and he may scatter a few seeds of Sweet Clover on worn places in his pastures and marvel the next spring at the transformation accomplished without effort on his part.

Waste lands, not capable of producing returns of one dollar per acre of other crops, frequently return many dollars in profit to the farmer for sowing Sweet Clover and pasturing it and also saving a seed crop.

Sweet Clover also fertilizes and revitalizes lands from which many successive crops of some kind of grain have been taken. The nodules on the roots of Sweet Clover are inhabited by the same kind of bacteria that are so useful to Alfalfa; they have the ability to transform the nitrogen of the air into nitrates of the soil, thereby increasing the ability of the land to produce larger crops of Corn, Kafir, Wheat, Oats, etc.

Sweet Clover frequently returns from \$25 to \$60 per acre in the form of pasture, hay and seed. And this on the same land that before barely returned \$8 to \$10 per acre when Corn, Kafir, Wheat and other crops were grown.

Sweet Clover should have a fixed place in every plan for crop rotation. Its ability to

nitrify the soil—its ability to supply humus, by roots decaying—and when deemed advisable the top growth plowed under to further increase the supply of humus, place Sweet Clover at the top of the list of plants suitable for fertilizing purposes.

Two varieties of Biennial Sweet Clover are well known in the Central West—the White Blossom and the Yellow Blossom.

Nearly all authorities on Sweet Clover advocate the planting of the White Blossom biennial type exclusively. We think this advice is given because there are two types of Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover—one biennial, the other annual. Continued observation for more than 15 years leads us to believe that the biennial Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover is more valuable for pasture and hay than the biennial White Blossom.

The biennial Yellow Blossom rarely produces a growth of more than 3½ feet high. The stems are more nearly the size and character of Alfalfa, and the plants appear to produce more leaves than the White Blossom does, and it is frequently desirable to mow a hay crop. The biennial Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover is better adapted to general farm use than the biennial White Blossom.

The annual Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover has no pasture or hay value whatever. The only profitable use that can be made of this variety is to use it for green fertilizer. It is largely used in the orange groves of Southern California for this purpose, and it is capable of giving about the same fertilizer equivalent as Crimson Clover does.

We do not carry the seed of the annual Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover in stock, but are in position to supply it in a short time after receiving an order, but we do not want anyone to buy it except for fertilizer purposes. Will quote prices upon request.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—Makes a forage growth of 5 to 7 feet under ordinary conditions; just think of what it will do for the fertility of the land to turn under such a top growth.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—Usually makes a hay growth of 30 to 42 inches high. The hay is finer and contains fewer coarse stems than the White Blossom.

PRICES.

Prices subject to market changes without notice.

At Purchaser's Expense.

Hulled White Blossom, pound, 25c; 10 to 25 lbs., 22c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs., 19c lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., 17c lb.; 100 lbs. or more, 16.50.

Hulled Yellow Blossom, pound, 25c; 10 to 25 lbs., 20c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs., 17c lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., 16c lb.; 100 lbs. or more, 15.00.

Seamless sacks extra at 30c each on 10 lbs. or more.

CLOVERS

No doubt exists in the minds of farmers that rotation of crops is necessary in every part of the United States to protect the soil and to make it produce maximum yields.

It is of the utmost importance that clovers be used in all rotation of crops to secure the proper balance of humus and other constituents needed to keep the soil in perfect balance.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER—Has been most generally used in the eastern and central states for hay and soiling. **One pound, 35c postpaid.**

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—Grows somewhat larger plant than the Medium Red; does well on light, thin land; not so desirable for hay. **One pound, 40c postpaid.**

ALSIKE OR HYBRID CLOVER—Especially valuable for wet, cold and stiff soils. Seeds are small, and plant a wider area than Red or Mammoth, is usually sown 5 or 6 pounds to the acre. Valuable for sowing with tame grass. **One pound, 35c postpaid.**

WHITE CLOVER—For lawn purposes is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder. Very hardy. In permanent pastures it is of considerable value when used in a grass seed mixture. **One pound, 60c postpaid.**

CRIMSON CLOVER—Much used in the East and South for fertilizer, but has not proven very profitable in the North. **One pound, 30c postpaid.**

BURR CLOVER—Strongly resembling alfalfa. It is a great nitrogen gatherer. Orchardists regard it with great favor as a green fertilizer, thriving in shady places where peas fail. Hulled, solid seed, free from burr. Fifteen pounds per acre. **30c per pound, postpaid.**

JAPAN—(*Lespedeza striata*)—Very valuable perennial of low, spreading growth. Withstands excessive drouths and flourishes in poorest soils. **One pound, 40c postpaid.**

Prices vary somewhat, depending on market conditions. Please write for quotations.

PEANUTS

Peanuts grow well in any soil except one that is wet or sour. The best quality of marketable nuts is secured on moderately rich, light colored sandy loam. Where the soil is red on account of the iron it contains or very dark, the shells are likely to be stained. This injures them for market, but does not effect the yield or feed value.

The peanut, like alfalfa and clover, thrives best on land rich in lime. It does fairly well on thin, worn-out soils, yields best on good, fertile land and makes an excessive growth of vines and few pods where the soil is very rich or is heavily fertilized.

The Spanish peanut has a wonderful ability to adapt itself to a variety of soils, rainfalls and climate. In 1911 we found that it matured in Colorado at an elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level; in Texas and Oklahoma with 45 days without a drop of rain during the growing season, in Louisiana and Arkansas under heavy rainfall, and in northern Illinois, with a drought after coming up of over 40 days.

The Varieties to Plant

The **Spanish Peanut** is the variety usually planted for feed. It has a small pod with two small nuts in each pod. The stems grow upright, making it easy to harvest them for hay. The pods cling well to the vine in harvesting. This is a great advantage. The Spanish variety is particularly adapted as a second crop in the rain belt and is the va-

riety usually planted under dry farming conditions. Under favorable conditions it will mature in 90 days from planting, while the larger peanut requires 30 to 40 days longer. This trait is of value on dry lands, as when the crop is held back several weeks by drought, it will fill out and mature quickly after the first rain falls. The Spanish peanut stands drought as well as milo, kafir and feterita, the three great drought resisting crops. It is one of the crops that waits for rain. **25c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 pounds or more, 10c per pound.**

TENNESSEE RED—The finest variety grown, especially adapted to black, waxy land, as well as sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels each, and are enormously productive. **25c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 pounds or more, 15c per pound.**

The **Virginia** is the large podded peanut sold in candy and grocery stores. It requires a longer season in which to mature, about 40 days longer than the Spanish, a rather rich soil, and the land must be light colored in order to secure bright clean pods. It yields heavily under favorable conditions and is the variety to grow in Louisiana and Arkansas, where the conditions of the soil are just right and a peanut for eating from the shell is wanted. It does not do so well under dry farming conditions, for if the growth is checked for several weeks, there is not time enough after the fall rains for this variety to fill out. **25c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 pounds or more, 15c per pound.**

Ask for price on larger quantities.

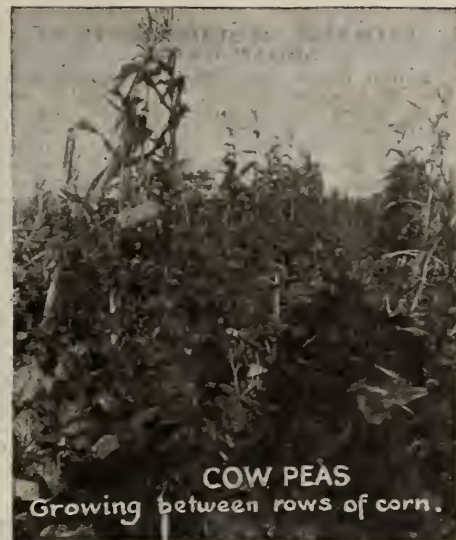
COW PEAS

Should be grown on every farm to renew the fertility of the soil and increase forage production that is eagerly sought by every animal on the farm.

COW PEAS—Have been grown in the Southern and Southeastern states for more than one hundred and fifty years; George Washington and Thomas Jefferson recommended them as a useful crop to planters and farmers. Ever since that time farmers of the Southern States have planted Cow Peas continuously to secure a valuable hay crop and at the same time renew the nitrogen in the soil of their land. Next to Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, Cow Peas have the ability to take air out of the atmosphere directly through the leaves of the plant and thence to the soil, in the form of nitrogen, by means of bacteria that work on the roots of the Cow Peas.

In heavy clay soils the root growth of Cow Peas is not as extensive the first season, but if after the following crop is taken off the ground, Cow Peas are sown on the same land again a vast difference in character of the soil will be noticed the second year. The root growth of Cow Peas is the most extensive in sandy soils.

PREPARATION AND SOWING—Should not be planted until ground is



COW PEAS
Growing between rows of corn.

warm—The Cow Pea requires a great deal of nourishment while growing, and if not obtained near the surface, will send its roots down until they reach it, hence it is advisable to plow deeply and thoroughly before sowing them.

The vines should be cut for hay when the first pods turn yellow and before the first leaves begin to fall. As much foliage can be produced from Cow Peas in 80 days as Red Clover will yield in 8 months. They are well adapted for sowing as a catch crop.

The ground should be well pulverized and level, as then not much soil will be mixed with the hay when cutting. They can be sown broadcast, or drilled 8 to 10 inches apart using 60 to 90 pounds to the acre; the thicker they are sown, the finer the hay will be. They should be sown thickly on rich land, and not so thickly on poor land. The Hay of Cow Peas is especially rich in that most valuable of all nutritive food substance, protein.

Fertilizer Value

The Cow Pea has a power more than any other leguminous crop to extract nitrogen from the air and store it in the vines and roots, so that even when the crop is cut off the land is enriched and its condition improved. The roots extend into the soil about like clover and this furnishes a way for the rain and the atmosphere to penetrate.

WHIPPOORWILL—Very valuable kind, growth medium, producing large quantities of well-filled pods, which are very long. The plant makes excellent forage for cattle and hogs. **One pound, 10c. Postage extra 5c per pound. 100 pounds, market price.**

NEW ERA—Is a dwarf variety, nearly a bluish mottled color. Peas smaller than the Speckled Whippoorwill. About 10 days earlier in maturing. **One pound 10c. Postage extra 5c per pound. 100 pounds, market price.**

BLACKEYE—(Edible Peas)—The dry peas which are produced in large quantities, find a ready sale during the winter. Vines furnish excellent forage. **One pound 15c. Postage extra 5c per pound. 100 pounds, market price.**

CLAY—A various colored Pea, similar in character to the Whippoorwill, but is of much taller growth, making larger yield of hay. **One pound 10c. Postage extra 5c per pound. 100 pounds, market price.**

CANADA FIELD PEA—The foliage and habit of growth is quite similar to the Garden Peas. It is sometimes grown alone, but the most satisfactory results are secured by using with oats, rye or barley. It is a good feed, either green or dry, for cattle. Sow 60 to 90 pounds of seed to the acre. **One pound 10c. Postage extra 5c per pound. 100 pounds, \$7.00.**

FIELD BEANS—Make excellent forage and hay. You will find Tepary, Navy Bean or Boston Pea and Bayou varieties listed on page 2. Only small quantities are quoted on account of market price fluctuating. **Ask us for quotations on large quantities.**



A Plant of Peanuts.

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS

WICHITA, KANSAS

SUDAN GRASS

(Extracts taken from Farmers' Bulletin No. 605.)

CLIMATIC REQUIREMENTS OF SUDAN GRASS.

Sudan Grass, like other sorghums, does best in a warm climate. In favorable seasons, where the growing period is long, as many as four cuttings can be obtained in one year. As is the case with all other crops in determining the regions of greatest importance, climatic and soil conditions are linked with the acuteness of the need for such a crop. For example, in the present instance Sudan Grass promises to become of most importance throughout Texas, in western Oklahoma, western Kansas, western Nebraska, and central South Dakota.

It is likely that Sudan Grass will supersede the millets as catch crops in most of the region east of the Rocky Mountains, south of the southern boundary of New York, and north of Tennessee. The yield from one cutting in this region is not apt to exceed that of German millet, but if handled properly two cuttings can be obtained in many cases, and the quality of the hay is much superior to that of millet hay.

SOIL REQUIREMENTS.

Sudan Grass is not at all exacting in its soil requirements. It does best on a rich loam, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand. Where the soil is quite sandy, however, the yield may be expected to be light. To do well, the ground must be fairly well drained.

CULTURE

Preparation of the Seed Bed.

In seeding Sudan Grass a rather firm seed bed is best. Usually, when it is desired to drill the seed, the ground is plowed in the spring and harrowed down well, as for corn. A cool soil delays the germination of the seed; hence, spring plowing is preferable for the seed bed, because it assists in warming the soil.

DATE OF SEEDING

It has been found best to seed Sudan Grass after the soil has become warm, about corn planting time or a little later. When sown in cold soil the result is usually a poor stand or slow growth for several months, so that in the end no advantage has accrued from the early seeding.

SUMMARY

- (1). Sudan Grass is closely related to the cultivated sorghums and is thought by some to be the progenitor of this crop.
- (2). It was obtained from Khartum, Sudan, in 1909.
- (3). In appearance it is similar to Johnson Grass, but it is somewhat more erect, taller, and has a broader leaf.
- (4). It lacks entirely the underground rootstocks which make Johnson Grass a pest.
- (5). Two or three cuttings can be obtained from it under favorable conditions.
- (6). The yields vary from 1 to 8 tons of cured hay per acre.
- (7). Its seed habits are good, and large returns are now being secured from the seed produced.
- (8). It promises to fill a long-felt want for a hay grass in the South and will likely replace millets as a catch crop in the Central and Eastern States.



One plant, more than 100 stems from one seed. Man 6 feet tall.

(9). It does not do well in sections having a high altitude because the nights are generally cool.

(10). There seems to be a place for it in irrigated regions as a forage to mix with alfalfa hay.

(11). Chinch bugs and grasshoppers, among insects, and the redspot disease are its greatest enemies.

The crop of Sudan Grass Seed in 1916 was much less than estimated. There was not nearly enough seed grown to take care of a normal demand in 1917. Prices are much above normal but it is not a question of price so much as a question of getting the seed when you order it.

Prices, postpaid: 1 pound, 65c; 5 pounds for \$3.00; 10 pounds for \$5.80.

Please ask for price on larger quantities than 10 pounds.

Sudan Grass gave a splendid demonstration in 1915 of its ability to produce an abundant forage or hay crop and at the same time afford plentiful pasturage on many farms in nearly every State of the Union.

During the prolonged drouth of 1913 in the Southwestern States, Sudan Grass produced more pasturage and larger forage or hay crops than any other member of the sorghum family.

We are firmly convinced that Sudan Grass is to become one of the principal forage and pasture crops of the United States.

Especially will Sudan Grass be grown by farmers and dairymen in the States from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean and between the south line of Tennessee and the south line of New York.

Sudan Grass will produce between 5 and 8 tons of hay or forage per acre, and will also afford good pasture for several cows from the late summer until frost.

Experiments conducted by the Kansas and Oklahoma Agricultural Colleges demonstrate that larger yields of hay and more pasture will be secured if Sudan Grass seed is planted in rows 42 inches apart, at rates of 2 to 4 pounds to the acre, and then cultivate two or three times.

It will also be found profitable to disk wheat stubble and with grain drill sow Sudan Grass seed either in 8 inch or 16 inch rows, using between 10 and 20 pounds to the acre, depending on distance between rows.

Sudan Grass is drouth resistant and will give fair yields under rather poor soil conditions, yet it will respond to more moisture and give increased yields on better types of soil.

Where the crop is planted in rows it should be cultivated the same as any other row crop, the main object being to maintain a soil mulch, destroy weed growth and aerate the soil. Under these conditions cultivation should continue after the first crop is harvested. This will conserve the moisture and stimulate Sudan Grass in its efforts to put forth a growth for the second crop.

The experience of farmers, with whom we are in correspondence, clearly shows the value of Sudan Grass as a hay to be fed to cows with alfalfa hay, the two blend nicely and form a balanced ration for milk production.

Production of Kafir, Milo Maize and Feterita

By H. M. Bainer, Agricultural Demonstrator Santa Fe System, Topeka, Kan.

Kafir, milo maize and feterita are drouth-resisting crops adapted to limited-rainfall sections, and are especially good in the Southwest. Practically everyone desires seed as well as fodder, and in order to secure this under adverse as well as favorable conditions, special culture should be given. On this account, I desire to discuss approved methods by which seed production may be assured when conditions are unfavorable.

PREPARATION OF GROUND—Early deep fall plowing or listing is the best preparation. In listing, lay out rows across rather than up-and-down the slope. List rows at right angles to direction of prevailing winds, if possible, as ridges will tend to hold the snows. Single list deeply in the fall, and relist shallower at planting time. Following rains and snows, when sufficiently dry, between listing and planting time, harrow or cultivate to break the crusts and in the

spring to kill weeds, or other vegetation. Harrowing will save moisture and is especially recommended for "tight" land. On "sandy" land cultivating is better than harrowing, for ridges, where there is danger of "blowing." Ground plowed deeply in the fall should be left rough enough to prevent blowing and to catch snows. Fall-plowed land should be planted in shallow furrows rather than on the surface.

PURE SEED—During the past season, I looked carefully over the seed situation in Kansas and Oklahoma and found that there is great need for improvement. Comparatively little pure seed was found, the mixtures showing almost every imaginable cross. I found very early and very late varieties in the same row, some plants being tall, others short. Yields in fields investigated through use of pure seed, could have been increased from one-fourth to one-half.

STANDARD KAFIR—The common kafir of the Southwest may be considered "Standard." Mixtures and failure to select for earliness, often cause this crop not to mature seed. Standard kafir will mature seed under ordinary Kansas and Oklahoma conditions, if pure seed is used. This variety cannot be excelled for heavy tonnages of fodder for silage.

DWARF KAFIR—Improved dwarf kafir is rapidly finding a place where large seed production within a limited time is the feature most desired. Dwarf kafir will mature in three weeks' less time than the "standard" Kafir. While dwarf Kafir produces somewhat less fodder than the "standard," it seldom fails of seed production, growing sufficiently tall to be cut with a binder. Unless great care is exercised in selection of "standard" kafir, the dwarf variety will soon be generally adopted.



White Milo.

MILÓ MAIZE—Yellow dwarf milo maize has been generally adopted as best in most districts where grown. Yellow dwarf milo maize is early maturing, yields well and seldom fails to produce seed. Where moisture conditions are dependable, standard yellow milo maize is a desirable crop, growing taller than the dwarf, and is easier to harvest. Standard Yellow milo, under favorable conditions, will yield more than the dwarf yellow variety.

FETERITA—Demonstration has shown that feterita should be given a division of acreage in all districts where kafir and milo maize are grown. To insure a stand of feterita, do not plant until the land is thoroughly warmed, and above all, do not cover the seed as deeply as in the case of kafir and milo maize.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO PLANT—The hurtful tendency in growing of kafir, milo maize and feterita is towards planting too much seed. What the average farmer considers a good stand, is one that is too thick for seed production when rainfall is below normal. Planting should be sufficiently thin to insure seed production when the rainfall is short, the seeding being done for poor rather than for good years. One pound of pure seed properly distributed, is sufficient for an acre. If more than a pound of seed is planted, and all of it grows, it should be thinned, if seed production is the object. One of the most successful co-operating farmers under instruction of the Santa Fe Agricultural Department in Northwestern Oklahoma, during 1914, secured an excellent stand of kafir by planting fifteen pounds of pure seed on twenty-five acres.

KIND OF SEED TO USE—The best seed is none too good for planting, and a few cents additional per bushel will frequently make a difference of several hundred bushels in the total yield of the crop. Whenever possible, buy seed in the head, as threshed grain is often so cracked as to injure its germinating qualities, and there is greater danger of heating, than if allowed to remain in the head until about planting time. The ideal method for securing seed is to hand-pick it in the field in early fall when pure heads of desirable type should be chosen. Heads thus selected should be

stored in gunny sacks in a dry place over winter. At planting time, these heads should be hand threshed and cleaned, thus insuring the right kind of seed of high germinating power.

WHITE MILO

Considering the ability of White Milo to throw out suckers from the main seed plant, we believe our customers will secure heavier yields of grain if they will not plant the seed very close in the row. The rows should be at least 3½ feet apart and we would prefer 4 feet.

Be sure the ground is warm before you plant the seed. The nature of White Milo seed demands well cultivated, warm soil in order that it may make its development without a setback caused by cold nights or cold ground.

White Milo is a very heavy yielder. Grows 4 to 5½ feet high. White Milo is a non-saccharine belonging to the durra family. It has the ability to send out a number of suckers from the main stalk, each forming a head of grain. The kernels of White Milo are soft and make excellent feed for all kinds of animals and fowls and may be fed whole or ground. White Milo should be cultivated and harvested the same as kafir, except the rows should be 3½ to 4 feet apart and the grain planted at least 18 inches apart in the rows. 3 to 5 pounds of White Milo is sufficient to plant one acre.

PRICE—20c per pound, postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 pound lots, 8c per pound; 25 pound lots, 6c per pound; 50 pound lots, 5c per pound; 100 pound lots, \$4.50. Sacks extra: at 30c each for cotton seamless or 18c each for heavy jutes, and will contain 150 pounds when filled.

YELLOW MILO

DWARF STRAIGHT-NECK YELLOW MILO—This is a heavy yielding variety of Milo; 90 per cent of the heads grow erect instead of bended. The stalks grow 3½ to 4 feet high. Seed heads often weigh ½ pound when ripe. On account of its branching habit, it should be planted in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart, and 1 to 1½ feet apart in the row. Milo should be planted about the middle of May; cultivate the same as kafir.

Crop very small, unable to quote price we are willing to protect throughout the season. Ask for prices.

DWARF CROOK-NECK YELLOW MILO—An improvement on the old variety of Milo; grows 4 to 5 feet high, while the old variety grew 8 to 10 feet high. The Dwarf Crook-neck Milo is very similar to the Dwarf Straight-neck Milo, the seeds having same appearance and feeding value.

PRICES—20c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-pound lots 7c per pound; 50-pound lots, 5c per pound; 100-pound lots, \$4.50. Sacks extra on 25-pound lots or more at 30c each for cotton seamless or 18c each for heavy jute and will contain 150 pounds when filled.

BROOM CORN

We are agents for The J. S. Ashbrook Company, and will distribute their crop of Broom Corn Seed.

It has been demonstrated, we believe, to the grower's entire satisfaction, that Broom Corn is one of the best crops for him to plant every year, and if he has not planted **Pure Illinois Seed** he has had instances brought to his notice of his neighbors who planted **Pure Seed** and harvested a larger crop of better quality than himself.

Illinois crop very light in 1918—Seed out of Tennessee Evergreen Variety.

Quote following prices F. O. B. Wichita for dwarf varieties—Subject to change without notice.

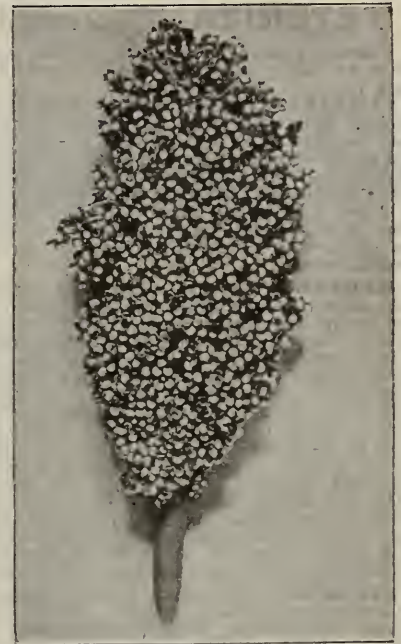
PRICES—½ bushel, 12 pounds, \$1.75; sacked, ½ bushel, 24 pounds, \$3.00; sacked, 1 bushel 48 pounds, \$5.25; sacked, 2 bushels or more at \$5.00 per bushel of 48 pounds, sacked.

All Illinois seed is sacked 2 bushels in each sack, and it will be necessary to charge the above additional prices where less than sack quantity is purchased.

We will have some **Kansas-grown Broom Corn Seed of the Dwarf Type.**

PRICES—20c lb. postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 to 25 lbs., 10c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs., 8c lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., 7c lb.; 100 lbs. and over, \$6.00. Sacks extra at 18c each for heavy jutes, or 30c each for cotton seamless.

Book on How to Grow Broom Corn Free.



Feterita.

FETERITA

This sorghum was first introduced into the United States from Alexandria, Egypt, November, 1906, and was later secured from Sudan, where it is commonly grown under the name **Feterita**.

Feterita is an early-maturing sorghum of considerable promise both for grain and forage. It has rather slender stems 5 to 7 feet high, which are semi-juicy and slightly sweet before ripening and only fairly leafy. The stems are of irregular height, owing to its stooling and branching habit, which also results in some unevenness in maturity.

It resembles milo in habit except that the heads grow erect and seeds are larger and softer as well as bluish white. The seed tends to shatter if allowed to stand in the field until overripe.

It is a week earlier than Dwarf Milo and about three weeks earlier than Blackhull Kafir. In drought resistance it compares favorably with any sorghum. Yields of 30 to 50 bushels per acre may be expected under ordinary conditions in the kafir and milo region.

PLANTING—Feterita should be planted about the same time as other sorghums, perhaps three or four weeks later than Indian corn. It is not well to plant too early, while the ground is cold, since feterita is naturally a warm-weather plant, and owing to the softness of the seed there is apt to be considerable loss through decay before germinating.



FIELD OF RED KAFIR CORN

FETERITA—Continued.

Feterita should be planted in rows about 42 to 48 inches apart, when 1 to 3 pounds of seed per acre will be required.

CULTIVATION—Feterita should be cultivated much the same as Indian corn. It may be given two or three harrowings while the plants are small, and as soon as sufficient growth is made the crop should be given a fairly deep and thorough cultivation. Two or three subsequent and shallower cultivations are desirable. Late cultivations must be shallow to avoid breaking the surface-feeding roots.

HARVESTING—For combined utilization as forage and grain the crop should be cut in the late dough stage. When planted in rows, the crop can best be handled with a corn harvester and put in shocks of 20 to 30 bundles each. If these shocks are allowed to stand for some time before being headed it will allow more complete maturity of the heads arising from the stools. Where the crop is intended solely for grain, it should be allowed to stand until the earliest heads are fully mature; but it must not be left until the heads are fully ripe, else considerable seed may be lost through shattering. Should the crop go down on account of a storm before it is harvested it can be utilized by pasturing with hogs or cattle.

FEEDING—The forage value of Feterita is about equal to that of milo. For strictly forage purposes it is perhaps excelled by both the kafir and the sweet sorghums. The heavy production of grain, however, makes it effective when fed in the bundle, heads and all, to work horses or stock cattle. For fattening cattle or sheep it can also be fed in this manner with good results. It is not as valuable for dairy cows as for the above classes of stock. For use as silage it will be found equal to any of the sorghums. As a grain it will probably rank along with the Kafirs and Milos. The addition of a small amount of cottonseed meal or other concentrate high in fat will greatly increase its effectiveness as a flesh producer.

PRICE—20c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-pound lots and over, 7c per pound; 100-pound lots and over, \$5.00 per 100 pounds. Sacks extra on 25-pound lots or more 30c each for cotton seamless or 18c each for heavy jutes, and will contain 150 pounds when filled.

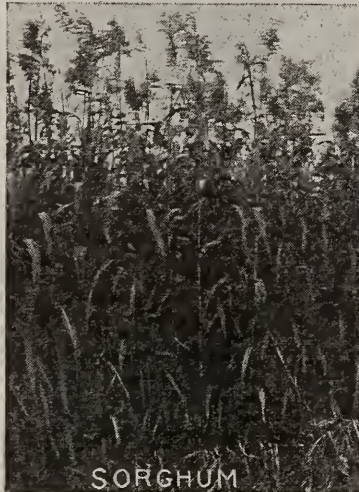
KAFIR

Kafir belongs to the non-saccharine group of sorghums; the plant is short jointed and leafy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop that can be grown. When dry weather comes it does not die, but simply stops growing until rain comes again, and then continues its growth. It will produce a large crop of grain, and the fodder is superior to corn fodder, as it remains green until after the seed is ripe. It makes excellent fodder either green or cured, being brittle and tender, and is highly relished by cattle and horses. Kafir is, in the opinion of many farmers, superior to corn for ensilage. For ensilage Kafir should be cut just as the grain begins to harden after leaving the dough stage, thereby securing all the feeding value of the grain and fodder.

For grain crop the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like corn. This will require 1 to 3 pounds per acre. For fodder 1 to 2 bushels should be sown, and the crop cut for hay when the seed is in the dough.

DWARF BLACKHULL WHITE KAFIR—Is the result of careful selection extending over a number of years, and which has produced a type of uniform dwarf growth. The plants range from 3½ to 5 feet in height, depending somewhat on quality and condition of the soil and weather conditions. The heads are uniformly larger and of better shape than the older types of White Kafir.

We realize the importance of selling good qualities of Kafir. Our Dwarf Blackhull White Kafir will produce a crop in a less number of days than the ordinary types of Kafir which are now being grown in Kansas and Oklahoma. It will also produce a larger crop of grain which is especially desirable in many districts in the central and southwestern part of the United States. See illustration on back cover.



SORGHUM

PRICES—20c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-pound lots, 7c per pound; 50-pound lots 6c per pound, 100-pound lots \$4.50.

WHITE KAFIR—The stalks grow from 4 to 7 feet high, making a straight upright plant. On account of irregular growth of plant and head it is not quite as valuable for grain crop as the Dwarf Blackhull type.

PRICES—15c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-pound lots, 6c per pound; 50-pound lots, 5c per pound; 100-pound lots, \$4.00.

RED KAFIR—The growth is taller than the white, stalks are more slender, and juicy. The heads are long, compact and grow erect, frequently measuring 1½ to 2 feet. The seed is red, somewhat smaller than that of the white; hard and brittle. Produces a good yield on poor land. Ripens a few days earlier than the white variety.

PRICES—20c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-pound lots, 6c per pound; 50-pound lots, 5c per pound; 100-pound lots, \$3.50.

African Kafir

African kafir matures in about 25 days less time than Kafir which was planted from native seed. Owing to the limited quantity of seed available, we found it necessary to pay more for this seed than for Kafir grown from native seed. **20c per pound postpaid, 10-pound lots 10c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense, 25-pound lots or more, 6c per pound; 100-pound lots, \$4.00.**

Cane or Sorghum

Sorghum as a hay crop can be grown with less expense and will yield a larger crop than any other forage plant. It will yield many tons per acre, which when properly cured makes an excellent feed for cattle and horses. If intended for hay, the seed should be sown thickly; broadcast 1½ to 3 bushels per acre; if in drills 1 to 2 bushels will be required. Cut when the seed is in the dough. When sown as a crop for seed, sow in drills 3 feet apart, 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

RED TOP or SUMAC CANE SEED is smaller than that of Orange or Amber. Very sweet, small stalks, plenty of foliage. **Pound, 15c postpaid.**

EARLY AMBER—It is the earliest variety; rich in sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. **Pound 15c postpaid.**

EARLY ORANGE—Ten days later than Early Amber, of strong, even growth; popular in the "Corn Belt." **Pound, 15c postpaid.**

Write for price on larger quantities.

Dwarf Essex Rape

The foliage of this plant resembles Rutabaga tops and is especially valuable for pasturing hogs during the summer months. Also for sheep pasture during the fall months; it is advisable to sow at intervals of 3 or 4 weeks, thus securing pasture throughout the summer and fall months. The seed may be sown at any time from early spring until end of August. Sow 5 to 7 pounds to acre broadcast and harrow lightly. **Pound, 20c postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 to 25 lbs., 12½c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs., 11c lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., 10c lb.; 100 lbs. and more, \$9.00. Sacks—cotton seamless, 30c; jutes, 18c.**

Sand Vetch

Sand, Hairy or Winter Vetch succeeds and produces good crops on poor, sandy soil as well as on good land; grown to a height of 3 to 4 feet. It is perfectly hardy, remaining green late into the winter. Can be sown in the spring mixed with Oats or Barley, or during August or September with Rye, which serves as a support for the plants. Every farm should have at least a small field of it. Sow 25 or 30 pounds to the acre, with ½ bushel Rye, or 1 bushels Barley or Oats. **Pound, 30c postpaid. Ask for price in quantity.**



Hogs Feeding on Dwarf Essex Rape.

GRASS SEEDS

As prices on Grass Seeds fluctuate, we are unable to name firm prices in this book. Shall appreciate your inquiries which will receive prompt attention. Please mention quantity and variety on which you desire quotations.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

Grows two to three feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest and most nutritious and productive grasses. Is especially suitable for permanent pastures; thrives well in any soil, but to best advantage on a moist soil. Makes good hay. It succeeds well even on poor soil, as its roots penetrate the earth ten to twelve inches. It is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather. It is one of the hardiest of the grasses; yields an abundant crop of seed. Is deserving of more attention than it has received. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. **Pound 20c, by mail 25c.**

Orchard Grass

This grass stands the drouth, and grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground; produces large crops of hay and affords excellent pasture for stock, 14 pounds

to the bushel. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. **Pound, 25c postpaid.**

Bermuda Grass

Very fine for binding loose and dry soils. The habits of this grass is to set roots at each joint that touches the ground, thereby forming a complete sod. Furnishes excellent pasture. **Is decidedly a summer grass,** as it does not start off until ground is thoroughly warm in the spring, and turns to a buff color after killing frost in the fall. We believe this grass will help solve the pasture question during the hot, dry summer months. Sow during May, June or July. Also valuable in some sections as a lawn grass. Sow 3 to 5 pounds to the acre. **Pound 65c, postpaid.**

Kentucky Blue Grass

The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre for meadow; for lawns 100 to 140 pounds per acre. **Pound 30c postpaid.**

Timothy

As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably not surpassed by any other grass. It is

greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre. **Pound, 25c postpaid.**

Red Top

It is a valuable addition to sow with other grasses, Alfalfa or Clover to form a closer sod. For pasturing sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. **Pound, 30c postpaid.**

Bromus Inermis

Makes a quick strong growth, providing good pasturage. It sprouts out into fresh growth very quickly after being mown. It is a good grass for hot, dry regions and dry soil. 14 pounds to the bushel. Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. **Pound, 25c postpaid.**

English or Perennial Rye Grass

Considered invaluable for permanent pastures. It is also one of the best lawn grasses for the central part of the United States. Sow 60 pounds to the acre for pasture; 100 to 140 pounds to the acre for lawn. **Pound, 30c postpaid; 25 pounds or more, 20c per pound, by freight or express.**

SEED CORN

The one subject troubling the farmer at the present time, is early grain feed; it is the first thing you think of when you get up in the morning, what you think of all day and the last thing at night, is how to produce corn or other grain for feed purposes at the earliest possible moment so as to stop the purchase of these grains for your stock. Corn is your main crop, and the one that you are most interested in, and consequently you want to get the varieties that will yield the most and produce matured corn the earliest.

If you want something that will produce corn earlier than anything else, and earlier than any corn has ever produced for you before, use the Flint varieties.

In planting Flint corn, figure about one bushel of seed to each six acres; it stands planting a little thicker than other varieties, and is really one of the most valuable corns to grow, especially in a season when you want early feed.

If you can make two selections (and give us permission to ship second choice), it will probably save delay in filling your order.

Sacks cost extra at 30c each for cotton seamless or 18c each for heavy jutes, and will contain 2½ bushels shelled corn when filled.

Extra Early Flint Corn

LONGFELLOW FLINT — A prolific early 8-rowed corn; ears cylindrical, 10 to 15 inches long, well filled with large, broad kernels; color rich glossy yellow. Average height of stalks, 7½ feet; ears set on the stalks about 3 feet from the ground. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bu. of 56 pounds.**

SMUT NOSE FLINT — An early 8-rowed yellow flint corn, blazed with red at end of ear. Ears are large and round, average 10 inches long. On account of the earliness of this variety it is a great favorite in many localities. Stalks 7½ feet; ears set on the stalks about 3 feet from the ground. **Shelled, \$2.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

SANFORD'S EARLY WHITE FLINT — This standard variety is considered the best flint corn on the market. The ears are of unusual length, 12 to 15 inches long, and handsome shape, flinty white color. Plants of sturdy, vigorous growth; leaves are very broad and succulent, and it is therefore of great value for fodder and ensilage, as well as for a grain crop. Stalks usually produce 2 or 3 long ears. **Shelled, \$2.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

SQUAW CORN — The well-known old-fashioned blue and white flint Squaw Corn. One of the earliest corns, excellent for early feed

also ensilage. Stalks usually produce two ears of well-filled, good quality corn. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

BRAZILIAN OR STOOING FLOUR CORN — This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks; each stalk bearing two to three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four

times more fodder and shelled corn than common corn. It contains a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a finer flour, that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as that made of wheat flour; also used largely for roasting ears. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Three pounds will plant one acre. **Shelled, 15c pound postpaid; \$5.00 per bushel of 56 pounds; ½ bushel, \$1.50.**

SWEET CORN AND POP CORN are listed on pages 6 and 7. Every farmer should plant some of these corns for early feed as well as for eating purposes.

Yellow Varieties

MINNESOTA NO. 13 — (90 days) — This corn was originated by the Minnesota Agricultural College, near Minneapolis, Minn., and has given general satisfaction throughout the northern states. Growers in the vicinity of Wichita report excellent results.

Minnesota No. 13 is extremely early and a heavy yielder. Don't overlook including this variety in your order for corn this season. **Shelled, \$2.75 per bushel of 56 lbs.**

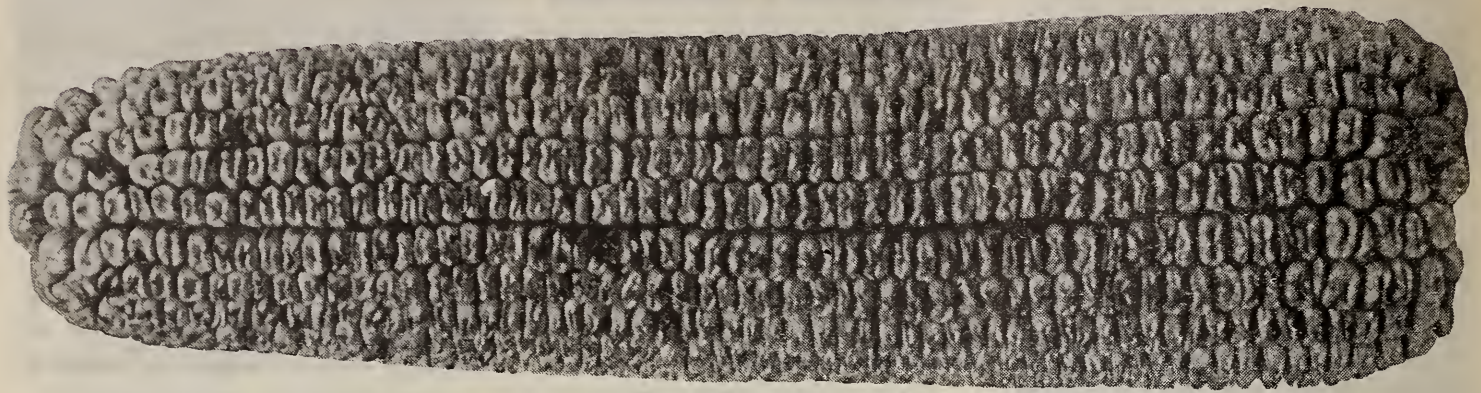
LONGFELLOW DENT — (90 days) — Most extra early sorts are too "nubblny," but this new variety is of

unusual length, the ears ranging 10 to 12 inches long, well filled with small yellow kernels. Its peculiar shape, which is different from any other variety, suggests its name. This corn is a sure cropper and heavy yielder. Stalks are of medium height, strong and not easily blown down. **Shelled, \$3.25 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

EARLY MURDOCK — (90 days) — A pure yellow, heavy yielding Yellow Dent variety, which matures in 85 to 90 days, and during the past few years has come prominently to the front as one of the best early corns. It is considered one of the most productive and as early as any of the deep-kerneled varieties. Early Murdock has stout stiff stalks which stand well in storms, growing 6 to 8 feet high. The ears, solidly and deeply set with broad, even kernels. **Shelled, \$2.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.**



SEED CORN—Continued.



Speckled Beauty.

YELLOW VARIETIES—Continued.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—(90 days)—A dependable early Yellow Dent corn. Ears 8 to 10 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter. Kernels closely set, above medium size, long, narrow, thin, of deep orange color, shading to pale yellow at the tip. Cob very small and red. Stalks 6 to 8 feet high. **Shelled, \$2.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

KANSAS SUNFLOWER—(100 days)—A large early, yellow corn, ears range from 8½ to 11 inches long and from 6 to 7 inches in circumference and weigh from 12 to 16 ounces. Ears quite uniform in size and shape, kernels deep and of golden-yellow. Stalks about 8 feet high and furnish large quantities of excellent fodder. **A very desirable variety for early planting. Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

GOLD MINE—(100 days)—Combines the good qualities of all the Yellow Dent varieties. One of its special features is its long kernels, combined with a cob of medium size, make it a very heavy yielding sort. Of excellent appearance both on the cob and shelled. The grains are of a bright yellow color. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

REID'S YELLOW DENT—(110 days)—Ears average 9 to 10 inches long, tapering slightly toward tip, from 6 to 7½ inches in circumference, contains 16 to 22 rows and are remarkably uniform in size and shape. Kernels light-yellow, deeply dented and well placed on a small red cob. A heavy yielder with small percentage of nubbins. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

GOLDEN BEAUTY—(110 days)—The ears are cylindrical in form; tapering slightly, well filled from butt to tip with 10 to 16 straight rows of bright golden-yellow kernels; remarkable in size, quite deep and almost as wide as they are deep, well set on a red cob. The ears average 9 to 11 inches long, 7 to 7½ inches in circumference. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

YELLOW DENT—(100 days)—The stalks range from 7 to 9 feet in height, well supplied with foliage. One of the earliest yellow dent varieties; the ears average 7 to 10 inches long, 7 to 7½ inches in circumference and contain 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels of orange-yellow color set on a small red cob. **Shelled, \$2.25 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

HILDRETH'S YELLOW DENT—(120 days)—A large growing, medium late maturing variety of light-yellow corn. Ears quite uniform in size and shape, almost cylindrical, range from 10 to 12 inches in length, from 7 to 8 inches in circumference. Contain 18 to 24 rows of remarkably deep light-yellow, deeply indented kernels of medium size well set on a medium size cob, with small to medium shank. Stalks range from 8 to 10 feet in height with abundant foliage. This is one of the best varieties for main crop planting in the southwest. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

White Varieties

WISCONSIN NO. 7—(90 days)—In earliness is equal to any corn. Ears very uniform in size and shape. Stalks average 7 to 8 feet high and set on stalks about 2½ feet from the ground. **Shelled, \$2.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

HICKORY KING—(90 days)—Is a white variety of field corn which has the largest grains with smallest cob of any corn in existence. The grains are so large and cob so extremely small that when the ear is broken in two pieces a single grain will cover completely the cob section. This corn is of vigorous habits, is a splendid and sure cropper, is especially well suited to light or thin soils. **Shelled, \$3.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(100 days)—The stalks grow from 11 to 15 feet high, with considerable foliage on upper half of stalk. The stalk is very heavy, to the ears, which usually grow about 4 feet below the tassel; fully two-thirds of the stalks will produce 2 ears each. The ears average 7 to 11 inches in length, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, with deep, thick, white kernels, closely set on small white cob. Should not be planted before the 5th of June in this latitude. **Shelled, \$2.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

SILVER MINE—(100 days)—Distinct in every way with many superior characteristics. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and climates. The ears are even in shape, of uniform

size, measuring from 8 to 12 inches in length and about 7 inches in circumference and contains 18 rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small white cob; 70 pounds in the ear will frequently shell 60 pounds of clean corn. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

WHITE WONDER—Is considered king of the white varieties in the southwest. Stalks grow from 10 to 13 feet high and exceedingly thick; short and heavy joints and moderately thick from ear to tassel, which enables it to withstand heavy winds. Has broad, deep, white kernels set on a medium size white cob; ears range from 8½ to 11½ inches long. The foliage is abundant and the leaves are thick and broad, and start while the corn is young, which gives an unusual amount of moisture. Makes excellent fodder as well as a large grain crop. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

BOONE COUNTY WHITE—(110 days)—The ears are cylindrical in form, tapering somewhat, well filled from butt to tip with 12 to 20 rows of deep, thick kernels. White cob. Ears range in length from 9 to 12 inches, average 7 to 8 inches in circumference. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

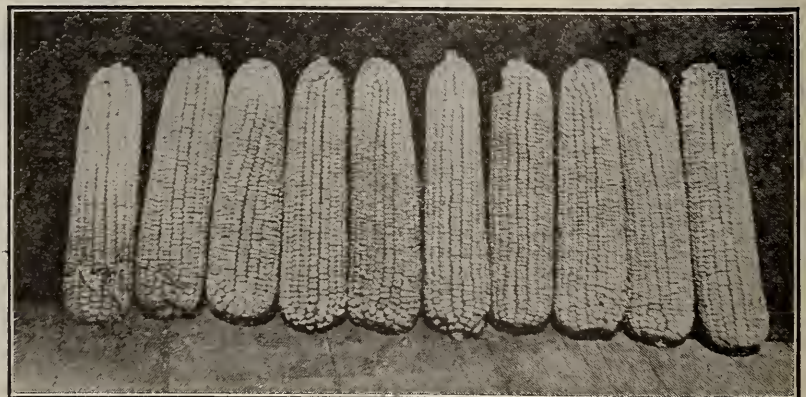
WHITE PEARL—(105 days)—Stalks grow to height of 8 to 10 feet and ears about 3 to 5 feet from the ground; quite early, matures in 100 to 110 days. Ears average 8 to 10 inches, tapering slightly towards tip, from 6 to 8 inches in circumference, containing uniform kernels, white, medium indented, well placed on the cob. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

Mixed Dent Varieties

BLUE AND WHITE—(90 days)—The farmers on the western plains have been able to grow this corn when other varieties have failed to produce a crop. The ears will range from 7½ to 10 inches long and measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference. The kernels are medium deep and as indicated by the name are blue, purplish and white. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

SPECKLED BEAUTY—(120 days)—The color is speckled red and yellow, sometimes a red ear, and frequently a yellow one. The breeding has produced a uniformly large cylindrical ear, well filled at the butt and tip. The ears range 9 to 11 inches long, and 7½ to 8 inches in circumference. Each ear has 16 to 20 rows of broad, deep, thick kernels. The kernels are set on red cob of medium size with rather large shank. The stalks range 9 to 12 feet high, are rather heavy, furnishing abundant foliage for fodder. Hot winds and drouth do not effect it as seriously as some other varieties. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**

BLOODY BUTCHER—(120 days)—The ears taper slightly, well formed, average 9 to 11 inches long, 7½ to 8 inches in circumference; beautiful dark red kernels, capped slightly with yellow, of large size and deep, set close on a red cob of medium to large size, with a well developed ear shank. A good drouth resister. **Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.**



Boone County White.

FLOWER SEEDS



WHEN we see the orders coming in each year we wonder why our customers do not order more flower seed. Surely you do not realize the pleasure to be obtained from planting and watching the flowers grow and bloom. Then, too, they add so much to the beauty and worth of your property. For a very little money you can buy enough flower seed in different varieties and colors to surround your home with their dainty beauty and fragrance. Go into partnership with nature by planting flowers and we know you will find a greater joy in living.

Plant Flowers to

Beautify your home grounds, to
 Hide unsightly foundations, in
 Borders, or hedge, or in
 Artistically arranged beds, to
 Make your back yard radiate with
 their beauty and fragrance.

We offer varieties in every color and heighth to suit every particular place you wish to beautify. Nothing can be so enjoyable and profitable, at so little expense, as the planting of flowers about your home grounds.

Plan your spring planting of flowers and order Acorn Brand Seeds now or you might forget it again this year.

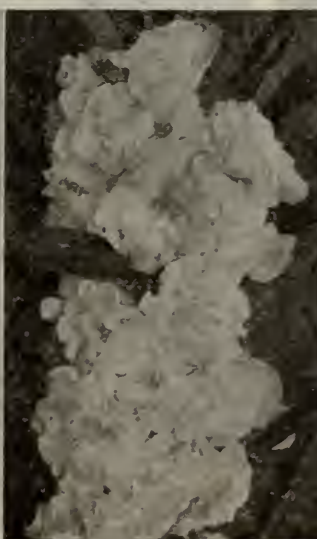
Planting directions under each variety in this seed book.



Columbine



Sweet Pea



Balsam



Tuberose



Gladiolus

STANDARD VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS

ABRONIA—See Verbena.

ACHILLEA

408. THE PEARL—Perennial 3 ft. From spring until frost covered with heads of purest white flowers; very double. Useful for cut flowers. Sow seeds early. **Packet, 25c.**

ACONITUM

409. NAPELLUS—(Monkshood.)—Perennial 3 ft. Long spikes of curiously shaped blue flowers. Plant in shrubbery or shady places of the garden. Seeds germinate slowly. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40c; packet, 10c.

ACROLINIUM

410. ROSEUM—Annual. 2 ft. A pretty everlasting, bearing graceful daisy-like flowers, pretty bright rose with yellow center, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used for winter bouquets. **Packet, 5c.**

ADENOPHORA

411. POTANINII—Perennial 18 in. Light blue bell-shaped flowers produced on slender spikes in July and August. **Packet, 10c.**

ADONIS

412. AESTIVALIS—(Flos Adonis.) Annual 1 ft. Pretty little plant with feathery fresh green foliage, dotted with innumerable small red flowers. **Ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.**

ADLUMIA—See Climbing Vines, page 32.



The Graceful Spurred Flowers of the Aquilegia.

AGERATUM

(Floss Flower)

Annual. One of the best summer blooming plants grown from seed. They are rapid growers, early and constant bloomers. During the hot, dry summer months their bright flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Set the dwarf sorts 10 inches apart and they soon make a low mass of charming flowers.

414. PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE—6 in. This is the prettiest of the dwarf Ageratums. It grows in dense bushy plants covered with lovely sky blue flowers with white centers. **Packet, 10c.**

415. MEXICANUM COERULEUM 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Blue. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

416. SWANLEY BLUE MEXICANUM—Dwarf, blue. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c;

packet, 10c.

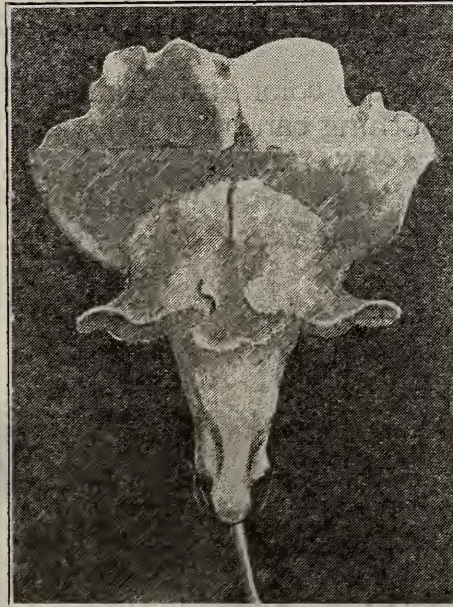
417. IMPERIAL DWARF MIXED—8 in. **Packet, 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c.**



Ageratum.

ALYSSUM

418. BENTHAMI MARITIMUM, SWEET ALYSSUM—This is one of the finest annuals we have and is beloved by many on account of its modest blossoms. It is pleasantly fragrant. It begins to bloom early in the season, and blooms



ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

AMETHYST—BROWALLIA

One of the favorite profuse-blooming plants, covered with rich, beautiful winged flowers during the summer and autumn months, supplying a shade of intense blue very uncommon; grows freely in any rich soil; blooms finely in the winter if the plants are lifted in autumn and cut back.

423. ELATA MIXED—Annual, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Blue and white. **Packet 5c.**

ANCHUSA—See Forget-me-not.

ANEMONE

(WIND FLOWER)

Perennial. Very pleasing hardy plants for the herbaceous border. Fine large flowers, few plants compare with them in beauty. Fine for bouquets. Sow indoors in spring, keeping shaded till the plants appear.

424. SINGLE VARIETIES—Mixed colors. **Packet, 10c.**

ANTHEMIS—See Daisy.

until frost. Cut back after the first flowers fade and others will come again. It is a neat, thrifty, healthy grower and should be cultivated by every one who wants an all-around good plant. Sow the seeds wherever the plants are to remain. If too thick, thin out. To prevent sowing too thickly, mix the seed with sand before sowing. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

419. LITTLE GEM—6 inches, erect habit of growth. This really should be called "Snow-White Carpet plant," for the plants, which are a few inches high, grow so dense and are so completely covered with snow-white blossoms they create the impression of a beautiful carpet spread over the ground. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

AMARANTHUS

Brilliantly-foliaged annuals, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, some of the varieties bearing curious racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive best in a hot, sunny location, not too rich soil, and given sufficient room to develop their full beauty.

420. CAUDATUS—(Love Lies Bleeding) 3 feet. Blood-red, drooping. **Packet 5c.**

421. CURENTUS—(Prince's Feather.) Dark red feathery flowers. **Packet, 5c.**

422. TRICOLOR—(Joseph's Coat.) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Leaves red, yellow and green. **Packet, 5c.**

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS

GRANDIFLORUM

(Giant Fragrant Snapdragon)

The flowers of this new strain are of very large size, are very fragrant and are produced on immense long spikes, which render them extremely well adapted for cut flowers. They are easily raised from seed in any rich sunny bed. Spring seedlings bloom by mid-summer, and if the flowers are cut freely the flowering is continuous till fall. If intended for winter flowering in the house, cut them well back in September. The Snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated like an annual and sown every year.

TALL VARIETIES.

425. **QUEEN VICTORIA**—Pure White. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; ounce, 75c.
 426. **LIGHT ROSE**. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; ounce, 75c.
 427. **CARMINE ROSE**. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; ounce, 75c.
 428. **ATROCOCCINEUM**—Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; ounce, 75c.
 429. **MAJUS**—Tall sorts mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; ounce, 65c.

DWARF VARIETIES

430. **BRILLIANT ROSE**. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c; ounce, \$1.00.
 431. **DAPHNE**—Darkest rose, white throat. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c; ounce, \$1.00.
 432. **DEFIANCE**—Bright scarlet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c; ounce, \$1.00.
 433. **QUEEN OF THE NORTH**—Pure white. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c; ounce, \$1.00.
 434. **BLACK PRINCE**—Darkest red. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c; ounce, \$1.00.
 435. **DWARF SORTS MIXED**. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; ounce, 60c.

AQUILEGIA

(Columbine)

Charming hardy plants, bearing in countless numbers through May and June exquisite clear, blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, and striped blossoms. For planting in permanent borders or edges of shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed.

436. **SINGLE MIXED**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.
 437. **DOUBLE MIXED**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.
 438. **ALL SORTS MIXED**—Ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.
 Arcotits.—See Daisy.

ARABIS

Perennial. One of the earliest flowers to bloom in the spring. The flowers resemble Sweet Alyssum, are deliciously fragrant and completely cover the plant. Fine for rock work.

439. **ALPINA**—White 6 in. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

ASCEPIAS

440. **TUBEROSA**—2 ft. One of the showiest of our native perennials and producing from July until frost, compact umbels of brilliant orange flowers. Packet, 10c.

ASPERULA

441. **AZUREA SETOSA**—Annual 1 ft. Pretty, sweet scented small light blue flowers. Packet, 5c.

442. **ODORATA WALDMEISTER**—Perennial 6 in. Grown for its fragrant leaves, and stems which, when dried, have a sweet odor and are used for putting among clothes, etc. Best grown among shrubbery, in semi-shaded positions where it can remain undisturbed. Packet, 10c.

ASTERS

This splendid fall favorite of our grandmother's garden, still continues to beautify our garden, and should be sown more generally, it being perfectly hardy and easily grown.

Culture—The Aster is hardy and easily grown. Sow seed in the open ground in



Giant Comet Aster.

May for August and September blooms, or in March or April in cold frames for earlier bloom. The seed should be covered about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in good rich soil. When the plants are strong enough, transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply dug, well prepared beds. Asters must not be planted in freshly manured soil nor in soil that has been planted to Asters for two or three years previous. Unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes are beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the ravages of the Aster blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season is also recommended.

GIANT COMET

This giant class is an improvement on the old and inferior Comet class, not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader.

443. **LIGHT BLUE**—Packet, 10c.
 444. **SALMON-ROSE**—Packet, 10c.
 445. **LILAC-RED**—Packet, 10c.
 446. **WHITE**—Packet, 10c.
 447. **RUBY-RED**—Packet, 10c.
 448. **MIXED COLORS**—Packet, 10c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET

The best early Aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom. Of graceful spreading habit.

449. **LIGHT BLUE**—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c.
 450. **ROSE**—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c.
 451. **WHITE**—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c.



Vick's Lavender Rochester.

452. **MIXED COLORS**—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c.

VICTORIA

Flowers large, perfectly double, desirable for bedding or cutting. The plants form pyramidal bushes about 18 inches high, and bear during August and September, large, beautiful imbricated flowers of perfect form.

453. **MIXED COLORS**—Packet, 10c.

OSTRICH FEATHER

Much larger than the Giant Comet, the petals longer, more twisted, and produced in greater abundance. Borne on long stems, they make excellent cut flowers.

454. **MIXED VARIETIES**—Packet, 10c.

SEMPLE'S GIANT BRANCHING

These admirable asters give late flowers, blooming just before the Chrysanthemums. The flowers are 4 inches in diameter, borne on long stems and are rich and showy. Petals both long and broad, and more or less twisted and curled.

455. **PINK**—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40c.
 456. **PURE WHITE**—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40c.
 457. **FLESH COLOR**—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40c.
 458. **LAVENDER**—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40c.
 459. **MIXED COLORS**—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c.

VICK'S BRANCHING

(Late) Beautiful Asters for cut flowers. Quite different from other Asters. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are very large, very double, borne on long, stiff stems.

460. **WHITE**—Large flowered. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c.
 461. **MIXED COLORS**—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c.
 462. **LIGHT BLUE**—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c.

463. **ROSE**—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c.

464. **VICK'S WHITE KING**—The plants are very tall and crowned with massive flowers quite unlike any other type in cultivation. The petals are very long and narrow, nearly straight, and almost flat, being only slightly folded lengthwise. The thick masses of narrow petals give the flowers a beautifully soft, fluffy appearance, and their immense size and peculiar form make them strikingly handsome and distinct. Packet, 20c; 2 for 35c.

465. **VICK'S PINK ENCHANTRESS**—Its color is a soft, delicate pink. The flower is unusually lasting, both as a cut flower and on the plant, and notwithstanding its delicate shade, the color does not fade. It is upright in habit, as distinguished from the branching form. Plants are very vigorous, making a much stronger growth than any of the older upright varieties. The Pink Enchantress is between mid-season and late varieties, coming in ahead of the Early Branching, and as a commercial pink Aster it is without rival in that season. Packet, 20c; two for 35c.

466. **VICK'S LAVENDER ROCHESTER**—These magnificent, clear light lavender flowers are more double and more Chrysanthemum-like than those of the original Lavender Pink Rochester. The long narrow petals fall over one another in a charming cascade of color, forming a wonderful shaggy mass that cannot be equalled for richness of effect. Packet, 25c; 2 for 40c.

SAWYER'S ASTERMUMS

The very latest thing in Asters. Its name about describes its size, as the flowers are as large as many of the Chrysanthemums. To fully appreciate this grand flower it must be seen.

Sawyer's Astermums are in a class by themselves. These are extra fancy asters, long stems, big flowers, and anyone wanting the latest thing in Asters should not leave Astermums out of their collection.

467. **WHITE**—Packet, 25c.
 468. **LIGHT PINK**—Packet, 25c.
 469. **LAVENDER**—Packet, 25c.

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS WICHITA, KANSAS

SINGLE-FLOWERING CHINESE ASTER

Very effective in beds or borders, and offer a pleasing change to the innumerable double sorts.

470. MIXED COLORS—Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER (Stokesia)

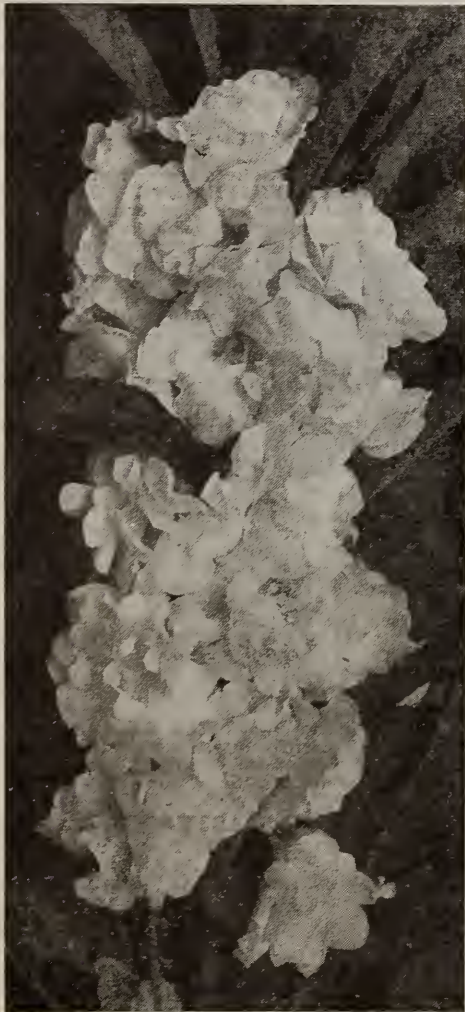
471. CAYANEA—Perennial 2 ft. Bears from 20 to 30 handsome lavender blue cornflower-like blossoms from July until frost. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c; packet, 10c.

BABY'S BREATH (Gypsophila)

Annual, 2 ft. Graceful plants of light fairy-like growth. Much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers for bouquets and vases.

472. ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA ALBA—(Angel's Breath)—This is an improved large-flowering, pure white, easy to grow strain. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c.

473. ELEGANS CARMINEA—Carmine, Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c.



Balsam.



Calltopsis.

474. ELEGANS ROSEA—Soft pink. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c.

475. PANICULATA—(Baby's Breath)—Perennial, 2 ft. Blooms in July and August. Small flowers on branched stems, so thick as to give the plants a white lace-like effect. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c.

Bachelor Button

(Centaurea)

Annual, 2 ft. Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Cornflowers, Sweet Sultan, etc. They are favorites in all sections of the country, are perfectly hardy, will grow and do well almost anywhere and are much in demand as cut flowers.

476. CYANUS MINOR—(Cornflower.) Finest Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

477. IMPERIALIS MIXED—Packet, 15c.

478. MOSCHATA, SWEET SULTAN—Fine Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

479. ODORATA MARGARITAE—Pure white. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

480. SUAVEOLENS—(Sultan.) Yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

481. CENTAUREA GYMNOCARPA (Dusty Miller.) 1 foot. Foliage finely cut of silvery gray color, used for bedding. Packet, 10c.

BALSAM

(Lady Slipper)

Tender Annual. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. For perfect development the plants should be set from 12 to 17 inches apart. Sow seed in open ground in May. Transplanting two or three times has the tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double.

482. DOUBLE MIXED—Ounce, 40c; packet, 5c.

483. DOUBLE DWARF MIXED—Oz., 60c; packet, 5c.

484. DOUBLE TALL MIXED—Ounce, 50c; packet, 5c.

485. SINGLE AND HALF-DOUBLE, MIXED—Ounce, 40c; packet, 5c.

486. CAMELLIA-FLOWERED, DOUBLE, FINEST MIXED—Ounce, 75c; packet, 10c.

BALSAM APPLE—See Momordica.

BAPTISIA FALSE INDIGO

487. AUSTRALIS—Perennial. 12 in. A pretty herbaceous plant, producing pea-shaped flowers on spikes 6 inches long. Bright blue. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

BARTONIA

488. AUREA—Annual. 12 inches. Producing showy golden flowers, fragrant at night, above its gray and downy thistle-like foliage, which is exceedingly brilliant in the sunshine. Sow in May where it is to remain, as it does not bear transplanting. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

489. EMPEROR WILLIAM—Blue. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c.

BELLIS—See Daisy.

BOCCONIA—See Poppy.

BRACHYCOME—See Daisy.

BROWALLIA—See Amethyst.

CALANDRINIA

413. UMBELLATA—Annual. 6 inches. Flowers dazzling magenta crimson $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, produced all summer. Packet, 10c.

CALLIOPSIS (Tickseed)

A quick-growing annual. 6 in. to 2 ft. The flowers are placed on graceful wavy stem and in color run through all the shades of red and yellow; foliage dainty, useful combined with other flowers. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 in. to 12 in. apart.

490. GOLDENWAVE—(Drummond.) Large rich, golden-yellow flowers, with chestnut-brown centers, produced in great abundance. A border of this looks like a line of gold. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

491. TINCTORI—Golden-yellow, with garnet eye. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

492. ROSS BROTHERS SPECIAL DWARF MIXED—Valuable for mixed beds and borders. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; ounce, 50c.

493. MIXED—All the choice Calliopsis in mixture. Ounce, 30c; packet 5c.

494. COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA—Large yellow. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 25c; ounce, 75c.

CANDYTUFT

Annual, 12 in. These flowers are among the best for edging and bedding and for cutting. Sow out doors in April, where they are to bloom, and thin well when the plants are about an inch tall. Sow again in a month, and then late in July for fall blooming. Use rich soil and water freely. Hardy and easy to grow. Good for cut flowers and borders.

495. AMARA WHITE—Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

496. WHITE ROCKET OR SPIRAL—Large flowers. Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

497. DWARF HYBRIDS—Finest mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

498. MIXED—Tall and dwarf. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

Plant flowers to beautify your yard and increase the value of your property.



Campanula.

CANNAS

Pierce the seed in one spot with a file and soak in lukewarm water for 24 hours before sowing. Named Cannas do not come true from seed, so we only offer seed in mixture.

- 499. **GIANT-FLOWERED, MIXED**—Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c.
- 500. **TALL VARIETIES, MIXED**—Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula)

Campanulas are one of the prettiest of old garden plants. Their bell-shaped flowers in their delicate coloring make them the admiration of everybody.

- 501. **CARPATICA HAIRBELL**—9 in. Blue. Very pretty, low growing, free flowering. Packet, 10c.
- 502. **MEDIUM WHITE**—Packet, 10c.
- 503. **SINGLE MIXED**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.
- 504. **DOUBLE MIXED**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40c; packet, 5c.
- 505. **PYRAMIDALIS**—(The Chimney Bell-flower.) 4 to 5 feet. A beautiful stately hardy plant, either for garden or pot culture. Blue flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c; packet, 10c.
- 506. **SPECULUM**—10 inches. Venus Looking Glass, fine for edging beds. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; packet, 5c.

CARNATIONS

(Marguerite Carnations)

Annual. These are deservedly the most popular Carnations with the amateur, as they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. The strain offered is of extra fine quality, producing on long, strong stems an abundance of large, double, beautifully fringed, highly-scented flowers. With slight protection they will survive an ordinary winter and bloom freely the following spring.

507. **MARGUERITE**—Fine mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40c; packet, 10c.

508. **MARGUERITE**—White. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 50c; packet, 10c.

509. **MARGUERITE**—Deep Scarlet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c; packet, 10c.

510. **DAHNFELDT'S PRIZE**—Fine Double Mixed Carnations. Bloom the first summer. Lift and pot in September if wanted for winter flowering in the house. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 65c.

511. **CHABAUD'S EVERBLOOMING**—A remarkable strain raised by a Carnation specialist in Southern France. Blooms in 5 months after being sown, and continues to flower indefinitely in the greatest profusion. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c.

Celosia.—See Cockscomb.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER (PLATYCODON)

Perennial 1 to 2 feet. Producing very showy flowers during the whole season. They form large clumps, and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery; easily raised from seed.

- 517. **GRANDIFLORA WHITE**—pkt., 10c.
- 518. **GRANDIFLORA BLUE**—Packet, 10c.
- 519. **GRANDIFLORA MIXED**—Packet 10c.

CHINESE LANTERN PLANT (PHYSALIS FRANCHETTI)

520. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Flowers yellow with dark center. Produces balloon like husks, which turn bright red when ripe and resemble Chinese paper lanterns. Packet, 5c.

Chrysanthemums

2 ft. Showy and effective garden favorite, extensively grown for cut flowers. The hardy annuals are summer flowering border plants, good for pot culture and quite distinct from the autumn flowering varieties.

521. **BURRIDGEANUM (Lord Beaconsfield)**—Tricolor Hybrids. The large single flowers are well formed and lasting, making a pretty appearance when used as a bedding plant. Fine for cut flowers. These hybrids were obtained from the well known Burridgeanum variety and are decidedly better in all respects. Packet, 10c.



Chrysanthemums.



Celosia Cristata.

522. **CORONARIUM**—Double Fine Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; packet, 5c.

523. **DUNETTI ALBUM PLENUM**—Double White. Packet, 10c.

524. **HYBRIDUM FL. PL.**—Double Finest Hybrids. Packet, 10c.

525. **HYBRIDUM MIXED**—Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c.

526. **AUREA FL. PL.**—Double Yellow. Packet, 10c.

527. **CORINATUM**—Single Mixed. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; ounce, 40c.

528. **CHRYSANTHEMUMS**—Single and Double Mixed. Packet, 5c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES—See Daisy, page 33.

CLARKIA

A charming hardy annual growing about 2 feet high. Has been much improved in recent years. Colors rose, white, red, etc. A profuse and continuous bloomer. Culture easy. They do well either in sun or shade.

529. **ELEGANS**—Double and Single Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

CLEOME PUNGENS

530. **GIANT SPIDER PLANT**—Also Electric Light Plant. Hardy annual. Very showy, growing 3 or 4 feet high, with rose colored flowers having long, curving stamens of peculiar and interesting shape, suggesting spiders. Bloom freely and continuously. Thrives well among shrubbery and is always admired. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

COCKSCOMB

CELOSIA CRISTATA

Dwarf Varieties

This showy annual plant of many forms is of easiest culture, and is one of the most brilliant and effective of the summer and autumn bloomers. The flowers are borne in great masses of various shapes, from that of a cock'scomb to that of a feather or plume. The colors are striking, from the most vivid red and crimson to the richest yellow and orange.

531. **COCKSCOMB**—8 to 10 inches. Mixed, extra fine. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c; packet, 10c.

532. **DWARF MIXED CRISTATA**—Extra fine, first quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30c; packet, 5c.

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS

WICHITA, KANSAS

CELOSIA PLUMOSA

Tall Varieties

Hardy annual. These plants are extremely valuable for formal bedding. The flowers appear in the shape of cockscomb, out of a rosette of green or brown leaves. Make fine border plants and are attractive for pots. Seed can be sown under cover in early spring, transplanted out in May, or may be sown out of doors in May where they are to remain.

533. PYRAMIDALIS PLUMOSA—(Ostrich Plume) 2 feet. Feathered varieties in all colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

COIX LACHRYMAE

534. JOB'S TEARS—Annual 2 to 4 ft. The seed is frequently used as an old-fashioned remedy for sore throat, goiter and teething babies. It is strung on a linen thread and worn around the neck as a chain. Broad, corn-like leaves and hard, shining pearly seed. **Pound, 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20c; ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.**

COLLINSIA

Beautiful, free blooming annual, 18 in., suitable for grouping or massing. The prevailing colors are white, purple and crimson.

535. MIXED COLORS—Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; ounce, 35c.

COSMOS

Annual 6 ft. Beautiful autumn blooming plants. They produce thousands of beautiful mammoth flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce. Seed 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. Plant not less than 18 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. They prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere.



Cosmos.

COSMOS—Continued.

536. GIANT FLOWERING—White. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c.

537. GIANT FLOWERING RED—Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c.

538. LADY LENNOX—White. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; ounce, 45c.

539. LADY LENNOX—Pink. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; ounce, 45c.

540. GIANT MIXED—Many colors. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; ounce, 30c.

Early Flowering Cosmos.

Sow seed in open ground soon as danger of frost is over.

This strain produces its flowers from July until frost. It grows and blooms in the greatest profusion in any soil. Grace, daintiness and brilliancy are the characteristics of this class. They are very pretty for vases and often last a week when cut.

541. EARLY FLOWERING—White. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c.

542. EARLY FLOWERING—Pink. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c.

543. EARLY FLOWERING—Red. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c.

544. EARLY FLOWERING—Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

COWSLIPS—See Primula.

CLIMBING VINES



Clematis Paniculata.

ADLUMIA

545. CIRRHOSA—Perennial Vine 15 ft. Known as the Allegheny Vine. The feathery foliage is like the Maidenhair Fern. The flowers are tube-shaped, delicate rose-pink and white and cover the plant. For covering trellises, stumps of trees, etc., it is very desirable. **Packet, 10c.**

AMPELOPSIS

546. VEITCHI—Perennial. Climber. The well-known Boston Ivy. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 10c.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO

(Dutchman's Pipe)

547. Hardy perennial climber, growing 20 to 30 feet in one season. Large, heart-shaped leaves, having curious flowers which resemble pipes. Its handsome light-green leaves give a quick, dense shade. Flowers brownish-purple. **Packet, 10c.**

BALLOON VINE

(Cardiospermum)

548. Annual 10 feet. Thrives in light soils. One of the prettiest climbers. Remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules containing the seed. It is sometimes called Love in a Puff. Flowers white. **Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.**

BRYONOPSIS

549. LACINIOSA—10 ft. A beautiful annual climber, of the gourd species with ivy-like pale green foliage and showy fruit, first green-striped white, turning when ripe to bright scarlet-striped white. **Packet, 5c.**

CALAMPHELIS

550. SCABER—Perennial, climber, 6 feet. Pretty vine with orange-colored, tube-shaped flowers. **Packet, 10c.**

CANARY BIRD VINE

551. Annual 15 to 20 ft. Clean, handsome foliage, with an abundance of bright

canary-yellow blossoms; good ramblers and fine for stumps, rockeries, etc.; excellent window vine for winter. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; **Packet, 5c.**

CLEMATIS

552. PANICULATA—One of the finest hardy perennial climbers. Of robust habit, and covered from the ground to the summit with pure white fragrant flowers. The flowers are followed by pretty seed pods of bronzy-red; 12 feet. **Packet, 10c.**

COBAEA

(Cup and Saucer Vine)

553. SCANDENS (Cathedral Bells)—Annual climber, 30 feet. One of the handsomest and rapid growing climbers. The flowers are bell-shaped and of a purplish-lilac when full grown. It is a very prolific bloomer and vigorous in vine and flowers. It is very free from insect pests. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; **packet, 10c.**

CYPRESS VINE

(Ipomoea Quamoclit)

Annual 10 ft. For training upon a light ornamental trellis the Cypress Vine cannot be excelled. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work.

554. MIXED COLORS—Ounce, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

DOLICHOS

(Hyacinth Bean)

A rapid growing annual vine, 10 ft., flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Sweet scented.

555. PRINCESS HELEN—(Daylight)—Snow-white flowers followed by silvery white seed pods. **Ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.**

556. PURPLE SOUDAN—(Darkness)—Dark vines with rose-violet flowers, seed pods dark-red. **Ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.**

557. ALL COLORS MIXED— $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 40c; 2 ounces, 25c; ounce, 15c; **packet, 5c.**

If there is any information you want that is not given in this catalogue, write us about it. We will give your inquiries prompt and careful attention

HUMULUS

(Japanica)

558. JAPANESE HOP—20 feet. One of the most rapid growing annual ornamental climbers, green-leaved. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

559. VARIEGATED JAPANESE HOP—There is no hardier climbing vine than the Japanese Hop, and for constant resistance to drouth or insects it has no equal. This sort possesses all the good qualities of its parent, and in addition has beautifully variegated foliage splashed and streaked with white. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

IPOMOEA

(Moonvine)

Beautiful rapid annual climbers, 20 ft. Foliage very dense. The flowers in their wide range, delicate coloring, are poised on slender stems. Many of the sorts open only when the sun rises, others when the sun sets. Some are fragrant. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing, to assist rapid germination. The seeds about the size of a pea should be notched with a file before soaking.

560. BONA NOX—(Evening Glory)—Violet flowers, large and fragrant. Ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

561. COCCINEA—(Star Ipomoea)—Small scarlet flowers in great profusion. Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

562. MEXICANA GRANDIFLORA ALBA—(White Moon Flower)—Black seed. Covered with large white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Seeds should be started inside. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30c; packet, 5c.

563. MEXICANA GRANDIFLORA GIANT PINK—Soft lilac-pink flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

564. IPOMOEA—Mixed. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

KUDZU VINE

("Jack and the Beanstock")

565. PUERARIA THUNBERGIA—Hardy perennial climber of rapid growth. 30 feet. It comes from Japan, the land so productive of curious and ornamental flowers. It is a beautiful climber, remarkable for its great vigor of growth and its handsome flowers. The blossoms are large and in panicles somewhat like Wistaria, but larger in size and with better clusters. The color is of a pleasing shade of purple. The foliage is luxuriant, somewhat like the leaf of a bean. The vine is extremely rapid and dense in growth, making the Japanese Kudzu vine of great value where a quickly produced shade is wanted. Packet, 10c.

MINA

566. LOBATA—Half hardy annual climber; 12 ft. A climber of luxurious growth with tube-shaped flowers, produced in greatest profusion. In color they are particularly attractive, the buds being first bright red, but changing through orange-yellow to creamy-white when fully expanded. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30c; packet, 10c.

567. SANGUINEA—20 feet. The leaves resemble oak leaves, and the flowers are borne in large clusters, blood-red with yellow throat. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

MOMORDICA

Very curious climbing vine, with ornamental foliage, fruit golden-yellow, warted, and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior; fine for trellises, rock work, stumps, etc. Annuals 10 ft.

568. BALSAMINA—(Balsam Apple)—Round, apple-shaped fruit with very fine, glossy green foliage. This is the prettiest climber of the two. Ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

CLIMBING VINES—Con.

569. CHARANTIA—(Balsam Pear)—Pear-shaped fruit; foliage heavier than the above; the fruits of this variety are used medicinally. Ounce, 30c; packet, 5c.

MORNING GLORY

570. JAPANESE FANCY FRINGED—Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c.

571. JAPANESE DOUBLE FLOWERING—Splendid mixture. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30c.

572. CONVULVULUS MAJOR—The well-known climber. Finest mixed. Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

573. IMPERIALIS—Giant Japanese Morning Glory. Mixed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

574. Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet and the beans of excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER

(Echinocystis Lobata)

575. This is the quickest growing annual climber on our list. 30 ft. Grows wild, self-sown in many parts of the west. Should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. For a trellis or pillar no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. Pound, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 40c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

DAISIES

ARCTOTIS

(African Daisy)

576. GRANDIS—Annual. A remarkably handsome annual from Africa. It forms much branched bushes 2 to 3 feet high; its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals pale lilac-blue. It is easily grown from seed, and may be started in hot bed, in the house in March or April, or in the open ground in May, the seed germinating in about five days, and the plants may be expected to come into bloom early in July and continue until quite hard frost; being one of the rare flowers, not injured by light frosts, and will be a mass of bloom long after the more tender flowers of the garden have passed away. It delights in a sunny situation. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

ANTHEMIS (Hardy Marguerite)

577. KELWAYI—Perennial 2 ft. A most satisfactory, hardy plant, bearing all summer, daisy-like golden-yellow blossoms. Excellent for cutting. Packet, 10c.

BELLIS PERENNIS FL. PL.

(Double Daisy)

Biennial, 6 to 8 inches. A low growing spring flowering plant, a companion to the pansy and forget-me-not. Loves a shady place and will reward the gardener with a mass of blossoms for succeeding years if left undisturbed.

578. MIXED COLORS—Ounce, 30c; packet, 10c.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)

IBERIDIFOLIA—Annual. 12 inches. Free-flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers; suitable for edging, small beds or pot culture.

579. BLUE— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

580. ROSE— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

581. MIXED COLORS— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

SHASTA DAISY

Perennial Chrysanthemums, especially the Shasta Daisies, have come to stay in our gardens. They are conspicuous in mixed beds or grown in front of shrubbery and as a cut flower are without equal. They are easily raised from seed and in our latitude are most successfully treated as a biennial.

582. SHASTA DAISY—Pure white, early flowering. Packet, 10c.

583. LEUCANTHEMUM—Ox-Eye Daisy. Pure white. Packet, 5c.



Shasta Daisy.



Dimorphotheca.

DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTICA

(African Gold Daisy)

584. GOLDEN STAR OF THE VELDT—Annual 1 ft. Rare and very showy annual from South Africa, which has become a great favorite on account of its very easy culture and beautifully colored flowers. Its Marguerite-like blossoms, produced in great profusion, are 2½ to 3¼ inches in diameter. These are a unique, glossy, rich orange-gold, whose brilliant coloring is rendered more conspicuous by the dark surrounding the black zone. **Packet, 10c; ¼ ounce, 40c.**

585. AURANTIACA HYBRIDA—They vary in color from the purest white to red and blush, white tints, sulphur, lemon, and bright golden yellow, light orange, reddish-yellow changing to pale salmon rose. **Packet, 10c.**

DAHLIA

But few people know Dahlies can be raised from seed and will bloom the first year. The seeds germinate as easily and certainly as Zinnias, and from the very first development are strong and sturdy little plants. Plant them in a shallow box or pan early in March or April, transplant them carefully as their growth demands, and keep the soil moderately moist. When all danger from frost is over, plant them in the bed or border in the garden, and from then on they will prove no more trouble than if the tubers had been used instead of seed.

586. SINGLE FLOWERING—**Packet, 5c.**

587. ZIMPANI (Black Cosmos), Pkt., 10c.

588. DOUBLE BEST MIXED—**Packet, 15c.**

589. DOUBLE CACTUS FLOWERED MIXED—**Packet, 15c.**

DATURA (Angel's Trumpet)

Ornamental annuals, with large and showy flowers, making handsome plants, 2 to 4 feet high, bearing immense trumpet-shaped flowers.

590. DOUBLE FINE MIXED—¼ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

DELPHINUM—See Larkspurs.

Dianthus or Pinks

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, producing a great varieties of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The varieties classed as annuals are really biennials, but are treated as annuals and 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 after hard frost. As a rule, they survive the winter if given slight protection, flowering abundantly the following season. They grow about a foot high and can be used in beds or borders of solid or mixed colors. The double-flowering sorts are almost as fine as Carnations for cutting. They are not particular as to soil, but should have a sunny location.

Double Annual Pinks.

591. CHINENSIS FL. PL.—(China or Indian Pink.)—Blossoms in clusters, flowers very double and in a large range of bright colors. **Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 15c.**

592. DIADEMATUS FL. PL.—(Double Diadem Pink.)—Beautiful double flowers; mixed, of various tints of lilac, crimson, purple, to very dark purple, with the outer edges fringed and nearly white. **Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 30c.**

593. HEDDEWIGI FL. PL.—(Double Japan Pink.)—Double mixed. Colors varying from the richest velvety-crimson to the most delicate rose. **Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 25c.**

594. IMPERIALIS FL. PL.—(Double Imperial Pink.)—Double mixed, in a very large range of colors. **Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 25c.**

595. LACINIATUS FL. PL.—(Double Fringed Pink.)—Large, double, showy flowers, with fringed edges, in a great variety of colors, including beautifully striped sorts, mixed colors. **Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 30c.**

Single Annual Pinks.

596. CHINESE OR INDIAN PINK—A large range of bright colors. **Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 25c.**

597. CRIMSON BELLE—Rich, velvety crimson. **Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 25c.**

598. HEDDEWIGI—(Single Japan Pink)—Finest selected single-flowered, mixed. **Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 25c.**

599. PUNCTATUS—(Princess Pinks.)—A very novel variety, with fringed flowers, mottled, flaked, spotted and striped, in the greatest diversity of colors. **Packet, 10c; ¼ ounce, 40c.**

600. LACINIATUS—(Single-Fringed Pink)—A beautiful fringed variety; various colors. **Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 25c.**

HARDY GARDEN PINKS

These varieties are well adapted for beds and borders; delightful, refreshing, spicy odor; should be in every garden where cut flowers are wanted, and make a fine edging to a hardy border.

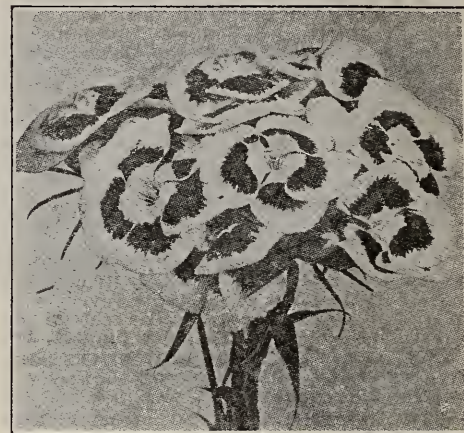
601. PLUMARIUS—(Grass Pink, Scotch Pink or Pheasant-eye Pink)—A beautiful single hardy Pink, with fringe-edged white

flowers, with a dark center. **Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 20c.**

602. PLUMARIUS FL. PL.—(Double Hardy Garden Pinks)—Double and semi-double varieties in beautiful colors. **Packet, 10c; ¼ ounce, 50c.**

603. LATIFOLIUS ATROCOCCINEUS FL. PL.—(Ever-blooming Hybrid Sweet William)—This is a cross between an annual Pink and a Sweet William, combining the free and continuous blooming qualities of the former with the hardiness of the latter; in color an intense velvety crimson-scarlet; blooms the first year from seed and one of the finest subjects for any position in the garden. **Packet, 10c; ¼ ounce, 50c.**

604. LATIFOLIUS DOUBLE MIXED—In addition to the brilliant crimson-scarlet sort offered above, this mixture contains purple, violet and rose. **Packet, 10c; ¼ ounce, 40c.**



Sweet William.

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus)

A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing its large head of beautifully colored, sweet-scented flowers in great abundance. It is a hardy perennial, easily grown, and flowers the second year from seed. It is much better to raise new, vigorous, young plants from seed every season than to divide the old plants. 2 ft.

Single Varieties.

605. CARMINE BEAUTY—A charming and distinct color, midway between Pink Beauty and Scarlet Beauty. **¼ ounce, 40c; packet, 10c.**

606. PINK BEAUTY—A beautiful pink. **¼ ounce, 30c; packet, 10c.**

607. SCARLET BEAUTY—A very effective rich, deep scarlet. **¼ ounce, 50c; packet, 10c.**

608. SINGLE FINE MIXED—¼ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

Double Varieties.

609. EXTRA FINE MIXED—Double. **¼ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.**



Dianthus.

DIGITALIS

(Foxglove)

Handsome ornamental hardy plants of stately growth. The seed, though small, germinates readily and the plants succeed well even in poor soil if given a half shady location. The spikes are often 3 to 5 feet long and thickly strung with scores of thimble-shaped flowers.

610. GLOXINIAEFLORA—Very handsome flowers, much like a Gloxinia. Mixed colors. **Packet, 5c.**

611. PURPUREA—Many colors mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

DIMORPHOTHECA—See Daisy.

EDELWEISS

612. HARDY PERENNIAL—8 in. The true and famous Edelweiss of the Alps. The flowers are of downy texture, pure silver and star-shaped. It is a native of the Swiss Alps and is used mostly in rockeries in moist, sandy locations. Also succeeds well in most any soil not too rich, with full exposure to the sun. **Packet, 10c.**

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—See Poppies.

EUPHORBIA

613. HETEROPHYLLA—(Mexican Fire Plant)—2 to 3 ft. Annual Poinsettia resembling in habit and color the beautiful hothouse poinsettia. The plants are of branching bush-like form, with smooth, glossy green leaves. About midsummer the center top leaves of each branch turn a vivid orange-scarlet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

614. VARIEGATA—(Snow on the Mountain or Mountain Spurge)—2 ft. Remarkably distinct plant; very showy with its veined and edged white and green foliage. Planted to advantage in clumps in shrubbery and the branches when cut may be used in mixed bouquets. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

EVERLASTINGS

Hardy annual. The so-called Everlastings or straw flowers are of eternal beauty, those that never fade. Unsurpassed for winter decorations, and when made into bouquets or arranged in vases they last for years. Should be cut as soon as they come into open bud or full bloom, tie into small bunches and allow to dry slowly in the shade with the heads downward to keep the stems straight.

EVERLASTINGS—All Kinds

620. MIXED—1 to 2 feet tall. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

AMMOBIUM

615. ALATUM GRANDIFLORUM—Annual 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. This pretty white Everlasting should be in every garden. Grows in sandy soil. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA

GLOBE AMARANTH—2 ft. The flowers resemble clover heads and can be dried and used in winter bouquets.

616. MANY COLORS—Mixed. **Packet, 5c.**

HELICHRYSUM

Annual 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Everlasting Strawflower. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place.

617. PURPURCUM—Purple. **Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c.**

618. MONSTROSUM FLORE PLENO MIXED DOUBLE— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

XERANTHEMUM ANNUM ALBUM

Very good Everlasting with silvery foliage and silky flowers in pink, white and purple. Annual.

619. DOUBLE MIXED COLORS— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

FLOSS FLOWER—See Ageratum.

FOXGLOVE—See Digitalis.

FOUR O'CLOCK

(Mirabilis)

Annual, 1 ft. Marvel of Peru. This is another old-fashioned flower, bearing hundreds of blooms during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Some varieties combine two or more of these colors in spots, flakes and splashes in such a manner as to give the flowers a most showy effect.

621. LONGIFLORA ALBA—Sweet-scented. Flowers white and very fragrant. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c.**

622. MIXED—All sorts and colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 25c; ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

623. DWARF SORTS—Mixed colors; 12 inches. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 50c; ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

FEVERFEW

(Matricaria)

Free-flowering plants, succeeding in any good soil; a fine bedding plant for pot culture; blooms until frost, hardy annual. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

624. CAPENSIS FL. PL.—(Double White Feverfew)—Handsome double white flowers; 18 inches. **Packet, 10c.**

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis)

Biennial, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ft. They are considered among the best spring flowers and grouped with Pansies and Daisies the most lovely combinations may be obtained. The tall varieties are of the trailing habit and adapted to covering large patches, which they transform into a sea of blue. Responds to good treatment and flourishes in shady, moist situations.

625. ALPESTRIS BLUE—Forget-Me-Not)—Trailing habit. **Packet, 5c.**

626. ALPESTRIS ROSE—Very beautiful rose colored flowers. **Packet, 5c.**

627. ALPESTRIS ROYAL BLUE—Rich indigo-blue flowers. The finest and most effective dark-blue variety; 9 inches. **Packet, 10c.**

628. ALPESTRIS MIXED—A mixture of blue, rose and white-flowered varieties. **Packet, 5c.**

629. ARVENSIS—Common Forget-Me-Not. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT

(Anchusa)

630. CAPENSIS—Annual, 2 ft. A rare and little known annual of great beauty which will thrive where scarcely anything else will grow. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower)

Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom, from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting. Should be sown where they are to bloom.

Annual Varieties.

631. PICTA—Single mixed colors. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

632. LORENZIANA—A charming, profuse double-flowering strain. Mixed colors. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

Perennial Varieties.

633. GRANDIFLORA—2 ft. Large flowering mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 10c.

GAURA

634. LINDHEIMERI—Annual, 3 ft. A graceful annual plant bearing numerous spikes of rosy-white flowers from July until frost. This is largely used throughout Europe for interspersing in beds of Begonias, Geraniums, etc., giving an air of grace to what would otherwise be stiff. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

GENTIANA

635. ACAULIS—Perennial, 4 in. Gentian, intense blue flowers with five yellow marks. **Packet, 10c.**

GEUM

(Scarlet Avenis)

636. ATROSANGUINEUM FL. PL.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A beautiful hardy perennial bearing profusely large, showy flowers all through the summer; an elegant flower for bouquets. Double dark crimson. **Packet, 10c.**



Digitalis Fox Glove



Golden Glow.

GODETIA

Attractive annuals growing 18 inches high. Particularly useful because they thrive in shady places where so few really fine flowers can be grown. They bloom a long time so profusely that the foliage is almost hidden by the many large, wide-open flowers of shining satiny texture.

637. **THE BRIDE**—White and red Packet, 5c.

638. **WHITE PEARL**—Pure White. Packet, 5c.

639. **GODETIA**—Mixed, many colors. Packet, 5c.

640. **GODETIA DWARF**—Mixed Packet, 5c.

GOLDEN GLOW (Rudbeckia)

641. **BICOLOR SUPERBA**—Fine free-flowering annual variety forming a dense bush and producing in great abundance on long stems its bright flowers. The disc is brown, the florets golden-yellow, with large velvety brown spots at the base. Very effective and useful for cutting. Packet, 10c.

GOLDEN ROD

(Solidago Canadensis)

642. **AMERICAN NATIONAL FLOWER**—Hardy perennial 2 to 5 ft. The well-known golden-yellow favorite. Packet, 10c.

GOURDS

Annual. These are desirable in many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Most sorts are good for 20 to 30 feet in a season and the blooms of some are quite striking and handsome. With

many sorts the fruit is unique and ornamental and often useful. The small fancy gourds are excellent toys for children, while the larger gourds may be used as dippers, sugar troughs and bowls.

643. **APPLE-SHAPED**.—Beautifully striped. Packet, 5c.

644. **DIPPER**—Makes an excellent dipper. Packet, 5c.

645. **SUGAR TROUGH**—Thick shells, very durable. Packet, 5c.

646. **DISHCLOTH OR TOWEL**—Many women prefer a dishcloth made of this gourd to anything else, as it is always sweet and clean as long as any part of it is left. Packet, 5c.

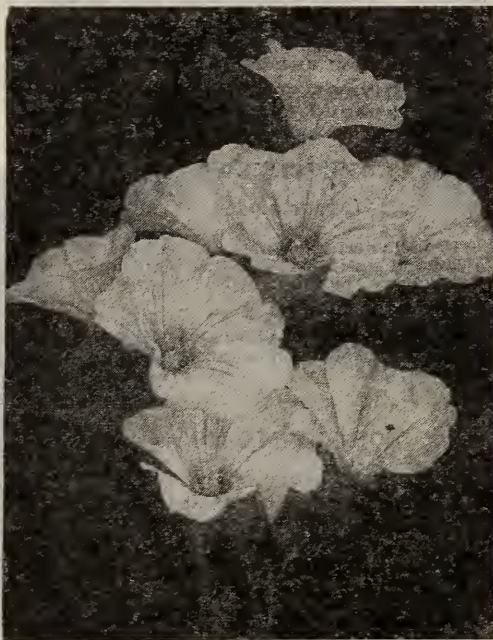
647. **HERCULES CLUB**—Fruit grows 3 to 4 feet long. Packet, 5c.

648. **JAPANESE NEST EGG**—Fruit looks exactly like hen's eggs and may be used as nest eggs. Packet, 5c.

649. **ORNAMENTAL POMEGRANATE OR QUEEN'S SWEET POCKET MELON**—Fruit deliciously perfumed and may be carried in the pocket or laid among linens. Packet 5c.

650. **SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES MIXED**—Ounce, 25c; ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

651. **ALL VARIETIES MIXED**—Ounce, 25c; ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.



Godetia.

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL

652. **MIXED**—Annual 2 to 4 ft. These are most useful for winter bouquets; enormous quantities of them are annually grown in Germany and imported into the United States, where they are made up into bouquets with Everlasting flowers. They are easily grown in any soil. Packet, 10c.

GYPSOPHILA—See Baby's Breath.

HELENIUM

653. **RIVERTON BEAUTY**—Perennial 3 ft. Lemon-yellow with black cone. Excellent for planting in borders. Packet, 10c.

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower.

HELIOTROPE

654. **LARGE-FLOWERED, NEW HYBRIDS**—Choice mixed. Deliciously fragrant flowers of rich purple-blue. The flowers and leaves have a mossy effect. Blooms from

the seed the first summer if sown early in the spring. Excellent for cutting and splendid for bedding. Sow seeds in boxes or hot-houses and set out when all danger of frost is over. Excellent for pot flowers. Packet, 10c.

HESPERIS

(Sweet Rocket)

655. **MATRONALIS**—Biennial, 2 ft. Fragrant purple and white flowers. Mixed. ½ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

HIBISCUS

Free blooming and desirable plants. Plants range 2 to 4 feet, producing flowers of great size, brilliancy and beauty.

656. **AFRICANUS**—Annual 2 ft. Large flowers 3 to 4 inches across; yellow with dark center. Packet, 5c.

HOLLYHOCK

Perennial plants of stately growth which will flower from seed the first year. The blossoms are set as double and semi-double rosettes around the flower stalk in almost every color. Makes a charming hedge or background.

657. **SINGLE RED**—½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

658. **SINGLE PINK**—½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

659. **SINGLE WHITE**—½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

660. **SINGLE MIXED**—½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

661. **DOUBLE RED**—Packet, 10c.

662. **DOUBLE MIXED**—½ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

663. **ALLEGHENY**—Mixed colors. ½ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

HUNNEMANNIA—See Poppy.

IMPATIENS

664. **HOLSTII HYBRIDS**—(Zanzibar Balsam)—Pots only. Annual 1½ ft. One of the prettiest plants for pot culture and, also for outdoor planting in a half-shaded situation after danger of frost is over. Remarkable for its long duration of bloom. It is very charming for winter blooming. They range in color from pink through the red shades to purplish-violet. Packet, 15c.

665. **SULTANI**—Rosy flowers, glossy green foliage. Packet, 10c.



Hibiscus.



Double Hollyhock.

IRIS

(Flowering Flag)

666. KAEMPFERI—(Japanese Iris)—Perennial 2½ ft. This is one of the showiest of the "Flags" and now extensively used in the hardy garden. Blooms the second year from seed. Splendid mixture. **Packet, 10c.**

JOSEPH'S COAT—See Amaranthus.

JOB'S TEARS—See Coix Lachrymae.

KOCHIA TRICOPHYLLA

667. SUMMER CYPRESS OR BURNING BUSH—Annual 2½ ft. Forms dense bushes of cypress-like appearance. During the summer they remain light green and in early fall they change to carmine and blood-red. **Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.**

LANTANA

One of the most desirable half-hardy perennial greenhouse or bedding plants, constantly in bloom. Verbena-like heads of orange, white, rose and other colored flowers; 2 to 3 feet.

668. HYBRIDA—Mixed colors. ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

LARKSPUR

(Delphinium)

This is one of the best known of garden flowers. A vast improvement has been ef-

fect, by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Seed should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to flower.

Annual Varieties.

669. GIANT HYACINTH FLOWERED—Double mixed. Extra fine quality. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c.**

670. STOCK FLOWERED—Flesh color. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 25c.**

671. DWARF DOUBLE ROCKET—Hyacinth-flowered, fine mixed. ½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

672. DOUBLE STOCK-FLOWERED—Tall double. A tall branching variety with spikes of beautiful double flowers in a splendid range of colors, lasting in full beauty the greater part of the summer and fall; 2½ to 3 feet. Finest mixed. ½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

673. DOUBLE DWARF—Fine mixed. ½ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

674. DOUBLE TALL—Fine mixed. ½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

Perennial Varieties.

Sow the seed in the open border either in early spring or late fall so germination may take place very early in the spring. As the seedlings grow, thin them to a stand 6 to 18 inches apart, according to variety.

675. CHINESE ELATUM HYBRIDUM—Fine single mixed. ½ ounce, 30c; packet, 5c.

676. FORMOSUM—Brilliant blue, with white center, 3 ft. ½ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

677. HYBRIDUM MIXED—Contains all shades from the palest to the darkest blue, and the various intervening shades of sapphire, turquoise, indigo, etc.; are rich and beautiful beyond description. The plants are dwarf in growth and, unlike the old perennial Larkspur, require no staking. They branch freely from the crown and bloom without intermission from early spring until late autumn with increasing vigor to plants each succeeding season. ½ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

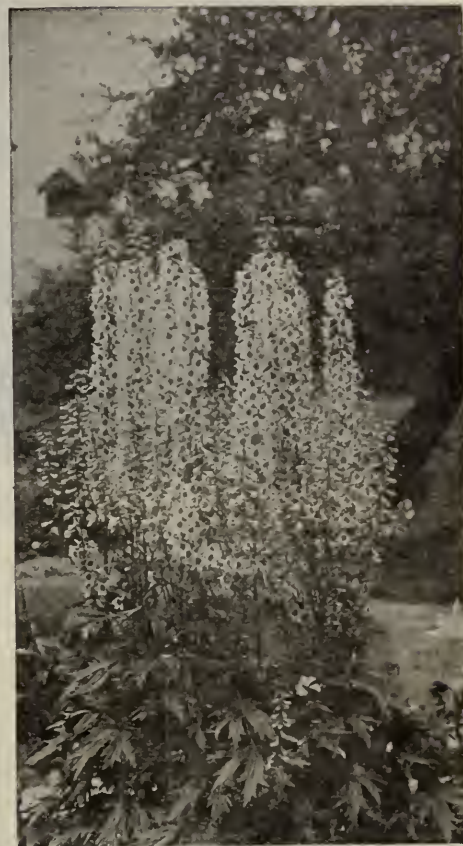
LAVATERA

(Annual Mallow)

678. TRIMESTRIS GRANDIFLORA ROSEA—A very beautiful and showy annual, growing about 2 feet high and covered during the entire summer with large cup-shaped shrimp-pink flowers; in a border or bed the effect is very bright. Sow in May where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 inches apart. ½ ounce, 30c; packet, 10c.



Linum.



Larkspur.

LINUM

(Crimson Flax)

679. GRANDIFLORA RUBRUM—Hardy annual 2 ft. Fine foliage, delicate stems with brilliant scarlet flowers of long duration of bloom. **Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.**

680. PERENNE MIXED—1½ feet. White and blue flowers are produced on the tips of long, wiry stems or branches with such airy grace that they appear to be floating in the air. **Packet, 5c.**

681. FLAVUM—(Yellow Flax)—Perennial, 9 inches. **Packet, 10c.**

LOBELIA ERINUS

Annual. These are charming little plants with numerous small blossoms all summer. They flower from seed the first year. The dwarf varieties are used to an advantage in edging beds and in pots, the trailing ones for hanging baskets and massing. The blossoms in all sorts are particularly bright in appearance.

682. GRACILIS—Light blue flowers, light green foliage, trailing. **Packet, 5c.**

683. ERINUS ALBA—1 ft. White flowers. ½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

684. COMPACTA CRYSTAL PALACE—6 in. Deepest blue; dark foliage. ½ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

LUPINUS

Free flowering, easily-grown annuals, with long, graceful spikes of rich and various colored pea-shaped flowers; valuable for mixed borders, beds and for cutting; prefers a little shade.

685. HARTWEGII, Mixed—2 feet. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 15c.**

686. STOCK FLOWERED—Lilac. **Pkt., 5c; ½ ounce, 25c.**

687. STOCK FLOWERED—White. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 25c.**

LYCHNIS

(Burning Star)

688. CHALCEDONIA—Perennial. Flowers which are of the most fiery red imaginable; appear in clusters, each individual blossom forming a perfect Maltese cross; 2 ft. Will bloom from seed the first year. **Packet, 5c.**

689. HAAGEANA—1 ft. Large flowered brilliant deep scarlet. **Packet, 10c.**

MARIGOLD

(Tagetes)

The Marigolds are old favorites, free-flowering annuals of easy culture. They light the garden with a glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The tall varieties have uniformly large yellow or orange colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds and mixed borders. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for the taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in the garden borders.

African Varieties (Tall)

690. ELDORADO—Extremely large and imbricated double flowers in yellow shades. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

691. LEMON QUEEN—Another fine variety with soft lemon-yellow flowers, and forming a fine contrast to the rich orange of the preceding. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

692. Tali AFRICAN—Large double mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

693. MARIGOLDS—All kinds mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.



Marigolds.



Nasturtiums.

French Varieties (Dwarf)

694. ELECTRIC LIGHT—Double sulphur-yellow, brown-red stripes and spots. **ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.**

695. DWARF STRIATA FL. PL.—Striped, double. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

696. DWARF DOUBLE MIXED—Extra fine. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

POT MARIGOLD (Calendula)

OFFICINALIS, FL. PL.—This is the "Marigold" of Shakespeare's time; one of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders; particularly bright in late fall, continuing to bloom from early summer until killed by frost; valuable also for pot culture, blooming freely in winter and early spring.

697. ORANGE GIANT—Packet, 5c.

698. SULPHUR CROWN—Packet, 5c.

699. MIXED COLORS—Packet, 5c.

MARVEL OF PERU—See Four-O'clock.

MATRICARIA—See Feverfew.

MATHIOLA

700. BICORNIS—(Evening-Scented Stock)—This old-fashioned annual has no beauty to recommend it, the flowers being a dull purplish-lilac, but it is well worth growing for the entrancing fragrance which it emits during the evening; 15 inches. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

MIGNONETTE

(Reseda)

A garden is not complete without this fragrant plant of unassuming mien. One of the principal uses is for cutting purposes and combining in bouquets with other more pretentious blossoms without its delicate odor; 6 to 12 inches.

701. GOLIATH—Fine pyramidal bushes, foliage rich green, contrasting strikingly with the bright red flowers. Flower stalks tall and strong, spikes often 7 in. long by 2 in. in diameter. **Packet, 10c.**

702. BISMARCK—The red flowers are larger in every way than those of other sorts; the spikes are very dense, its foliage is distinct, being crinkley, while its odor is strong and most delicious. **Packet, 10c.**

703. GOLDEN QUEEN—Golden yellow flowers. **Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c.**

704. SWEET SCENTED—Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

705. GRANDIFLORA LARGE FLOWERING—All sorts, finest mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

MIMOSA PUDICA

706. SENSITIVE PLANT—Biennial 1 ft. Curious and interesting. Pinkish-white flowers; the leaves close and droop when touched or shaken. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

NASTURTIIUMS

Annual. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES

707. CHAMELEON—Various colors on one plant.

708. HEINEMANNI—Chocolate color, odd.

709. JUPITER—Strong running growth and large, rich golden-yellow flowers.

710. KING THEODORE—Deep crimson maroon, dark foliage.

711. REGELIANUM—Deep purplish-crimson.

712. SHILLINGI—Yellow spotted.

713. VESUVIUS—Salmon-rose, dark foliage.

714. VON MOLTKE—Bluish-rose, odd and handsome.

PRICE—Any of the above tall sorts. **Package, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.**

715. ROSS BROTHERS SUPERB MIXTURE—All colors. Tall varieties. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

LOBB'S NASTURTIIUMS

There is a little difference between these and the tall Nasturtiums. They are especially rich in the red shades, flower even freer, grow to the same height and are very desirable.

716. GOLDEN QUEEN—Pure golden-orange.

717. BRILLIANT—Geranium scarlet. Fine.

718. CRYSTAL PALACE—Scarlet.

PRICE—Any of the above sorts. **Pkt., 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.25.**

Observe the Nasturtium, that its constant bloom be an inspiration in the constant striving for better things

TOM THUMB OR DWARF NASTURTIUMS

719. AURORA—Primrose, veined carmine pink.

720. CHAMELEON—Various colors on one plant.

721. EMPRESS OF INDIA—Fiery crimson, dark foliage.

722. GOLDEN SCARLET OR CLOTH OF GOLD—Scarlet flowers and yellow foliage.

723. LADY BIRD—Orange-yellow, suffused with red and a bright-red blotch at the base of the petals.

724. RUBY KING—Rich crimson-rose.

725. VESUVIUS—Salmon-rose, dark foliage.

PRICES—Any of above dwarf sorts. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 40c; ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

726. ROSS BROTHERS SUPERB MIXTURE—All colors. Dwarf varieties. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

NEMOPHILA

(Grove Flower)

Annual 6 inches. Cup-shaped flowers of many bright colors, the blue shades being particularly charming. Does well in moist, half-shady situations.

727. MIXED COLORS— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

NICOTIANA

(Sweet-Scented Tobacco Plant)

One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The blossoms in shape are not unlike a Petunia blossom, but with a longer tube. The flowers open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume.

728. AFFINIS—Produces an abundance of large, pure white flowers of delicious fragrance. If taken up in the fall and cut back and potted, they will bloom all winter. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

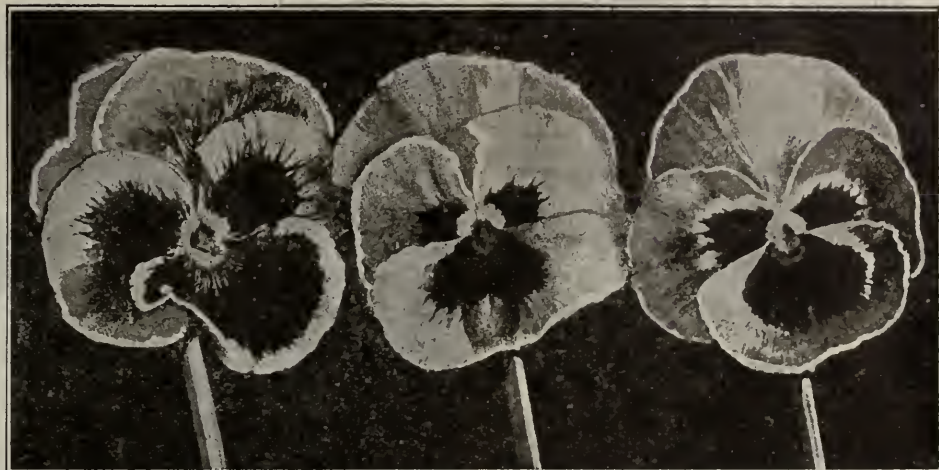
729. SANDERAE HYBRIDS—All shades. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c; packet, 5c.

NIGELLA (Love in the Mist)

Annual 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A compact, free-flowering plant with finely cut foliage, curious looking seed pods, easily grown. Will grow in any ordinary garden soil.

730. HISPANICA BLUE— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

731. MISS JEKYL—Gives an abundance of long-stemmed flowers of the clearest corn-flower-blue, contrasting most charm-



Pansies.

ingly with the fine fern-like foliage. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

732. MIXED COLORS— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

PANSIES

Pansies are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. For best results you must start with a good strain. The finest Pansies are, as a rule, shy seeders, which accounts for the difference in the price of the various mixtures offered.

Seeds should be sown in hotbeds or boxes, then transplanted in open ground after danger of frost is over. If this manner of planting is followed, plants will bloom early the first season.

As soon as the plants are up and large enough to handle, they should be thinned out or transplanted to stand 9 inches apart in the rows. Thorough cultivation should be given from the start, as Pansies will not thrive when obliged to share the beds with a mass of weeds. It is a mistake to plant Pansies in the shade of a tree or building. An open exposure where the wind has free sweep over the bed is far better, and Pansies so planted are free from the long, straggling branches which produce few and inferior flowers. During dry weather the bed should be watered daily, and in extreme cases twice a day for the best results.

733. ENGLISH PANSIES—Large flowered finest mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

734. CASSIER'S GIANT—(Three and five blotches)—Mostly light shades with dark markings. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c; packet, 10c.

735. NON PLUS ULTRA PANSY MIXTURE—This mixture is made up from over 100 of the finest named varieties grown by Pansy specialists. Unexcelled for diversity of colorings and markings. In making up this mixture expense is not regarded. 100 seeds, 20c; 600 seeds, 40c.

736. GIANT TRIMARDEAU—The largest flowering type of Pansies, called the French strain. The top petals are larger than the three lower ones and are beautifully marked. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c; packet, 10c.

737. PANSIES—All varieties, in finest mixture, first quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40c; packet, 10c.

PAPAVER BRACTEATUM—See Poppy.

PASSIFLORA

738. COERULEA GRANDIFLORA—Passion Flower. Southern Beauty. Climber, 15 ft. A beautiful vine for greenhouse and window, called Passion Flower, since tradition sees represented in its flowers the symbols of the Christian faith. Packet, 10c.

PENTSTEMON

739. DIGITALIS—Perennial, 2 ft. Fox-glove Pentstemon, spikes of white flowers, with purple throat. Packet, 5c.

740. PULCHELLUS HYBRIDUS—Mixed, Packet, 10c; Very fine mixed, packet, 5c.

PETUNIA

Annual. For freedom of bloom, variety of color, easy culture and effectiveness, these rank with Asters, Phlox and Verbenas. If only a little care is bestowed upon them, Petunias will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer. Seeds should be sown in May.

741. GRANDIFLORA—Double Petunias Extra large flowered. A great variety of colors. Packet, 25c.



Nigella.



Petunia.

HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA PETUNIA

Dwarf, neat, compact bushes, 12 to 15 inches, covered with a multitude of flowers all summer long; valuable for edging and formal bedding.

742. DWARF INIMITABLE—(Star Petunia)—Compact growing variety; flowers striped and blotched. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30c; packet, 10c.

743. GLORIA—A valuable addition to the dwarf small flowering Petunias. Flowers in great abundance. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30c; packet, 10c.

744. SNOWBALL—Pure white. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40c; packet, 10c.

745. PETUNIA—FINEST HYBRIDA MIXED—Extra fine. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

746. PETUNIAS MIXED—Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c.

PHACELIA

Also known as Whitlavia. A highly interesting hardy annual, much branched and of spreading habit. Flowers excellent for bouquets. Blooms in about 8 weeks from planting and continues flowering until late fall; 9 inches high.

747. GRANDIFLORA—Blue flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

748. TANACETIFOLIA—Tansy-leaved, rich, deep-blue flowers, good for bees. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

PHLOX

The Phloxes are certainly among the showiest and most easily managed of all the annuals. From June until October they maintain an endless display of varied colored flowers. The finest effect is obtained by planting the beds with different colors so they harmonize. The plants will be more bushy and cover the bed better if pinched back when small. Seed should be sown in May; cover seeds lightly with dirt or press into the ground with a board. 1 ft.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

749. FIREBALL—Blood red. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c.

750. ISABELLINA—Yellow. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c.

751. SNOWBALL—Pure White. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c.

752. PHLOX DRUMMONDII MIXED—Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c.

753. CUSPIDATA—Mixed. Star of Quedlinburg. Mixture of star-shaped flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 10c.



Phlox Drummondii.

Perennial Phlox

754. DECUSSATA—3 ft. These are among the finest herbaceous plants for beds and borders. The seed of this germinates very slowly, often requiring 5 to 6 months. Mixture of all finest sorts. Packet, 10c.

PHYSALIS—See Chinese Lantern Plant.

PLATYCODON—See Chinese Flower Bell.

POPPIES

Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up thickly they must be thinned out to stand 3 or 4 inches or more apart, if you wish best results. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding, the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season somewhat.



Carmine King.

Annual Varieties.

755. SHIRLEY—Bright tissue-paper-like appearance. Makes a delightful plant alongside of grass borders and paths. The variety we list under this head is the double Shirley, extra mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

756. DANEBROG OR DANISH CROSS—A very showy variety, producing large flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silvery-white spot on each petal, forming a white cross. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c.

757. THE BRIDE—A beautiful large, pure white. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c.

758. MISS SHERWOOD. New white poppy beautifully marked with crimson-rose. Packet, 5c; ounce, 40c.

759. TULIP—(Glaucum)—Large tulip-shaped flowers of dazzling scarlet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c; packet, 5c.



California Poppies

760. SINGLE MIXED POPPIES—Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

761. DOUBLE MIXED POPPIES—Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

These poppies when once planted will last for all time. They differ from the annuals in the original root living and increasing in size, and not from being self-sown from seed dropped the previous year.

767. BRACTEATUM—3 feet. Immense orange-scarlet flowers; very showy and attractive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

768. ICELAND POPPIES—(Papaver Nudicaule)—A graceful delicate variety, twelve inches tall, with white, orange and yellow single blossoms, the petals resembling crumpled tissue paper. The plant is low and compact, but the flowers on their slender stalks are excellent for cutting. Sow in the fall where the plants are to remain, and thin. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

HUNNEMANNIA (Bush Escholtzia)

762. FUMARIAEFOLIA—(Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy or Bush Escholtzia)—Annual, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. This is by far the best of the Poppy family for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days. Seed sown early in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large, buttercup-yellow poppy-like blossoms, and never out of flower until hard frost. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are quite bushy with beautiful feathery glaucous foliage. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 10c.

M—, Okla., March 4, 1916.
Ross Bros., Wichita, Kansas:

Dear Sirs—I am enclosing herewith an order for Seed and Bulbs with check for same.

I have been buying my seeds from you for several years and have watched with interest your rapid growth and improvement, and always recommend you to my friends and pass around my catalogs, for I deem it a favor to them.

Will you kindly send me prices on plants as follows, in dozen lots.

Very sincerely yours,
D. P. HAMMOND.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

Annual, 1 ft. The state flower of California. A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers in pure shades of yellow, orange and crimson are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed outdoors where the plants are to remain during May.

763. CALIFORNIA—The original yellow. Ounce, 30c; packet, 5c.

764. CARMINE KING—Beautiful carmine rose color, both on the interior and exterior of the flower. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30c; packet, 10c.

765. MARITIMA—(Maltese Cross)—Choice mixed. Canary-yellow with orange center, leaves grayish and finely cut. Ounce, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

766. ESCHSCHOLTZIA MIXED—Extra fine mixture. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

PLUME POPPY (Bocconia)

769. JAPONICA—Perennial, 4 feet. Ornamental plant with cream flowers, excellent for groups. Foliage glaucous green, bears freely spikes 2 to 3 feet long. Easily raised from seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

PORTULACA

(Rose Moss or Sun Plant)

One of the finest hardy annual plants, easily grown, thriving best in rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and luxuriating in an exposed, sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest color, and produced throughout the summer in great profusion; fine for massing in beds, edging or rock work; 6 inches. Sow seed in May when the ground is thoroughly warmed.

770. DOUBLE PINK—Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c.

771. DOUBLE RED—Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c.

772. DOUBLE YELLOW—Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c.

773. DOUBLE WHITE—Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c.

774. LARGE FLOWERING—Extra double sorts, mixed colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 75c; packet, 10c.

775. GRANDIFLORA LARGE FLOWERING—Single sorts, mixed colors. Ounce, 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

PRIMROSE (Primula)

The genus Primula includes three groups that are famous among florists—Auricula, Polyanthus and Primrose. Sow seed in May and keep young plants shaded during the summer.

776. AURICULA—(Primrose of the Alps)—6 inches. A fragrant hardy perennial. Many rich colors. Extremely free bloomer and a favorite. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 75c; packet, 10c.

777. CHINENSIS FIMBRIATA FRINGED—10 inches. Greenhouse or pot plants, bearing trusses of large single and double blossoms in bright colors, as well as soft tints. Sow seed in April or May for winter blooming. Our seed is from the very finest strain. Mixed colors. Packet, 25c.

778. VULGARIS—The true yellow English Primrose, 3 inches. Packet, 10c.

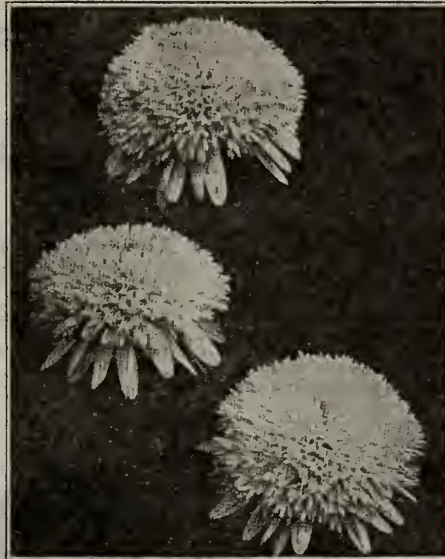
779. LARGE FLOWERING FRINGED—Mixed. Packet, 25c.

780. VERIS POLYANTHUS (Cowslip)—Mixed. Packet, 10c.

PYRETHRUM

781. PARTHENIFOLIUM AUREUM—Perennial; 6 inches. Golden Feather. One of the best plants for edging, grown for its beautiful yellow foliage. More successfully treated as an annual. Seed can be sown in the fall or spring and transplanted. Extra fine strain. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

782. FOL. LACINIATUS—Finely cut leaves, compact. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.



Pyrethrum.

RICINUS

(Castor Bean)

Stately, strong growing annual plants, with very ornamental foliage, well adapted as center plants of groups of Cannas, Dahlias, etc. Moles are troublesome in many gardens, but they may be kept away by planting castor beans in the borders. They leave when they get a scent of this plant.

783. ZANZIBARENSIS—10 to 12 feet. The ornamental leaves, beautifully lobed, are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet across. Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage thickly set from top to bottom; the difference between the varieties is in the coloring of the grand bamboo-like stems and the long slender leaf stalks. Mixed. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

784. MANY SORTS—Mixed. Ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

RUDBECKIA—See Golden Glow.

SALPIGLOSSIS

(Painted Tongue)

Undoubtedly one of the most attractive annuals and should be in every garden. The blossoms are tube-shaped, much like a Petunia and rivaling the latter in the beautiful colors displayed. Each flower is veined with a glint of gold, and it is the only flower to our knowledge possessing this odd characteristic. Sow seeds in May. Grows easily from seed; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

785. EMPEROR MIXED—Large flowering improved strain, with most complete range of colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 10c.

786. ROSS BROTHERS LARGE FLOWERING—Extra large-flowered, very brilliant and extremely showy. Finest mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

787. Nana Dwarf Mixed— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

SCARLET SAGE (Salvia Splendens)

The Salvia Splendens is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. This plant lends itself to many uses. It makes a good pot plant, does well in window boxes, and is useful for cutting to give color. Its best use, however, is as a hedge or border plant, where long broad bands of intense color are desirable.

793. BALL OF FIRE—Very dwarf and compact, ball-shaped variety, especially suitable for pot culture. The plants are about 2 feet high to the top of the flower-spikes and about the same in diameter. Color dull red; large spikes. Packet, 10c.

788. BONFIRE—This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush 2 feet high by 2 feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers 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. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 75c; packet, 10c.

789. SPLENDENS—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The original scarlet sage. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c; packet, 5c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)

Annual. Commonly known as the "Pincushion Plant," owing to the queer effect of the center of the flower. The outer petals making a ruffle around the cushion, filled with pins, carries out the idea. The flower stems are long and the blossoms keep well in water. The soft shades predominate.

790. TALL DOUBLE—Finest mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

791. DWARF DOUBLE—Finest mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

792. SNOWBALL—Double, large-flowered, white. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

794. JAPONICA—Perennial, 2 ft. Lavender blue flowers. Packet, 10c.



Salvia.

SCHIZANTHUS

(Butterfly or Fringe Flower)

(Poor Man's Orchid). This is one of the airiest and daintiest annual flowers imaginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of taller flowers and those of a heavier growth. The florescence is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making the plants a veritable pyramid of the most delicate and charming bloom. The seeds should be planted in open ground in May; at earlier date if planted in a sheltered bed. Schizanthus make admirable pot plants for the house, and are charming for window boxes in winter. For this purpose sow in the autumn.



Schizanthus.

SCHIZANTHUS—Continued.

795. GRANDIFLORUS HYBRIDS—A new variety, forming compact bushes not over a foot high, literally covered with large, beautiful orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of colors. Dwarf mixed colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

796. WISETONENSIS—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A variety largely used as a pot plant for the house or conservatory. It is remarkably free-flowering, and presents a beautiful appearance with its myriads of bloom, the ground color of which is white, dotted with delicate rose. A very shy seeder. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c; packet, 15c.

SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum.

STATICE (Sea Lavender)

797. LATIFOLIA—Perennial. Valuable plants for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery foliage and immense panicles of minute flowers, producing a remarkable effect. Blooms from June until September. This is also a good Everlasting flower if dried when in bloom. Fine mixed. Packet, 10c.

STOKESIA—See Asters.

STOCKS

(Gilliflower)

The Stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom, it is unsurpassed.

Improved Large-Flowering, 10-Week Stocks

This is the leading class of bedding out for summer blooming, coming into flower quicker than the other types.

- 798. CRIMSON**—Packet, 10c.
- 799. BLOOD RED**—Packet, 10c.
- 800. LIGHT BLUE**—Packet, 10c.
- 801. PURPLE VIOLET**—Packet, 10c.
- 802. ROSE**—Packet, 10c.
- 803. SULPHUR YELLOW**—Packet, 10c.
- 804. COLLECTION**—A packet each of the above 6 varieties for 50c.
- 805. ENGLISH STOCKS**—Single flowered, mixed colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

806. LARGE FLOWERING, DWARF DOUBLE—Choicest mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50c; packet, 10c.

807. LARGE FLOWERING—Finest Mixed. Open ground seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 35c; packet, 10c.

808. EXTRA CHOICE MIXED STOCKS. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30c.

MAMMOTH FLOWERING BEAUTY STOCKS

A magnificent recently developed strain of early flowering Winter or Brompton Stocks, forming much-branched plants about 2 feet high and they are of special value as pot plants for greenhouse decorations and for cutting during the dull winter months; for this purpose seed should be sown from July to September; if sown in February or March will produce plants that will bloom out of doors from midsummer till frost.



Scabiosa.

809. BEAUTY OF NICE—Delicate flesh-pink. Packet, 10c.

810. QUEEN ALEXANDRA—Soft rosy-lilac. Packet, 10c.

811. CRIMSON KING—Crimson. Pkt., 10c.

811a. MONT BLANC—Pure white. Packet, 10c.

812. MONTE CARLO—Canary yellow. Packet, 10c.

813. COLLECTION—A packet each of the above, 5 varieties for 40c.

814. BEAUTY STOCKS—Special mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40c; packet, 10c.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)

Annual. The state flower of Kansas. Should be planted with discrimination in every garden.

815. CALIFORNICUS FL. PL.—5 feet. Double, golden-yellow. Ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

816. CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED—Ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

817. DOUBLE CUCUMERIFOLIUS MIXED—Or Cut and Come again. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.



Sunflower Helianthus.

818. GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS FL. PL.—6 feet. Double globe or dahlia sunflower. Flowers a rich saffron color. Ounce, 30c; packet, 5c.



Stocks.

SWEET PEAS

This splendid flower is so well known that it is not necessary to enter into detail of description.

The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep. A good rich loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure in it, is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of blooms of good substance. Soils that are at all heavy are best dug in the autumn, and during the winter months a good dressing of hardwood ashes or air-slaked lime should be given it. Sweet Peas should be planted in a position fully exposed to the sunlight and air on both sides of the row.

Much depends on the state of the weather as to when the seed may be sown out-of-doors; but they should be sown as early in the season as the ground can be worked, which is usually between the middle of February and first of March in this latitude. It is best to make a trench or furrow about 6 inches deep, in the bottom of which sow the seed thickly.

Cover the seeds with about an inch of soil, pressing it down firmly. As soon as they are above the ground, thin out to two inches apart; if they are closer than this they do not usually attain their full development. As soon as the plants are about a foot high, the balance of the soil may be filled in the trench.

They should be staked up either with branches of brush or stout stakes on which wire netting has been fastened. These should be at least 4 feet high, and 5 feet

would be better. It is just as well to do the staking at the time of sowing, or it may be done before filling in the trench.

During dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently and given an application of liquid manure once a week. A mulch of hay or rakings from the lawn will be found beneficial during hot weather. The flowers should be cut as often as possible, and all withered blooms should be removed, to prevent the plants from running to seed, which would cause them to quit blooming.

Sweet Peas should not be grown on the same soil more than two years in succession. In some gardens there is just one spot where it is convenient to have them, in which case the soil, to the extent of a foot wide and a foot deep, should be removed, and replaced with new soil from another part of the garden.

White-seeded varieties should not be sown until the ground is comparatively dry and warm. If sown under cold, wet conditions, the seed will rot in the ground. With few exceptions, Sweet Peas are black-seeded, and these do not appear to be affected like the white-seeded sorts.



Empress Eugenie.

**NEW SPENCER SWEET PEA,
"FIERY CROSS"**

819. FIERY CROSS—Has all the appearance of live fire, the color being a scorching fire-red, or scarlet, without any shading and which scintillates and glitters in bright sunlight, thus adding a glowing, firelike sheen which radiates over the flower. Unlike most of the orange-scarlet varieties, it does not scorch or burn even during extended periods of intense sunshine, therefore it can be grown in all soils without shading. The beautifully waved and fluted flowers are borne freely in threes and fours, well placed on long stout stems. In sealed packets containing 10 seeds. **Packet, 25c.**

820. "THE PRESIDENT"—This will compete with "Fiery Cross" as the greatest novelty of the year. It is wonderfully brilliant, in fact, it might be termed a glowing scarlet self. The flowers are of largest size, carried on strong, stiff stems, usually in fours, always beautifully waved even when well expanded. It has been termed "the brightest color we have in sweet peas" and does not burn. "It is head and shoulders above anything of similar color," and it probably will never be surpassed in the orange-scarlet section. In sealed packets containing 10 seeds. **Packet, 25c.**

821. "HILARY CHRISTIE"—We are not in position to give complete detailed description of this new variety, as the description was received by wire from the grower at time of introduction and is so complete and brief that we will not attempt to improve upon it. "Standard salmon-orange, edged with fiery orange scarlet; wings rosy-salmon; most decorative, strong grower, good size and form." This terse cable description will give as good an idea of the beauty of "Hilary Christie" as if we should write many more words. In sealed packets containing 10 seeds. **Packet, 10c.**

822. EMPRESS EUGENIE—The color is a delicate tone of light gray, flaked with light lavender. The flowers are of large size, beautifully waved and crimped. A vigorous grower and very free bloomer, throwing a large proportion of four-flowered sprays. **Packet, 10c.**

823. KING WHITE—A perfect white Spencer Sweet Pea, beautifully waved. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 40c.**



Spencer Sweet Peas

("Orchid Flowering")

The "Spencers" are the largest and most beautiful of all Sweet Peas—surpassing the older kinds in strong growth, size and form of flowers and continued bloom.

Under favorable conditions the flowers measure up to 2 and sometimes 2½ inches across; standards open, upright, well rounded out and beautifully waved. Wings large, gracefully poised and usually hide the keel. Three and often four of these queenly blossoms are borne on strong stems 8 to 12 inches in length, contributing to their usefulness as cut flowers for vases, bouquets, etc.



Aurora Spencer.

The Sweet Pea is unexcelled in its dainty beauty and fragrance

SPENCER SWEET PEAS—Con.

824. "WEDGEWOOD"—The best blue Spencer Sweet Pea. Of finest Spencer form, the standard and wings are well waved. **Packet, 10c.**

825. ILLUMINATOR—In color this is perfectly distinct from all other varieties, and might be described as a rich glowing cerise-salmon, with an indication of bright orange suffusion which marvelously scintillates and glistens under bright sunlight; under artificial light the flowers appear to be a glowing orange-scarlet. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c.**

826. APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER—Bright rose with primrose wings; very large flowers.

827. ASTA OHN SPENCER—Lavender.

828. AURORA SPENCER—Very dark rose striped on white ground.

829. COUNTESS SPENCER—Large wavy petals; soft rose-pink.

830. DAINTY SPENCER—White with pink edge.

831. DOBBIE'S CREAM SPENCER—Deep cream or primrose colored; nicely waved.

832. ETHEL ROOSEVELT SPENCER—Waved, soft primrose, with dainty splashes of blush-crimson.

833. FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER—Delicate blush, with pink margin.

834. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SPENCER—A fine lavender.

835. GAIETY SPENCER—Striped carmine on white.

836. HELEN LEWIS SPENCER—Intense rich crimson-orange.

837. GEORGE HERBERT SPENCER—Bright rose-carmine.

838. KING EDWARD VII. SPENCER—Crimson-scarlet.

839. LOYALTY SPENCER—Violet flake on white ground.

840. MARGARET ATLEE SPENCER—Pink on cream, suffused with salmon.

841. MAUD HOLMES SPENCER—Sun-proof crimson.

842. MRS. HUGH DICKSON SPENCER—Cream pink.

843. MARIE CORELLI SPENCER—Bright red.

844. ORCHID SPENCER—Deep lavender, suffused pink.

845. OTHELLO SPENCER—Beautifully waved, deep maroon.

846. PRIMROSE SPENCER—Light primrose.

847. RAMONA SPENCER—Creamy, white striped and flaked blush pink.

848. QUEEN ALEXANDRA SPENCER—Crimson scarlet.

849. QUEEN VICTORIA SPENCER—Large flowers, background deep primrose, flushed with rose. 3 to 4 flowers on each stem.

850. SENATOR SPENCER—Large flower, shaded and striped chocolate on creamy ground.

851. STIRLING STENT SPENCER—Deep salmon self, suffused with orange.

852. THOMAS STEVENSON SPENCER—Bright orange scarlet.

853. TRUE COUNTESS SPENCER—White, suffused with pink.

854. VERMILLION BRILLIANT SPENCER—Beautifully waved, brilliant scarlet.

855. WHITE SPENCER—Large, pure white.

Any of the above Spencer varieties at 10c per packet; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; 2 ounces, 45c.

856. ROSS BROTHERS SUPERB MIXTURE—This selection comprises the very best varieties of Spencer and Unwin types. The purchaser will be well pleased with results secured. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c.

WAVED SWEET PEAS

(Of the Unwin Type)

The Unwin Sweet Peas have beautifully waved or frilled edges; are very attractive. Below we offer some of the choicest varieties.

857. GLADYS UNWIN—Pink.

858. NORA UNWIN—Pure white, very large open form and wavy.

The above varieties at 10c per packet; ounce, 15c; 2 ounces, 25c.

ROSS BROTHERS SPECIAL MIXTURE

859. ROSS BROTHERS SPECIAL MIXTURE—This selection comprises the best varieties of Spencer and Grandiflora types of Sweet Peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

860. AMERICA—Pink striped on white.

861. APPLE BLOSSOM—Bright rosy-pink.

862. BLACK KNIGHT—Dark maroon.

863. BLANCHE BURPEE—A fine large white flower.

864. COUNTESS OF RADNOR—Lavender.

865. DAINTY—White, with pink edge.

866. DOROTHY ECKFORD—The grand pure white flowers are beautifully shell-shaped, of extra large size, splendid substance, and borne three on a stem.

867. DOROTHY TENNANT—Deep rosy mauve, beautiful.

868. DUKE OF WESTMINSTER—Purple.

869. EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY—Pink and white.

870. FIREFLY—Bright red.

871. FLORA NORTON—Bright blue.

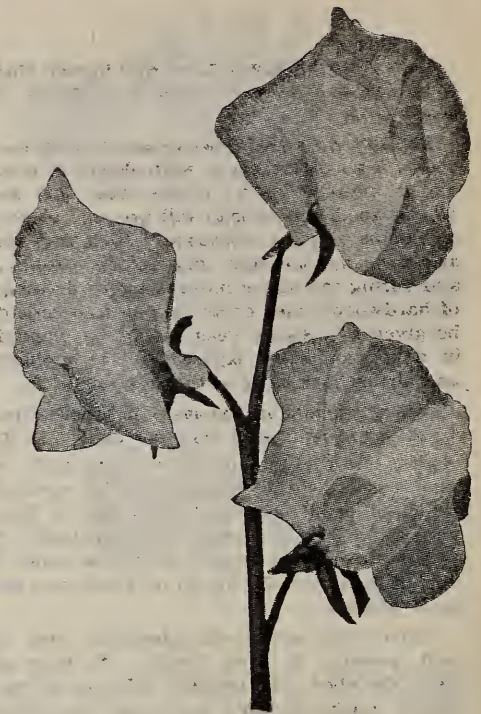
872. HON. MRS. E. KENYON—A beautiful primrose color; a bold giant flower.

873. JANET SCOTT—A bright pink.

874. KATHERINE TRACY—A lovely pink.

875. KING EDWARD VII.—Bright crimson, self-color.

876. LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—Improved navy-blue.



White Spencer.

877. LORD NELSON—Deep, rich violet-blue.

878. MISS WILLMOTT—Beautiful large flowers; the standard is of rich orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; wings also orange-pink.

879. MRS. WALTER WRIGHT—The flowers are self-colored, of a pinkish-cream tint when first opening, changing to mauve and then to a reddish violet.

880. OTHELLO—Deep, glossy maroon.

881. PRINCE OF WALES—A large rosy crimson.

882. PRIMA DONNA—A most beautiful bright shade of pure pink. Flowers of large size and finest form.

883. QUEEN ALEXANDRA—Scarlet.

884. SENATOR—Striped.

885. THE HON. MRS. E. KENYON—The finest primrose. Yellow.

Any of the above varieties at $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 35c.

886. ROSS BROTHERS SPLENDID MIXTURE—Of Sweet Peas comprises many of the best varieties. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c.

SWEET WILLIAM—See Dianthus.

THUNBERGIA

(Black-Eyed Susan)

Beautiful trailing annual, growing about 4 ft. long, preferring a warm, sunny situation, used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases, low fences, etc. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes. 5 ft.

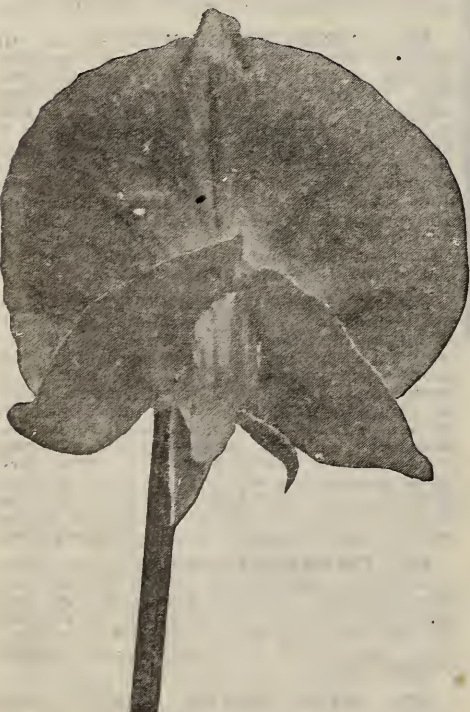
887. ALATA—Mixed colors, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; packet, 10c.

Kingman, Kan., 7-8-15.

Ross Bros. Seed House, Wichita, Kan.

Dear Sirs—Yours of the 3rd inst. with check enclosed received, for which I thank you very much. I wish you men success in your business for I now know you to be on the square and as your seed house has always had such a good reputation I hope it will always be so and I shall always recommend it.

Yours truly,
C. B. THOMPSON.



Illuminator.

VERBENA

Tender perennial, 4 ft. Indispensable for bedding purposes. Flowers white, scarlet, red, crimson, purple, etc. Verbenas raised from seed are usually fragrant. To hasten bloom it is better to start the seed indoors during March or April. The plants should stand about a foot apart in the open ground and the flowers should be cut frequently. Seedling verbenas are stronger than others. Plant seed in open ground in May.

888. HYBRIDA—All colors mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

889. MAMMOTH MIXED—Extra large flowered. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

SAND VERBENA

(Abronía)

890. UMBELLATA GRANDIFLORA—Annual, 6 in. Very pretty trailing Sand Verbena, with numerous clusters of sweet scented rosy-lilac flowers. Does well in poor soil. **Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.**



Verbena.

VINCA

Madagascar Periwinkle. Tender perennial. Ornamental free-blooming, handsome bushy plants, with glossy foliage and round single flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Blooms the first season from seed. In a sunny situation they bloom all summer; in the fall, if taken up and potted, they will bloom through the winter. Desirable for massing or borders. Very easily grown.

891. ROSEA— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

892. WHITE— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

893. MIXED—All colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

VIOLET (Viola Cornuta)

These dainty violet-like flowers make one of the finest bedding plants; their colors are so clear and they bloom for such a long time during the whole summer. Six-inch perennial, blooming quickly from seed; excellent for bedding effect.

894. ADMIRATION—Rich violet blue flowers. **Packet, 10c.**

895. BLUE PERFECTION—Charming shades of pale blue flowers.

896. PURPLE QUEEN, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

897. CHOICE MIXED— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

898. VIOLET OR VIOLA ODORATA—Although these flowers do best propagated from the cuttings, they grow readily from seed, and produce a very fragrant blossom. The true blue, single, sweet-scented violet. **Packet, 10c.**

VISCARIA

(Rose of Heaven)

Pretty, profuse flowering annual plants. 1 ft. Adapted for beds, edgings or clumps growing readily in any garden soil. Flowers shaped somewhat like a single pink.

899. CARDINALIS—Beautiful scarlet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

WALLFLOWER

Wallflowers should be better known. Half hardy perennial, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Their adaptability for pot culture and out-door bedding and their peculiarly sweet odor should win favor. Not hardy in the northern states; should be wintered over in cold frames. Start seed indoors in March or April and transplant to

open ground. Outdoor planting of seed during the month of May.

900. SINGLE—All colors mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

901. DOUBLE—All colors mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER — See Climbing vines.

ZINNIA

(Youth and Old Age)

Half hardy annual, growing from one to two feet high. Blossoms are very double, and while the stems are stiff, they make an excellent bouquet flower. Probably no flower has such an assortment of bright shade, tints, and colors; no bedding plant is more effective for a brilliant show. Sow in boxes early in March or April and transplant. Open ground planting in May.

902. TALL—Double, all colors mixed. **Ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.**

903. DWARF (Miniature)—Finest double mixed colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

904. DOUBLE MIXED—2 feet. A very fine strain, containing many rich colors and shades. The flowers are medium size. **Ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.**



Zinnia.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Our Landscape Department is prepared to furnish attractive planting plans for small city lots up to large private grounds, public parks, factory grounds, cemeteries, summer resorts, schools, colleges, libraries, hospital grounds, etc. In our work we use hardy, flowering shrubs, herbaceous plants and vines, ornamental and shade trees; aiming to give, not alone foliage and flowers from spring to autumn, but pleasing bark and berry effects during the winter months. This work costs but little, and pleases so much, besides enhancing the value of the property. If interested, write for information early as possible as we have many appointments ahead.

BULBS

AMARYLLIS

Very popular for house culture and easily grown by every one, the chief point being to give the bulbs alternate periods of rest and growth. When the leaves appear give water and plenty of light. After flowers are off and leaves have started to turn yellow, withhold water and put pot away from light. Do not start growth again until bulb shows sign of life itself, which it will do (even when soil is perfectly dry) by pushing out new leaves.

905. JOHNSONI—Has immense trumpet-shaped flowers, which measure 6 to 8 inches across, are borne on strong, fleshy stalks, and are of rich, deep velvety crimson, each petal having a bright wide stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. **Each, 35c. Postage extra, 3c for each bulb.**

BEGONIAS.

Culture—This beautiful flower gives best results if planted where it will have partial shade from the hot sun during the afternoon. The bulbs should be set about 6 inches apart in well enriched soil. They should be planted about 2 inches deep; requires a minimum amount of water to start off well.

- 906. SINGLE WHITE**—Each, 7c; 3 for 20c.
- 907. SINGLE YELLOW**—Each, 7c; 3 for 20c.
- 908. SINGLE SCARLET**—Each, 7c; 3 for 20c.
- 909. SINGLE PINK**—Each, 7c; 3 for 20c.
- 910. DOUBLE WHITE**—Each, 10c; 3 for 25c.
- 911. DOUBLE SCARLET**—Each, 10c; 3 for 25c.
- 912. DOUBLE PINK**—Each, 10c; 3 for 25c.
- 913. DOUBLE YELLOW**—Each, 10c; 3 for 25c.

We pay postage.



Amaryllis.

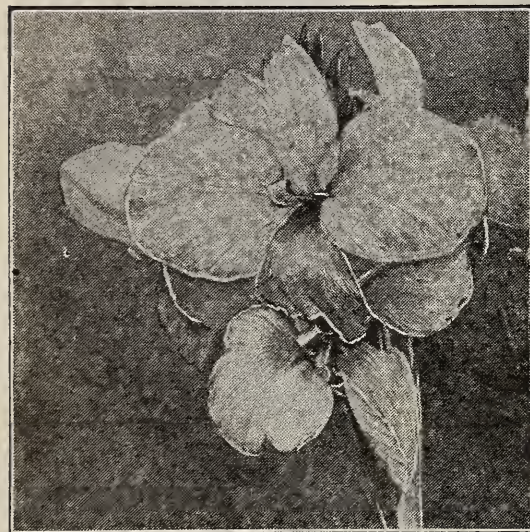
GLOXINIAS

Beautiful tuberous rooted plants of dwarf habit and one of the most useful pot plants for indoor culture. Flowers are trumpet-shaped, borne erect above the leaves and of exceedingly rich coloring and marking, ranging from deep scarlet to violet blue.

Use part leaf mold and sand in potting, as they like a light soil. Be careful in watering so as not to wet the leaves, otherwise they will spot and the plant will lose part of its beauty.

- 914. SCARLET**—Each, 10c; 3 bulbs, 25c.
- 915. PURE WHITE**—Each, 10c; 3 bulbs, 25c.
- 916. BLUE WITH WHITE THROAT**—Each, 10c; 3 bulbs, 25c.

917. IMPERIALIS—A new hybrid strain, embracing all the rich and varied colors of the Gloxinia; foliage distinct and very



Venus—Canna.

ornamental, being of reddish-brown or bronzy color, with strong projecting white veins, while the flowers are held very erect, thus showing to full advantage. **Choice bulbs, mixed varieties, 20c each; 3 bulbs, 50c.**
We pay postage.

CALADIUM

Culture—The ground should be deeply spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure to the depth of 8 to 9 inches. The bulb should be planted about 6 inches below the surface of the ground. Water should be applied regularly but in small quantities until after foliage shows above the ground; then the plant requires plenty of water to produce large leaves. It is not unusual for leaves to measure between 3 and 4 feet long and 14 to 18 inches in width.

Caladiums are the most effective plants in cultivation for beds, borders, or for planting out upon the lawn; they are used extensively in many of the public parks, where their decorative value is greatly appreciated.

ESCULENTUM OR ELEPHANT'S EAR

- 918. BULBS**—Size 7 to 9 inches in circumference. **Each, 10c; 3 for 25c. Postage extra, 3c each.**
- 919. BULBS**—Size 11 to 12 inches in circumference. **Each, 20c; 2 for 35c. Postage extra, 5c each.**
- 920. BULBS**—Size 12 inches and up in circumference. **Each, 25c. Postage extra, 6c each.**
- 921. BULBS**—Size 14 inches and up in circumference. **Each, 35c. Postage extra, 6c each.**

CANNAS

No other bedding plant will give the same uniform good results in varied climates as Cannas. They do well in all sections of the country and stand pre-eminently at the head of the list, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. For best results the beds should be spaded 2 feet deep and a liberal amount of well decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated, and at all times supplying water freely. For best effect plant in large masses of one color, setting out the plants 1½ to 2 feet apart. The large growing kinds should be set 2 feet apart.

The Orchid Flowering kind of Cannas produce the most beautiful bloom. The flowers are much larger than the ordinary kind. They may be planted in solid beds or used as centers for beds of mixed flowers.

PLANTING—For circular beds arrange thus: In center, 1 plant; first circle, 6 plants; second circle, 12 plants; third circle, 18 plants; fourth circle, 24 plants, each circle taking 6 more plants or bulbs, bulbs to be set 18 inches apart. **See Planting Table for general planting, next page.**

ORCHID FLOWERING CANNAS

922. ALLEMANIA—4 to 6 ft. Green foliage. Flower scarlet-orange with golden-yellow markings. **10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

923. BURBANK—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flower canary yellow. **10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

924. KING HUMBERT—3 to 5 feet. Bronze foliage. Flowers large, 5 to 6 inches across. Flower a glowing scarlet or orange-red, often streaked with gold. **15c each, \$1.25 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

925. LOUISIANA (Pennsylvania)—5 to 6 ft. Green foliage. Flower a deep, vivid crimson, often with a crinkly edge and always with a silky sheen. **10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

926. BEACON—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. A truss of medium sized flowers, which, opening at one time, makes a striking appearance. Flower a rich cardinal-red. **10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

927. INDIANA—5 to 6 ft. Green foliage. Flowers a gorgeous but velvety, fiery orange. **10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS WICHITA, KANSAS

CANNAS—Continued.

LARGE FLOWERING AND TRUSS VARIETIES

928. ORIENTAL—4 ft. Light green foliage. Flowers golden yellow, tigered with nasturtium red, forming immense spikes. **15c each, \$1.50 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

929. MATADOR—4½ ft. Green foliage. Flowers of large size, the petals broad and beautifully rounded. Color is rich scarlet, marbled cerise. Abundant bloomer. **10c each, \$1.00 a dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

930. NEW CHICAGO—4½ ft. Green foliage. Color most brilliant and striking scarlet, without any bluish cast. **10c each, \$1.00 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

931. MILWAUKEE—3½ to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flowers rich, deep maroon, the darkest of all cannas. **10c each, \$1.00 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

932. NEW YORK—5 ft. Dark bronze foliage, with the orchid type of flowers. Will stand the hot sunshine. The color is a solid rich scarlet, with a beautiful glowing sheen. **25c each. Postage extra, 2c each.**

933. LA DONNA—2 to 3 ft. Green foliage. Flower a lovely shade of soft flesh pink, underlaid with a small recurved yellow petal, dotted with pink in the throat. Large flowers, about half way between the orchid and truss varieties. **25c each, \$2.25 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

935. WEST GROVE—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flower moderately large, 4 to 5 inches across, with rather narrow petals. Large truss, color a deep cerise pink or faintly salmon pink. **10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

936. SHENANDOAH—3 to 4 ft. Bronze foliage. Salmon pink flowers and rich red bronze leaves. **15c each, \$1.25 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

939. MLE. BERAT—4 to 5 ft. Green foliage. Soft rosy carmine. The nearest approach to a pink. **10c each, 85c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

940. CHAS. HENDERSON—4 ft. Green foliage. Crimson flowers. **10c each, \$1.00 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

941. EGANDALE—4 ft. Bronze foliage. Flowers currant red, small but held erect, full truss. **10c each, \$1.00 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

942. VENUS—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flowers a gay, rosy pink, with borders and markings of cream and yellow. Large flowers and large truss. **15c each, \$1.25 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

943. ALBA ROSEA—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. A most unusual and lovely canna. Flowers small with stiff, narrow petals, unlike other cannas and the loveliest shade of peach blossom pink, shading to creamy white. **15c each, \$1.25 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

944. MADAIRE—6 to 7 ft. One of the best light green foliage cannas. Flowers small, red and yellow with yellow center. **10c each, 85c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

945. KING OF BRONZES—7 to 8 ft. Foliage canna, with rich red bronze leaves rounded at end; very gorgeous and striking. **10c each, \$1.00 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

947. ROBUSTA (Musafolla)—7 to 8 ft. Leaves a dark green edged with purplish bronze and often 4 feet long. Small red flowers. **10c each, 75c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.**

949. RED SHADES—Unknown varieties of red cannas. **60c dozen. Postage extra, 10c dozen.**

950. ASSORTED UNKNOWN VARIETIES—Often tubers get mixed up, and we will sell you these canna tubers at a very low price. **50c dozen. Postage extra, 10c dozen.**



Burbank Canna.

PLANTING TABLE—The table below shows the number of plants required to fill a circular bed of the dimensions given. In planting begin outside row—where 6 inches apart, 3 inches from edge of bed; where 12 inches apart, 6 inches from edge of bed. It is customary among professionals in planting a bed to set the plants somewhat closer together in the two outer rows, giving more space between each plant towards the center of the bed.

Diameter of bed.	6 in.	12 in.	18 in.	24 in.	30 in.	A	Diameter of bed.	6 in.	12 in.	18 in.	24 in.	30 in.
3 feet... apart	28	7				A	12 feet... apart	452	113	50	28	18
4 feet... apart	48	12	6			A	13 feet... apart	528	132	59	33	22
5 feet... apart	80	20	8			A	14 feet... apart	612	153	68	39	25
6 feet... apart	112	28	13	7		A	15 feet... apart	704	176	78	44	28
7 feet... apart	152	38	17	9		A	16 feet... apart	804	201	89	50	32
8 feet... apart	200	50	23	12		A	17 feet... apart	904	226	100	57	36
9 feet... apart	256	64	28	16		A	18 feet... apart	1,016	254	113	63	40
10 feet... apart	320	80	36	20	13	A	19 feet... apart	1,132	283	126	71	46
11 feet... apart	380	95	42	24	16	A	20 feet... apart	1,256	314	139	78	50

A square bed will take about the same number of plants. For an oval bed, add length and breadth and divide by 2. For example, an oval 7 feet long by 5 feet wide will require same number of plants as a circular bed 6 feet in diameter.

DAHLIAS

How to Grow and Care for Dahlias

If possible, plant in an open, sunny situation. Prepare the soil thoroughly by deep digging. Be moderate in the use of both manure and water. Never plant when the soil is wet. Lay the tuber flat on its side and cover it 4 inches deep, pressing the soil firmly on the tuber.

Keep the soil loose and mellow by frequent hoeing, drawing the soil to a slight hillock around the plant.

Tall growing varieties may be kept fairly dwarf by pinching out the tip when the first shoot is 6 inches high. All varieties growing above 4 feet should be tied to stout stakes to hold them in position.

Figures at the right indicate height. Prices, except where noted, are 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen. Postage extra, at 20c per dozen.

PEONY FLOWERED VARIETIES

- | | Feet High Approximate. |
|---|------------------------|
| 951. COCONINA (1916) —Intense, vivid red flowers; early and free bloomer; good stems..... | 4 |
| 952. DR. PEARY —Very large; dark reddish mahogany flowers..... | 3 |
| 953. OURAY —Deep blood red. Flowers very large and rather loosely constructed. Long stems..... | 4 |
| 954. QUEEN EMMA —A magnificent Dahlia. A charming shade of mallow or Hollyhock pink..... | 5 |
| 955. DR. H. H. RUSBY (1912) —An early and constant bloomer. Immense | |

3 x 3 feet is about the proper distance to plant apart.

Keep all dead flowers trimmed off.

Dahlia blooms keep much better if cut in the evening—about sunset—and the less foliage taken off with the flowers the better for both plant and flower. If green is desired, use some other green of better keeping qualities.

After frost has killed the tops, dig the tubers carefully, remove the soil from the roots, and store away in a box or barrel secure from frost. As a precaution, it would be well to cover the tubers so stored with sand, leaves or moss.

All clumps should be divided into several pieces before being reset the following spring.

	Feet High Approximate.
bright lemon-yellow flowers, often 6 to 8 inches in diameter.....	5

	Feet High Approximate.
pink. Fine for cutting. 20c each, \$2.00 dozen	3

CACTUS VARIETIES

- | | |
|---|---|
| 957. CHARLES CLAYTON —Stems long; large intense red; blooms freely.... | 4 |
| 958. COUNTRY GIRL —Base of petals golden-yellow, suffused with salmon-rose. Flowers large and perfect in form. 20c each, \$2.00 dozen | 3 |
| 960. MRS. FERDINAND JEFFRIES —Probably the largest Cactus Dahlia, often measuring 8 inches in diameter. In formation the flower is irregular, its long petals are curved and twisted, giving the flower a shaggy appearance. Deep velvety red..... | 3 |
| 961. PINK PEARL —Mallow pink at the base of petals, shading off gradually at the tips, the effect being a soft, rosy | |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 962. RHEINKONIG —Ideal white Cactus Dahlia. A robust, healthy grower, producing immense flowers of pure snowy white, on long, stiff stems. Ideal for cutting, garden or decorative purposes..... | 4 |
| 963. VELVET PRINCE —Very dark red without shading; long stems. A large, fine flower. 50c each, \$4.00 dozen | 4 |

VARIOUS TYPES OF DAHLIAS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 966. D. M. MOORE (Show) —A flower of mammoth size, produced in profusion on long, stiff stems. Deep velvety maroon. Has no equal in color.... | 3 |
| 967. FIRESTONE (1916) . (Show)—An ideal cutting variety; stems long and rigid. Large vivid red flower; blooms freely and keeps well after cutting..... | 4 |



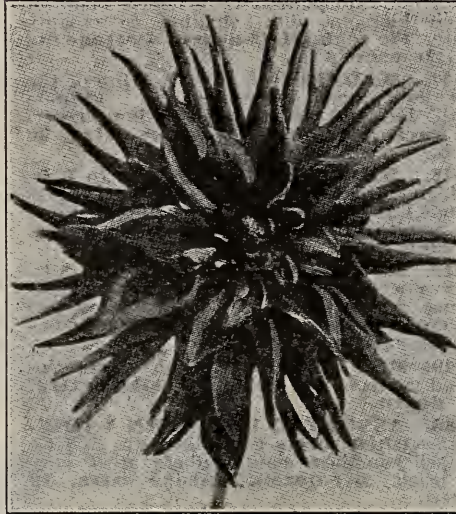
DAHLIAS—Continued.

- | | Feet High
Approximate. |
|---|---------------------------|
| 968. GRAND DUKE ALEXIS —A magnificent Dahlia of the largest size. Petals are beautifully quilled; color pure white if slightly shaded, but overspread with delicate lavender when grown in bright sunlight. Undoubtedly one of the best of the show varieties. 20c each, \$2.00 dozen | 4 |
| 969. LA FRANCE —Brilliant rose-pink, similar to the rose with the same name. Flowers are gigantic, loosely built and resemble in shape a large double peony. 20c each, \$2.00 dozen | 4 |
| 970. MANITOU (Decorative)—Immense size, often 8 inches in diameter. Amber bronze with a distinct shading of pink. Not suitable for cutting, as the flower is too large and the stems rather short..... | 4 |
| 971. MRS. WINTERS (Decorative)—Excellent white Dahlia, always reliable and satisfactory. As a white it has neither superior nor equal. 20c each, \$2.00 dozen | 3 |
| 973. SOUVENIR DOUZON (Decorative)—Immense flower with broad, flat petals and full to the center. Undoubtedly the largest red in the decorative section. 20c each, \$2.00 dozen | 4 |
| 974. W. W. RAWSON . (Show)—An exceptionally fine large flower; long stems. Pure white overlaid with delicate lavender. Similar to the Grand Duke Alexis, but a better bloomer. 20c each, \$2.00 dozen | 4 |

STANDARD CACTUS DAHLIAS

- Figures at the right indicate relative height. Strong tubers. The following varieties are all 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen. Postage 20c dozen extra.
- | | |
|---|---|
| 975. AMBASSADOR —Pure white, medium size. Flowers held erect on good stem..... | 4 |
| 977. DAISY STAPLES —Mauve pink, exquisite form, blooms freely..... | 3 |

- | | Feet High
Approximate. |
|---|---------------------------|
| 978. EVELYN WILMORE —Deep garnet red, petals long and finely formed. | 4 |
| 979. HUNGARIAN —A finely formed flower born on long stems. Pure old gold shade. Very attractive flower. | 3 |
| 980. J. H. JACKSON —A tall growing variety. Color brilliant crimson maroon. | 4 |



"Uncle Tom."

- | | |
|--|---|
| 981. MRS. CHAS. TURNER —Extra large, with long pointed petals. Bright lemon-yellow..... | 3 |
| 982. PRINCE OF ORANGE —A beautiful form. In color a blending of apricot and bronze..... | 3 |
| 983. UNCLE TOM —Dark maroon, nearly black. Fine shaped flower with good stem..... | 3 |

STANDARD DECORATIVE VARIETIES

- | | Feet High
Approximate. |
|--|---------------------------|
| 984. AUTUMN GLOW —A very large full flower; bronze yellow, giving varied shades of autumn tints..... | 4 |
| 985. BLACK PRINCE —Very dark, almost black. Large fine flower with long stem..... | 4 |
| 988. GOVERNOR WILSON —Bright fiery scarlet; fine flower. Good for cutting | 4 |
| 989. GOLDEN SUN —Large, massive golden yellow flower, shaded lighter in the center..... | 4 |
| 990. NAVAJO —For richness of color Navajo has no equal; most intense red with violet shading..... | 4 |
| 991. SYLVIA —Soft pink with lighter center. Long stiff stems. A profuse bloomer and good for cutting..... | 4 |

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 992. A. D. LIVONI —Rich pink, finely formed. A very handsome flower..... | 3 |
| 993. BON-TON —A fine, ball-shaped flower of deep garnet red..... | 4 |
| 994. GLORI DE LYON —Pure white. The largest white show Dahlia; round as a ball..... | 3 |
| 995. GOLDEN TREASURE —A beautiful burnt orange color. Large flower, well formed and full to the center..... | 3 |
| 997. LADY MILDMAY —A very beautiful flower. White ground, shaded to pale lavender. Large and full; a free bloomer..... | 3 |
| 998. MRS. BAGGE —A pleasing old rose color. Flowers large and full, long, erect stems..... | 3 |
| 999. PIONEER —Dark Maroon, sometimes almost black. One of the best among the dark colors..... | 4 |
| 1000. PURPLE GEM —Rich, royal purple, clear and constant..... | 4 |
| 1001. SHOW —A beautiful pure white, long stem. Excellent for cutting..... | 4 |
| 1003. YELLOW DUKE —Clear, bright yellow. Similar in form to the popular Grand Duke Alexis..... | 4 |

GLADIOLI

A search of the floral kingdom, be it ever so painstaking and complete, will discover no flower to match the Gladiolus in ease of culture or another which shows so great a diversity of color in endless combination and variety. It is matchless as a cut flower. The great advancement recently effected in the size and colors of the blossoms justly entitle the Gladiolus to the position it now holds, aristocrat of the border.

The amateur gardener appreciates its sure blooming qualities, the stored up nourishment in the bulb making certain its vigorous growth. Seldom attacked by insect or disease, it blossoms under conditions which would discourage any less hardy bulb or plant.

Culture—The Gladiolus thrives in a sunny location, protected from wind. It appears to best advantage when planted among Paeonies, shrubbery or in masses or rows bordered with some lower growing plants such as Candytuft, Alyssum or Bachelor's Buttons. These make a pleasing contrast with the tall, stiffer foliage of the Gladiolus.

Gladiolus bulbs will grow in any good garden soil, but do much better when the latter has been enriched with well-rotted manure. If the bulbs are planted at intervals from April to June the blooming period will extend from July until frost. A trench should be dug five inches deep and an inch of sand placed in the bottom to absorb surplus moisture. Then set the bulb (flat or hollow side down) in the sand.

For earliest blossoms, draw 2 inches of soil over the bulbs at first, replacing the rest when the shoots appear. As the leaves develop, more earth should be drawn up around the base, to furnish support for the stalks. Keep the bed free from weeds and give plenty of water, especially during the blooming period. When the flower buds appear the plants should be staked.

CHOICE GLADIOLI

- | |
|--|
| 1004. AMERICA —Exquisite delicate pink. Spikes 2 to 3 feet long, upon which flowers of good size are well arranged. 5c each, 40c dozen, \$2.50 per 100. |
| 1005. AUGUSTA —Popular white. Splendid large, white blossoms, with blue anthers. 5c each, 40c dozen, \$2.50 per 100. |
| 1006. BARON HULOT —Rich, deep violet. A fine, dark shade bordering on blue. Should be planted with a light variety for contrast. 5c each, 50c dozen, \$3.50 per 100. |
| 1007. ELECTRA —Brilliant vermilion. One of the newest Gladiolus and is exceptionally beautiful; extra large flowers. 10c each, \$1.00 dozen. |
| 1008. EMPRESS OF INDIA —Deep maroon. A rich, velvety shade, very decorative. 10c each, \$1.00 dozen, \$7.50 per 100. |



America.

GLADIOLI—Continued.

1009. HALLEY—Salmon-pink, shaded yellow. The predominating color of the flowers is delicate pink with a slight roseate tinge. The lower petals bear a creamy blotch, with a bright red stripe through the center, producing a superb effect. **6c each, 50c dozen, \$3.50 per 100.**

1010. LILY LEHMAN—Pure white, frilled edge. White shading into a rose tint. Especially effective when planted near America or Panama. **6c each, 60c dozen, \$4.00 per 100.**

1011. MRS. FRANCES KING—Most popular light scarlet. Of exceptional value for cut flower use. Separate flowers often measure 4 to 5 inches across and 5 to 6 flowers are open at one time. **5c each, 40c dozen, \$2.50 per 100.**

1012. NIAGARA—Nearly canary-yellow. A charming American variety of a delicate cream-yellow, lightly marked and splashed with rosy carmine in the throat; very large open flowers, on tall, straight spikes; beautiful as a cut flower. **10c each, \$1.00 dozen, \$7.50 per 100.**

1013. PANAMA—Finest new pink. It resembles its parent, America, but is richer in shade and larger. The flower spike is exceptionally long. A matchless variety in its class, having taken prizes at many of the famous flower shows. **10c each, \$1.00 dozen, \$7.50 per 100.**

1014. PINK BEAUTY—Pale claret-pink, shaded deeper. Bright carmine-rose, darker blotch on lower petals; early, fine cut flower. **6c each, 50c dozen, \$3.50 per 100.**

1015. PRINCEPS—The Amaryllis flowered Gladiolus. Splendid, later flowering variety; flowers of enormous size, 5½ inches in diameter and a dazzling scarlet-red color, with a small white band on each lower petal. Spikes produce 12 to 15 flowers and grow 4 feet in height. **7c each, 75c dozen, \$5.00 per 100.**

1016. WILLY WIGMAN—Delicate rose, with soft carmine blotch. **7c each, 70c doz.; \$5.00 per 100.**

NEW GLADIOLI

1021. RUFFLED GLORY—With "Ruffled" Petals. Delicate pink, with crimson stripe in the center of each petal. About 3½ ft. high. **10c each, \$1.00 dozen.**

1022. EUROPE—Pure White. **15c each, \$1.50 dozen.**

1023. MRS FRANK PENDLETON—Rose with dark carmine blotch. This is one of the finest new gladiolus. **25c each, \$2.50 dozen.**

1024. GOLDEN WEST—Orange yellow, splendid variety. **10c each, 85c dozen.**

1025. PINK PERFECTION—Splendid rose. The finest pink gladiolus. **10c each, 85c dozen.**

1026. SCHWABEN—A variety of extreme vigor, many of the bulbs producing 2 or 3 flowering stalks which very often produce side branches besides. The stalk produces about 20 very large flowers, 6 to 8 usually open at one time. The color is the best of the clear Canary yellow, shading to a soft sulphury yellow when opening. **15c each, \$1.50 dozen.**

1027. WAR—Deep blood-red, shaded crimson-black. **15c each, \$1.50 dozen.**

1028. YELLOW HAMMER—The finest pure yellow, tall spikes with many individual flowers. One of the best new Gladiolus. **25c each, \$2.50 dozen.**

1029. BLUE JAY—Light blue with white blotch, excellent variety. **35c each, \$3.50 dozen.**

1030. ENCHANTRESS—Porcelain violet, splendid novelty. **15c each, \$1.50 dozen.**

FACTS ABOUT GLADIOLI.

Gladioli are the best of all summer flowering bulbs.

One cannot guarantee a crop of any flowers, since they are all subject to uncontrollable weather conditions, but there is no flower more certain to do well than the Gladioli.

Few garden flowers last longer after being cut.

They are fine for the children's garden, since they are of so easy culture.

Gladioli bulbs are easily cared for over winter if the directions on this page are followed. Then they may be planted out the following year and will continue to increase annually.

Plant Gladioli this spring if you want beautiful flowers next summer.

They bloom from midsummer until frost if planted at intervals of 10 days apart.

Gladioli appear best in masses of twenty-five or more of one color.

For early flowers, start the bulbs indoors in March or April and transplant to the garden in late May.

Plant Gladioli by the hundreds and thousands this year. The initial cost is less than ever before and the expense of growing them slight.

GLADIOLI IN SEPARATE SHADES

1017. ORANGE AND YELLOW SHADES—7c Each, 70c dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

1018. PINK AND ROSE SHADES—4c each, 40c dozen, \$2.75 per 100.

1019. SCARLET AND RED SHADES—4c each, 35c dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

1020. WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES—5c each, 50c dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Six of a kind at the dozen rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Postage paid on single bulbs. Dozen or more Gladiolus, postage extra, at 10c dozen.

TUBEROSES

One of the best known and most easily grown summer flowering bulbs. Easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance and beautiful flower spikes, which are borne on long stems, making it an admirable cut flower for house decoration. Bulbs should be taken up before freezing weather and placed in a dry cellar.

1031. ARMSTRONG'S EVER BLOOMING—5c each, 3 bulbs, 10c, dozen 35c, prepaid.

1032. DWARF EXCELSIOR PEARL—5c each, 3 for 10c, dozen 35c, prepaid.

1033. MEXICAN EVERBLOOMING—These came from high tableland of central Mexico. They have tall, stiff stems, flowers pure white, single, delightfully fragrant. Commence to bloom in May or June farther north (than Texas or Mexico) and are a mass of white until cut down by frosts. They never blight and the smallest bulb blooms the first season. **Large bulbs, 5c each, dozen 50c, \$3.50 per 100, prepaid.**

Hardy Garden Lilies

The favorite flowers of everyone who wishes to have a succession of bloom in the herbaceous border or beds. Lilies can be successfully planted amongst shrubbery, where they take up little or no room, and if properly chosen with regard to their time of flowering, a constant show can be had for the better part of the summer.

1034. AURATUM—Gold Banded—The most beautiful and popular variety of the lily family. Should be in every garden. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with a clear golden band running through the center of each petal. Very fragrant. Mammoth size bulbs 9 to 11 inches, postpaid, **25c each, at purchaser's expense, \$2.00 dozen.**

1035. SPECIOSUM ALBUM—Pure white, with beautiful recurved petals, very



Auratum.

fragrant. Mammoth bulbs 9 to 11 inches. Postpaid. **45c each, at purchaser's expense, \$3.50 dozen.**

1036. MELPOMENE—Crimson Banded—We consider this the most satisfactory of the Speciosum class. When planted in a favorable location, it will last for years. Flowers are white with a deep rosy-crimson band on each petal, with deeper color spots between. They are 5 to 6 inches in

diameter. Very fragrant. Mammoth bulbs 9 to 11 inches. **25c each, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, \$2.00 dozen.**

1037. TIGRINUM SPLENDENS—(Improved Single Tiger Lily)—Very hardy native lily; orange-red, spotted purple-black. **Each, 10c; postpaid; purchaser's expense, 75c dozen.**

1038. TIGRINUM FL. PL.—(Double Tiger Lily)—The well known double Tiger Lily. Rich orange blossoms; 4 ft. **Each, 15c; postpaid; at purchaser's expense, \$1.00 dozen.**

ISMENE CALATHINA

1039. PERUVIAN DAFFODIL—This curious plant throws up its flower spikes as soon as growth commences and before the leaves appear. Flowers are pure white, bearing three or four on a stem, and they are very fragrant. Treat bulbs same as Gladioli. **Extra large bulbs, postpaid, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen; large bulbs, postpaid, 15c each, \$1.50 dozen.**

LILY OF VALLEY

No garden is complete without a bed of these fragrant flowers. Should be planted in a shady place, where if left to themselves they will spread and increase rapidly.

1040. LILY OF VALLEY CLUMPS—Will give best results when planted in partial shade or under trees. **Each, 50c; postage, extra, 10c per clump.**

ANNUAL VINES

1041. CINNAMON VINE—Quick grower with beautiful glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers. Vines will run 25 to 35 feet in one season. **Medium size roots, each 5c, dozen 50c, postpaid; extra large roots, each 10c.**

1042. MADEIRA—One of the best and most popular climbers; not for the flower which is insignificant, but for its leaves, which are small, dark-green and very dense. The vine is of slender growth and will succeed in any location, making best growth, however, in a sunny sheltered place. Not hardy and roots should be taken up in the fall. **Bulbs, each 5c, 3 for 12c, dozen 40c, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, 25 for 75c, \$2.50 per 100.**

ROSES

How to Grow Roses

SITUATION—Good roses may be grown in any open, sunny position, if possible sheltered from north winds, and clear of all roots of trees and shrubs.

PREPARATION OF THE BEDS—Roses will grow and give good returns in any fertile, well-drained ground; but it is worth while to use some care in the preparation of the beds, as the general health of the plants, quantity and quality of bloom usually more than repays the extra care expended on this detail. The best soil for Roses is sod from an old pasture and well-rotted cow manure. Dig out the bed to a depth of two feet or more, and, if drainage is imperfect, it must be provided for. Fill in with a mixture of soil and manure as above. It is best to make the beds some time in advance of planting, to allow time for settling. After the soil is settled, it should be about an inch below the level of the adjacent surface; make the beds not over 3½ to 5 feet wide, which enables you to pick the blooms without stepping on the bed.

PLANTING AND SUMMER CARE—The ideal time to plant is in the spring, just after danger from frost is past.

Tea and Hybrid Tea varieties can be set 18 inches apart. Hybrid Perpetuals 2 feet apart, and both eight inches from the edge of the beds. When the plants are supplied in pots, they should be set so that the ball of earth is about two and one-half inches below the level of the ground. Firm the soil well around the plants, and give a thorough watering if the soil is dry. Throughout the summer the surface of the soil should be cultivated weekly. If this is done, watering will be rarely necessary.

PRUNING—The Roses sent out by us in Spring require no further pruning; they are ready to plant as received. For instructions how to prune during succeeding seasons, see the directions given under the headings of the different classes in the pages following.

CLIMBING ROSES

PRUNING—Climbing Roses require no pruning in the spring beyond the cutting out of very old or dead wood and the shortening of the laterals and long canes to make the growth conform to the space to be covered, but a severe pruning in July is beneficial directly after they have finished flowering. Cutting away at that time all old flowering wood will encourage a vigorous growth, which will give an abundance of flowers the following season.



Dorothy Perkins.

1043. CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—A rose of great merit. Color a rosy-crimson, similar to its popular parent, and with the same exquisite fragrance, a quality rarely found in climbing roses. The plant is of strong habit of growth, making shoots of ten to fifteen feet in one season, and as hardy as an oak. The flowers are from three to four inches in diameter, of fine form, and are produced in great profusion, not only in May and June, but there is a fair sprinkling of flowers throughout the growing season. **2-year, each 50c.**

1044. CRIMSON RAMBLER—This grand old climber hardly needs description. The magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers are freely produced and admired by everyone. It is still one of the easiest of Roses to succeed with. Unsurpassed for walls, hedges, pillars, arches, pergolas; very hardy and a strong grower. **2-year, each 35c.**

1045. PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER—This variety is identical with the Crimson Rambler, except the color is deeper and more lasting, the flowers are perfectly double to the center, and come into flower about 10 days after the Crimson Rambler. **2-year, each 50c.**

1046. TAUSENDSCHON—This beautiful variety surpasses all other climbing roses of this section, both in growth, foliage and beauty of blooms. The flowers appear in large clusters from the beginning of June till the end of July. Each individual flower measures about 2 inches across and is of a beautiful soft shell-pink, same color as Clothilde Soupert, later on changes to rose-carmine. **2-year, each 50c.**

1047. WHITE DOROTHY—This beautiful new rose is the counterpart of the well known Dorothy Perkins, except in the color which is pure white, but it is quite as hardy and vigorous. It has now become a universal favorite. **2-year, each 50c.**

1048. DOROTHY PERKINS—The most popular climbing rose of today, and as hardy as the Crimson Rambler. The flowers are borne in clusters and are very double; the

petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled. The color is a most beautiful shell-pink and holds a long time without fading. **2-year, each 50c.**

Climbing Roses by express at purchaser's expense.

HARDY HYBRID TEA ROSES

We especially recommend these roses for flowering during the summer and fall months and have selected only those that are best in their color and with the most desirable qualities.

For best results, Hybrid Tea Roses should be severely pruned; the stronger shoots should be cut back to from 8 to 12 inches in height, while all weak, thin wood should be removed entirely.

Up to May 10 to 15, we can supply strong 2-year field grown plants of the following list; after that date we offer pot-grown stock only.

PRICES.

Two-year, field grown, each 35c, 3 for \$1.00, dozen \$3.50. (By express at purchaser's expense).

1049. LADY HILLINGDON—(Tea Scented)—An exceptionally free blooming variety of a deep golden-yellow. Its long pointed buds open beautifully and expose the richness of color in the center for which it is so remarkable.

1050. MY MARYLAND—A very choice summer rose of a bright salmon-pink, with pale edges. It is very free to bloom and remarkably fragrant.

1051. PRINCE DE BULGARIE—Silvery flesh, shaded with salmon; long bud, very distinct and good variety; vigorous.

1052. GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Unquestionably the finest brilliant red, hardy, ever-blooming garden rose. The flowers are very showy and handsome. It blooms constantly and continues covered with flowers the whole season.

1053. KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—One of the best white roses, either for bedding or for cut flowers. A tinge of lemon in the center adds to its beauty. Known the world over and is worthy of being planted in every garden.

1054. KILLARNEY—A strong robust grower and a free, continuous bloomer. The color is brilliant sparkling pink; the flowers are extra large and full, with broad, thick petals and delightful fragrance.

1055. MRS. AARON WARD—(New)—This beautiful rose changes in color as the flower expands; the opening bud is a deep coppery orange, changing when partly developed to golden orange in the center, while the edges of the petals, which recurve in a most graceful way, are creamy white; the combination is very striking and beautiful. When fully open it is an exquisite shade of pinkish fawn. Very free flowering.

1056. WHITE KILLARNEY—Pure white. The flowers are very large, buds long and pointed, borne on strong erect stems.



Mrs. Aaron Ward.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Among garden lovers, no hardy plants are so generally popular as the Hybrid Perpetuals, often called June Roses. Once established, they are strong and hardy growers, bearing large globular flowers. While severe weather does not kill them, some protection in the way of a moderate covering of rotted straw, light manure, or leaves is very advantageous.

Pruning—Cut away all weak growth, and if quality of bloom is desired, cut back the strong canes to within 8 or 9 inches of the ground, but if quantity of bloom for garden effect is desired, leave these canes from 2 to 3 feet high, according to their strength.

PRICES.

Extra strong, dormant, 2-year old field grown plants supplied up to May 1, by express, each 35c, 3 for \$1.00, dozen \$3.50. If to go by mail, add 5c each for postage.

1057. MRS. JOHN LAING—Delicate pink; large, fine form; very fragrant. Flowers continuously the entire season in the open ground.

1058. FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—(White American Beauty)—A new hardy rose and a grand variety. The flowers are large and full; buds long, color a pure white. The plant is a very vigorous grower and produces flowers throughout the season.

1059. PAUL NEYRON—Probably the largest rose in cultivation, and one of the best bloomers. Color a bright shining pink, clear and beautiful. The plant is an exceptionally strong grower, often making shoots four to five feet in one season, each shoot bearing an immense flower. A rose we highly recommend.

1060. MAGNA CHARTA—Deep pink, large sweet scented and of fine form, one of the hardiest roses in cultivation and commonly planted.

1061. GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Rich crimson-scarlet, very bright and velvety. It produces beautiful buds that are much admired, and in great demand.

1062. ULRICH BRUNNER—Brilliant cherry-red; fine form and finish. Plant vigorous and hardy. One of the best.

1063. GLOIRE LYONNAISE—A fine yellow; large, full and of good shape.

1064. PRINCE C. DE ROHAN—(The Black Rose)—Deep velvety crimson passing to intense maroon, fragrant, a strong grower and hardy.



Mrs. John Laing.

CLIMBING VINES

Climbing vines are excellent for covering up tree stumps, fences, porches, etc., and add beauty to the home and surroundings. By using care in planting vines, one may have blossoms from early spring until killed by freezing weather. We have listed some of the best vines for outdoor planting in the great Southwest. **Vines and shrubbery should be forwarded by express—purchaser paying transportation charges. Where possible to send by mail we have so stated.**

1149. AKEBIA VINE—A beautiful hardy climbing vine. It often grows 15 ft. in a year and produces in early summer large clusters of fragrant rosy purple flowers resembling Forget-me-nots. **2-yr., each 35c. (exp.)**

1145. AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANNI (Engleman's Ivy)—One of the hardiest, best and quickest growing climbers for the north and northwest. Quite similar to the Virginia Creeper, but vastly superior to it, the foliage being cleaner, of greater substance and not turning yellow during the early fall, and almost perfectly free from insects. The leaves color up beautifully in the fall. **2-yr., each 25c. (exp.)**

1151. AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper or Woodbine)—Luxuriant in growth, with handsome foliage turning to bright crimson in the fall. Very hardy vine for covering old tree trunks, walls or fences. Strong plants. **2-yr., 25c. (exp.)**

1152. AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Japan or Boston Ivy)—The grandest hardy climbing vine in existence for covering houses, churches, schools, etc. Its glossy ivy leaves overlap each other, and its long, delicate young shoots stretch up the walls with free and rapid growth. The tendrils at nearly every point 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 brick walls. **2-yr., postpaid, 30c each, 3 for 80c.**

1153. APIOS TUBEROSA—A hardy tuberous-rooted climber, resembling in miniature the common Wistaria in vine and foliage, and having clusters of rich, deep purple flowers, which have a strong, delightful violet fragrance. **Each, 5c; dozen, 50c postpaid.**

1154. ARISTOLOCHI SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe)—Very hardy, strong growing vine with large peculiar heart-shaped leaves. Curious pipe-shaped flowers of yellowish brown. **2-yr., 35c. (exp.)**

1155. CELASTRUS ARTICULATUS (Japanese Bitter Sweet)—A vigorous climber with almost round, bright green leaves, and orange-yellow capsules in the fall. This variety fruits early and freely and is one of the best vines to be had for a porch. **2-yr., 25c. (exp.)**

CLEMATIS

1166. JAPANESE CLEMATIS OR CLEMATIS PANICULATA—The finest small flowered Clematis extant. A wonderfully rapid grower, quickly covering trellises, arbors, etc. The flowers are pure white, deliciously fragrant and produce with the greatest freedom. It flowers in September, when few other vines are in bloom. This is the easiest to grow and most popular of all the small flowered vines. **2-yr., 30c; 3 for 80c postpaid.**

LARGE FLOWERING CLEMATIS

1156. HENRYI (Bangholm Belle)—Strong grower, flowers always eight-sepaled, 4 to 6 in. in diameter and pure white. Very hardy. **2-yr., 50c; 3 for \$1.35. (exp.)**

1157. JACKMANII—This variety, with its strong, healthy growth, hardy nature and rich, deep velvety-purple flowers, is the most satisfactory of its class. Blooms with astonishing profusion on shoots of the present season; should be pruned early in spring. **2-yr., 50c; 3 for \$1.35. (exp.)**

1158. MADAME BARON VEILLARD—Light rose, lilac shadings. Much admired. **2-yr., 50c; 3 for \$1.35. (exp.)**

1159. VILE DE LYON—Its blooming capacity is great and the flowers are of the most magnificent brilliant crimson; they are large and of beautiful circular form. **2-yr., 50c; 3 for \$1.35. (exp.)**

HONEYSUCKLES

This climber is well known and we cannot speak too highly of this vine for covering arbors, fences, pergolas, verandas, etc. They are the best vines for ground planting under trees and if used on terraces or embankments, will prevent washing. Railroads are using them very extensively for this purpose. All perfectly hardy and improve in beauty each year.

1160. FUCHSIODES (Scarlet Trumpet or Sempervirens)—Fuchsia-like scarlet flowers, very free and beautiful. **2-yr., 35c; 3 for \$1.00. (exp.)**

1161. HECKROTTI (New Sweet Scented)—Remarkable for the large size and distinct appearance of its flowers, dark rich red and creamy-yellow in color. Blooms continually the whole season. **2-yr. old vines, each 35c, by express at purchaser's expense.**

1162. JAPONICA HALLEANA (Hall's Japanese)—Almost evergreen sort, flowers pure white, changing to yellow. July to November. **2-yr., 35c; 3 for \$1.00. (exp.)**

HOP VINE—(Humulus Lupulus)

1167. A useful climber for covering unsightly places. **Roots, each, 10c; dozen, 85c postpaid.**

IPOMOEA PANDURATA

1168. A rapid growing climber, absolutely hardy, thriving in almost any soil. Flowers are abundant, pure white with purple throat, foliage is luxuriant. One of the best climbers for northern latitudes. **First Size Roots, 15c each; \$1.50 dozen postpaid.**

KUDZU VINE

(Pueraria Thunbergiana or Jack and the Bean Stalk Vine)

1169. The most remarkable climber extant. In rich soil will grow 70 feet in one season. Starts into growth slowly, but after 3 or 4 weeks grows almost beyond belief. Leaves in shape like Lima Beans; dark green; texture, soft and woolly. Fine for porches, arbors, old trees, etc. **Small Roots, 15c each; 3 for 40c postpaid. Large Roots, 25c each; 3 for 65c. (exp.)**

MATRIMONY VINE

Well-known, hardy, fast-growing vine; handsome when covered with scarlet fruit in autumn. Commonly used as a trailer, and for a ground cover under trees and on terraces or any kind of steep slopes to hold the soil in place. **2-yr old plants, 25c each; 3 for 65c. (exp.)**

VITIS

1163. WILD GRAPE VINE—We have fine cultivated vines of these rapid growing, hardy climbers, well suited to the covering of stumps, arbors, etc. **25c each; 3 for 70c. (exp.)**

1164. VITIS HETEROPHYLLA—Of Japanese origin and of the greatest value for arbors, walls, trellises or woodland. The long clusters of light blue fruit hang through the winter. Foliage of light green, each leaf being delicately incised or cut. **2-yr., 50c each. (exp.)**

WISTARIA

1165. SINENSIS—Long clusters of purple flowers. **2-yr. old plants, 50c each. (exp.)**

ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING SHRUBS

The planting of shrubs, or perhaps shrubs combined with shade trees, with some conception as to the effect to be produced in future years, is a matter to be considered by everyone who wishes to complete the picturesqueness of a villa residence or country home. Shrubs around the house hide unsightly corners, and the hard straight lines of the architecture; or grouped at a distance, by the sides of walks, drives and fences, they break what might be a monotonous line of vision over bare lots, and give a tone of privacy to the home surroundings. Everywhere one can find places that will suggest their use, and when in flower, or adorned with their bright and varied foliage, their charm and beauty will be appreciated from early spring until late fall when most of them display their brightest colored leaves, to be followed by the red berries of many during the winter months. Those who are not well acquainted with varieties and are doubtful as to what to plant, we shall be glad to help in selecting, and make suggestions and plans for grouping.

- 1 denotes shrubs which attain 9 to 12 feet in height at maturity.
- 2 denotes shrubs which attain 5 to 8 feet in height at maturity.
- 3 denotes shrubs which attain 1 to 4 feet in height at maturity.

By express at purchaser's expense (exp.)

ALTHEA FRUTEX

(Rose of Sharon) (1)

A free-flowering shrub of easy culture and very desirable on account of blooming in August and September. Flowers resemble a double hollyhock. It requires protection and should be planted only in the spring.

Double Pink, Red, White, 2 to 3 feet, 30c each, by express at purchaser's expense.

Double Pink, Red, White, Tree Form, 4 to 5 ft., 60c each, by express at purchaser's expense.

BERBERIS (Barberry)

Hardy shrubs with thorny branches, thriving in almost any kind of soil. They are of inestimable value in the plantations, both on account of the profuse and highly colored fruits and the gorgeous colors of the autumn foliage.

1065. VULGARIS—(European Barberry). (3). A handsome shrub suitable for hedge, with yellow flowers in May and June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit. **2 to 3 ft. bushes, 40c. (exp.)**

1066. VULGARIS PURPUREA—(Purple-leaved Barberry). (3). Especially remarkable for purple foliage and fruit. When full grown, plants attain a height of 4 to 5 ft., but can be kept at any height below this by shearing. Endures partial shade and is perfectly hardy. **1½ to 2 ft., each 35c. (exp.)**

1067. THUNBERGII—(Japanese Barberry). (3). One of the most beautiful shrubs either for hedging or general purposes. It is of a neat, compact growth and never need be touched with the shears. The foliage is beautiful at all times, covered with bright scarlet berries all the fall and winter. It seldom grows over 4 ft. high. It is fine for the edge of a terrace and along roads and walks, and is justly popular as a hedge plant, forming without clipping a low dense hedge of surpassing grace and beauty. **2 yr., 15 to 18 in. high, 20c each. (exp.)**

BUDDLEYA VARIABILIS

VEITCHIANUS

No. 1170. (Summer Lilac) (2)

A very pretty shrub of spreading pendulous habit, bearing during late summer and fall, long tapering spikes, 20 to 30 in. long, thickly covered with minute tubular, lilac-colored flowers. **25c each, 3 for 65c. (exp.)**

CERASUS—(Flowering Cherry) (1)

1068. PADUS (Bird Cherry)—Bears dense panicles of white flowers in early spring—a very picturesque shrub. **1½ to 2 ft. 50c. (exp.)**

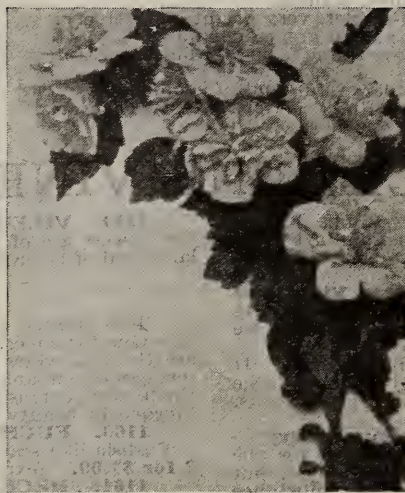
1069. SEROTINA (Wild Black Cherry)—A shrub or small tree, covered with white blossoms in spring, in long loose racemes; purplish black fruit in autumn. Long, narrow leaves. **3 to 4 ft., 60c each. (exp.)**

CORCHORUS—(Kerria)

(The Globe Flower or Japanese Rose)

1070. JAPONICA—A shrub 4 to 6 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green, fading in autumn with tones of yellow. Flowers numerous, bright yellow, large and showy. A charming old-fashioned plant. **1½ to 2 ft. bushy, 50c each. (exp.)**

1071. JAPONICA FLORE PLENO—Double flowered. This fine old shrub should be in all collections. It is of spreading habit. Its double yellow blossoms, which are about 1 inch in diameter, appear early in May, one from each leaf axil. It is excellent for massing. **1 to 1½ ft. bushy, 40c each. (exp.)**



Althea.

CORNUS—(Dogwood)

Hardy and vigorous shrubs, thriving best in moist, fertile soils. In addition to the showy flowers and fruits which characterize most of the species, they are very attractive objects in winter on account of the brilliant color of the bark of the young shoots and twigs. Valuable for borders and waterside planting.

1072. MAS. (Cornelian Cherry). (2)—One of the earliest of spring blooming shrubs bearing a profusion of small, yellow flowers along its naked branches in early days of April. Bright red berries the size of small cherries. **1½ to 2 ft., 35c each. (exp.)**

1073. SANGUINEA. (Red-branched Dogwood) (2)—Very conspicuous and ornamental. Bark in winter blood-red. **2 to 3 ft., 45c each. (exp.)**

1074. SIBERICA. (Siberian Red Osier)—An upright shrub with bright blood-red branches. Native of Siberia. Flowers creamy white in numerous small flat-topped clusters. Fruit light blue or bluish white. Usually 6 to 10 ft. tall. Very brilliant, especially in early spring when the bark is intensely colored. **2 to 3 ft. extra bushy, 40c each; 3 for \$1.10. 4 to 5 ft. extra bushy, 60c each; 3 for \$1.70. (exp.)**

1075. STOLONIFERA. (Red Osier Dogwood)—May. Spreading habit; dark red bark and white berries. A very hardy shrub. **2 to 3 ft., bushy, 45c each. (exp.)**

CRAB—(Bechtel's Double Flowering)

No. 1171. (1)

Most beautiful of all the flowering Crabs; hardy. Trees of medium size are covered in early spring with large, beautiful double fragrant flowers resembling small roses of a delicate pink. This is the ideal lawn tree for a small yard. **2 to 3 ft., 45c each. (exp.)**

1076. FLORIBUNDA (Flowering Crab)—Single flower beautiful carmine in bud; white when open. May. Fruit red, very ornamental in autumn. One of the most desirable of spring flowering shrubs. **3 to 4 ft., 75c each. (exp.)**

CRATAEGUS—(Hawthorn)

1077. CRUS GALLI (Cockspur Thorn) (3)—A broad, round-topped shrub or small tree with very spiny branches. The large clusters of white flowers are very showy, and constant stickingly with the shining green leaves. The dull red fruits hang from the branches all winter. **2 to 3 ft., bushy, 60c each. (exp.)**

CYDONIA—(Pyrus)

Hardy shrubs with handsome flowers in early spring. They are invaluable for border or garden planting, and make beautiful informal or clipped hedges. The fragrant fruits are often used for making a tart, delicate jelly. They thrive in almost any well-drained soil.

1078. JAPONICA (Japan Quince) (2)—A single shrub on the lawn is very attractive; brilliant crimson flowers, among the first in spring. Valuable for ornamental hedges. **1½ to 2 ft., bushy, 35c each; per 100, \$25.00. (exp.)**

1079. NIVALIS (Snow Pearl)—A handsome tree, with its silvery foliage and masses of white blossoms in spring. **12 to 18 inches, 35c each. (exp.)**

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM

No. 1172. (3)

A shrub-like plant which dies to the ground in winter, but comes up vigorously each spring. Bears attractive sprays of bright rose-colored flowers in September. **2-yr., 40c each; 3-yr., 50c each. (exp.)**

DEUTZIA

We are indebted to Japan for this valuable genus of plants. Their hardiness, fine habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers place them among the most beautiful and most popular of flowering shrubs. Flowers in June and through July and August. Of easy culture, thriving in almost any well-drained soil.

1080. CRENATA ROSEA FL. PL. (2)—Very similar to Crenata fl. pl., but very showy, with its outer petals a handsome rosy purple. **3 to 4 ft., 50c each. (exp.)**

1081. GRACILIS (3)—A low-growing shrub with slender graceful branches of pure white flowers, free flowering and very sweetly scented. **12 to 15 in., 30c each. (exp.)**

1082. PRIDE OF ROCHESTER (3)—A variety of Deutzia Crenata Flore Pleno, and producing large double white flowers; back of the petals slightly tinted with rose. It excels all the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms nearly a week earlier. **1½ to 2 ft., 35c each. (exp.)**

ELEAGNUS—(Silver Thorn)

1083. ANGUSTIFLORIA (Russian Olive) (1)—A large shrub with silvery, often spiny branches. Leaves light green above, silvery white beneath, lanceolate. 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers yellow within, silvery on the outside, fragrant. Berries yellow, coated with silvery scales. **1½ to 2 ft., 35c each. (exp.)**

EUONYMUS—(Strawberry or

Burning Bush)

Hardy shrubs with showy fruits, noted for the intense coloring of the fall foliage. They are well adapted for specimen plants or for massing in the shrub borders. They require moist, loamy soil.

1084. ALATUS (Winged Burning Bush) (2)—Dwarf, compact habit. Wood corky; leaves small; fruit red; very beautiful in autumn, when the foliage turns bright red. One of the prettiest of shrubs for specimens on the lawn. **3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each. (exp.)**

EUONYMUS—Continued.

1085. EUROPAEUS (European Spindle Tree)—A tall, erect shrub or low tree, usually 10 to 15 ft. high. Flowers yellow. Rose-colored fruit. **1½ to 2 ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

FORSYTHIA—(Golden Bell)

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. All natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping, golden yellow, and appear very early in spring before the leaves. The best very early flowering shrubs. They should be planted where they will receive the full benefit of early spring sunshine.

1086. FORTUNEII (Fortune's Forsythia) (2)—A tall shrub with slender arching branches, of garden origin. Leaves, simple of three-parted, dark green and lustrous. Flowers golden yellow, borne in great profusion. Grows 8 to 10 ft. high. Very floriferous. **1½ to 2 ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

1087. SUSPENS (The Weeping Forsythia) (2)—A graceful shrub with long and slender drooping branches. Native of China. Leaves dark green and lustrous, persisting until frost. Flowers in great profusion, golden yellow, very showy. Grows about 8 ft. tall. One of the showiest shrubs in cultivation. Can be used as a climber. **1½ to 2 ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

1088. VIRIDISSIMA (2)—A very pretty shrub of medium height; perfectly hardy in this country. The plant is covered with drooping yellow flowers, blooming very early in spring. **4 to 5 ft., bushy, 50c each.** (exp.)

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA

No. 1173. (Witch Hazel) (2)

A hardy shrub with singular bright yellow flowers in late autumn, often after the leaves have been killed by frost. Thrives best in moist, loamy soil, either in full sun or partial shade. **2 to 3 ft., 50c each.** (exp.)

HYDRANGEAS ARBORESCENS

GRANDIFLORA "SNOWBALL"

No. 1089. (3)

This new American Hydrangea was found growing wild some years ago in the woods of Ohio and is one of the most beautiful hardy flowering shrubs. Its greatest value, aside from its beauty, is that it comes into bloom just after the flowering time of the Lilacs, Syringas, Viburnum and spring-flowering Spiraeas and continue on into August. The panicle is more like a Snowball in form and thrives well in various soils but requires shade. **2-yr., extra bushy, 40c each.** (exp.)

LIGUSTRUM—See Privet.

LILAC—(True Syringa) (2)

1095. ALPHONSE LAVALLE—A variety bearing beautiful double flowers of rare blue color. **2 to 3 ft., 40c each.** (exp.)

1090. BERTHA DAMMANN—Magnificent pure white flowers. **1 to 1½ ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

1091. CHARLES X—A strong, rapid-growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, of a reddish purple color. **1½ to 2 ft., 40c each.** (exp.)

1092. JAPONICA—June. A tree form, with glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy, and the yellowish white flowers come after other lilacs are through. **1½ to 2 ft., 30c each.** (exp.)

1093. PERSIAN PURPLE—Small glossy leaves that do not mildew. Sweet scented flowers. **2 to 3 ft., 45c each.** (exp.)

1094. VULGARIS PURPUREA (Common Lilac)—Bluish-purple flowers. A standard variety **2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 3 for \$1.00. 3 to 4 ft., 45c each; 3 for \$1.25.** (exp.)

LONICERA—(Bush Honeysuckle)

Handsome upright shrubs, often with showy flowers and bright berries. They thrive in almost any fertile soil, and in most instances prefer sunny situations. Invaluable for border or mass planting. Other species are described under "Vines."

1096. ALBERTI—A low shrub with slender graceful branches. Leaves narrow, glaucous, of bluish green, about an inch long. Flowers rosy pink, fragrant, in late spring or early summer. Berries very large, vinous-red, with a glaucous bloom. Height, **1 to 2 ft.** Well adapted for rock-gardens. **2-yr., 35c each.** (exp.)

1097. BELLA CANDIDA—A fine variety, producing fruit of red color in great profusion. **4 to 5 ft., 75c each.** (exp.)

1098. MORROWII (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle) (2)—A strong, vigorous grower with wide spreading branches, with pure white flowers produced in May and June, followed by brilliant red berries. **1 to 1½ ft., 30c each.** (exp.)

1099. TARTARICA (Tartarian Honeysuckle)—A large shrub with numerous upright or spreading branches. Flowers white or pink, borne in great profusion in late spring. Fruit red or orange, ripening in summer and persisting until autumn. Height **8 to 10 ft.** **WHITE OR PINK FLOWERED, 2 to 3 ft., 30c each.** (exp.)



Lilac.

MAHONIA

1100. AQUIFOLIUM (Holly-leaved Barberry or Oregon Grape)—A handsome ornamental shrub with compound leaves, the 5 to 9 leaflets dark lustrous green, spiny toothed. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or coppery hue. Flowers yellow, in dense clusters, appearing in spring. Berries blue or nearly black. Hardy throughout most of the country, but requires some protection in the colder sections. One of the most desirable of low growing shrubs. The plants we furnish are balled and burlapped and therefore sure to get an early start. **2-yr., 50c each.** (exp.)

MALUS—(Pyrus)

1101. ARBUTIFOLIA (Choke Berry)—Clusters of small white flowers in May succeeded in August by bright red berries that remain until winter. Bright crimson autumn foliage. **1 to 1½ ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

1102. PURPUREA—Very handsome foliage bronzy purple at first, changing to bronze green. Covered with bright cherry-red blossoms in spring. An exquisite all-around shrub. **4 to 5 ft., 85c each.** (exp.)

PHILADELPHUS OR SYRINGA (Mock Orange)

Indispensable well-known shrubs that are prized for their beautiful foliage and white flowers. The taller kinds flower profusely and nothing is finer in their season; while the dwarf varieties do not bloom so lavishly, they form pretty, compact bushes, useful for the front of shrubberies.

1103. AVALANCHE (2)—New. The flowers are large, white, very sweet and produced in such profusion that their weight bends the long slender branches almost to the ground, producing a most wonderful effect as if the branches were loaded with new fallen snow. **2 to 3 ft., bushy, 40c each.** (exp.)

1104. CORONARIUS FL. PL. (1)—Covered with sweet scented double white flowers in June. **1½ ft., bushy, 40c each.** (exp.)

1105. GRANDIFLORUS (1) (Large-flowered Syringa or Mock Orange)—Without a doubt one of the most popular shrubs grown, and ought to be in every garden, no matter how small. Flowers are pure white, very large and it is one of the freest flowering of the genus. **2 to 3 ft., bushy, 35c each.** (exp.)

PRIVET—(Ligustrum)

These are extensively used for hedges and screens and are also planted among other shrubs for the beauty of their flowers and berries. They are hardy and vigorous, thriving in almost any fertile soil and stands clipping.

1106. AMURENSE (Amoor Privet) (2)—A large shrub with upright branches. Leaves dark green and lustrous, tardily deciduous, or in the South nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in erect panicles. Splendid for hedges. Very similar to the California Privet so universally used for hedging in the East, but unlike it here in that the Amoor is hardy. (exp.)

Height.	Each	Three	Doz.	100
1½ to 2 ft.	.25	.65	\$2.40	\$15.00
2 to 3 ft., bushy.	.30	.80	3.00	20.00

1107. CALIFORNIA PRIVET (2)—A valuable Privet for the Western and South-western states. It is almost evergreen and grows freely in all soils. Compact and regular in form, and bears shearing to any extent. A charming shrub for hedges or specimens. (exp.)

Height.	Each	Three	Doz.	100
12 to 18 in.	.20	.50	\$1.80	\$12.00
18 to 24 in.	.25	.65	2.40	15.00

PRUNUS—(Plum)

Ornamental and Flowering Varieties.

1108. BURBANK'S OTHELLO PLUM (Purple-leaved Plum)—An ornamental shrub of rare beauty, the growth is vigorous and upright. The white flowers appear early in spring before the leaves and literally cover the tree. The foliage is deep crimson purple, lighter on the under side of leaves, holds well into the fall, forming a grand contrast with the lighter tints of other shrubs. (exp.)

Height.	Each	Three	Doz.	100
5 to 6 ft.	.....	\$1.00	\$2.90	\$11.00

1109. SPINOSA (Blackthorn Irish Shillelagh)—White flowers borne on solitary peduncles before the leaves appear. A well known shrub with branches inclined to be spiny. Round black fruit, very acid. **5 to 6 ft., 60c each.** (exp.)

1110. TRILOBA (2) (Double-flowered Plum)—Native of China. A very desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long, slender branches; flowers in May before the leaves unfold. **2 to 3 ft., 50c each.** (exp.)

RHAMNUS—(Buckthorn)

Hardy vigorous shrubs with handsome foliage and showy berries. The larger-growing species are well adapted and often used for hedges, both informal and clipped. They thrive in moist, loamy soils, and are not adverse to partial shade.

RHAMNUS—Continued.

1112. CATHARTICUS (1)—A fine, robust shrub, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. A popular hedge plant. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each.** (exp.)

1113. IMERITINA (2)—A variety remarkable for its foliage. The leaves are dark and sometimes reach a length of 9 inches, assuming a rich bronze tint when fully grown. **3 to 4 ft., 75c each.** (exp.)

RHUS—(Sumach)

1114. AROMATICA (Fragrant Sumach)—A dwarf shrub with very attractive foliage, the leaves when bruised emitting a fragrant odor, and turn brilliant red in the fall. **2 to 3 ft., 40c each.** (exp.)

1115. COTINUS (Smoke Tree)—A small tree or large shrub with obovate leaves. Flowers pale purple, borne in loose panicles, the pedicels of which soon lengthen and become plumose, lending the smoky aspect which gave to the plant its common name. A highly ornamental object. In autumn the foliage assumes brilliant tones of red and yellow. **2 to 3 ft., 40c each.** (exp.)

1116. GLABRA (Smooth Sumach)—A shrub or low tree with an open crown. Leaves compound, dark green above, whitened beneath, turning brilliant scarlet in autumn. Flowers in large terminal panicle, soon followed by the crimson fruiting clusters, which persist all winter. Beautiful for massive effects. **2 to 3 ft., 25c each.** (exp.)

1117. GLABRA LACINIATA (Cut-leaved Sumach)—A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves resembling rich fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. **2 to 3 ft., 40c each.** (exp.)

1118. TYPHINA LACINIATA (Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumach)—As its name indicates, the branches resemble the elk's horn while developing, and it is one of the most tropical-looking native shrubs we possess. The foliage is finely cut and as beautiful as a tree fern. A rare novelty originating in the White Mountains. Attains height of 20 ft., but is generally used as a shrub. It turns a golden yellow in the fall. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each.** (exp.)

RIBES OR FLOWERING CURRANT

1119. ALPINUM (2)—An attractive shrub with fragrant golden-yellow flowers and deep scarlet fruit. **1½ to 2 ft., 40c each.** (exp.)

1120. AUREUM (Yellow-flowering, or Missouri Currant) (2) A native shrub with glabrous shining leaves and yellow sweet scented flowers in June. **2 to 3 ft., bushy, 35c each.** (exp.)

ROSA—(Rose)

1121. BLANDA (Meadow Rose)—Pink flowers followed by red berries. Very ornamental in winter. **2-yr., 30c each.** (exp.)

1122. LUCIDA—Single bright pink flowers, with bright red bark and berries in winter. **2-yr., 30c each.** (exp.)

1123. RUBIGINOSA (True English Sweet Briar)—This is the true Eglantine. It is perfectly hardy, and once it is planted, little, if any, care is necessary. **2-yr., 30c each.** (exp.)

SALIX—(Willow)

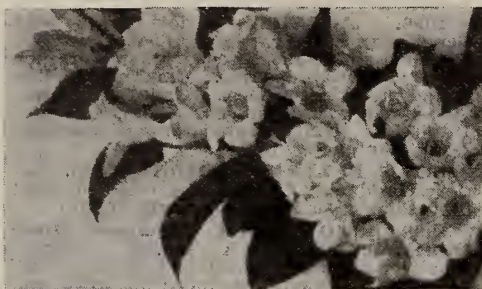
The Willows will grow anywhere, but do best in rich moist soil. They are particularly valuable and among the few trees that will endure the harsh winds of the sea coast.

1124. BRITZENSIS (Golden Russian Willow)—Short trunk, dense growth of golden yellow branches; leaves silvery white. **4 to 5 ft., 40c each.** (exp.)

1125. DISCOLOR (Pussy Willow)—A small tree with upright or ascending branches. Catkins appearing in early spring before the leaves appear. Very handsome in flower and greatly esteemed. **18 to 24 inches, 25c each; \$15.00 per 100.** (exp.)

SAMBUCUS—(Elder)

Hardy vigorous-growing shrubs with showy flowers and a profusion of berries. They thrive best in moist loamy soils, and are well adapted for waterside and border planting.



Weigelia.

1126. NIGRA LACINIATA (Cut-leaved Elder)—The foliage is deeply cut and incised, lending an airy fern-like aspect. Very attractive. **2 to 3 ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

1127. RACEMOSA—Attractive red berries in summer. **2 to 3 ft., 40c each.** (exp.)

SPIRAEA

A large group of showy, free-flowering, hardy shrubs. Some of the species bloom in early spring, others in midsummer, while some produce their flowers from summer until fall.

1128. ANTHONY WATERER (1)—Perpetual-blooming Red Spiraea. A fine, hardy perpetual-blooming shrub, very desirable for the lawn. Makes nice, round bushes 3 ft. high and wide; beginning to bloom in summer, continuing until fall. Rose red flowers in large, round clusters all over the bush. **1 to 1½ ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

1129. BUMALDA—A bushy plant with good foliage and abundance of rose pink flat flower heads. Desirable as an edging for shrubberies. **1½ to 2 ft., 50c each.** (exp.)

1130. CALLOSA ALBA (Fortune's Dwarf White Spiraea)—A white flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower all summer. A valuable small shrub. **1½ to 2 ft., 50c each.** (exp.)

1131. OPULIFOLIA (Nine Bark)—A tall shrub with spreading branches, growing 8 to 10 ft. high. Flowers whitish, in early summer, disposed in numerous clusters. Especially valuable for shaded places. **2 to 3 ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

1132. OPULIFOLIA AUREA (Golden-leaved Nine Bark) (2)—Golden-yellow tinted foliage and white flowers in June. Very conspicuous. **2 to 3 ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

1133. PRUNIFOLIA FL. PL. (Double Flowered Plum-leaved Spiraea)—A beautiful shrub from Japan, with pure white flowers like white daisies, in May. Keeps in flower a long time and justly merits to be placed in the front rank among flowering shrubs. **2 to 3 ft., 50c each.** (exp.)

1134. THUNBERGII (Thunberger's Spiraea) (1)—Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish-green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being one of the first Spiraeas to flower. When in bloom they appear as if covered with snow. **1½ to 2 ft., bushy, 30c each.** (exp.)

1135. VAN HOUTTEI (Bridal Wreath) This is without a doubt the most beautiful and useful of shrubs. Always effective if planted singly or in groups on the lawn, in front of the porch, in shrub borders or in a hedge. Handsome throughout the entire year. (exp.)

Height.	Each	Three	Doz.	100
1 to 1½ ft. ....	.25	.65	\$2.40	\$15.00
1½ to 2 ft. ....	.35	1.00	3.60	20.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	1.10	4.00	25.00

SYMPHORICARPUS

(The Coral-Berry, Indian Currant and Snowberry)

Small native shrubs much used in shaded places and in open masses. Grow in almost any soil; quite hardy; very ornamental, when covered with berries.

1136. RACEMOSUS (Snowberry) (2)—A graceful shrub, 3 to 5 ft. tall, with slender branches. Flowers white or pinkish, in loose

racemes, in summer. **1½ to 2 ft., 30c each.** (exp.)

1137. VULGARIS (Coral-Berry or Indian Currant) (2)—A graceful shrub, producing a wealth of red or purplish berries which remain on the branches all winter. Leaves ovate; bright green. **2 to 3 ft., bushy, 30c each.** (exp.)

TAMARIX—(2)

Shrubs of strong but slender, upright growth; clothed in foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus.

Their delicate fringed flowers are usually some warm shade of pink or red and so are very ornamental at the back of shrubby borders.

1138. AMURENSE—A splendid new hardy variety, with silky pink tassels; flowers all summer. **2 to 3 ft., 40c each.** (exp.)

1139. HISPIDA AESTIVALIS—A new variety of vigorous growth. In May the branches are covered half their length with numerous bright carmine-pink flowers. Blooms for a long time. **2 to 3 ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

VIBURNUM

(The Arrow-Woods, High Bush Cranberry and Snowballs)

The Viburnums are one of the most useful shrubs, being very hardy and of good habit. They all have white flowers mostly on flat heads and with a few exceptions are noted for their handsome clusters of berries. The foliage frequently assumes brilliant and intense color tones in the autumn.

1140. CARLESII—A dwarf compact shrub, bearing large corymbs of white blossoms, of a strong delicious fragrance, quite surpassing any shrub we know of, and equal to that of a Bouvardia. Very rare. **12 to 15 in., extra bushy, \$1.00 each.** (exp.)

1141. OPULUS (High Bush Cranberry) (1)—May. Spreading habit. Single white flowers borne in flat, imperfect clusters followed by clusters of red berries that cling to the leafless branches all winter. **1½ to 2 ft., 30c each.** (exp.)

1142. PLICATUM (Japanese Snowball)—The old-fashioned Snowball is one of the most valuable of our hardy shrubs. It forms an erect, compact bush, 6 to 8 feet high. It blooms early in June, being covered with large balls of flowers as white as snow. **2 to 3 ft., bushy, 35c each.** (exp.)

1143. STERILIS (Old Fashioned Snowball)—Too well known to require description. **2 to 3 ft., bushy, 35c each.** (exp.)

WEIGELIA—(Diervilla) (2)

These shrubs bloom after the lilacs, in June and July. They make a strong growth, erect when young, gradually spreading and drooping into most graceful shapes with age. Their large flowers are of wide trumpet-shape, colors from white to red, and borne in clusters thickly along the branches.

1144. AMABILIS—Of robust habit. Large foliage and pink flowers. Blooms freely in the autumn. **1½ to 2 ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

1145. CANDIDA—White Weigelia, flowering throughout the summer. **2 to 3 ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

1146. EVA RATHKE—A charming new Weigelia. Flowers brilliant crimson; flowering throughout the summer. The best of all Weigelias. **2 to 3 ft., 35c each.** (exp.)

1147. NANA VARIEGATA (3) One of the most conspicuous shrubs; leaves beautifully margined, creamy white; flowers pink. A dwarf grower and admirably adapted to small lawns or gardens. **2 to 3 ft., 60c each.** (exp.)

1148. SESSILIFOLIA—A native shrub 3 to 4 ft. high, of somewhat spreading growth bearing terminal, loose heads of yellow flowers in July, continuing for some weeks. **2 to 3 ft., 40c each.**

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES

Bush Honeysuckle, Hydranges Paniculata Grandiflora, Japan Barberrry, Japan Quince, Lilacs, Privet Ibot and Amoor, Rhamnus Catharticus, Ribes Alpinum, Spiraea Anthony Waterer, Spiraea Bumalda, Spiraea Van Houttei.

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS WICHITA, KANSAS

RAFFIA

Raffia is the name given to a long-leaved plant found on the island of Madagascar. The outer skin of the leaves is stripped off by the natives and tied in long hanks or braids, after which it is packed in bales ready for shipment. As a weaving material it is ideal, combining as it does, softness and flexibility with great strength.



Made Up Articles of Raffia and Reeds.

We can supply Raffia in most all colors. Samples sent on request. Postage extra on Raffia and Reeds at parcel post rate.

	Bunch	1/2-lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Natural.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.30	\$1.25
Colors.....	.15	.25	.80	

Basket Book, illustrated, postpaid, 25c each.

Needles for Raffia Work, 6 for 5c; 10c per packet, postpaid.

INDIAN SWEET GRASS.

Sweet Grass is an excellent basket-weaving material and may be combined with Raffia with charming effects. It possesses a delightful fragrance.

Oz., 15c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.90.

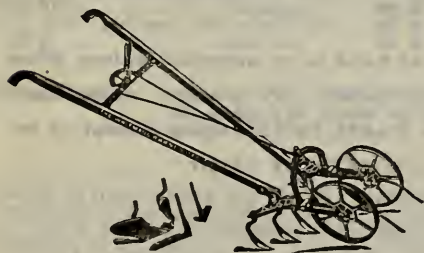
Reeds (Rattan)

Since the recent awakening to the importance of basketry, Rattan has been brought into marked prominence. Reeds in natural color only.

	Bunch	1/2-lb.	lb.
No. 0.....	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$1.90
No. 1.....	.20	.45	1.60
No. 2.....	.20	.40	1.35
No. 3.....	.20	.35	1.25
No. 4.....	.20	.35	1.25
No. 5.....	.15	.30	1.15
No. 6.....	.15	.30	1.00
No. 7.....	.15	.30	1.00
No. 8.....	.15	.30	1.00
No. 9.....	.15	.30	1.00
No. 6 Flat.....	.15	.30	1.10
No. 5 Split.....	.15	.35	1.20
No. 6 Split.....	.15	.30	1.10
Winding Reed.....	.15	.30	1.15

If to go by parcel post, include postage in remittance.

DIAMOND GARDEN CULTIVATORS



The "Diamond" Double Wheel Garden Cultivator has a special device for expanding and closing, which permits the operator to set the Cultivator instantly to any desired width. It is furnished with attachments for harrowing, furrowing, and covering. Attractively finished and knocked down for shipment. Furnished with six reversible points, weed cutters, right and left-hand plows and leaf guard. Weight, 38 lbs. Price, \$5.00; Rakes extra, 35c.

Western Garden Seed Drill

This Drill is different from most tools of its class, being similar to a one-horse corn drill, but reduced in size to suit garden seeds, and so it can be operated by hand.

Will sow turnip, celery, cabbage, sage, radish, onion, carrot, beet, spinach, parsnip, apple, pear, peas, corn, beans, broom corn and sorghum seed. To obtain the best results the seed should be clean and in good condition. Weight, 45 lbs. Price, \$7.00.

Planet Jr. Garden and Farm Implements

No. 90. Planet Jr. 12-Tooth Harrow—Cultivator and Pulverizer.—Complete (with lever wheel and pulverizer), \$11.50. With lever wheel, \$9.50. Price, plain, \$7.75. Packed, weight complete, 73 lbs.

No. 4 Planet Jr.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.—Price, complete, \$13.25. As a seeder only, \$10.75. Steel Driving Wheel.

Weight complete, 53 pounds; hopper holds 2 1/2 quarts. Equipment—1 pair of 4 1/2-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 1 garden plow, 1 leaf guard.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe.—Price, with attachments, \$8.75. Packed, weight, 32 pounds. 1 pair of 6-inch hoes, 2 pair of hollow steel cultivator teeth, 1 pair of plows, 1 pair of leaf lifters.

LENOX IMPROVED SPRAYER FOR INDOOR PLANTS

JUST THE THING TO SAVE THE PLANTS

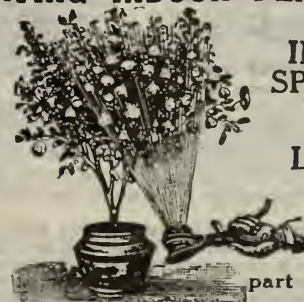
SPRAYING INDOOR PLANTS

FOR INDOOR SPRAYING UNDER THE LEAVES

Sent complete for

50^c

Postpaid



A mist like spray covering every part of the plant.

THE THING LONG NEEDED Just what mother was long looking for.

Spraying Under the Leaves

For spraying plants indoors and out, for insects and dust the LENOX IMPROVED SPRAYER is the most serviceable for both the house and garden. House plants generally suffer from lack of moisture, such as rain or the morning dew gives them. This produces a misty shower that supplies the plant most naturally and completely, as absolutely necessary to real success with house plants.

DO IT NOW. Putting off ordering seed early ruins thousands of gardens every year. Order now and you will have them sure.

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS WICHITA, KANSAS



"Norcross" Cultivator---Hoes and Weeders

Will cultivate closer to plants without injuring them than any other type of implement known, leaving the soil level, loose and untrampled.

The sharp, tapering shovels enter the ground easily and are so arranged, one with another, as to literally tear up every inch of the soil from one to five inches deep, as required.

Detachable steel prongs, malleable head, extra high grade handles. Finely finished throughout.

Three sizes, suited to both men and women, and the average cost is only that of a common hoe.

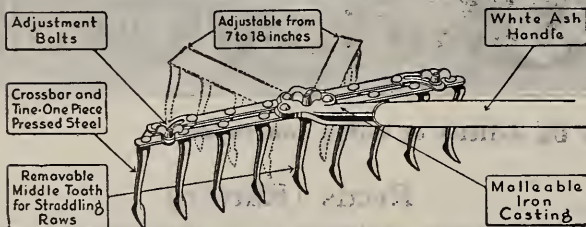
THREE SIZES AND PRICES.

5-prong, 4 ft. handle, wt. 3 lbs.....	\$1.00
3-prong, 4 ft. handle, wt. 2 lbs.....	.75
"Midget," 9-inch handle, wt. 12 ounces.....	.40

[Midget by Parcel Post, prepaid, for 50 cents.]



PULL EASY ADJUSTABLE CULTIVATOR



The handiest little garden tool that ever sunk its teeth into Mother Earth. It has the perfect balance or "hang" which is necessary to any tool and which enables one to use it for a long time without tiring the arms. The handle is 4 1/2 feet long. Teeth are of one piece cold pressed steel and are unbreakable. Ask for pamphlet. **F. O. B. Wichita**

Hand Cultivators, \$1.25 each.
Wheel Cultivators, \$2.25 each.

THOMPSON'S WHEELARROW SEEDER

THE No. 6 SEEDER is made for sowing all small seeds like Alfalfa, Timothy, Millet and Clover. **14-ft. Hopper, \$8.50; 16-ft Hopper, \$9.00.**

THE No. 5 has a double hopper and sows all small seeds like Clover, Timothy, Millet, Alfalfa, also all chaffy seeds like Red Top, Orchard Grass and Clean Blue Grass. **Hopper, 14-ft. long, \$11.00.**

THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER



It is the greatest labor and seed saving invention of the age. The working principles are a novelty of simplicity, the results of more than twenty-five years of careful study. It is so simple in construction and perfect in operation that even a boy can operate it. It will sow Alfalfa, Timothy, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Hungarian, Red-top, Turnip, Millet, Kaffir, Cane, Cotton and all other grains and seeds perfectly even, any desired amount per acre, and from thirty to sixty acres a day. Full instructions and directions on every machine. **Price, \$1.50.**

THE CYCLONE JR. SEED SOWER.—Embodies all the principal features for even distribution of seeds, as found in our time-tested Cyclone Seeders. It is, however, built on slightly different principles. High in Value, Low in Price. **Each, \$1.25.**

SPRAYING

Spraying is a recognized part of fruit growing and gardening and the more frequently it is done the more profitable the crops produced.

A great many orchards are infested with San Jose Scale, which, if permitted to remain on the trees, will increase very rapidly in one year and within a two-year period will destroy many of the trees unless proper spraying is done to control the scale.

It is not difficult to destroy San Jose Scale if one will carefully spray the trees with Lime Sulphur Solution.

If the trees are badly affected, it is possible that it will be necessary to spray in the fall after the leaves have fallen from the trees, and again spray the second time in the spring before the leaf buds open.

It is not safe to spray with Lime Sulphur Solution after the trees have grown leaves in the spring, because sometimes the leaves will be badly burned, thus impairing the growth of leaves and fruit.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION

Lime-Sulphur Solution is effective in destroying San Jose Scale by reason of its caustic properties. Use one gallon Lime-Sulphur Solution, seven to nine gallons of water, for spraying trees while dormant.

For San Jose Scale spray every part of the trunk and branches after the leaves are off in the fall and the tree is dormant, using one part Lime-Sulphur Solution to eight parts of water.

Then again in the spring before the leaf-buds open. It will be profitable to make two sprayings for scale if you can spare the time. With proper spraying your trees will be clean and you will secure larger, cleaner and more perfect fruit.

Liquid Lime Sulphur can only be shipped when no danger of freezing.

Prices: Gallon, 60c; 5-gallon can, \$2.00; barrels containing about 50 gallons, \$10.00 each. Prices subject to market changes without notice.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS DRY LIME SULPHUR

It requires 10 pounds Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. The best manner to mix Dry Lime Sulphur with water is to run a small quantity of water into barrel or tank, put in enough Dry Lime Sulphur (at the rate of 10 pounds to 50 gallons water), start the agitator and run in water until barrel or tank is filled; by this time the Dry Lime Sulphur will be in solution.

PRICES.

5-lb. cartons.....	\$.80	100-lb. drums.....	\$12.00
10-lb. drums.....	1.50	150-lb. drums (per 100 lbs.).....	11.75
25-lb. drums.....	3.40		

ARSENATE OF LEAD

DIRECTIONS—Mix with a small quantity of water the required amount of lead paste and pour into spray tank, keeping well stirred. Three (3) pounds Arsenate of Lead Paste to 50 gallons of water should be effective for the destruction of most insects, and should be repeated when spraying is directed against a number of pests. If the consumer is spraying against Growth Canker Worm, which requires a stronger solution, from 5 to 6 pounds of Arsenate of Lead Paste to 50 gallons of water may be used.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—PASTE

PRICES.

1-lb. glass jars.....	Each \$ 0.25	100-lb. keg.....	Each \$11.00
5-lb. pails.....	1.00	400-lb. barrel (per 100 pounds).....	10.00
12 1/2-lb. pails.....	2.00	600-lb. barrel (per 100 pounds).....	9.50
25-lb. pails.....	3.50		
50-lb. pails.....	6.00		

POISON.—Arsenate of Lead is an arsenical poison when taken internally.

ANTIDOTE.—Give promptly any emetic; warm, salty water or mustard and large doses of castor oil.

Will quote prices on PARIS GREEN upon receipt of inquiry.

DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD

One pound of "Dry Arsenate" will do the work of two or three pounds of Paste Arsenate and be more effective because it is a perfect dry fine white powder and does not contain 50 per cent of water.

It mixes easily and readily in water. No working up to prepare for the spray tank. No straining. It is only necessary to shake the proportional amount into the spray tank. **One pound to 50 gallons of water.**

PRICES.

1/2-lb. package.....	Each \$0.25	50-lb. drum.....	Each \$13.00
1-lb. package.....	.40	100-lb. drum.....	25.00
5-lb. can.....	1.75	200-lb. drum (per 100 pounds).....	24.00
10-lb. drum.....	3.00		
25-lb. drum.....	7.00		

Ask for pamphlet on Dry Arsenate.

SPRAYERS

THE MISTY.—A tin sprayer. Useful around dairy barns and for spraying hen houses and disinfecting. **50c each at purchaser's expense.**

THE RAPID.—A galvanized sprayer. **75c each at purchaser's expense.**

SPRAY NOZZLES

Vermorel Nozzle.....	Each \$1.00	Eureka Nozzle.....	Each .75
Demorel Nozzle.....	.75	High Pressure 1/2-in. hose, per foot	.19
Simplex Nozzle.....	.75	10-foot bamboo, brass lined extension poles.....	3.50
Simplex Angle Nozzle.....	.75	10-foot bamboo, steel lined extension poles.....	2.50
Bordeaux Nozzle.....	1.00		

All prices are F. O. B. Wichita, except where noted.

"KANT KLOG" SPRAYER



Style G.

The "Kant-Klog" comes in two styles—Style G has thumb pressure Spring Hose-Cock. Style B has lever pressure Spring Hose-Cock.

Sprays trees, all kinds of small fruits and garden vegetables, disinfectants, white-wash and many other uses.

PRICES.

- Style G — With galvanized steel body \$5.00
- Style G — With polished brass body 7.75
- Style B — With galvanized steel body \$5.40
- Style B — With polished brass body \$8.00

Hammond's Slug shot

Used from ocean to ocean. A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable for use against Currant Worms, Potato Beetles, Cabbage Worms, Chicken Lice, Slugs, Sow Bugs, etc., and it is also strongly impregnated with fungicides. **F. O. B. Wichita, 1-lb. cartons, 20c; 5-lb. packages, 50c; postage extra.**

Hammond's Copper Solution

A USEFUL FUNGICIDE

For Mildew and Blight and Rust on Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables. To be diluted 100 times with water and sprayed. **F. O. B. Wichita, 1 qt. (to 25 gallons of water), 65c each.**

Hammond's French Bordeaux Mixture in Pulp

To be diluted 25 to 50 times with water and sprayed. Works freely without clogging in any spraying machine. A Butter Fine article ready for immediate use. Bordeaux mixture with Arsenate of Lead. **F. O. B. Wichita, 1-qt. size, 50c; 1-pt. size, 30c.**

Insure Your Garden Against Bugs—Use Bug Death

Nobody has ever had a garden that was not bothered by bugs. They come just as sure as fate, so why not be prepared for them.

You perhaps have used Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, London Purple, or other poisons. All of these are liable to burn and kill the plants, and being poisonous, are dangerous to have around the house and dangerous to put on vegetables that you are going to eat.

Bug Death Kills Bugs—But Is Not Poisonous.

Don't Wait for the Bugs. Order Bug Death with your seeds and have it on hand when the time comes. You will surely need it sooner or later. **Prices: 1-lb. sifter top can, 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., 75c; 12 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$9.50. Postage, express or freight charges extra.**

The Century Barrel Sprayer



Fig 645. The Century Sprayer.

Fig. 645.—The Century is the best all-round Barrel Sprayer on the market; it is strong and durable and with proper care will last for years. The pump is only 44 inches high, having the large air chamber located principally within the barrel, leaving no projection to catch in the branches. The Cylinder is submerged in the liquid and is constantly primed.

A special mechanical agitator is provided. The Century No. 2 is made with 2½-inch cylinder; length of stroke, 4½ inches. All working parts are brass and the Century is provided with special packing. Shipping weight, pump only, boxed, about 75 pounds.

Fig. 645, Outfit A, with 12½-foot section of ½-inch hose and Demorel nozzle, with pole connection, \$15.00; Barrel not included.

The Deming Victory Power Sprayer in two sizes gives to both the orchardist owning 10 acres of trees and the one owning 40 acres the most complete power spraying outfit on the market for 1917, at the lowest price.

We also carry in stock the Deming "Aerospra" a complete line of Bucket Pumps and Spray Pumps fitted for all possible uses in garden or field.

Complete Deming Sprayer catalog will be furnished on request.

SUCCESS BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP—With 3 feet of hose and nozzle, \$5.50.

The Standard Spray Pump

The Standard is made entirely of Brass. No Leather Packings, No Iron Castings to Rust or Decay. Nothing to Get Out of Order.

The Standard Spray Pump is in reality simple a very carefully designed and accurately made "Squirt-Gun," provided with a proper outfit of nozzles.

Its plan of operation is slightly different from other types of spraying apparatus, since the hose is used on the suction end instead of the discharge end. This makes it possible to use the pump with a bucket, barrel, tank or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

For bucket use a 3½-foot length of hose is supplied. To use it with barrel or tank for a large orchard, a longer hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable.

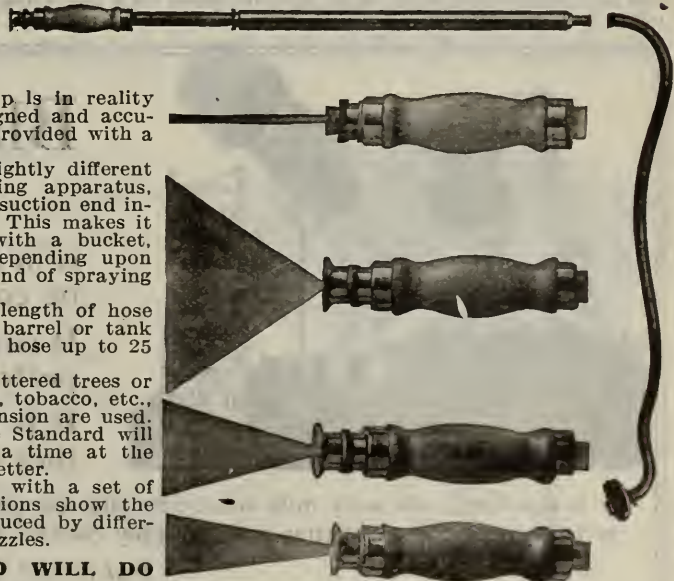
For spraying young or scattered trees or truck crops such as potatoes, tobacco, etc., the knapsack and short extension are used. With these attachments, the Standard will spray potatoes one row at a time at the rate of an acre an hour or better.

The Standard is provided with a set of three nozzles. The illustrations show the different kinds of spray produced by different combinations of these nozzles.

WHAT THE STANDARD WILL DO

- Spray orchards, large or small.
- Spray vineyards and bushes.
- Spray potatoes and all truck crops.
- Spray whitewash.
- Spray cattle dip and disinfectants.
- Spray the tallest fruit trees FROM THE GROUND.

Saves OVER HALF THE TIME and does its work thoroughly.



PRICE LIST.

	Each
The Standard with 3½ feet hose and full set of nozzles	\$4.50
Knapsack attachments	2.50
Extensions, 19 inches long . . . . .	.75
Extra hose, per foot . . . . .	.15
No. 3, or mist nozzle . . . . .	.50

Hammond's Thrip Juice No. 2

Made in 1883 to destroy and keep off Thrip on Grapes. Found then to be effective against Thrips, Aphls, Red Spiders, Mealy Bugs, Soft Scale and sucking insects generally. This is a contact insecticide concentrated. Dilute for use 1 part Thrip Juice with 40 parts of water for general service. **F. O. B. Wichita. Pt. 60c; ½ pt. 40c.**

Steel Garden Trowels

A steel garden trowel is a necessity, and one should be in every home. Wood handles.

Style	Blade	Wt.	Each	Post-pald
Style B	5½ in.	6½ oz.	\$0.20	\$0.25
Style C	5½ in.	6½ oz.	.15	.20
Style D	6 in.	4½ oz.	.10	.15
Style E	6 in.	3½ oz.	.25	.30
Style H	5 in.	4½ oz.	.25	.30

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS WICHITA, KANSAS

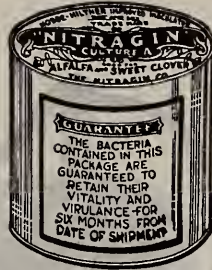
The Improved German Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process

NITRAGIN

TRADE MARK REG'D DEC. 6, 1898 NO. 32212

PURE CULTURE

THE SIMPLEST SAFEST AND SUREST SYSTEM OF SOIL INOCULATION FOR ALL LEGUMES



NIKOTEEN

Powerful Insecticide for Flowers and Plants. Effective against Aphid, Thrip, Green Fly, Plant Lice and other forms of Suckling Insects on Flowers, Fruits and Shrubs. Directions on each package. Not available. The smallest size package will make 4 or 5 gallons of spray.

PRICES.

	8	4	1	1/2	1 1/2
	lbs.	lbs.	lb.	lb.	oz.
40% Str'e.	\$13.35	\$7.00			
30% Str'e.	10.00	5.00	\$1.50	\$.85	\$.40

Failure with legumes is usually due to lack of bacteria. In "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture we sent you billions of these necessary nitrogen-gathering germs, packed in proper food to keep them alive, active and healthy.

A green manure crop inoculated with "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture provides a richer humus in far greater volume than does a non-inoculated legume.

Get the Original—Look for the Armour Oval Label

The Armour Fertilizer Works guarantee "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture to retain health and vitality for 6 months from date of preparation, stamped on can. There is a special strain for each legume. In ordering be sure to name the crop.

NITRAGIN PRICES.

Size.	Shipping weight.	Each
1/2 acre	8 ounces	\$.50
1 acre	14 ounces	1.00
5 acres	4 pounds	4.00
100 acres	80 pounds	75.00

(20 5-acre cans.)
F. O. B. Wichita. Express extra. Parcel post 10c per acre extra.
 Order "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture with your seed.

We Sell Armour's Helmet Brand Fertilizers

Figure with us now for Fertilizers to be used on Oats, Corn, Vegetables and Grass in the spring, and in June or July correspond with us for Fertilizer to be used on Wheat in the fall.

We believe in the judicious use of barn-yard manure and green crops plowed under to supply humus.

LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZER.—Lawn Grass is a heavy feeder; will not thrive and hold its beautiful dark-green color and velvety appearance unless it is suitably fed.



HELMET BRAND



Aphis Punk, for Fumigating

Specially prepared for Greenhouses and Conservatories. It vaporizes the Nicotine economically and evenly. Nothing keeps a house free from Aphid, Thrip and other plant parasites so thoroughly and cheaply.

Prices: 1 doz. sheets in airtight package, 60c.



Blatchford's Calf Meal

The Complete Milk-Equal

is in reality a substitute for milk—and should not be considered as an ordinary "feed" or "meal."

It contains all the elements of milk and when properly prepared becomes a "baby food" for calves.

It is just the thing for weaning calves as soon as they can be taken away from the cow.

It is absolutely the only milk-substitute that contains all the elements necessary for rapid and healthy growth, and the only calf meal that is thoroughly cooked and prepared for digestion.

Sold in 100, 50 and 25 pound bags

100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Complete Milk-Equal



Don't take chances on losing your young pigs at weaning time or allowing them to become runts. This is the time they need an easy, gradual change from the sow to the pasture, and it will pay you to see that they make the change on Blatchford's Pig Meal.

Sold in 100, 50 and 25 pound bags



Your "baby chicks," once started on this imitation milk, will grow rapidly and thrive vigorously. Bowel trouble is unknown to chicks given a few weeks' start on this complete milk-equal. It contains Blatchford's Calf Meal, thoroughly steam-cooked.

Sold in 100 and 25 pound bags



When three months old start your pullets gradually on Blatchford's Egg Mash. This will make early layers of them beginning at five to six months old. By continuing on this perfectly balanced mash they become vigorous layers owing to surplus nourishment received.

Sold in 100 and 25 pound bags

WRITE FOR PRICES; ALSO FOR THE BLATCHFORD BOOKLET NO. 17

POULTRY SUPPLIES

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR
CYPHERS COMPANY INCUBATORS and BROODERS

For the season of 1917 we offer our customers the Cyphers Incubator Company's complete line of Incubators. These **three styles** of high-class, guaranteed hatching machines, running through **eight different sizes**, represent all that is efficient, convenient and reliable in incubator construction. In buying a Cyphers Company Incubator you take no chances.



MADE IN FOUR SIZES.

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS

The CYPHERS INCUBATOR is known as the "business incubator of the age." It has **won its way** in all parts of the world because it gives the **best results**. It is used on more Government Agricultural Experiment Stations, on more large Practical Poultry Plants, on more Successful Egg Farms, and by more prominent Poultry Fanciers than all other makes combined. It hatches a **larger percentage** of the eggs entrusted to it, and produces **larger, stronger, healthier** and more **vigorous** chicks and ducklings than any other Incubator ever built. This is CYPHERS guaranty.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS are built to hatch **and to last**. With proper care—the same care you would give a valuable piece of household furniture—a Standard Cyphers will last an ordinary lifetime. They are guaranteed by us to last **ten years** without repairs. We make this guarantee because they **have lasted** much longer than this—and are still doing first-class work.

These are machines that for **fifteen years** and more have been recognized as the "standard hatchers of the world." Tens upon tens of thousands of them have been sold and are in **successful use in every civilized country on the globe**. They are the last word to date in incubator building, not a penny being spared anywhere in their construction to make sure of their doing satisfactory work **in all climates, under widely different conditions**, in the hands of all sorts of people. Are built in four popular sizes and at prices as follows: **70 eggs, price complete, \$16.00; 144 eggs, price complete, \$25.00; 244 eggs, price complete, \$37.00; 390 eggs, price complete, \$44.00; Satisfaction, or your money back.**

COLUMBIA HOT-AIR INCUBATORS

Are built to meet the widespread demand for large-capacity, lamp-heated machines that can be sold at **surprisingly low prices** and yet be guaranteed to do high-class work.

The incubator case is of wood attractively finished in Flemish green with brass trimmings. Walls are **double** with air space insulation.

Heater is fume-proof, forced draft, asbestos covered and metal banded. Lamp bowl has **seamless bottom**. Burner is best on market for incubator use and chimney is of metal. Lamp support is readily adjustable.

COLUMBIA INCUBATORS embody the Cyphers Company patented **diffusive principle** of heat mixture and uniform circulation and are **self-ventilating**.

Both sizes of COLUMBIAS are equipped with regular Cyphers zinc-and-steel, toggle-joint standard regulating device, the **same exactly** as has been used on Cyphers Incubators for years with world-wide success.

Ample room exists under each egg tray as a **nursery space** for the chicks first to hatch.

COLUMBIA INCUBATORS are both self-ventilating and self-regulating and when operated under normal atmospheric conditions they **do not require supplied moisture**. Are made in two sizes: **140 eggs, price complete, \$18.00; 250 eggs, price complete, \$25.00. Fully guaranteed.**



MADE IN TWO SIZES.

SUPERIOR HOT-WATER INCUBATORS

These machines are exactly what the name says. They are an exceptional value for the price and the person who wants a hot-water incubator cannot do better than purchase one or more of these machines.

The incubator case is of wood, attractively finished in **golden brown**, with brass trimmings. Walls are **double** with air-space insulation.

The boiler is of heavy-weight **polished copper** and so is the **tubular tank**, in which there is a **forced circulation** of water—a decidedly **valuable feature** that is not secured, as a rule, in hot-water incubators.

Lamp has **seamless bottom** bowl. Burner is best on market for incubator use and chimney is of metal, constructed **without solder**.

Both sizes of SUPERIOR are equipped with the regular Cyphers zinc-and-steel, toggle-joint **standard** regulating device, the **same exactly** as has been used on Cyphers Incubators for years. There is ample **nursery space** for the chicks first to hatch, furnishing a comfortable "drying off" and hardening place for the early comers.

SUPERIOR INCUBATORS are both self-regulating and self-ventilating and when operated under normal atmospheric conditions they **do not require supplied moisture**. Are built in two sizes: **65 eggs, price complete, \$13.00; 130 eggs, price complete, \$18.00. Fully guaranteed.**

Ask for Complete Cyphers Catalog.



MADE IN TWO SIZES.

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS WICHITA, KANSAS

CYPHERS OUTDOOR BROODERS

PRICES.

Cyphers Adaptable Hover.....	\$10.00
Cyphers Portable Hover.....	10.00
Cyphers Coal-Burning Colony Hover, Small Heater.....	25.00
Cyphers Coal-Burning Colony Hover, Large Heater.....	33.00
Cico Coal-Burning Colony Hover.....	15.00
Cyphers Style D Indoor Brooder.....	14.50
Cyphers Style A Outdoor Brooder.....	15.50
Cyphers Style B Outdoor Brooder.....	19.50
Cyphers Style C Outdoor Brooder.....	21.00

We do not give description of Outdoor Brooders, but will be glad to mail Cyphers catalog upon receipt of your inquiry for same.



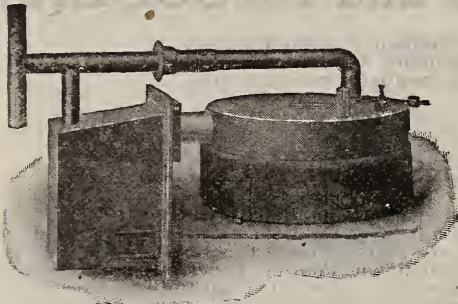
Standard Cyphers Brooders.

CYPHERS ADAPTABLE HOVER AND STANDARD FIRE-PROOF BROODER HEATER

As the name indicates, this efficient device is "adaptable" for use anywhere that chicks can be housed with safety, and it will do its work under widely varying conditions. It is constructed **entirely of non-combustible material.**

The adaptable Hover is especially recommended for use in continuous brooding houses, containing pens or chick runways side by side.

It may also be used separately to excellent advantage as a brooding device in colony coops, in portable houses and in home-made brooders, such as goods boxes, piano boxes or organ cases, and can be adapted to other makes of brooders, provided they are 26 inches high and of fairly large dimensions otherwise.



CYPHERS PORTABLE BROODING HOOPER.

For handy and economical brooding of Chicks and Ducklings. Is self-regulating, self-ventilating, all metal, and practically indestructible.

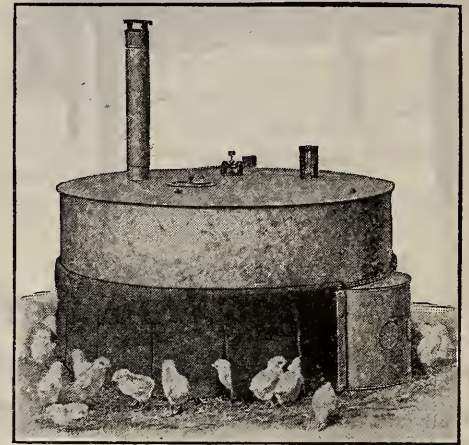
The Self-Regulating and Self-Ventilating, all-metal Portable Hover, illustrated herewith, is a modification of the Adaptable Hover, as manufactured and sold by the Cyphers Incubator Company for years, and **embodies the long-tested principles of that widely-popular device.** The "Cyphers" is the only self-regulating and self-ventilating Portable Hover thus far invented, and on this account plus other important features, **it is by far the best article of the kind on the market.**

TWO FACTS in connection with this brooding device will at once appeal to the mind of the reader: First, the word portable means "movable"—that is, this hover can be picked up and moved with ease from one place to another, for cleaning purposes or otherwise, **without even turning down the lamp flame;** second, it uses the floor of the room, house, coop, or other apartment in which it is operated, **on the floor of the brooding space,** therefore for ordinary use a separate enclosure, such as a brooder case, is not required.

This type of Hover is designed strictly for **indoor use**—that is, it should never be operated out in the open, where it will be **exposed directly** to wind and storm. It is meant for use in a room of a dwelling or any similar apartment, in an ordinary poultry house, in a brooding house, in a colony house or in a good-sized colony coop.

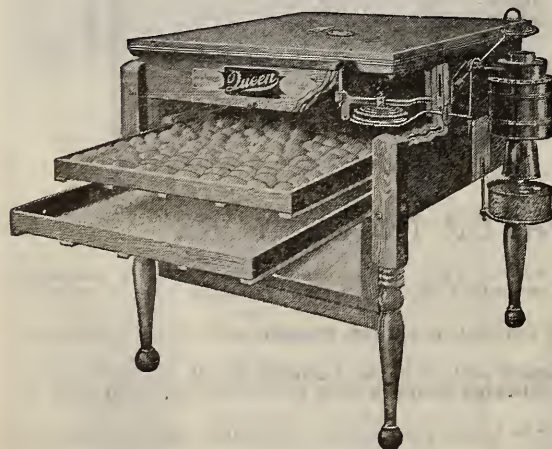
Shows the Cyphers Company Portable Hover in use on floor of poultry house or any well-lighted room or apartment. Chicks at all times are on a level with the surrounding floor and therefore have no steps or incline to travel up and down.

Complete Descriptive Cyphers Catalog Sent Free.



Cyphers Portable Hover.

QUEEN INCUBATORS



QUEEN INCUBATOR.

The results secured from Queen Incubators and Brooders have proven satisfactory to every one.

In most incubators equipped with wafer thermostats the wafer holder or bracket is attached to the side of the incubator and the wafer is held in one position only, and when taking the tray of eggs from such machine, it often happens that some of the shells of the larger eggs are cracked because they strike wafer holder. **This trouble is avoided in the Queen Incubator.** Because the wafer holder in the QUEEN can be adjusted—raised or lowered as the operator of the machine desires—to accommodate different size or kind of eggs.

Much less oil is required for the lamp in operating the QUEEN Incubator because the heater jacket protects the heater from cool air, making it possible for the water to heat quicker and maintain the heat longer. The heater jacket is so constructed that **the heat from the lamp is used twice.**

PRICES.

No. 1 Queen, 75-egg, 60 lbs.....	\$14.00	No. 3 Queen, 165-egg, 80 lbs.....	\$22.00
No. 2 Queen, 125-egg, 70 lbs.....	18.00	No. 4 Queen, 250-egg, 100 lbs.....	26.00

Shipping weight. Delivered to your station in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa or Nebraska at above prices. Add 50 cents for Oklahoma and Arkansas, \$1 for Texas and \$1.50 for New Mexico points.

QUEEN BROODERS

Lamp Heated

PRICES.

No. 7 125-chick, indoor.....	\$10.00
No. 8 165-chick, indoor.....	11.50
No. 9 250-chick, indoor.....	12.50
No. 10 125-chick, outdoor.....	16.00
No. 11 165-chick, outdoor.....	18.00
No. 12 250-chick, outdoor.....	20.00

FIRELESS BROODER

The QUEEN Outdoor Fireless Brooder is storm and rat proof.

The QUEEN Indoor Fireless Brooder is provided with the warm hover place only. It can be used in winter as well as in summer as long as it is under cover.

No. 26 75-chick, Fireless Indoor....	\$5.50
No. 27 125-chick, Fireless Indoor....	6.50
No. 28 165-chick, Fireless Indoor....	7.50
No. 29 250-chick, Fireless Indoor....	8.50
No. 30 125-chick, Fireless Outdoor....	13.50
No. 31 165-chick, Fireless Outdoor....	15.50
No. 32 250-chick, Fireless Outdoor....	17.50

These prices are delivered at any railroad station in Kansas. For Oklahoma add 50c to price of each machine. For Texas add 75c to price of each machine. New Mexico \$1.00 each.

In buying, get the best, even at higher prices. You get results.

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS WICHITA, KANSAS

The International Sanitary Hover Can Be Used Anywhere



It is especially suitable for use in colony brooders; but it can be used with equally good results in a hen-house, pen, barn, stable, piano box, or even a dry goods box. It can be picked up and carried around with ease.

The International Sanitary Hover provides 450 square inches of hovering space—200 square inches more than any other hover.

Sanitary Hovers are as practical for the small backyard poultry raiser as for large poultry plants. They are warmest at the curtain—usable anywhere—ready for business wherever placed. All that is necessary is to place the hover in the colony house and light the lamp. And the easiest way to set it up is to set it down. No crowding or smothering of chicks—no kneeling in mud or dust to get at the lamp—no cutting of holes or building of platforms.

This hover is constructed of heavy galvanized iron and is always sanitary, for no mites or other vermin can collect around it, as there are no cracks or crevices for them to find shelter. It can be easily cleaned and sprayed when necessary, and will last a lifetime, and give perfect brooding service

every day of that time. It is only necessary to lift the thermometer to ascertain the temperature under the hover. Many of our customers tell us that they raised 94, 96, 98, and some even 100 per cent of the baby chicks put under the hover. One customer says: "It has the old hen beaten a mile." But while the hover has been built on the principle of the mother hen heat, it has many advantages that the old hen does not have.

Write for illustrated booklet or call and examine the hovers. We shall be pleased to show them to you. **Price, complete, \$10.00 each, f. o. b. Wichita.**

Tested Thermometers

The best incubator or brooder is useless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers. A large number of chickens are killed in brooders owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The thermometers listed herein are manufactured especially for us, and are thoroughly tested and seasoned before they are shipped.

TYCOS CERTIFIED INCUBATOR THERMOMETER.—Engraved tube, every fifth line and figure stamped on the scale. Each one accompanied by makers' certificate of accuracy. **Each, \$1.00.**

PRICES.

Ross Brothers Incubator Thermometers, **65c each, postpaid 75c.**

Ross Brothers Brooder Thermometers, **50c each; postpaid, 60c.**

Thermometers for general use, tin frame, **65c each.**

High grade Thermometers for general use, **\$1.00 each.**

Hotbed Thermometers, **\$1.25 each.**

FROST ALARM THERMOMETERS.—We can supply Frost Alarm Thermometers for the orchard in different sizes. Prices a matter of correspondence.

GLASS FLOATING DAIRY THERMOMETERS.—Glass cylinder, printed card board, flat scale, large, easy reading figures, mercury tubes shot weighted, guaranteed to float upright. Scale 10 to 220 degrees Fahrenheit. **60c each, 75c postpaid.**

Tycos Incubator Hygrometer



Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for want of proper moisture conditions. The importance of a correct percentage of moisture during incubation has made the Tycos Incubator Hygrometer as essential as the Tycos Incubator Thermometer. Neither takes the place of the other, but together they give the practical poultry raiser all facts required for successfully regulating the heat and moisture of an incubator.

Brass oxidized brass scale, white filled figures and graduations, glass cistern, silk wick. Complete with directions. **Each, \$1.50 postpaid.**

Humphrey Bone Cutter

By feeding green bone, your hens will fill the egg basket regularly in the winter time. The Humphrey "Open Hopper" Green Bone Cutter is the only mill that you don't have to break the bone into small bits in order to get it into the hopper; takes almost any size piece of bone right off the butcher's block. Easiest running, strongest and most durable mill on the market. Low cost, large returns on your investment.

PRICES.

No. 1 Hand Power.....	\$14.00
No. 2 1/2 Hand Power.....	17.00
No. 6 Medium Power.....	25.00
No. 3 Direct Power.....	38.00

HUMPHREY CLOVER CUTTER.

Price, Bench Cutter, **\$10.50.** Stand Cutter, **\$12.50.** Ask for Humphrey descriptive pamphlet.



FRENCH'S POULTRY MUSTARD

THE ORIGINAL POULTRY MUSTARD IN AMERICA.

It is made of Mustard flour produced from the finest imported Mustard Seeds, blended and prepared specially for use with poultry. Not a "remedy," or a "cure-all," but Mustard to mix with wet or dry mash.

FEED IT REGULARLY

Send to The R. T. FRENCH COMPANY, Mustard Street, Rochester, N. Y., the manufacturers, your name and they will gladly furnish you, free of charge, a 32-page booklet giving Mr. Ralph Allen's experiments in England, lasting over a period of two years. Also the experiences of the most famous American poultry raisers, in relation to the use of Mustard with poultry and its effect on egg production.

Don't experiment with counterfeits or substitutes. Insist on FRENCH'S. Packed in small sealed packages for trial and sold by

ROSS BROTHERS SEED CO.

FRENCH'S POULTRY MUSTARD will put your flock in excellent condition, help supply the properties needed during the moulting season, and fill the basket with eggs. French's Poultry Mustard is put up in 1 1/2, 3, 5 and 10-lb. sealed moisture-proof packages, 25-lb. pails and 100 and 200-lb. barrels.

If wanted by parcel post (small size packages), include postage; otherwise we will forward by express.

PRICES.

	Each	Shipping Weight
1 1/2-lb. package.....	\$0.40	2 lbs.
3-lb. package.....	.70	4 lbs.
5-lb. package.....	1.05	7 lbs.
10-lb. package.....	2.00	12 lbs.
25-lb. pails.....	5.00	25 lbs.
100-lb. barrels.....	19.00	
200-lb. barrels (per 100-lbs.).....	18.50	

F. O. B. Wichita.

Eyrie Shipping Coop

For Shipping Fancy Fowls.

A—Single bird—small. D—Two large or three medium birds.
B—Single bird—medium. E—Five birds—medium.
C—Two birds—medium.

The Eyrie Shipping Coop is a strong, light coop made in three parts. The top and bottom are made of wood and the body is composed of one piece of corrugated paper in the form of a tube. This strong construction enables the coop to resist hard knocks, making it practical in every way. Ventilation is supplied through the top. The large holes cut in the ends and used for a grip when picking up the coop, help to ventilate as well. Corrugated paper, by reason of its smoothness, prevents damage to the birds' plumage.

The cellular construction of the body assists in maintaining an even temperature and prevents drafts.

We furnish with each coop a sufficient quantity of special large head tacks for nailing the top and bottom of the coop to the body. Instructions for fastening are printed on the side of the coop.

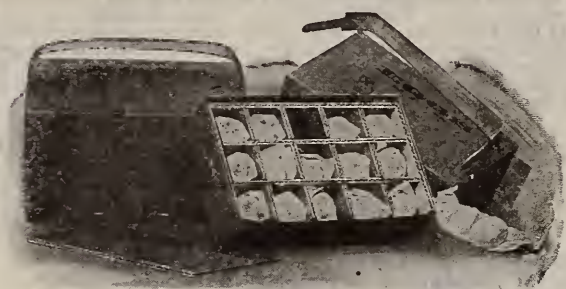
	Wt. per doz.	Size.	Per doz.	Each
No. A.....	54 lbs.	12x16x18.....	\$5.50	\$0.55
No. B.....	64 lbs.	12x18x22.....	6.20	.65
No. C.....	70 lbs.	12x22x22.....	6.60	.70
No. D.....	115 lbs.	20x22x22.....	8.90	.85
No. E.....	125 lbs.	20x24x22.....	9.60	.90

Extra Charge of 25c for Orders of Less than 1 Dozen of a size.

F. O. B. Wichita.
For Express use only.

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS WICHITA, KANSAS

EGG BOXES



The Eyrie.

A box that is self-locking cannot be tampered with, impossible to pilfer after it is filled. Placing the handle in socket locks the box. You can stand on it after locked without damage to contents. Prices, F. O. B. Wichita.

The Anderson

Constructed on same general principle as Eyrie, but seals instead of self-locking.

PRICES.

	Each	Per doz.
EYRIE.		
No. 1, 15-egg size.....	\$0.25	\$2.10
No. 2, 30-egg size.....	.35	3.00
ANDERSON.		
No. 3, 15-egg size.....	.20	1.85
No. 4, 30-egg size.....	.30	2.90
No. 5, 50-egg size.....	.40	4.10
No. 6, 100-egg size.....	.60	6.50

The Sefton Live Chick Box

Is shipped to you folded flat and very easily set up. Made from Corrugated Paper throughout. It is lighter and much more convenient than wooden boxes and in some instances the amount saved in Express Charges alone will pay for the box.

	Each	Price Per doz.	Weight Per doz.
25 Chicks, size 12x 6x5.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	6½ lbs.
50 Chicks, size 12x12x5.....	.35	2.75	14 lbs.
100 Chicks, size 24x12x5.....	.50	4.50	22 lbs.

Sefton Parcel Post Egg Boxes

Similar in construction to Anderson. Two layers corrugated paper to protect the eggs from damage.

	Each	Dozen	Weight
	Postpaid	Postage per Extra Dozen	per Dozen
One Dozen size.....	\$0.10	\$0.65	10 lbs.
Two Dozen size.....	.15	1.00	13 lbs.
Three Dozen size.....	.20	1.35	17 lbs.
Four Dozen size.....	.25	1.65	20 lbs.
Five Dozen size.....	.30	2.00	23 lbs.

Special Notice.—Eyrie, Anderson and all Sefton boxes are packed complete in lots of one dozen. An extra charge of 25c will be made if orders necessitate rebundling. Samples 35c each, postpaid. Prices F. O. B. Wichita.

Egg Carriers and Live Chick Boxes

SAF-EG-PAK.—Press the eggs into the double-cushioned compartments. Slide in the cover, seal and ship. A real time saver that absolutely protects the settings against breakage. Made in 15 and 30-egg sizes.

PRICES.

	Each	Per doz.
15-egg size.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
30-egg size.....	.45	4.50

FARMERS' MODERN EGG CRATE.—A safe carrier for fresh eggs. One handling from nest to customer. Each dozen can be put in and taken out without disturbing the others. The crate is made of strong, light white wood, with solid sides, top and bottom, and slat back. The carriers are tough jute with wooden reinforced rim and metal corners. Slide into the crate on wire slides and fit in such a way that there is an air cushion all around to protect the eggs from jar. Our Star Egg Tray covers the carriers and holds the eggs firmly in the carrier. When you wish to empty, invert the carrier and the eggs are left in the star egg tray on the table.

PRICES.

	Each
4 Dozen size.....	\$1.00
6 Dozen size.....	1.25
8 Dozen size.....	1.50
12 Dozen size.....	2.00

LEG BANDS



Champion.



Convenient.

CHAMPION LEG BANDS—Aluminum—Prices, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 75c.

CONVENIENT LEG BAND.—This Leg Band is well named, because it is a very convenient band to use. In ordering, use following table of sizes. No. 3, Asiatic Males and small Turkeys. No. 4, American Males, large Asiatic Females. No. 6, Asiatic Females, Minorca Males, etc. No. 7, American Females and Leghorn Males. No. 10, Leghorn and Mediterranean Females. Prices, postpaid, 12 for 25c; 25 for 40c; 100 for \$1.25.

CLIMAX LEG BANDS.—This is the original wire band, with aluminum tag. They are numbered 1 to 100. Not more than 3 numbers or letters can be stamped on each tag. They are not made in pigeon sizes. Prices, prepaid by mail or express—12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 75c. Use following table of sizes:

Table	No. 1—For Bantams and small Mediterraneans.
of	No. 2—Mediterranean Females.
Sizes	No. 3—Mediterranean Males, American Females.
	No. 4—Large American Females, small American Males and Asiatic Females.
	No. 5—American Males, Asiatic Females, small Asiatic Males, Turkeys.
	No. 6—Asiatic Males and Tom Turkeys.

DOUBLE CLINCH LEG BANDS.—Is a popular band, which is provided with a strong and secure fastener. It is made in both poultry and pigeon sizes—in aluminum only. Prices by prepaid mail or express—12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 75c. Use above table of sizes.

SEAMLESS PIGEON BANDS.—Are made of pure aluminum. Made in three sizes—Nos. 1, 2, 3. Prices postpaid—12 for 30c; 25 for 50c; 100 for \$1.50.

Moe's Self-Locking Leg Bands

Simple, durable and rust-proof. Any size from pigeons to turkeys. Can be removed only by destroying the band. Prices, prepaid—12 for 20c; 25 for 35c; 100 for \$1.00, postpaid. State size wanted.

The Pilling Farmer's Caponizing Set



Price Complete Set of Instruments in velvet-lined case, \$3.00 per set postpaid. With easy-to-use directions.



Pilling Lansdowne Poultry Marker

Look at illustration and see how easy it is to use. Large or small size sent postpaid, 25 cents.

Petty's Perfect Pocket Poultry Punch

All steel. Nickel plated. Punches clean. Hole right size. Will not bruise the foot. Price, 25 cents postpaid.



ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS WICHITA, KANSAS

The "ALL-RITE" Sanitary Fountain and Feeder

AUTOMATIC FEEDER AND FOUNTAIN.



Clean, pure water is life to the chicks. Foul, dirty and stale water is sure death. Which are your chicks getting? Which would you rather have them drink?

The "All-Rite" is hung up out of the dirt and litter. Chicks cannot possibly foul it. They cannot get into it to get wet; they cannot get any dirt into it. It feeds water, grit, grain, mixed chick feed, etc.

It is easy to fill; simply snap out the bottom pan, fill the jar, snap the pan on again and invert. There is no need of removing the jar from the wire holder. It is strong and substantially made and folds up compactly for shipment.

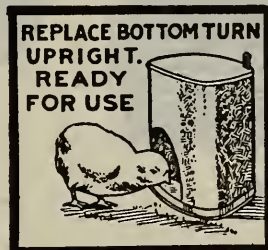
Made with wire holder for any size Mason fruit jars. A two-quart fountain holds sufficient water, grit or grain for twelve or fifteen hens.

Increase your profit by saving the chicks. Two sizes of pans, one for chicks, the other for grown fowls. Price, chick size, 15c each; 2 for 25c; postage extra, 7 cents each. Weight 3 lbs. per dozen. Hen size, 20c each; 2 for 35c; postage extra, 8c each. Weight, 4 lbs. per dozen. We do not include jars with the "All-Rite" Fountain and Feeder.

Poultry Supplies—Appliances



Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeder or Drinking Fount.



Moe's Sanitary Brooder Fountain.

All prices are F. O. B. Wichita, except where noted. If wanted by parcel post, include postage, otherwise we will forward by express at purchaser's expense.

Drinking Fountains, Feed Hoppers, Lamps, Grit and Shell Boxes are quite bulky, therefore should be forwarded by express.

Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeder, each, 20c.

Moe's Sanitary Brooder Fountain, 1 qt., each 25c.

Moe's Fountain or Feeder to fit Mason Jars, galvanized iron, each 15c.

Cyphers Galvanized Dry Feed Hoppers, 2 compartments, each 75c.

Cyphers Grit and Shell Boxes, 3 compartments, each 50c.

Cyphers Wall Fountains, 1 gal. size, each 50c; 2 gal. size, each 75c.

Cyphers 2-piece Drink Fountains, 1 qt. size, each 20c; ½ gal. size, each 30c; 1 gal. size, each 50c.

Cyphers Sanitary Chick Servers, each 25c.

Galvanized Brood Coops, round, each, \$2.25.

Galvanized Brood Coops, square, each \$2.25.

Lamps, complete with flue and No. 2 burner, each \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Lamps, complete with flue and No. 3 burner, each \$1.25 to \$2.00.

X-Ray Egg Testers, each 25c; by mail, 35c.

Double Wafer Thermostats, each 75c; by mail, 80c.

Brackets and Complete Regulators; will quote prices upon request.

Lamp Burners, Sun Hinge No. 2, each 25c to 50c.

Lamp Burners, Sun Hinge No. 3, each 50c to 75c.

Medicated Nest Eggs, each 10c; dozen 90c. Postage extra, 5c each; dozen 15c.

Porcelain Nest Eggs, each 5c; dozen 40c. Postage extra, 3c each; dozen 10c.

POULTRY FEEDS

On account of the scarcity of grains, we are unable to quote prices on Poultry Feeds at the time this book goes to press. We will handle **Cyphers Feeds, Otto Weiss Feeds and "Doc" Loveland's Chick and Hen Feed.** Complete list of prices sent upon request.

Darling's Meat Crisps

A clean, wholesome Meat Scrap. After being cooked in the most careful and thorough manner, the feed is pressed in tremendous hydraulic presses to take out every possible bit of grease and moisture. Darling's Meat Crisps is uniformly ground in 3 sizes—fine, medium and coarse.

Guaranteed Analysis.

Protein (minimum)..... .75 per cent
Fat (minimum)..... } to 1 per cent
Fibre (minimum)..... 2 per cent

Put up in 3-lb. packages for 25c; 6½-lb. packages for 50c; 25-lb. palls, \$1.85. F. O. B. Wichita.

Meat, Meal, Grit, Etc.

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

	100 lbs.	Pound
Blood Meal (drum).....	\$5.25	10c
Blue Ribbon Meat Meal.....	3.00	5c
Armour's Meat Meal.....	3.75	5c
Linseed Oil Cake Meal.....	3.00	
Charcoal (50-lb. sacks, \$1.25).....	2.50	
Crushed Oyster Shells.....	1.00	2c
Mica Crystal Grit.....	1.35	2c
Crys-Co Grit.....	1.00	2c
Fine Ground Bone.....	3.00	5c
Coarse Ground Bone.....	3.00	5c
Alfalfa Meal (50 lbs., 90c).....	1.65	
Hemp Seed.....		15c
Canary Seed.....		15c
Rape Seed (2 lbs., 25c).....		15c

We carry a complete line of Poultry Supplies and will appreciate your inquiries for anything you may need. Booklets and catalogs mailed upon request.

Pratt's Poultry Remedies



Postage Extra.

	Each
Poultry Regulator....	\$0.25
Poultry Regulator....	.50
Poultry Regulator....	1.25
Roup Remedy.....	.25
Roup Remedy.....	.50
Lice Powder.....	.25
Lice Powder.....	.50
Diarrhoea Remedy....	.25
Diarrhoea Remedy....	.50

Postage Extra.

	Each
Baby Chick Food....	.25
Baby Chick Food....	.50
Not Mailable.....	
Disinfectant, quart..	.35
Disinfectant, ½-gal..	.60
Disinfectant, gallon..	1.00
Fly Chaser, quart....	.35
Fly Chaser, ½-gal....	.60
Fly Chaser, gallon....	1.00

Cypher's Poultry Remedies

Postage Extra.

	Each
Lice Powder, 15 oz.....	\$0.25
Lice Powder, 48 oz.....	.50
Lice Powder, 100 oz.....	1.00
Napreol Disinfectant, 1 qt.....	.50
Napreol Disinfectant, 1 gal.....	1.50
Lice Paint, 1 qt. can.....	.35
Lice Paint, 1 gal. can.....	1.00
Remedial Ointment.....	.25
Roup Remedy.....	.25
Roup Remedy.....	.50
Medical Case—10 Remedies, postpaid.....	2.00
Remedy No. 4—For all Diarrhoeas of poultry. Each, 25c. Post-paid, 27c.	

ROSS BROS. ACORN BRAND SEEDS WICHITA, KANSAS

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Dr. Hess & Clark Poultry Remedies



Not mailable.		Each		Each		Each	
Lice Liquid	\$.035	Fly Knocker	.50	Cholera Remedy	.50	Chicken Pox Remedy	.50
Lice Liquid	.60	Fly Knocker	1.00	Chicken Pox Remedy	.50	Lumber Neck Remedy	.50
Lice Liquid	1.00	Poultry Worm Remedy	.50	Scaly Leg Remedy	.50	Healing Salve	.25
Laying Tonic	.25	Starting Food	.25	Healing Salve	.50	Poultry Tonic	.25
Laying Tonic	.50	Starting Food	.50	Sulphur Candles (3)	.25	Head Lice Ointment	.25
Laying Tonic	1.00	Postage extra.		Lice Powder	.25	Lice Powder	.50
Laying Tonic	3.00	Roup Remedy	.25	Lice Powder	.50	Lice Powder	1.00
Nox-i-cide	.35	Roup Remedy	.50	Diarrhoea Remedy	.25	Diarrhoea Remedy	.50
Nox-i-cide	.60	Roup Remedy	1.00	Diarrhoea Remedy	.25	Diarrhoea Remedy	.50
Nox-i-cide	.90	Bronchitis Remedy	.50	Diarrhoea Remedy	.25		
Nox-i-cide	1.50	Cholera Remedy	.25				
Fly Knocker	.35						

Postage Extra.		Each
Panacea	.....	\$0.25
Panacea	.....	.60
Panacea	.....	1.25
Instant Lice Powder	.....	.25
Instant Lice Powder	.....	.60
Roup Remedy	.....	.50
Not mailable.		
Dip and Disinfectant, quart	.....	.35
Dip and Disinfectant, 1/2 gallon	.....	.60
Dip and Disinfectant, gallon	.....	1.00

TEST

C., Okla., 5-10-16.
 Ross Seed House, Wichita, Kansas:
 Gentlemen: My 500 plants came this morning in fine shape and were excellent big plants.

It is a pleasure for me to acknowledge receipt of them, and in my past years of dealing with your house I have never received a plant that did not give the best of satisfaction.

Very truly yours,
 A. H. STRIEBY.

Write for Book on Poultry; it will be mailed to your address upon receipt of two-cent postage stamp.

Bee Supplies

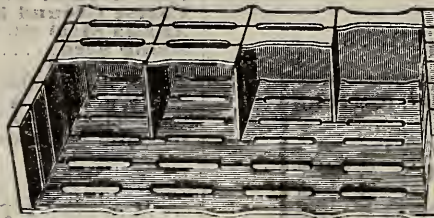
We carry a complete line of Higginsville Hives and Supplies in stock. Will furnish Special Catalog upon request.

Honey Plants

CLEOME OR ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE PLANT.—One of the best honey-producing plants. It is perfectly hardy, and after once sown will usually self-sow and increase rapidly. Has an attractive flower in shades of pink and crimson. Bees feed heavily on this. Oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 45c; lb., \$1.25.

SWEET CLOVER.—Is a tall plant, growing to the height of 4 to 6 feet, with branches bearing small, white flowers of great fragrance. It may be sown in the spring or fall; 10 lbs. will sow an acre. Unhulled seed, lb. 25c. Ask for price on larger quantities.

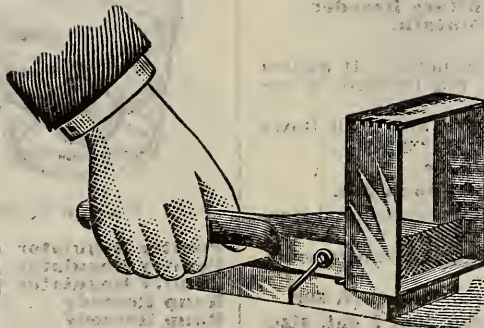
CATNIP.—While this is a common herb, it is very much in demand by bee keepers. Oz. 30c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00, lb., \$3.00.



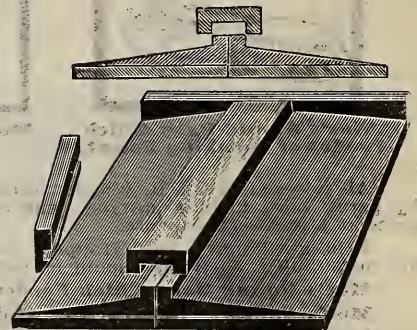
Section Holders.



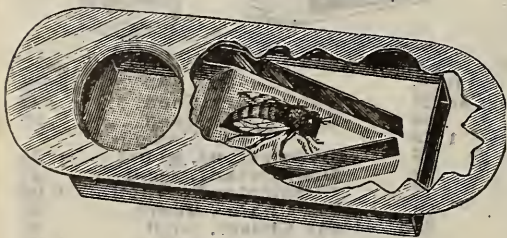
Queen and Drone Trap.



Parker Foundation Fasteners.



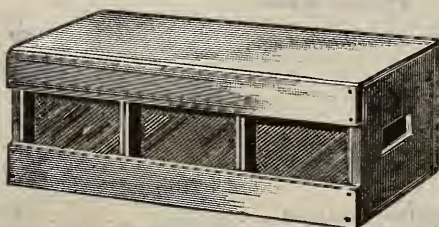
Higginsville Cover.



Bee Escapes.



Section.



Shipping Case.

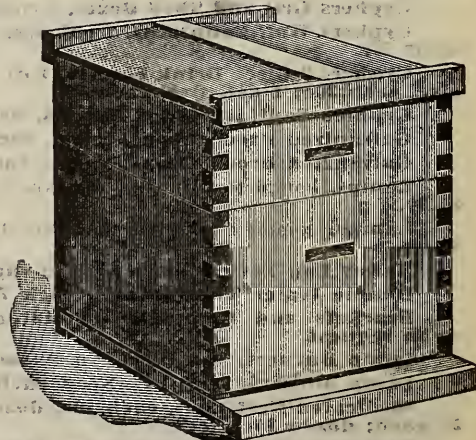
BINGHAM
 Original
 Direct Draft
 CLEAN
 Bee Smokers



PAT'D 1876, '82, '92 & 1903



Globe Bee Vell



Higginsville Hive.

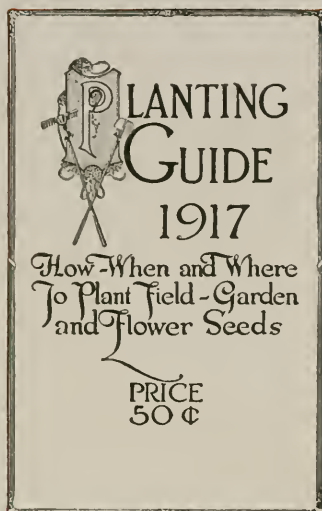
FREE—PLANTING GUIDE—FREE

1917 EDITION

The most valuable premium ever sent out by any seedsman is the Ross Brothers' Planting Guide, 32 pages, 5 1/4 x 7 3/4, sent with your order for seeds.

Entirely revised and containing up-to-the-minute cultures. Information on all new introductions in the seed and plant world. It is the most valuable guide ever written and you should not fail to get one, It is Free with an order.

With table of time of seeding all vegetables and farm seeds for most favorable growths.



Preparing garden ground, vegetable, culture, planting tables, the fall vegetable garden, coldframe vegetables, prevention of insects and plant diseases, hot beds and coldframes, care of the lawn, flowers from seed, etc. Price 50 cents.

FREE with an order of garden seeds amounting to \$2.00, or an order of Farm seeds amounting to \$5.00, or a varied order amounting to \$3.00.

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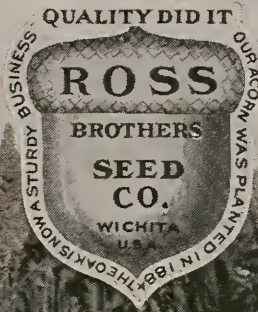
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1917



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WICHITA, KANSAS

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