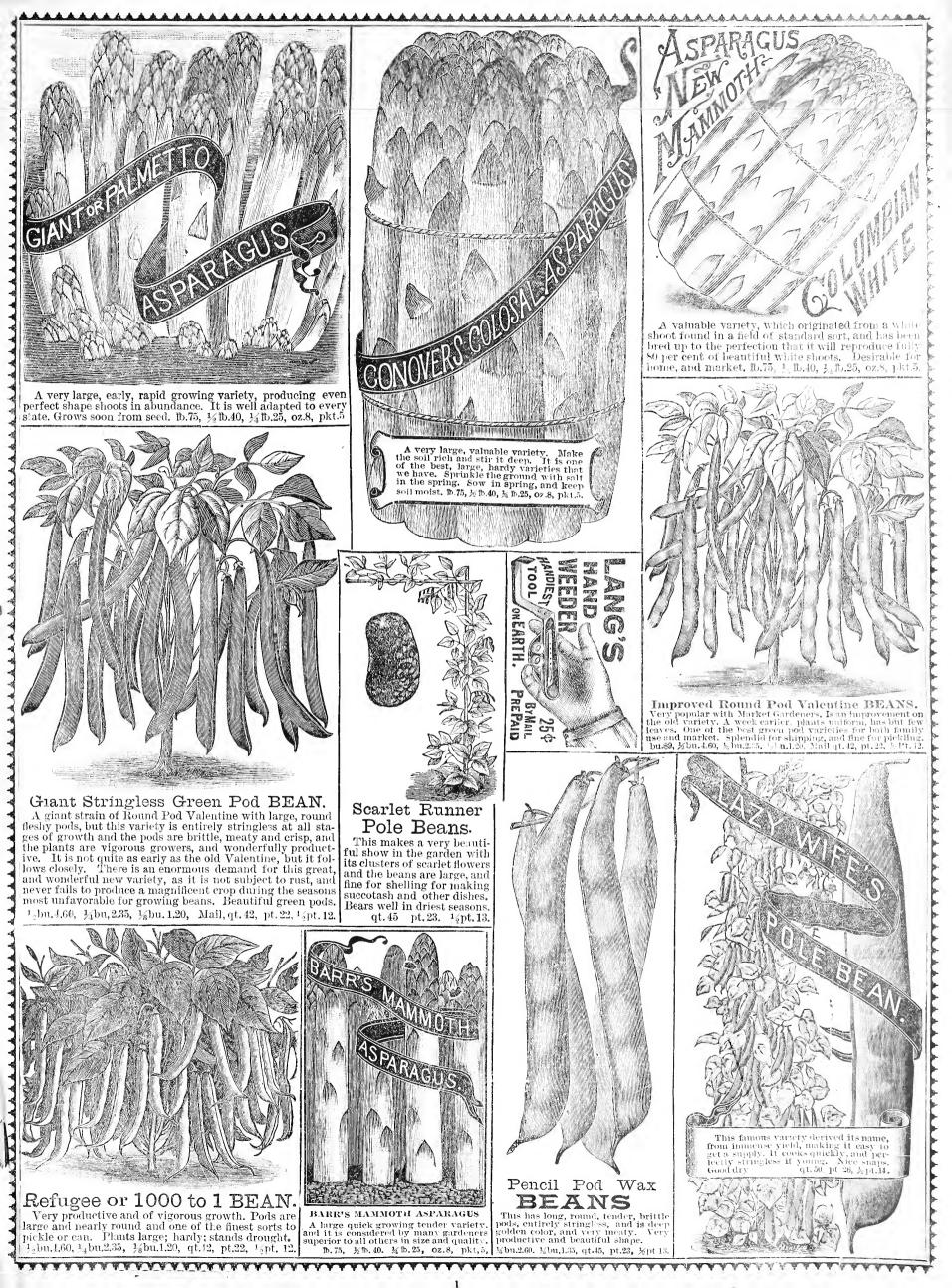
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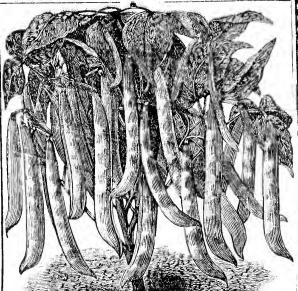


THE BEST WAY TO REMIT MONEY desire is to lighten the burdens of my fellow-men When making a remittance, please do not send checks on local bank, because it costs too much to collect them. I will be very thankful for a liberal share of your orders, and I will exercise every effort to make it an advantage to you, and it would be an encouragement to me through my advancing years. I am proud of my 125,000 patrons. Many of them have been my To My Customers All remittances must be made with the orders; either by Post Office Money Order, Express Order, Bank Draft on New York, or Chicago, Registered Letter, or any approved method. I accept post stamps, only when it is impossible to make remittance by any other method. Stamps are not more safe in mail than paper money. Please remember that seeds which are often sold customers for thirty years. very high prices are not necessarily any better. It depends entirely on the amount of profit the dealer Sign your name aduress plainly. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, III. WHAT I PAY POSTAGE AND EXPRESS ON desires to make out of his customers. In large cities where rent and help are high, an additional profit is NOTICE: 1 exercise great care to have all seed pure and reliable, therefore I pive no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, produc tiveness, purity or other matter of any seeds I send out, and I will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the anount paid will be refunded. R. H. SHUMWAY I pay postage, and express charges, except when where rent and help are high, an additional profit is added. I have no rent to pay, as 1 own the three stores I occupy, and help is not expensive here. My seeds are grown as carefully, and of as good quality as can be produced by any professional growers in the world. Having devoted the first thirty-five years of my busy life on the farm. I cannot be so unmind-ful of the welfare of the tillers of the soil, as to attach an unreasonable profit to any varieties I can produce, or secure. I can subsist on a very small profit is the further as in the past, and my greatest GARDEN TROWEL. 15c. packages, is presented free in each order. profit in the future, as in the past, and my greatest Handy tool in garden, or greenh'se. rge e anters IF IN THE MARKET FOR GARDEN TOOLS SEND FOR IMPLEMENT CATALOGUES The purchaser must pay transportation charges when ordered from these prices. No charge for bags or boxes. Beans Asparagus Letiuce 14lb. 16'b. lb. Parsnip ¼lb. ½lb. ¹/₄lb. ¹/₂lb. lb. 17 32 60 Ot. 1/2bu. 1/2bu. 1/2bu. bu. Tilton's White Star..... Long White Sugar 17 32 Large Hollow Crown..... 17 32 Palmetto or Southern Giant 20 35 65 15 28 50 65 Wonderful 50 28 Prize Head..... 28 65 15 50The New Iceberg..... White Seed Tennis Ball... Radish 28 50 White Icicle Early Forcing 15 Earliest Erfurt or Forcing 15 Beet 12 22 40Beet Detroit Dark Red Turnip.. 15 Ext. Early Dark Red Beauty 20 Mkt. Gard. Half Long Blood 16 Edmand's Early Turnip... 15 Crosby's Imp. Egyptian... 15 Bastian's Extra Early.... 15 Extra Early Lentz...... 15 Dewing's Early Turnip.... 15 Early Eclipse Turnip..... 15 Early Dark Blood Turnip... 15 Early Curled Silesia..... Early Curled Simpson..... California Cream Butter... Shumway's Mammoth..... 22 22 22 40 40 12 -28 50Earliest Erfuit or Forcing 15 Brightest Long Scarlet.... 12 Chartier or Market...... 12 Long White Strasburg..... 12 Extra Early Carmine Globe 15 White Vienna Lady Finger 15 Vick's Early Scarlet Globe 15 Rosy Gem (Early White Tip) 15 White Tip Scarlet Turnip... 15 Early Frame or Forcing... 12 Giant White Stuttgart..... 15 Olive Shaped Scarlet...... 15 28 12 65 55 $\frac{12}{22}$ 28 $\frac{40}{50}$ 12 30 22 4028 28 $50 \\
 50$ 15 $\overline{22}$ Big Boston..... Henderson's New York.... $\frac{50}{50}$ 15 28 28 50 $\frac{1}{28}$ 1528 5028 28 28 28 Large Ice Drumhead..... 50 50 28 50 15 50 50 50 Hanson's Head..... 28 28 $\frac{50}{50}$ 28 Buttercup12California Cabbage15Giant Crystal Head15Grand Rapids Forcing12Denver Market12Tomhannock15 $\frac{1}{22}$ 40 50 Early Dark Blood Turnip. 15 Extra Early Bassano..... 15 Early Dark Red Egyptian. 16 Long Dark Blood...... 15 Golden Tankard...... 15 Mammoth or Giant Mangel 12 Long Red Mangel...... 12 Long Yellow Mangel..... 15 Red Cloba Mangel 15 Early Dark Blood Turnip.. 15 28 5099 ConnersStatistical Wax361.352.605.1010.00Brittle Round Pod Wax371.402.7053010.50King of the Garden, Lima371.402.7053010.50Davis White Kidney, Wax371.402.7053010.50Davis White Kidney, Wax371.402.7053010.50Longfelow, Green Pod331.202.354.609.00White Creaseback, Pole331.202.354.609.00Burpee's Stringless331.202.354.609.00Large White Lima, Pole371.402.705.3010.50Long Yellow Six Weeks331.202.354.609.00Wardwell's Kidney, Wax371.402.705.3010.50Golden Wax or Butter361.352.605.1010.00Refugee or 1000-1331202.354.609.00Fordhook Lima471.703206.3012.50Prolific Black Wax361.352.605.1010.00Cutshort or Corn Fieldpole371.402.70402.70Hodson's Wax361.352.605.1010.00Webber Wax361.352.605.1010.00Flageolet Wax361.352.605.1010.00 28 50 5028 22 22 22 Olive Shaped Scarlet...... 15 Olive Shaped Scarlet...... 15 Long Scarlet, Short Top..... 15 Early Scarlet Turnip...... 15 Early French Breakfast.... 15 30 5528 22 40 Tomhannock12All The Year Round.12 $\frac{23}{23}$ 22 50 28 5028 5050 50 $\overline{40}$ 40 22 40 28 $\overline{28}$ 50 28 Musk-Melon Chicago Market Nutmeg... 20 Burpee's New Melrose.... 20 Burpee's Emerald Gem.... 20 Shuruway's Silver Netted... 30 Red Globe Mangel...... 15 Klein Wanzleben Sugar... 22 28 5028 5065 35 50 50 42 28 $65 \\ 65$ 35 35 50 28 Cabbage 90 **CadDage** Extra Early Express... Henderson Early Spring Ex. Early Jersey Wakfld Ex. Early Winningstadt Houseman Mam Fl't D'ch Newark Early Flat D'ch Henderson Aut'mn King 35 65 65 1.25 2.40 Salsify 65 1.25 2.4065 1.25 2.4065 1.25 2.4075 1.4035 35 90 65 90 $65 1.25 2.40 \\ 60 1.20 2.30$ 65 Early Hackensack Nutmeg 20 Early Hackensack Nutmeg 20 Large Green Nutmeg..... 20 Acme, or Baltimore Mark't 20 Osage, Salmon Fleshed.... 20 Osage, Green Fleshed.... 20 Princes 20 $\frac{35}{35}$ 65 65 Spinach $\begin{array}{c} 65 & 1.25 & 2.30 \\ 65 & 1.25 & 2.40 \\ 60 & 1.20 & 2.30 \\ 60 & 1.20 & 2.30 \end{array}$ Bloomsdale 12 35 35 65 65 Flageolet Wax...... 36 1.35 2.60 5.10 10.00 Henderson Aut mn King Henderson's Succession All Seasons, Vandergaw Fottler's Brunswick... Late Lupton..... Excelsior Late Flat D'ch Premium Late Flat D'ch Purmae's Surobard Round Leaf. 12 22 40 $\overline{22}$ $\dot{40}$ 60 1.20 **2.**30 35 65 Sweet Corn Princess..... Tip Top Nutmeg..... Ext. Early Grand Rapids.. Paul Rose, or Petoskey.... True Jenny Lind Rocky Ford..... 65 22 40 60 1 20 2 30 Mammoth Sugar..... 23 $.85 \ 1.60 \ 3.10$ $\overline{22}$ 60 1.20 2.30 2035 65 6.00 35 35 20 65 65 60 1.20 2.30 Squash 8.00 $\begin{array}{c} 60 & 1.20 & 2.30 \\ 60 & 1.20 & 2.30 \\ 60 & 1.20 & 2.30 \end{array}$ 20 6.50 20 20 35 35 65 65 Burpee's Surehead..... Bridgeport Drumhead.. 8.00 60 1.15 60 1.20 2.30 5.5060 1.15 Large Late Drumhead. Early Charleston Wakfld All HeadE'ly, SolidSouth 60 1.20 2.30 6.5050 90 $65 1.25 2.30 \\ 65 1.25 2.40 \\ 60 1.20 2.30$ Water=Melon 6.5050 90 Halbert Honey..... Vaughan's Black Diamond McIvers Wonderful Sugar Ferry's Sweetheart..... Tom Watson (New)..... 28 28 6 50 75 1.40 Henderson E'ly Summer 6.50 65 1.25 2.40 60 1.15 1550 $.85 \ 1.60 \ 3.10$ 28 50 6.00 50 90 60 1.15 .95 1.85 3.60 Carrot 7.1028 15 50.85 1.60 3.10 .90 1.70 3.30 Early Long Forcing..... Early Market Favorite... 28 28 28 50 50 6.00 30 90 90 50 Cole's Early...... Jordan's Grey Monarch.... Kolb Gem or Am. Champion Mountain Sweet..... 6.50 35 60 1.10 15 50 90 28 28 50 50 28 28 50 50 .90 1.70 3.30 6.50Oxheart or Guerande.... $\overline{15}$ 1560 1.15 .85 1.60 3.10 6.00 Early Scarlet Horn..... 15 15 Tomato 28 50 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 6.50Danver's Half Long..... 15 $\frac{50}{90}$ $\frac{50}{50}$ Shumway's Am. Beauty Chantenay (Half Long)... Improved Long Orange.. Mammoth Long Orange.. Large White Vosges..... Long White Belgian..... 6.50 Phinney's Early..... Peerless or Ice Cream..... Gipsy or Rattlesnake..... 15 30 $\begin{array}{c}
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 \end{array}$ 28 22 22 50 50 8.00 5015 40 .90 1.70 3.30 6.50 15Peas 40 Harris Earliest..... 15 50 12 12 12 22 22 22 40 50 Jumbo or Jones..... Philadelphia Extra Early 40 1.50 2.90 5.60 11.00 Ex. Early Little Marvel 60 2.20 Stock Ltd. Alabama Sweet..... Dixie..... Kleckley's Sweets..... Blue Gem or Iceberg.... 40 15 50 28 50 28 50 15 Celerv 50 50 50 28 15 Golden Self Blanching... 1.00 2.00 3.90 Seminole Florida Favorite..... 28 Vilmorin's Giant Pascal. 1.25 2.40 4.90 Henderson's White Plume 75 1.50 2.90 Giant White Solid...... 65 1.25 2.40 New Giant Golden Heart 70 1.30 2.50 15 $\overline{15}$ 28 $\begin{array}{c} 1.25 & 2.40 \\ 70 & 1.30 & 2.50 \\ 65 & 1.25 & 2.40 \end{array}$ Onion New Kalamazoo or M'rk't Southport Yellow Globe... Southport White Globe... 30 60 1.10 40 751.40 Cucumber Southport Red Globe..... 30 60 1.10 Turnip Southport Red Globe..... Yellow Globe Danvers... Large Yellow Flat Dutch Large Yell'w Flat Danvers Large Red Wethersfield Extra Early Flat Red.... Shumway's Fancy Pickling Early Green Cluster Early Short Green Westerfield Chicago Pickl Burpee's Fordhook Pickle. Green Prolific...... 45 1.70 3.35 Stock Ltd 60 1.10 3563 Purple Top Strap Leaf.... 18 Early Large Flat Dutch... 18 Early Snow-Ball, Six weeks 18 35 35 35 20 65 30 60 1.10 20 20 20 65 30 60 1.10 65 30 60 1.10 White Egg..... 18 35 20 20 20 35 65 30 60 1.10 Green Prolific..... Improved White Spine.... Tailby's Hybrid..... Improved Long Green.... Large White Portugal... Mam. Yellow Prizetaker 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 65 65 1.30 35 25 65 20 20 20 65 1.30 65 65 Australian Brown..... 28 55 1.00 Early Jersey Lily...... 18 Large White Norfolk Field. 18 35 65 $65 \\ 65$ 20 $\frac{35}{35}$ Thorburn's Everbearing... Parisian Pickling..... 20 Large Yellow Aberdeen.... 18 50 50 35 35 90 90 **Onion Sets BOTTOMS** Bu. 8.10 8 25Japanese Climbing...... Evergreen White Spine... Nichol's Medium Green.... Ext. Early Long Green... Cool and Crisp..... 25 25 20 $\begin{array}{c} 65\\ 65\end{array}$ 65 65 65 $\overline{20}$ 20 35 65 20 35

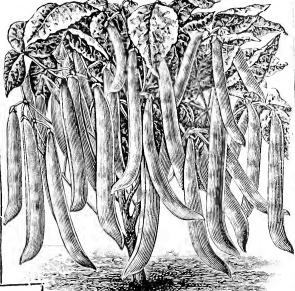








Black Seed VALENTINE BEAN. Productive, hardy, long, round, stringless, meaty, well filled pods. 1₂bu. 4.30, 1₄bu. 2.20, 1₈bu. 1.15, qt.40, pt.21, 1₂pt. 11,

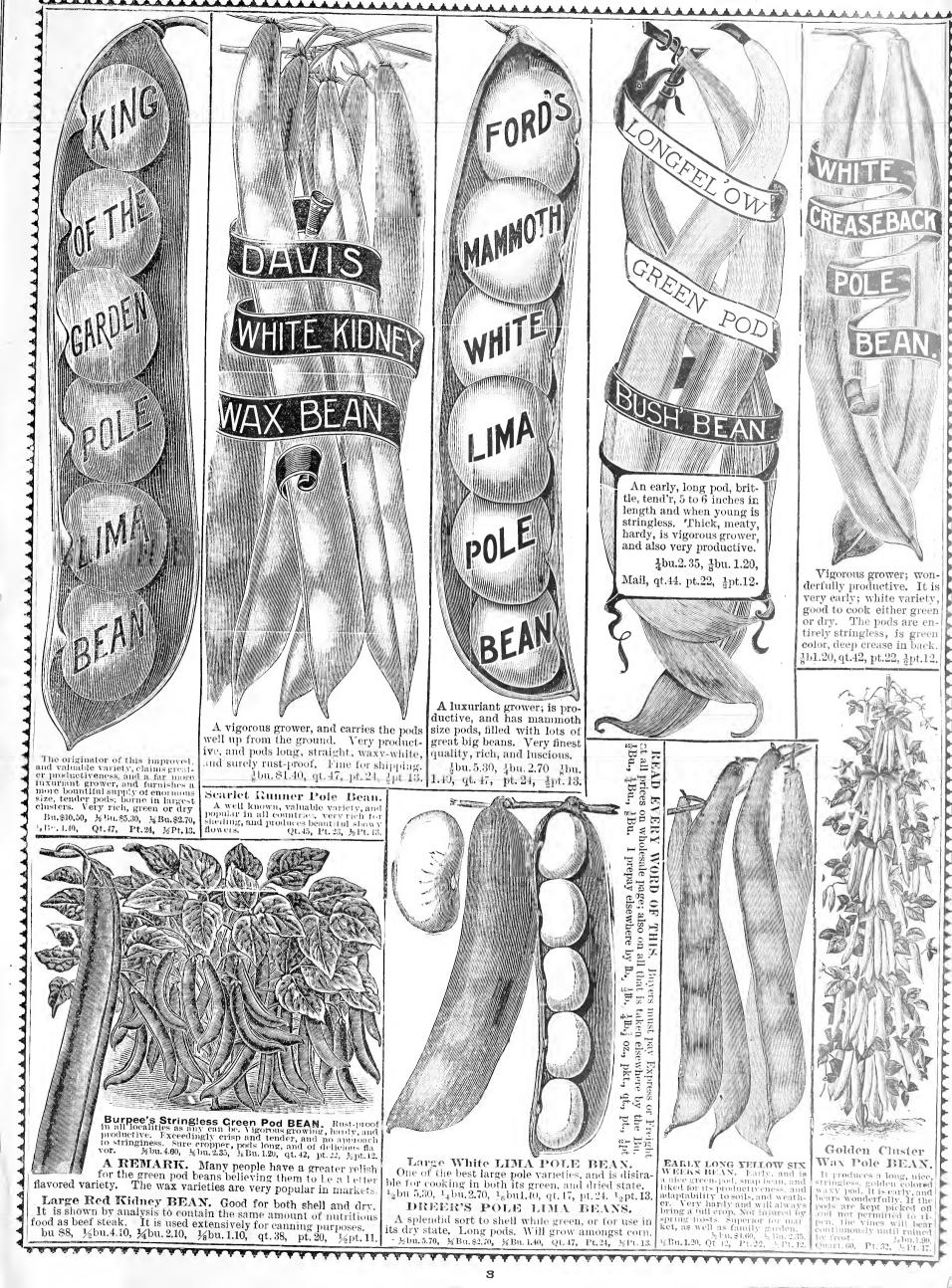


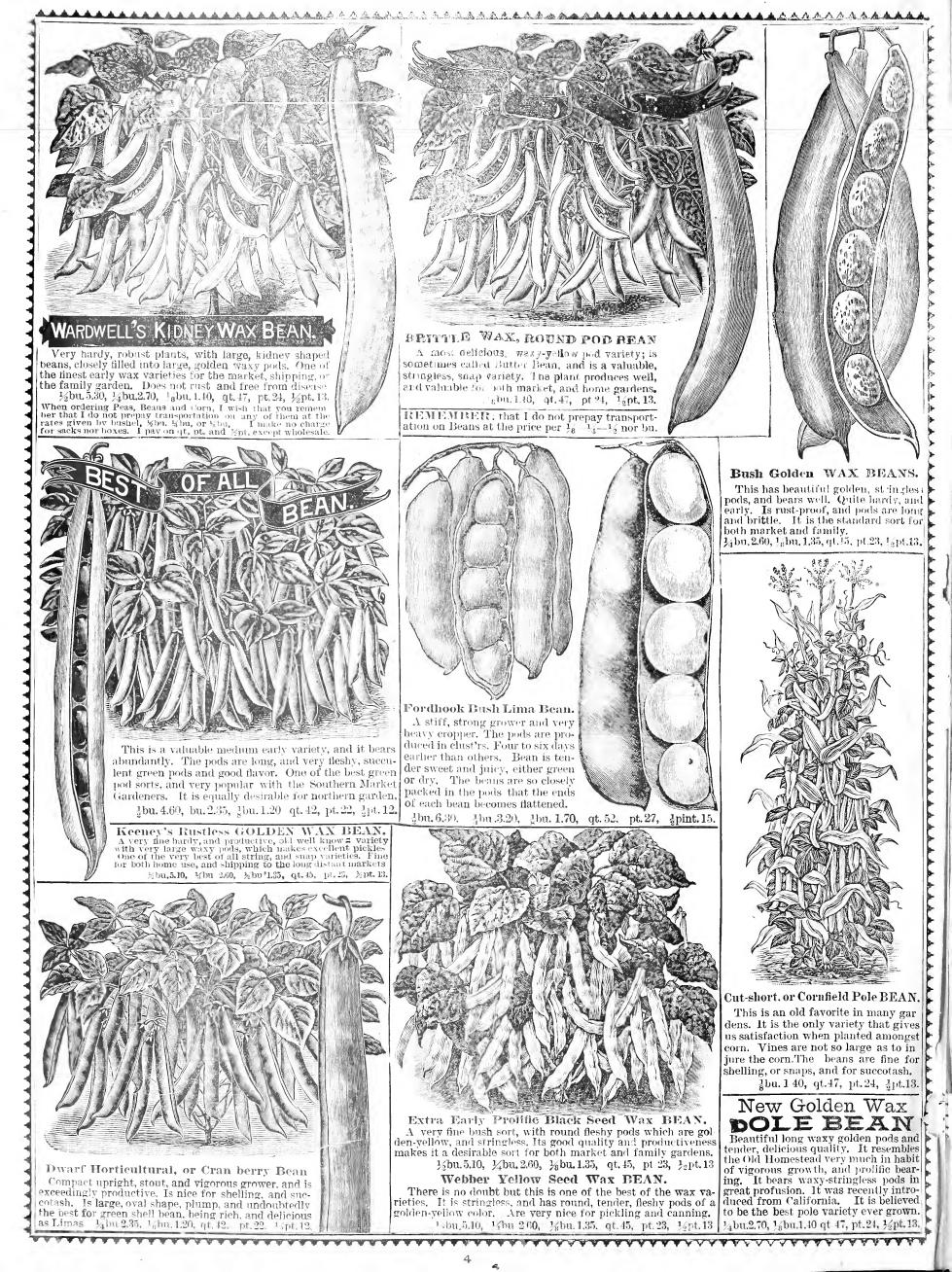
Large White Marrow BEAN. Very hardy, robust, plant, bearing large round shape beans. Early, and fine for field culture. Sells well to stores, and good to grow for market. Good for succotash while green. %bu. 4.10, %bu. 2.10, %bu. 1.10, qt.38, pt.20, %pt.11. % bu. 4.10. % bu. 2.10, % bu.1.10, qt.35, pt.20, % pt.11.
White Navy Field Bean. Small white variety. It sells readily in every market. It yields well in any ordinary garden soil. Bu. 7.50. ½ bu. 3.80, ¼ bu.1.95, ½ bu.1.00, qt.37, pt.19, ½ pt.10.
LONG WHITE KIDNEY BEAN. Grand for both field, and garden green shell bean for succotasa dried for winter use. Good white sort to sell in stores. ½ bu.4.10, % bu.2.10, % bu.1.10, qt.38, pint20, ½ pt.11.

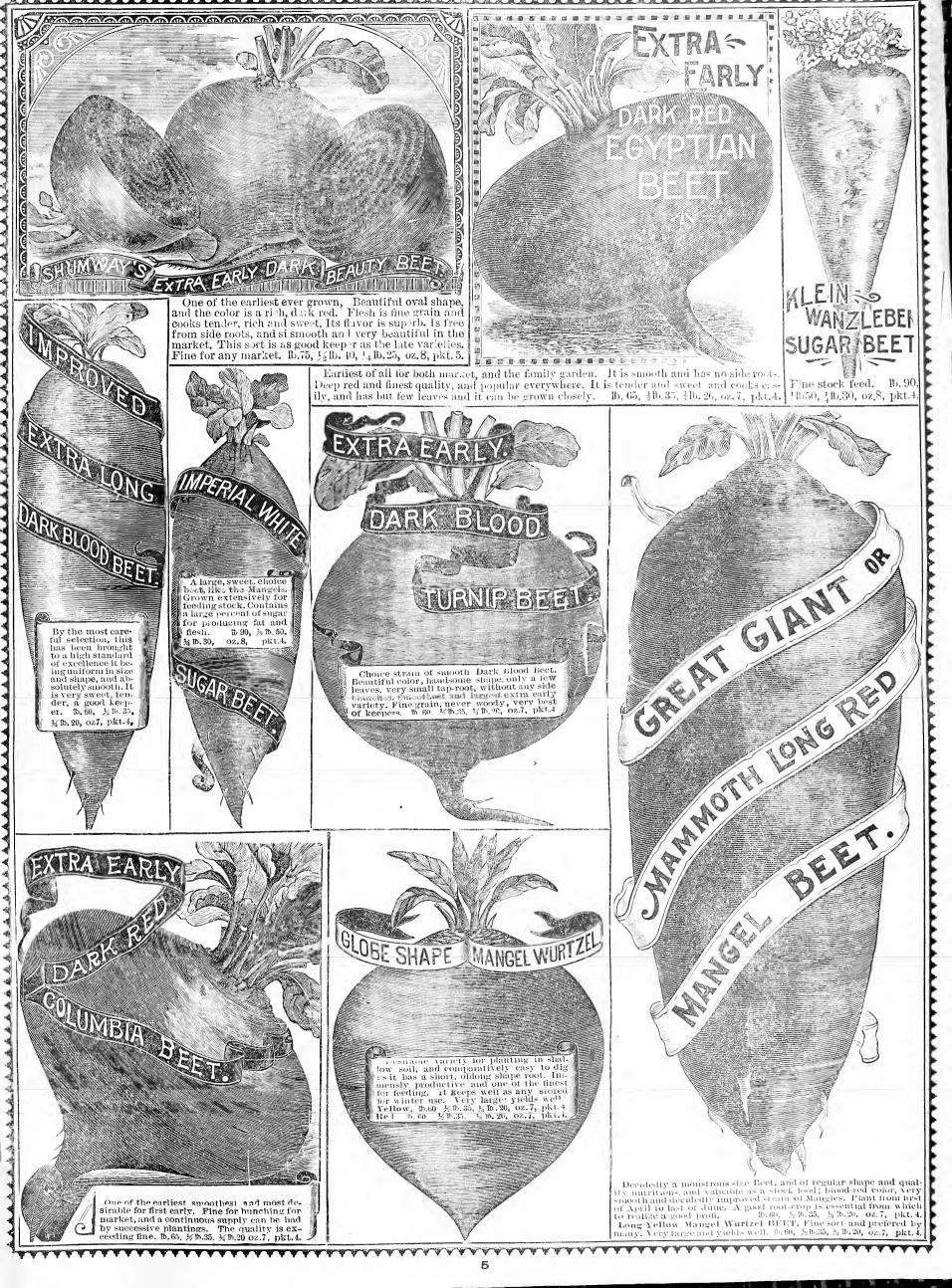


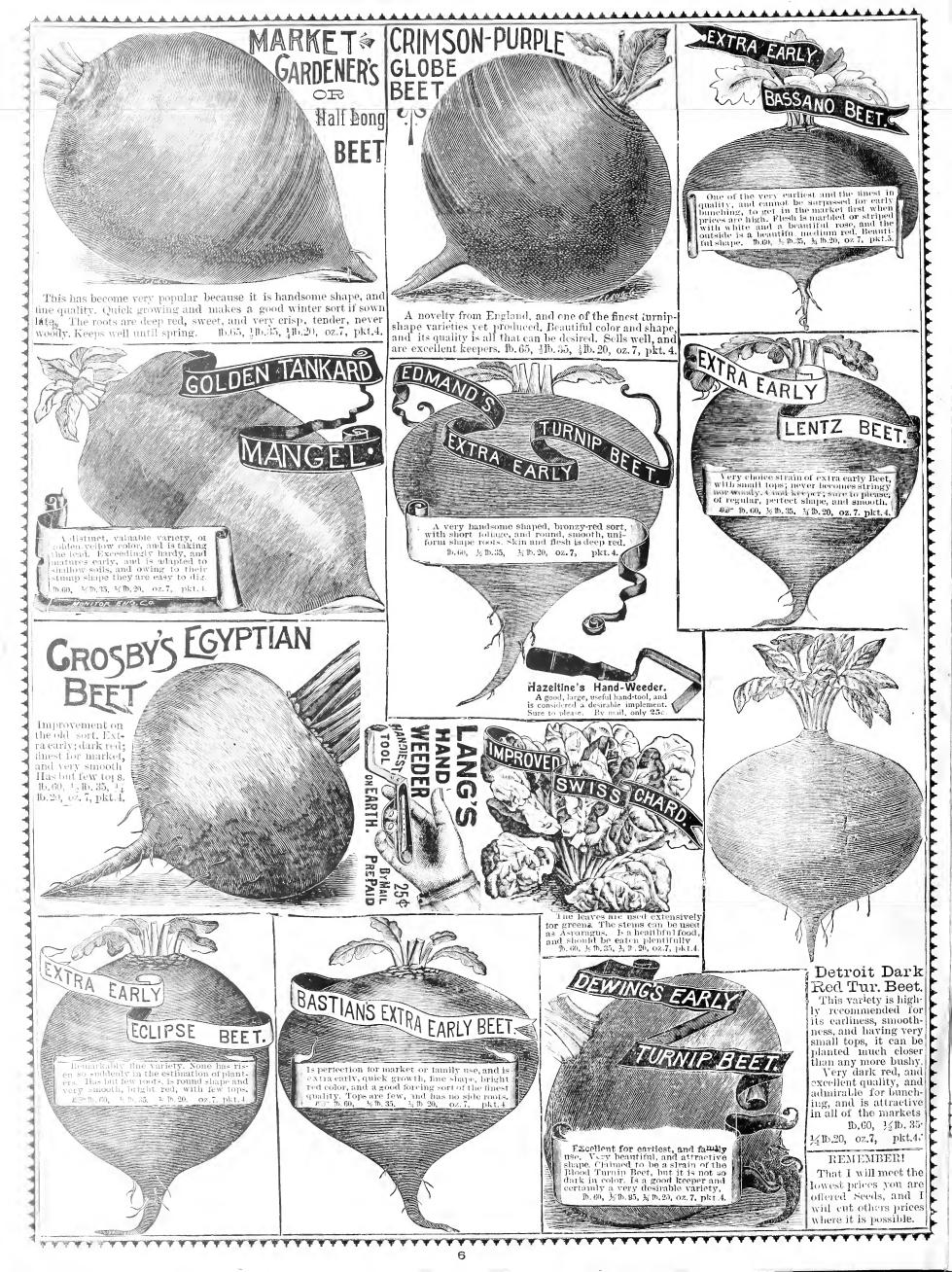
Hodson Wax, or Long Pod Wax B⁵ A splendid later variety, with long, golden, i stringless pods. Very prolific, and remarkably exe-from rust. It is vigorons growing and erect, and the gathered in a short time. Good variety for Market Gardeners. Mbn.2.50, 3 du.1.55, qt,45, pt.23, Mpt13, Flageolet Wax Bean. The pods are long beautiful ivory white, good size, round shaped and fleshy. Grows quick, slow to harden, and remains succulent and juicy a long time. Good to yeild. 3 bu.1.35, qt.45, qt.23, pkt.13

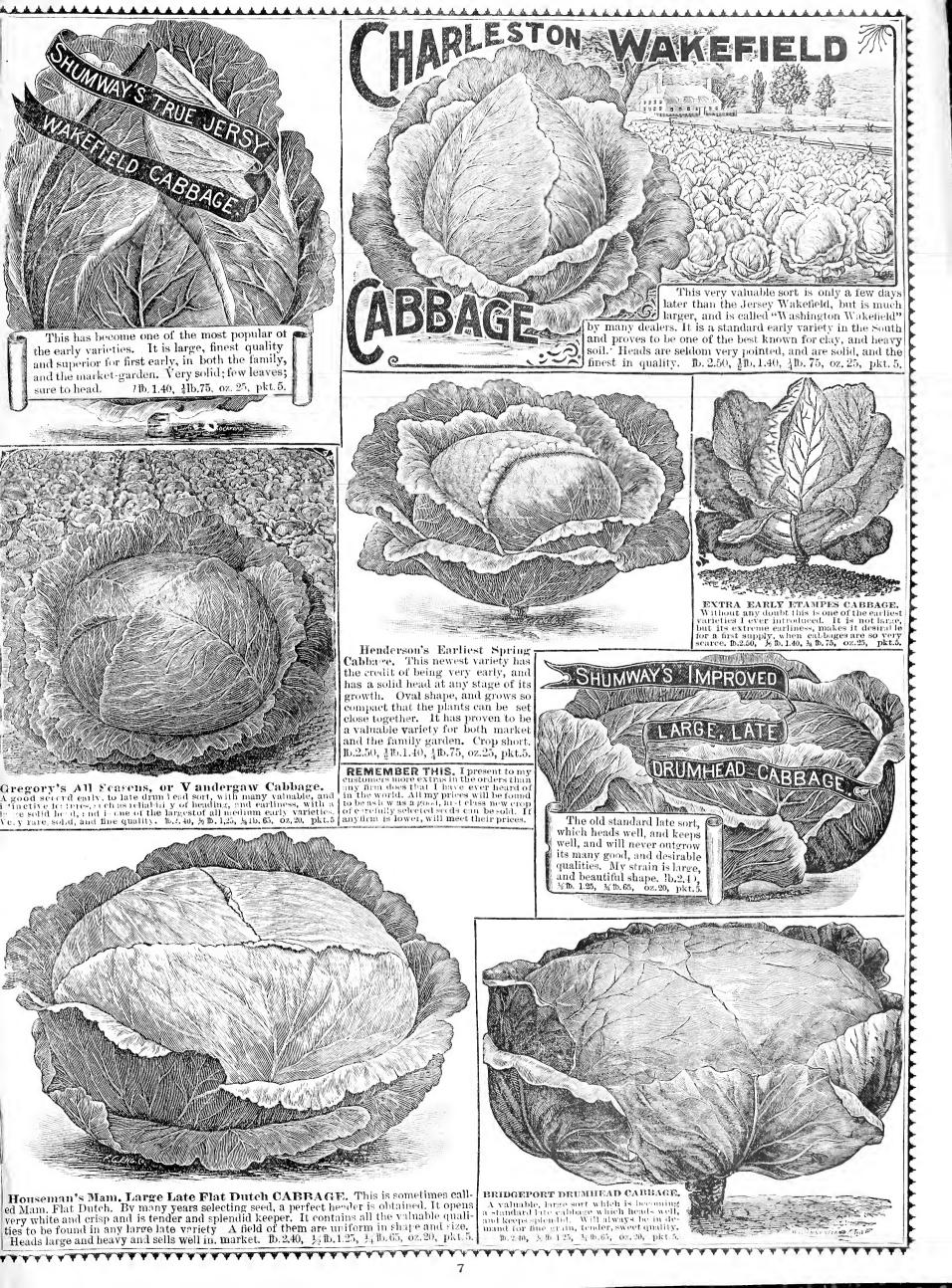
4bu. 2.60, 4bu, 1.35, qt. 45, pt. 23, 4pt. 13.

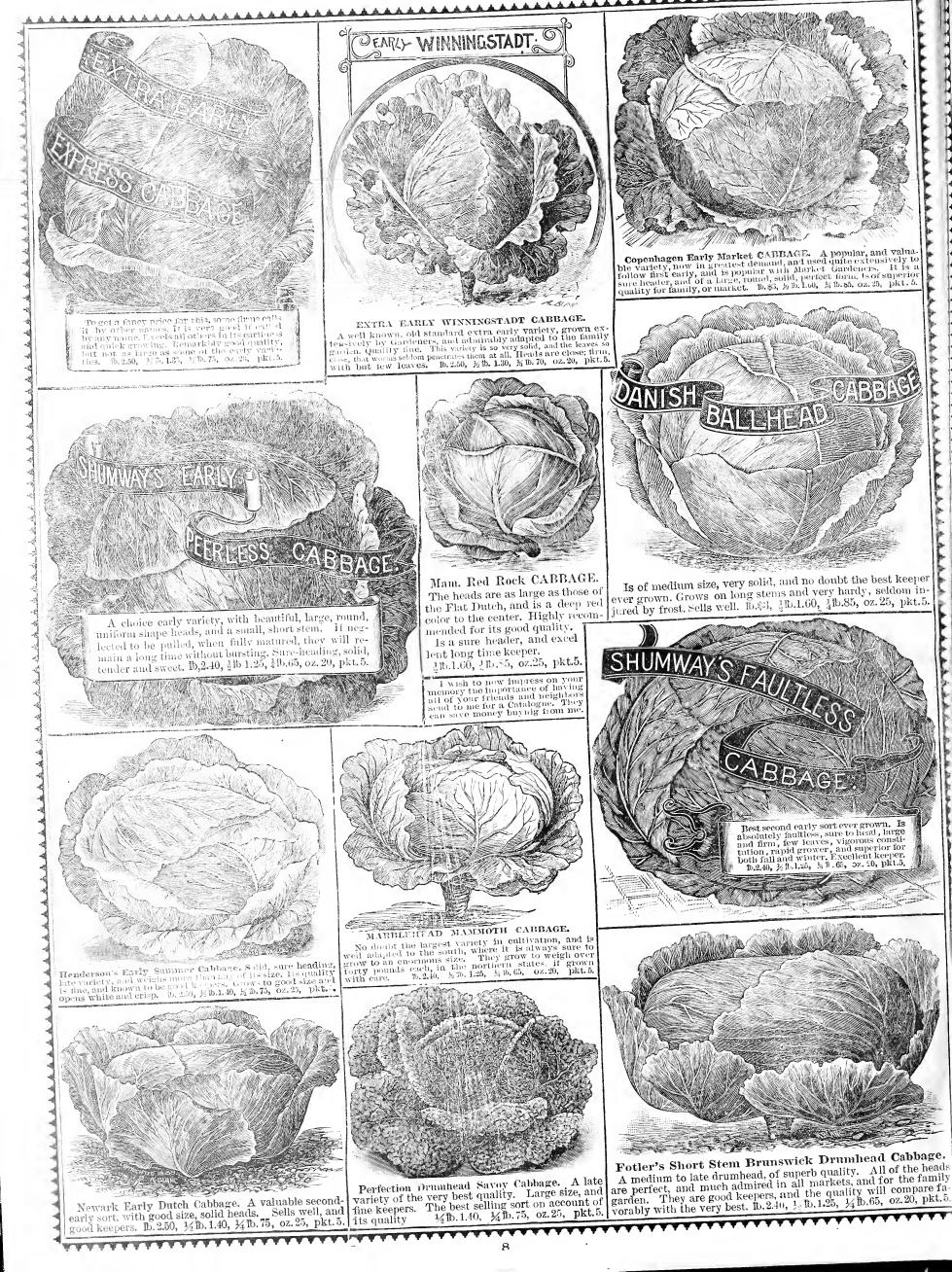


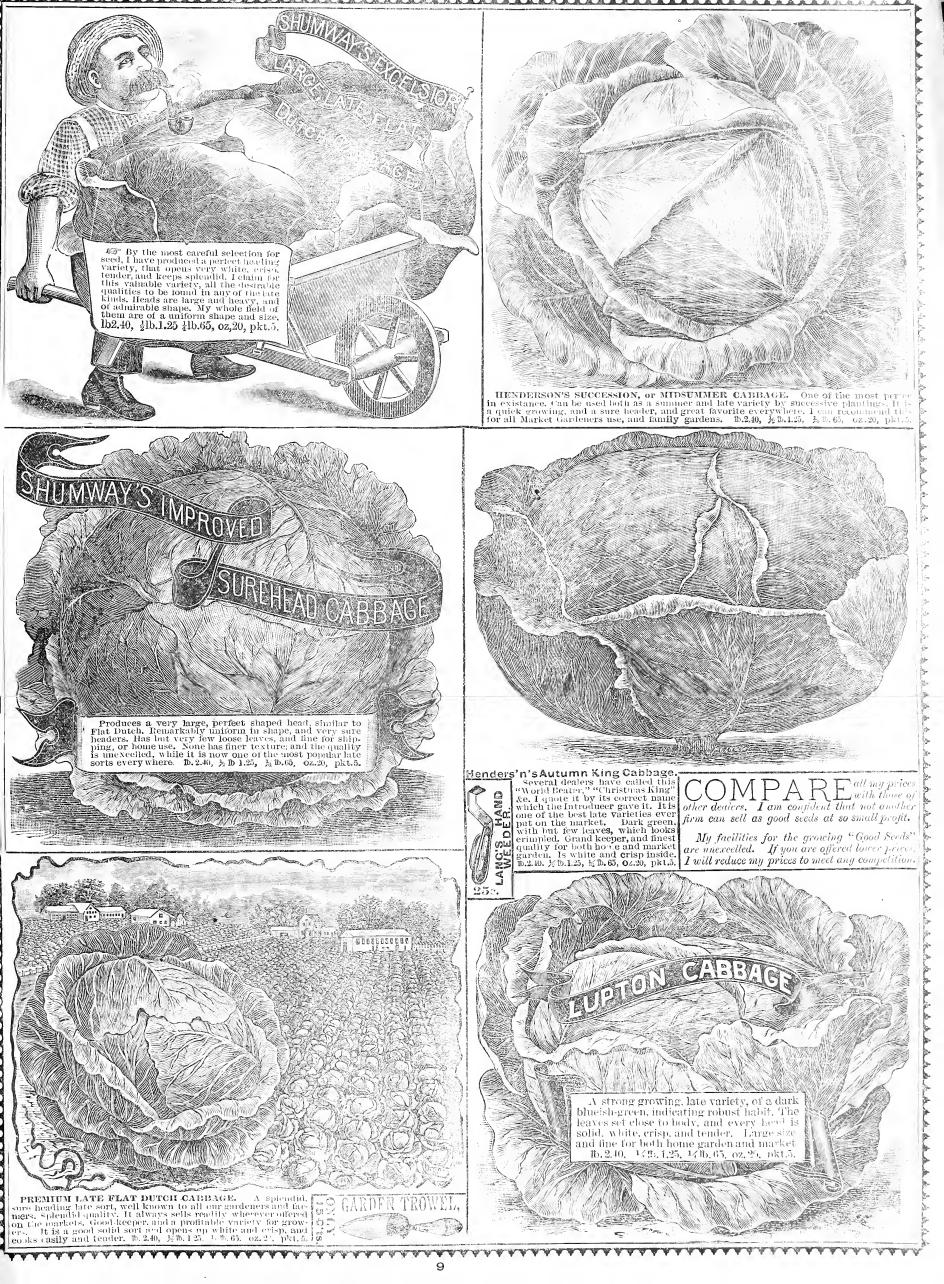


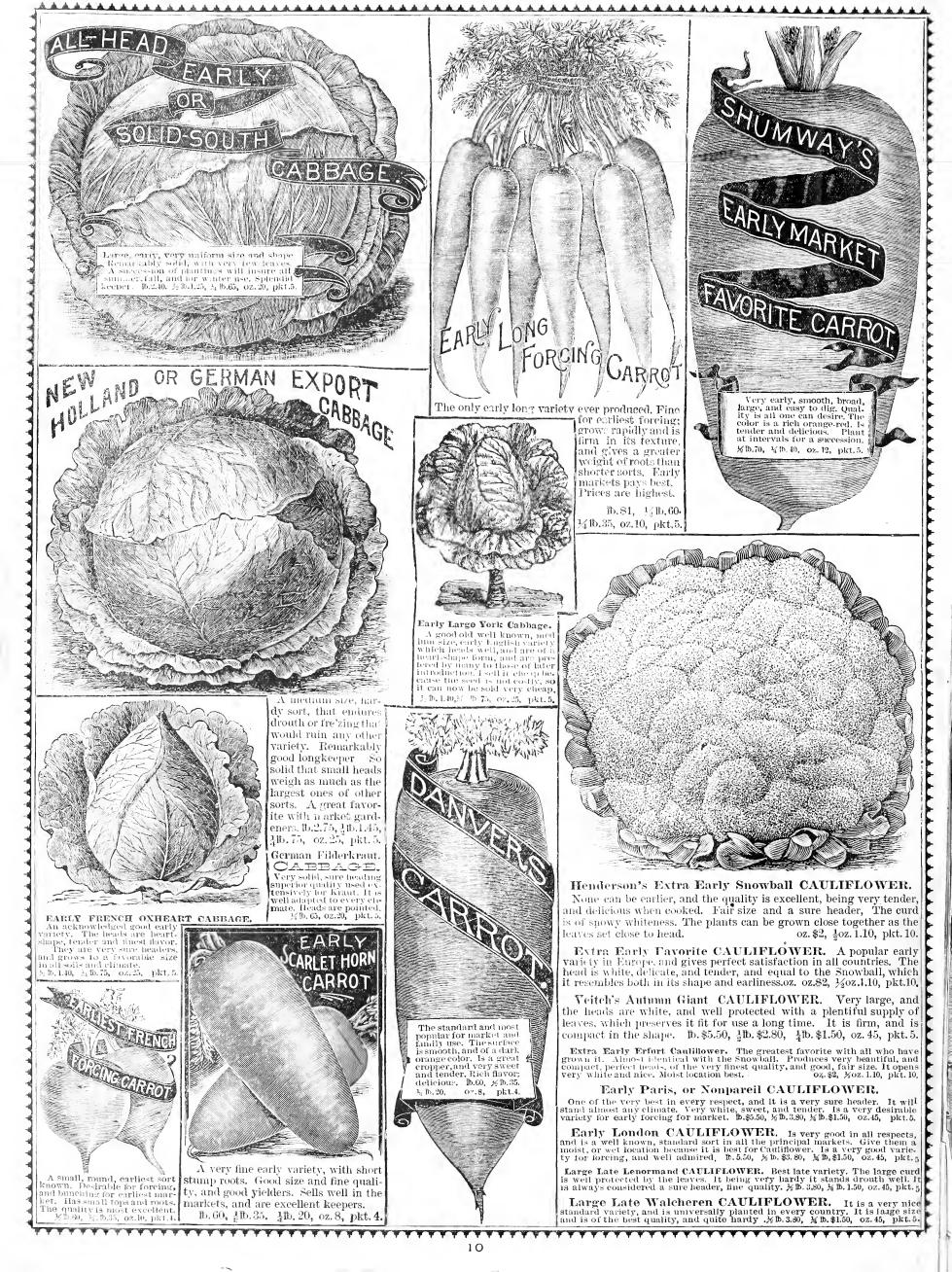


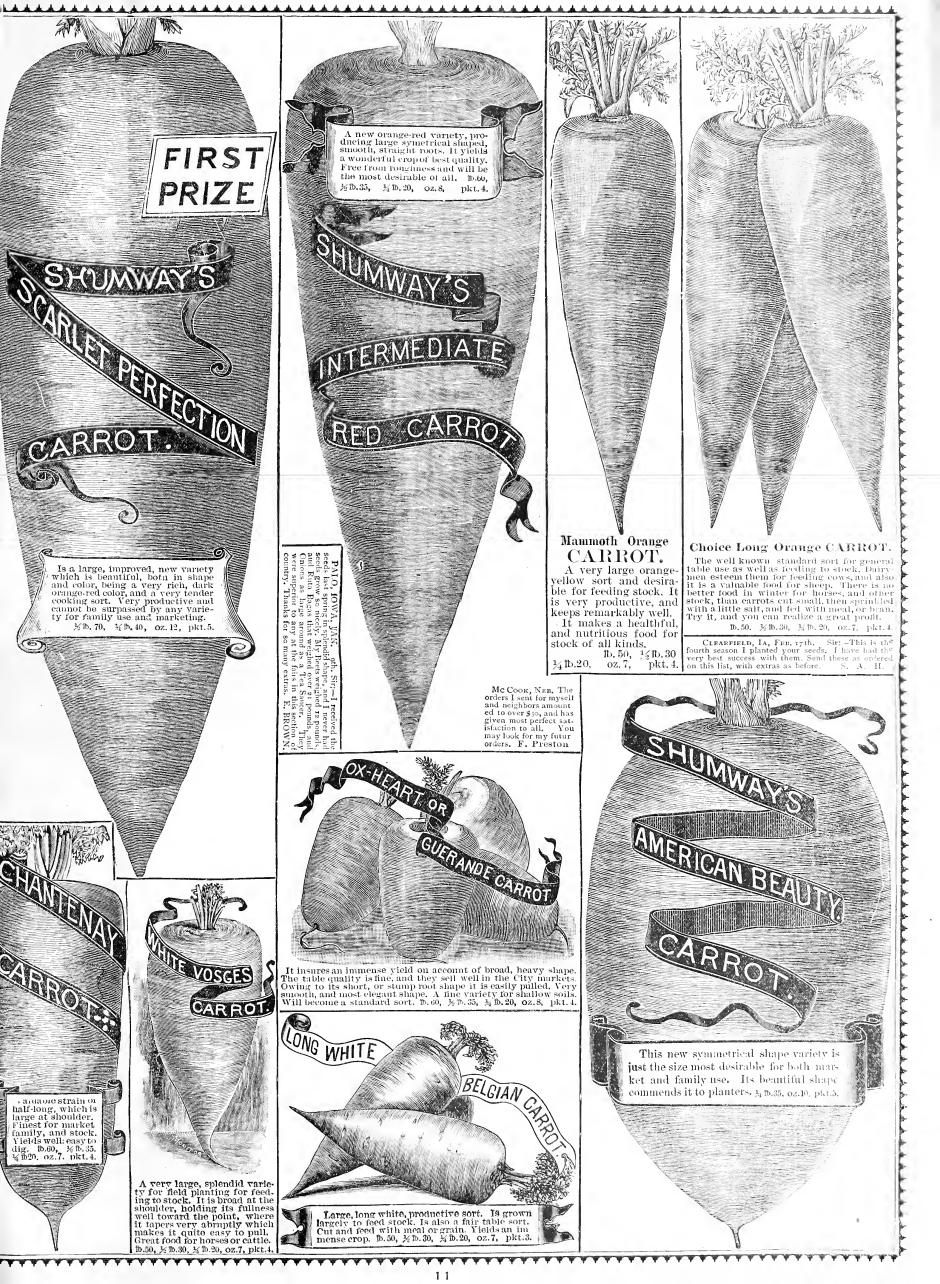


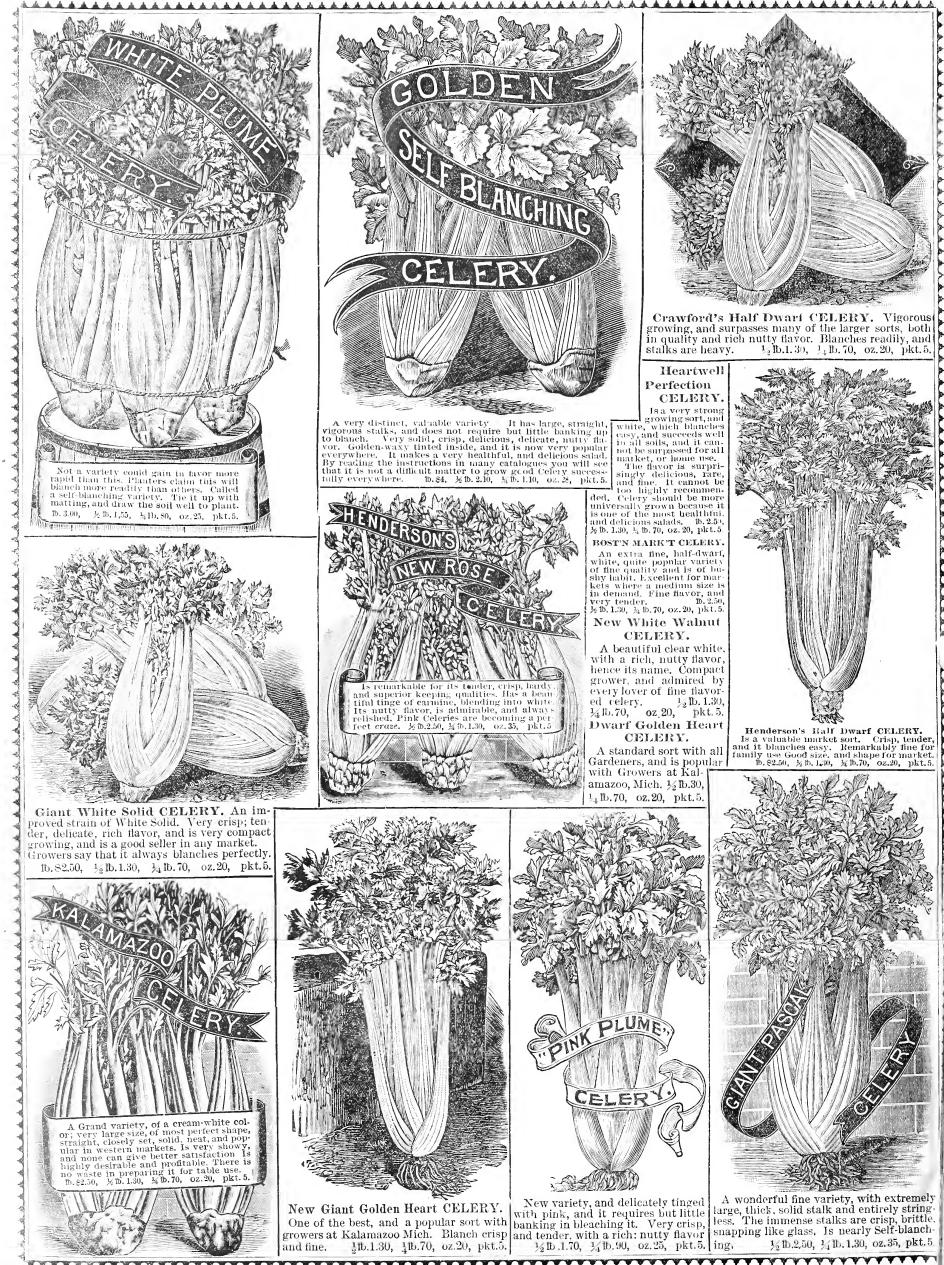


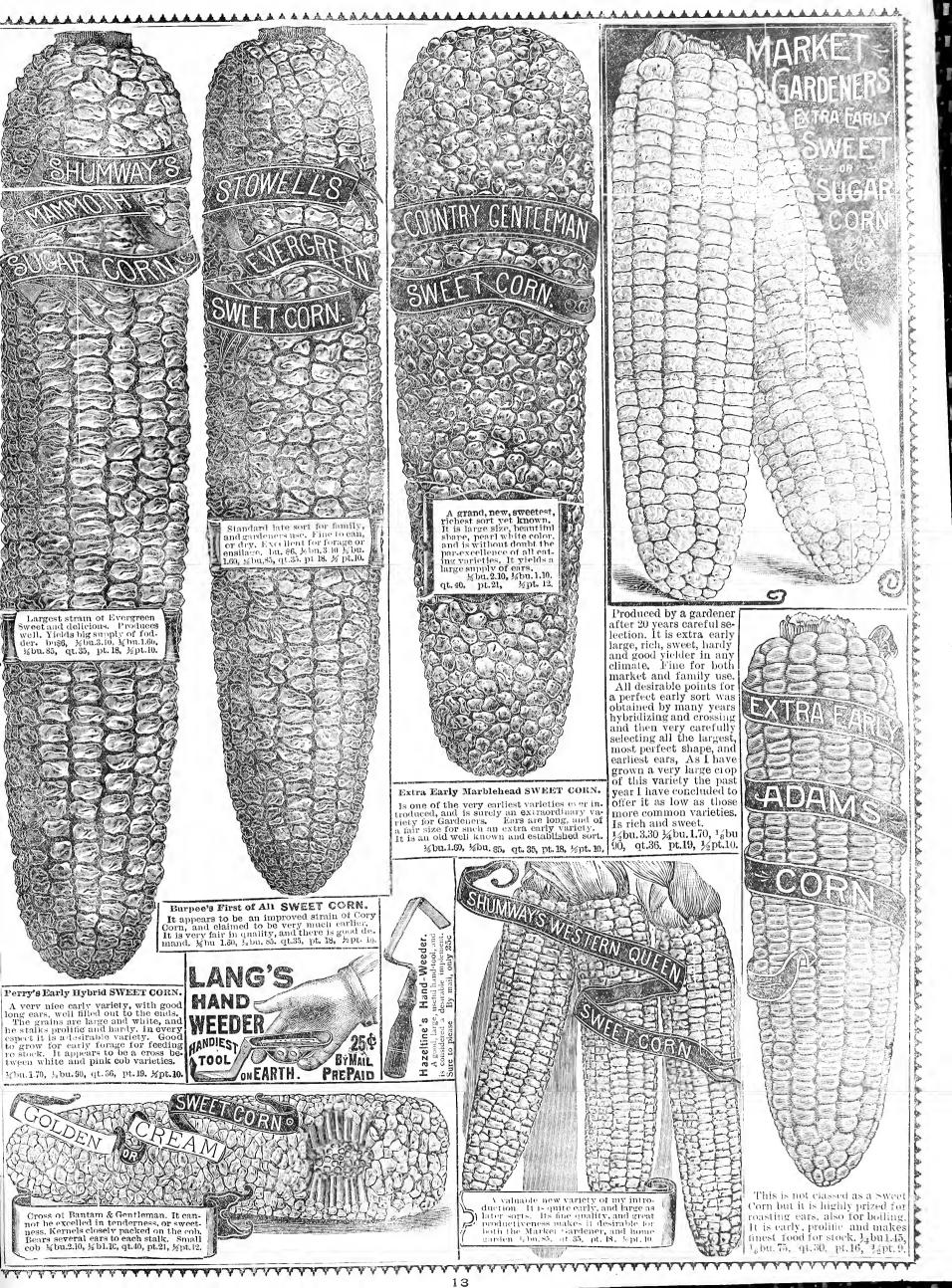




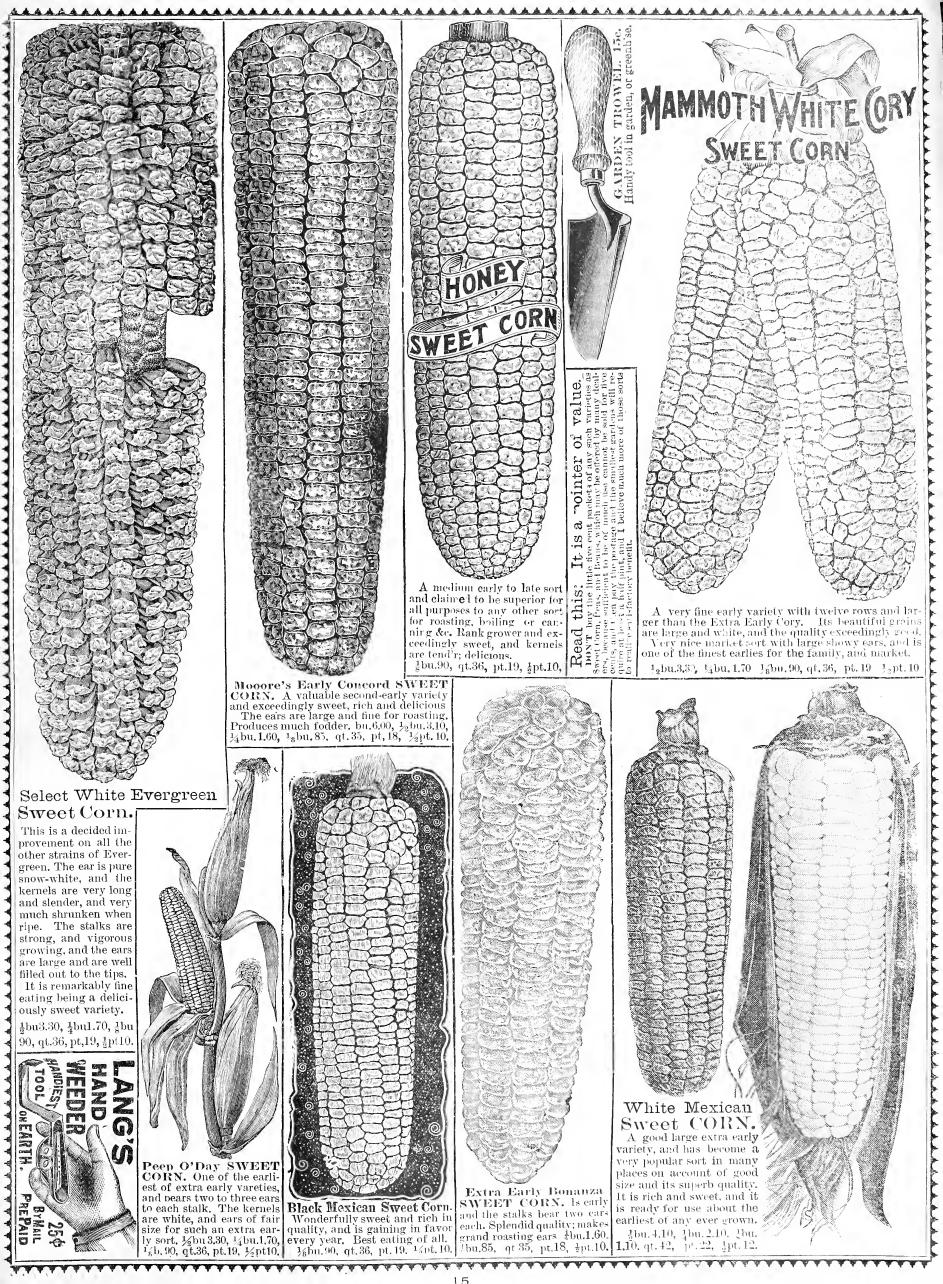


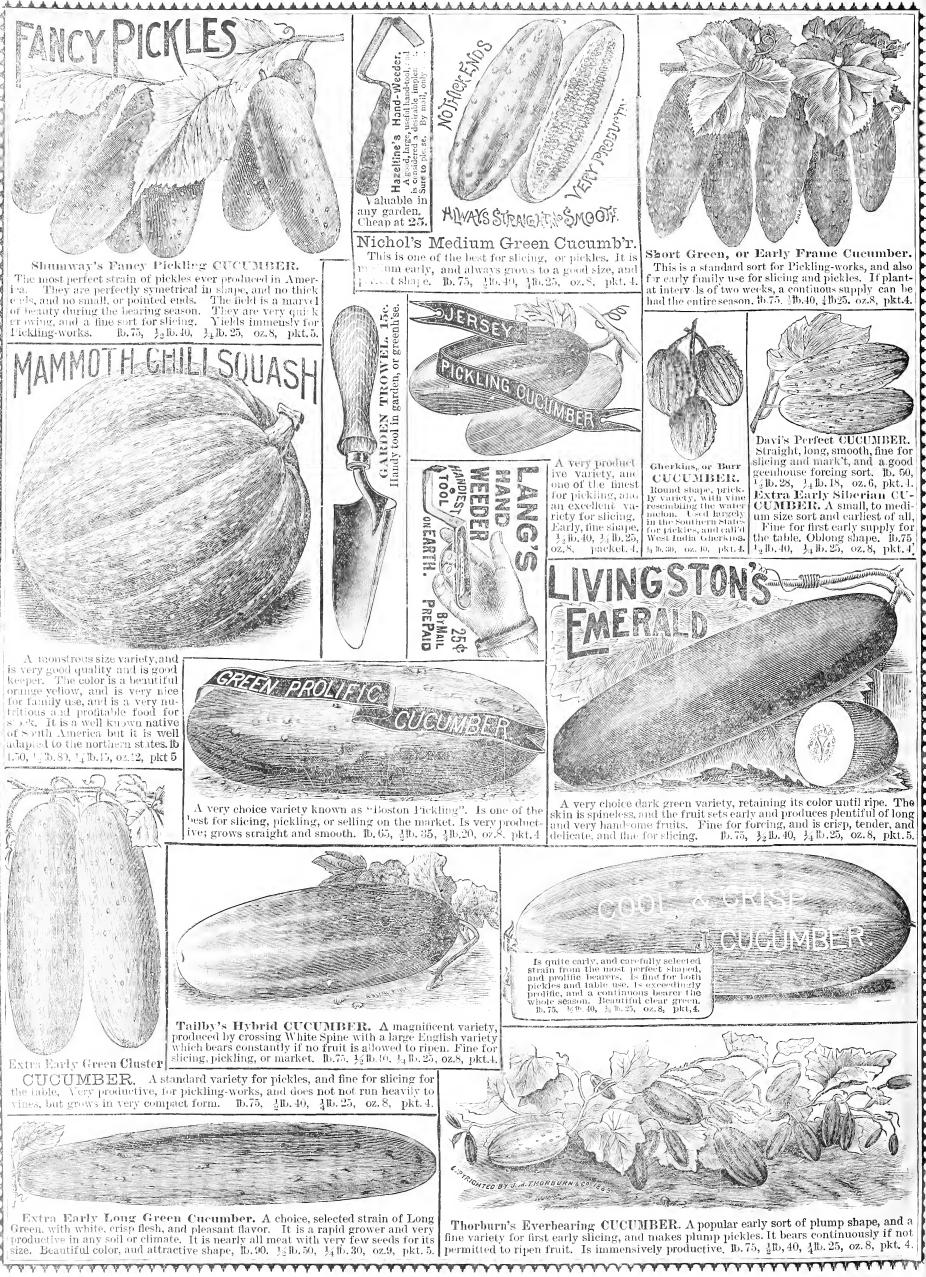


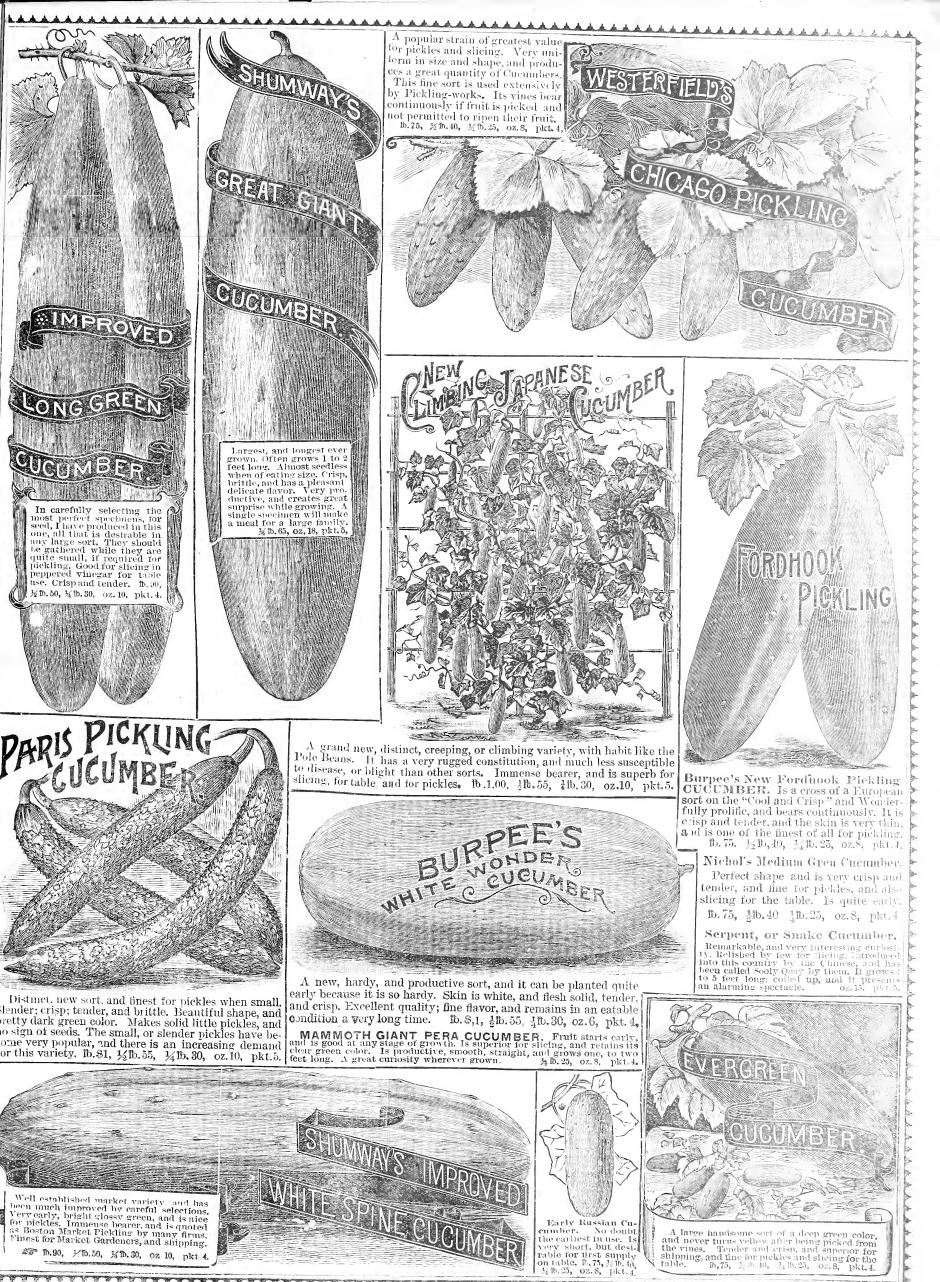




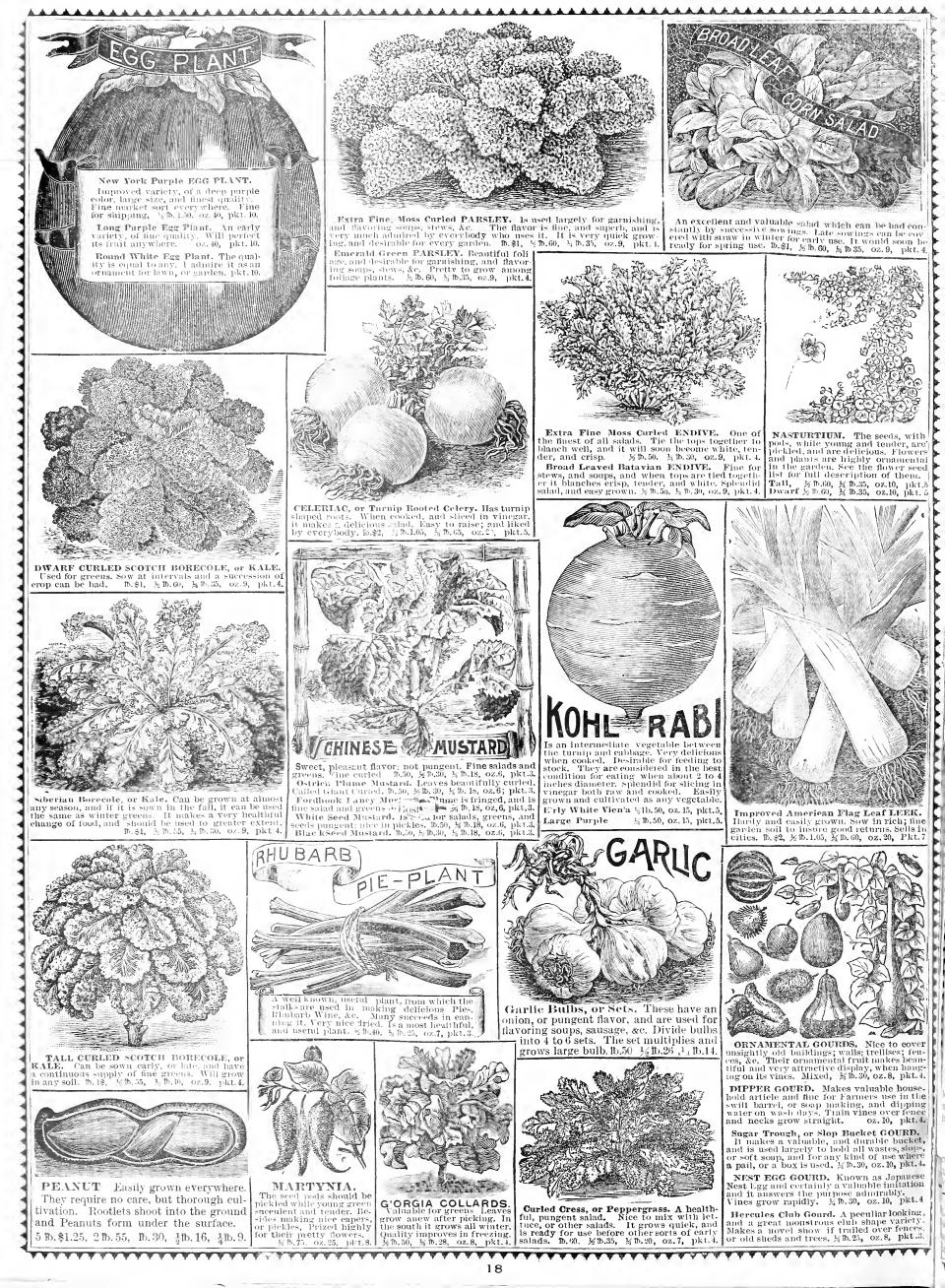
v best secor the v Server. earlies ever grown. Eirs are very large, and velverowed. Is of vigorus growth, and will proand the for the Early Crosby SWEET CORN. luce two, to three ears to he stalk. The grain is Early Crosby SWERT (ORN. First class, second early variety, and is very rich, sweet, and finest quality of any early sort. Good size for market and home garden. Very desirable to ent when in its green state, for feeding to stock, bu. \$6.00, %bn.3.10, %bu.1.60 3%bn.85, ql.35, pt.18, %pt, 10 he stalk. weet, to der and full of he swestest, juicy pulp. 15u. 1.7.). 8bu. 90, Early Minnesota Sweet Corn. Early Minnesota Sweet Corn. Standard for carly market. Ears of good size. Desirable for fam-ily. I regard it as very early and productive, reliable for all gen eral culture. The cut above rep-tements the shape of ear, and its kernels when matured Bu. 6.56, %Bu. 3.30, &Bn. 1.70, 4, lin. 90, Qt. 36, Pt. 19, %Pt. 10, $p_* 19_*$ 3pt. 10. Early Sheffield Sugar CORN. Early Sheffield Sugar CORN. It is very early with a large ear for an early sort Is claimed to be a cross between the Cory and Ext-ra Early Adams. It is very hardy and will bear as early planting as field corn. The stalk is vigorous, and often bears two, or more ears. It is free from smut. Its quality is very fine, sweet and tender, and best to eat while quite small The demand has been greater than the supply. 1/2Bu, 3.30, 1/4Bu, 1.70, 1/8Bu, 90, Q't.36, Pint. 19, 1/2Pt. 10. Kendall E'rly Giant Sweet Corn. The ears are large and long wi h 10 to 12 rows. Kernels are pure white; sweet, and tender. It is very pro-ductive, and sells well. It comes into bearing with standard early sorts and larger than most of them. Desirable for ELANT SPRINALEP both market and family. Plant Sprayer, 90c ्रात्य EXCELSIOR SWEE Without doubt, this remains in an eating condition, longer than any other variety. In use just before ev-ergreen, and remains in an eating condition until ruined by frosts. Great bearer of several ears to each stalk. Very sweet. ½bn,3.10, %bu. 1.60, %bu.85, q1.35, pt.18, %mt.10 Mapledale Prolific, Pop Corr Qt.55, Pt.30, %Pt.16, Pkt. White Rice Pop Corn. %bu\$i, qt. 55, pt, 30, %pt. 16, pkt. Queen's Golden Pop Corn. qt.55, pt.30, %pt.16, pkt Earliest: medium size: quick growing good quality: stands drouth well, and is so very early that two crops can be grow in a season. Stalk is short, and ears are produced very low. Finest for Gardeners, and home use. Bu. S6.50, ½b.3.30, ½b 1.70, ½bu. 90, pt. 36, pt.19, ½ut.10. GOLDEN BANTAM Ce Sweet Corn. Sweet Corling It is very early, and de-iciously sweet, and fine avor. Stalks grow four eact high, and Lears two ir three ears to a stalk. qt.38, pt 20, ½pt.11. It is very early, and de iciously sweet, and fine It is very early, and de-liciously sweet, and fine flavor. Stalks grow four feet high, and lears two or three ears to a stalk. RY SWEET GORN and the second second

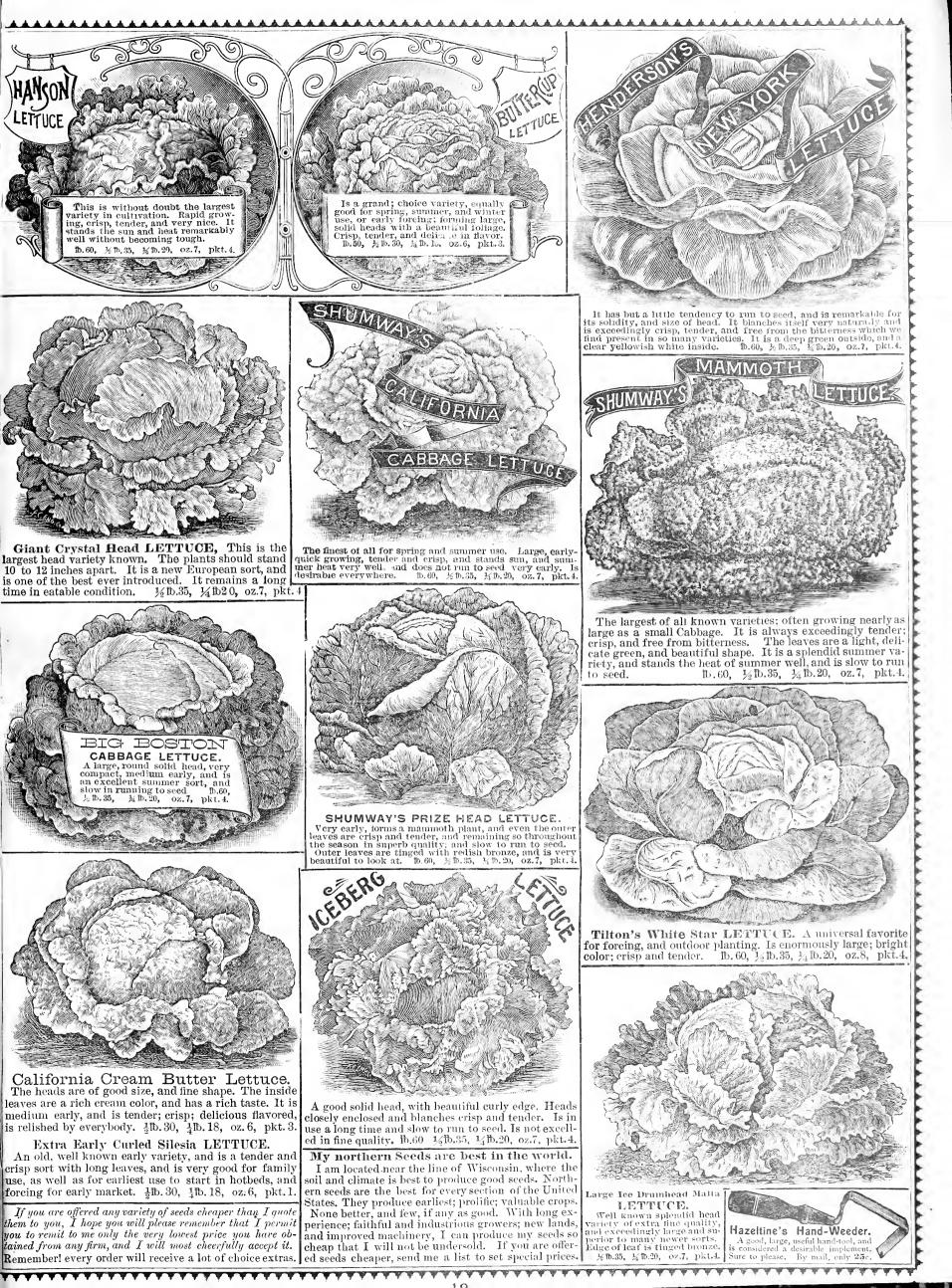






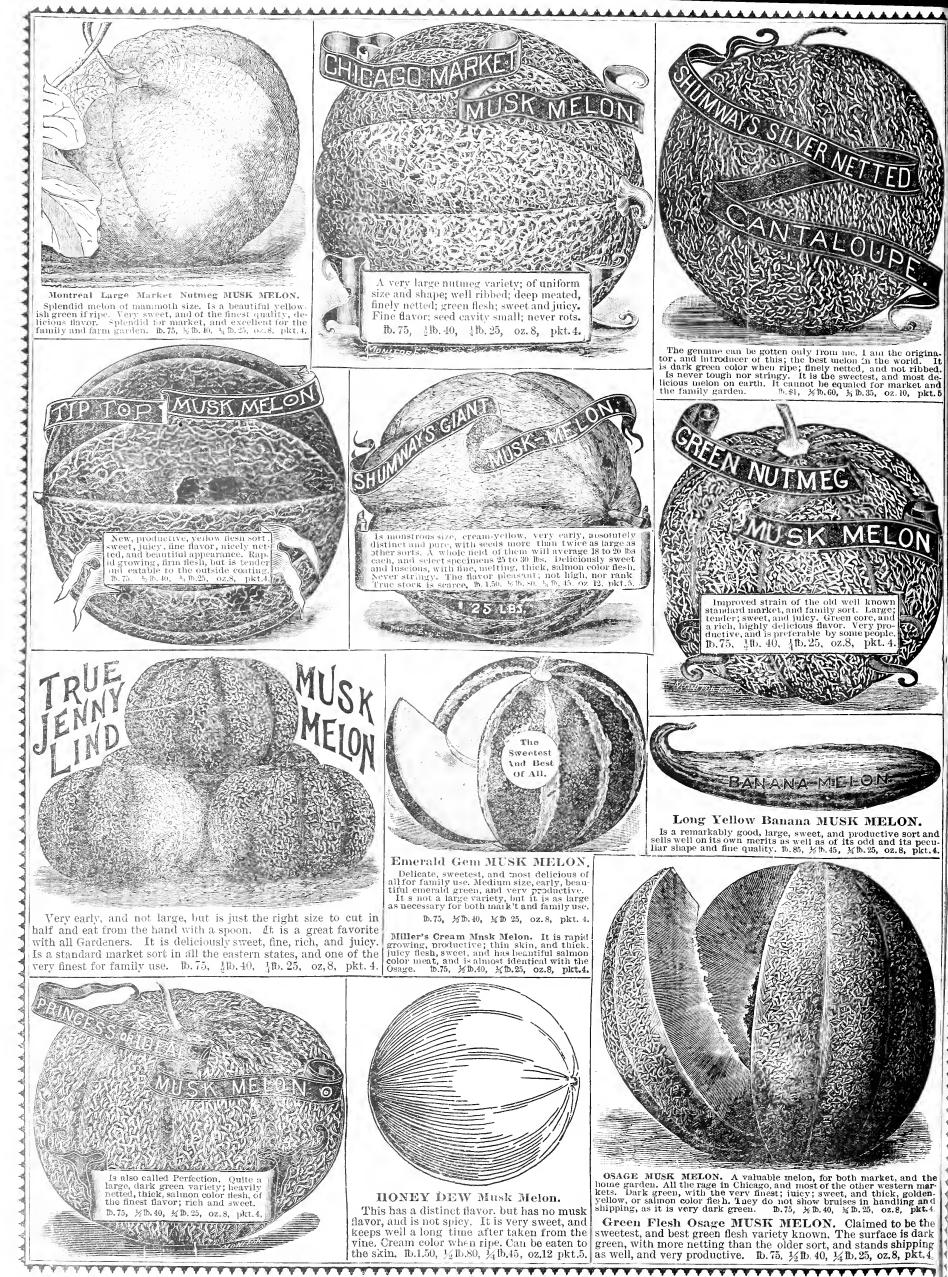
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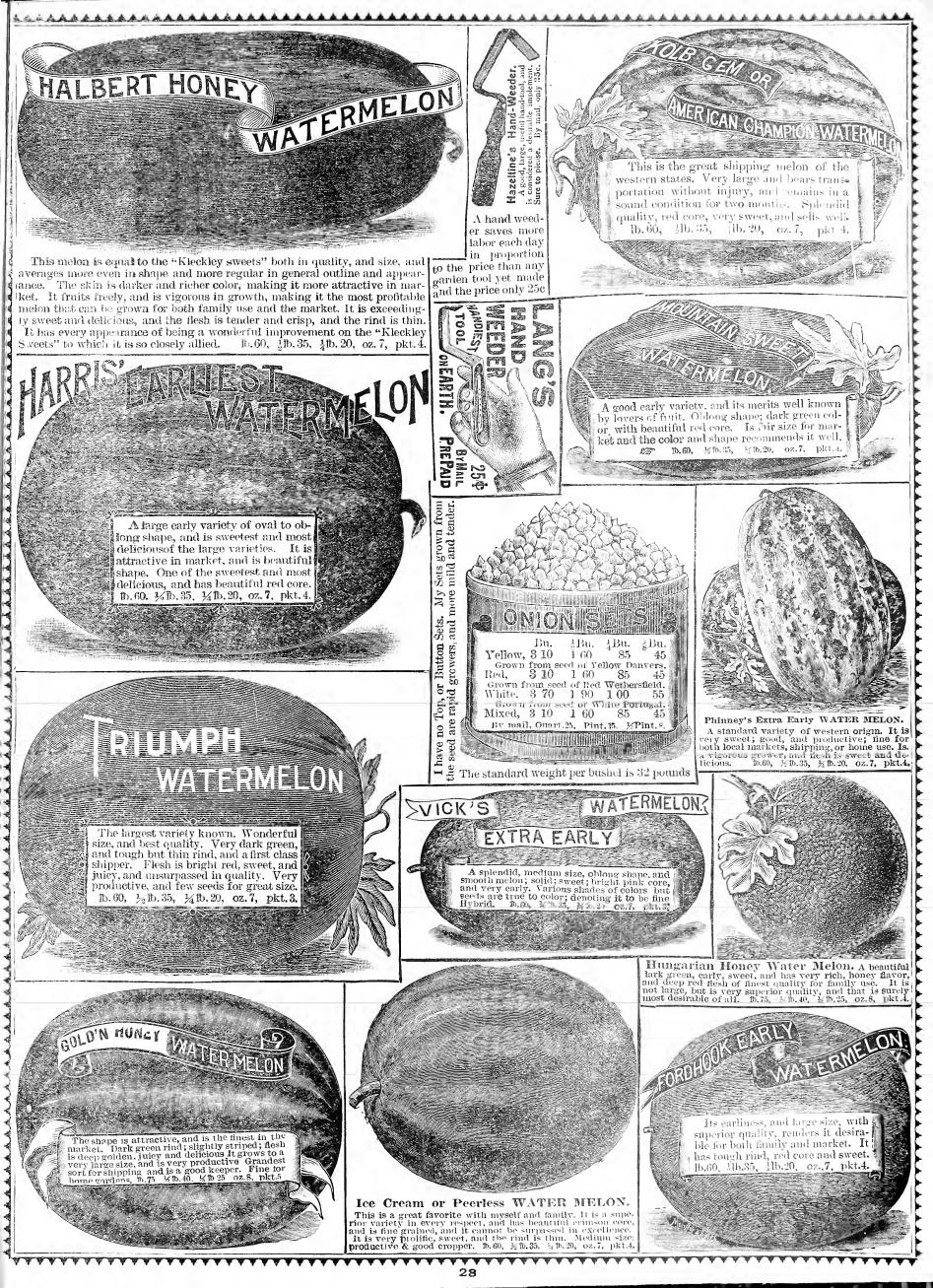




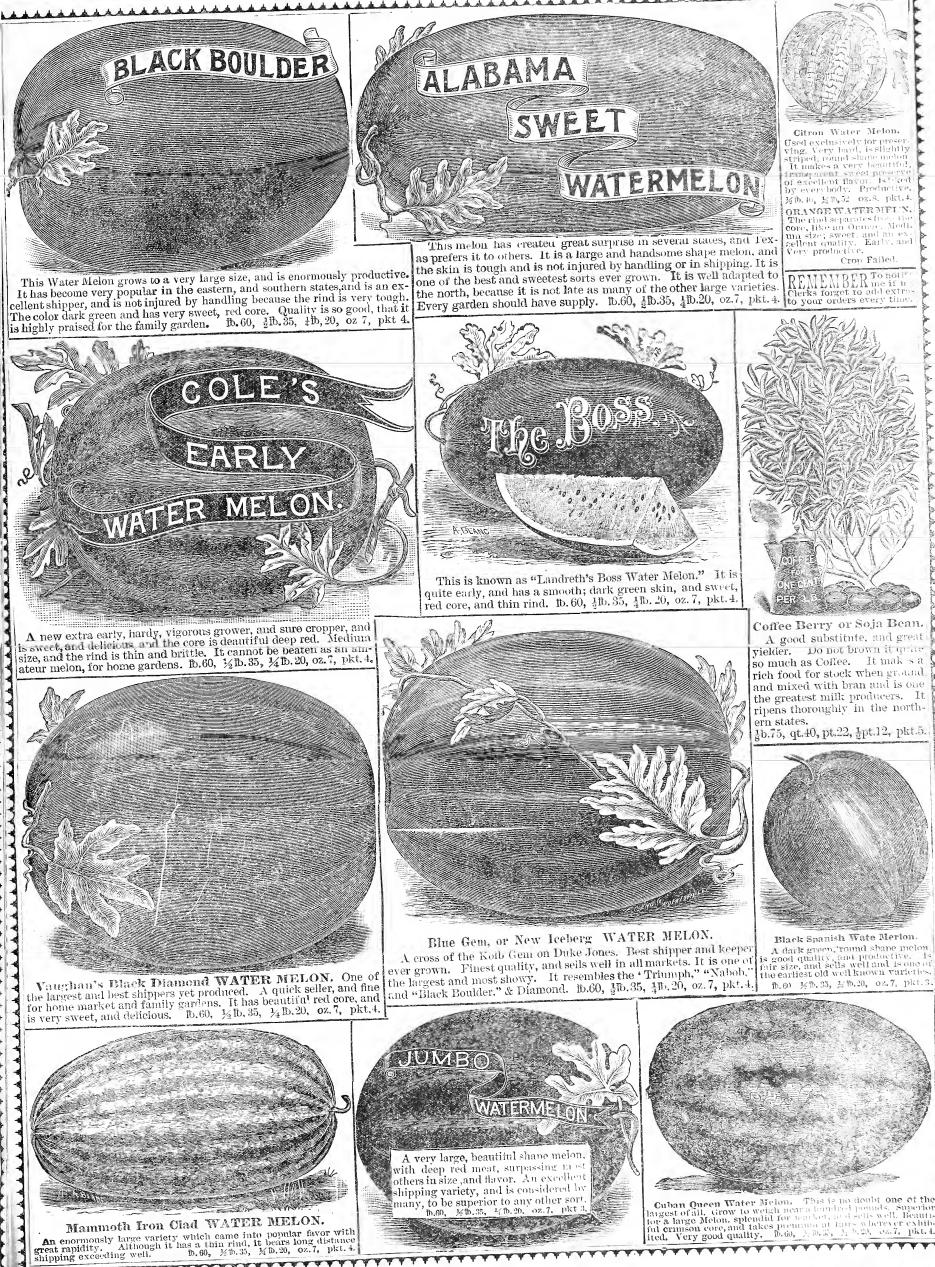


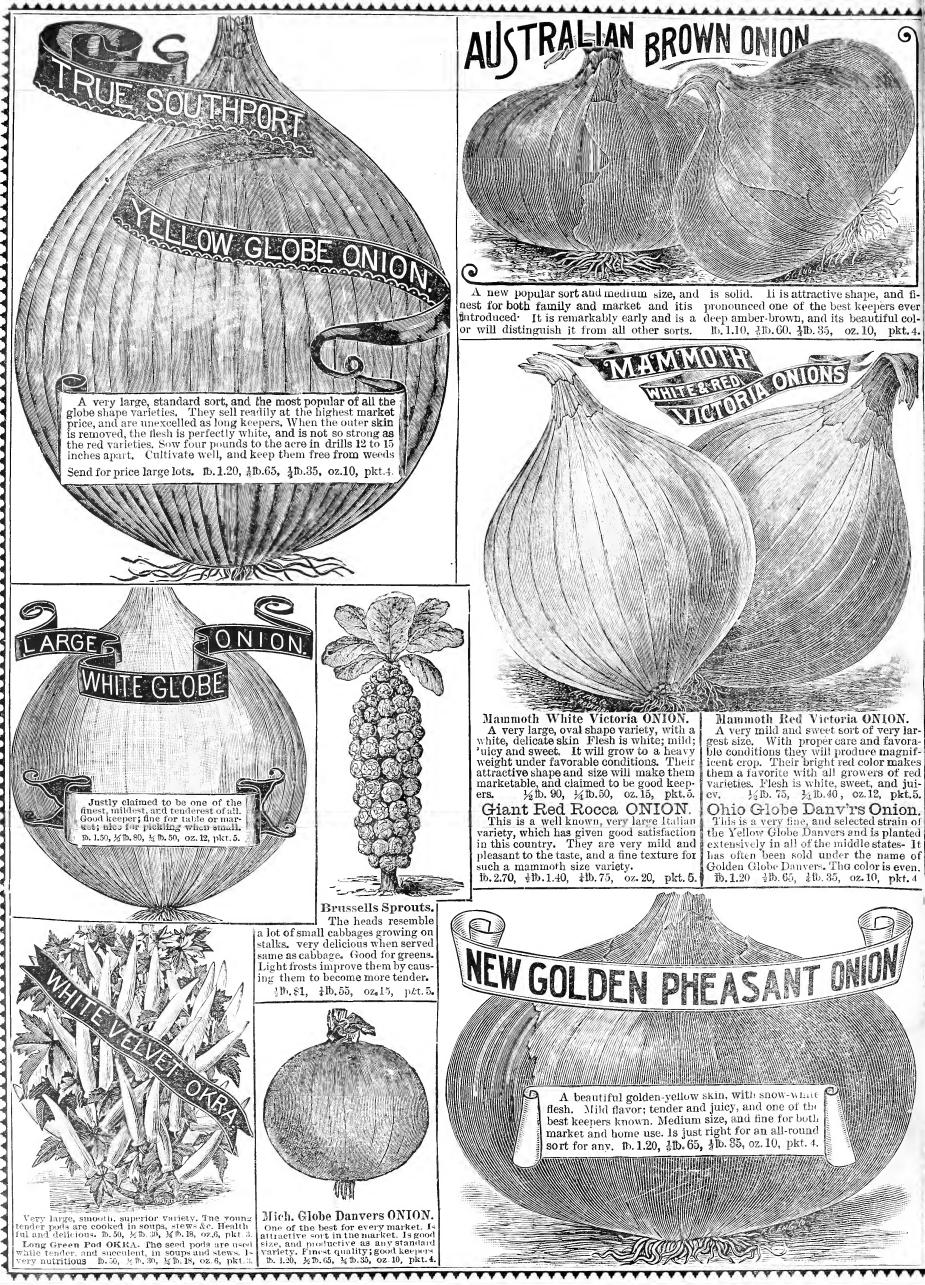


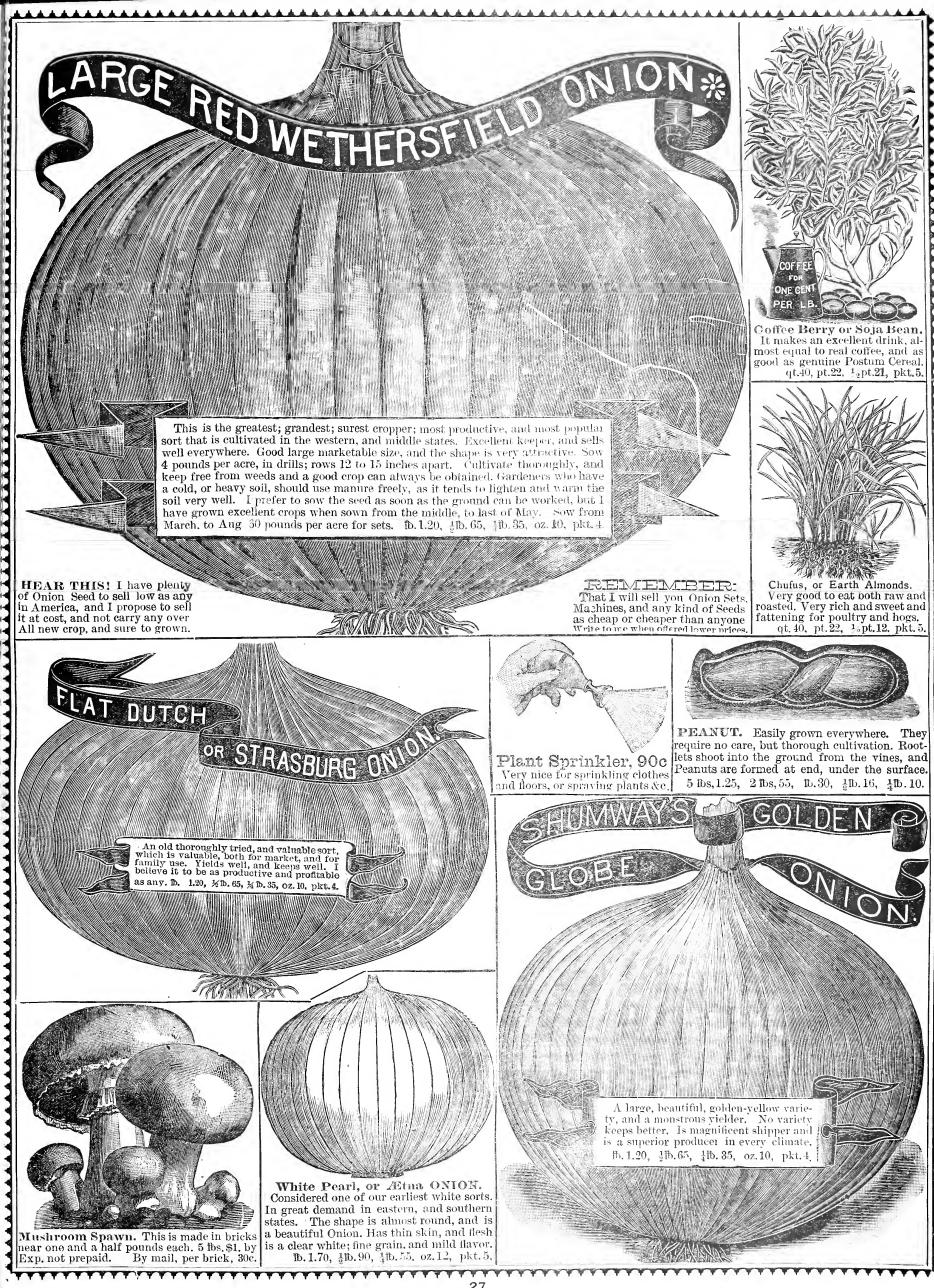


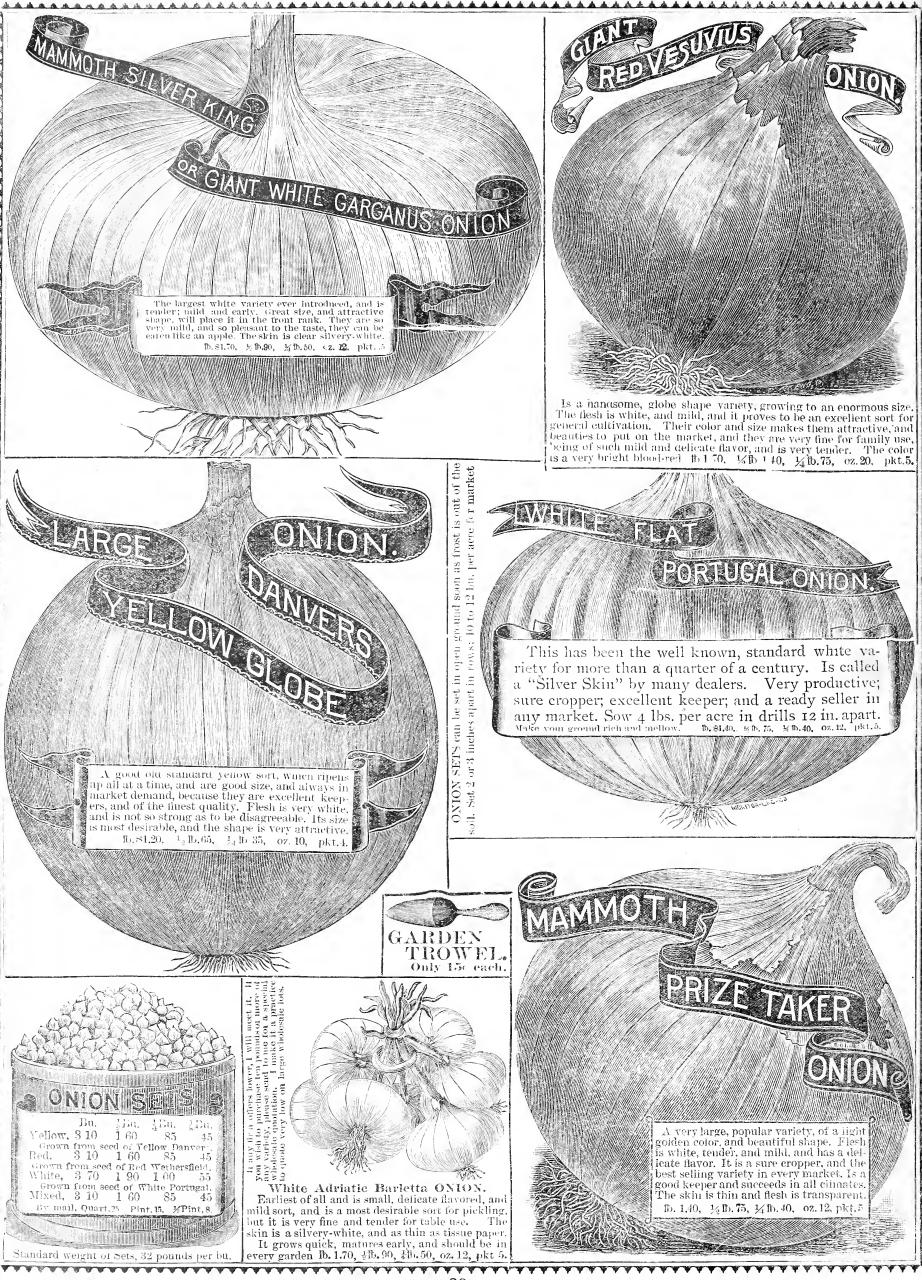


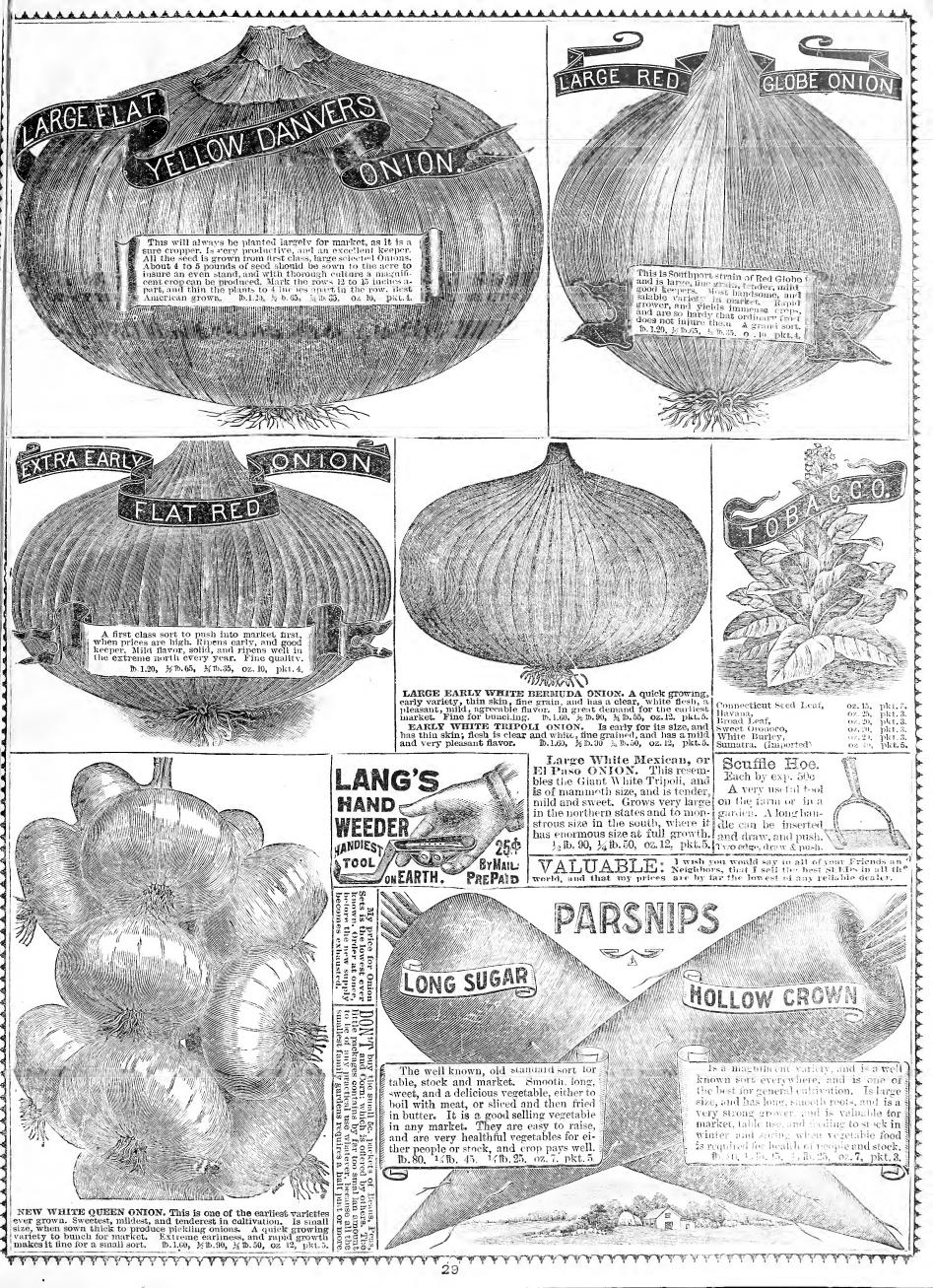


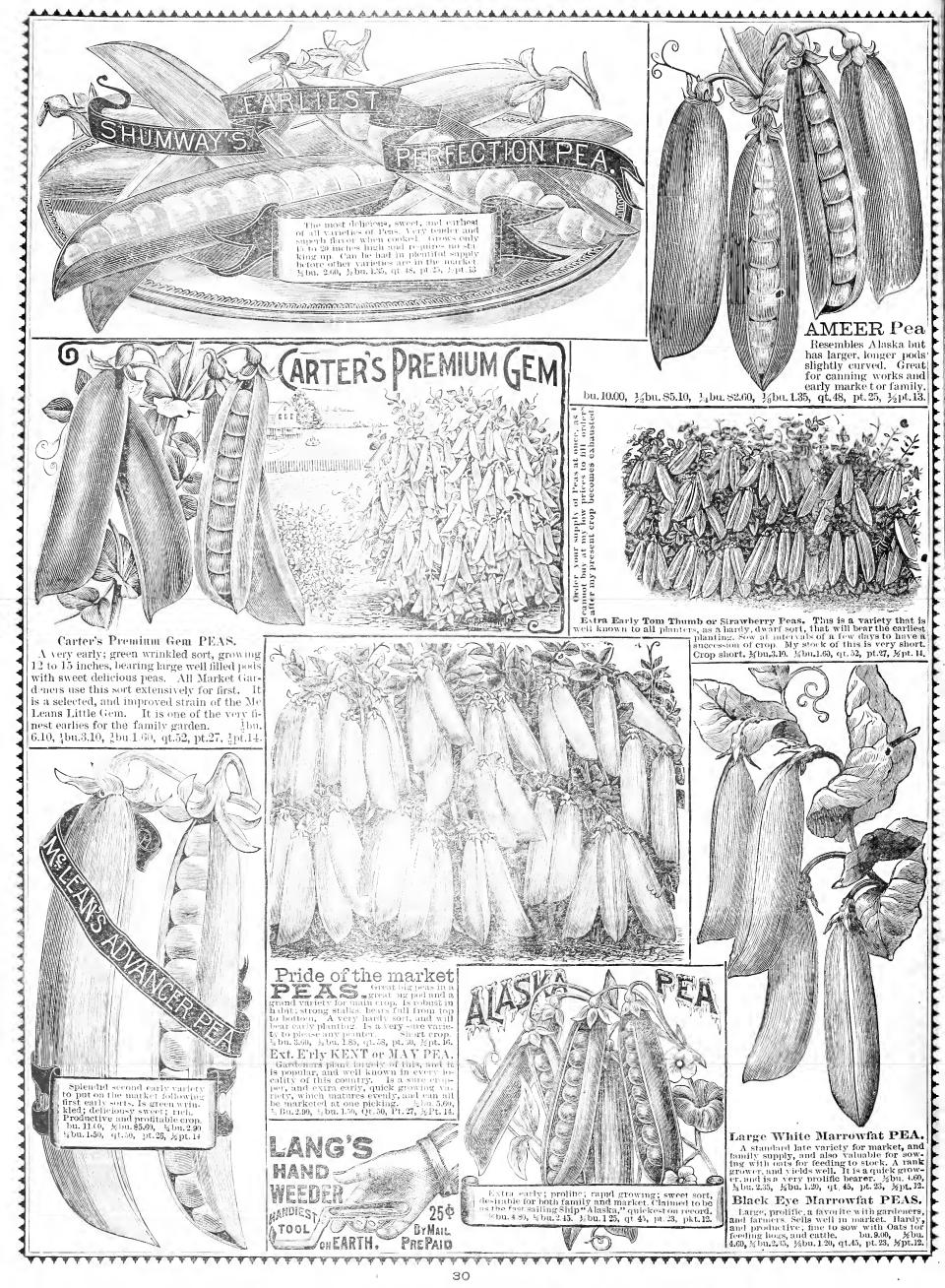


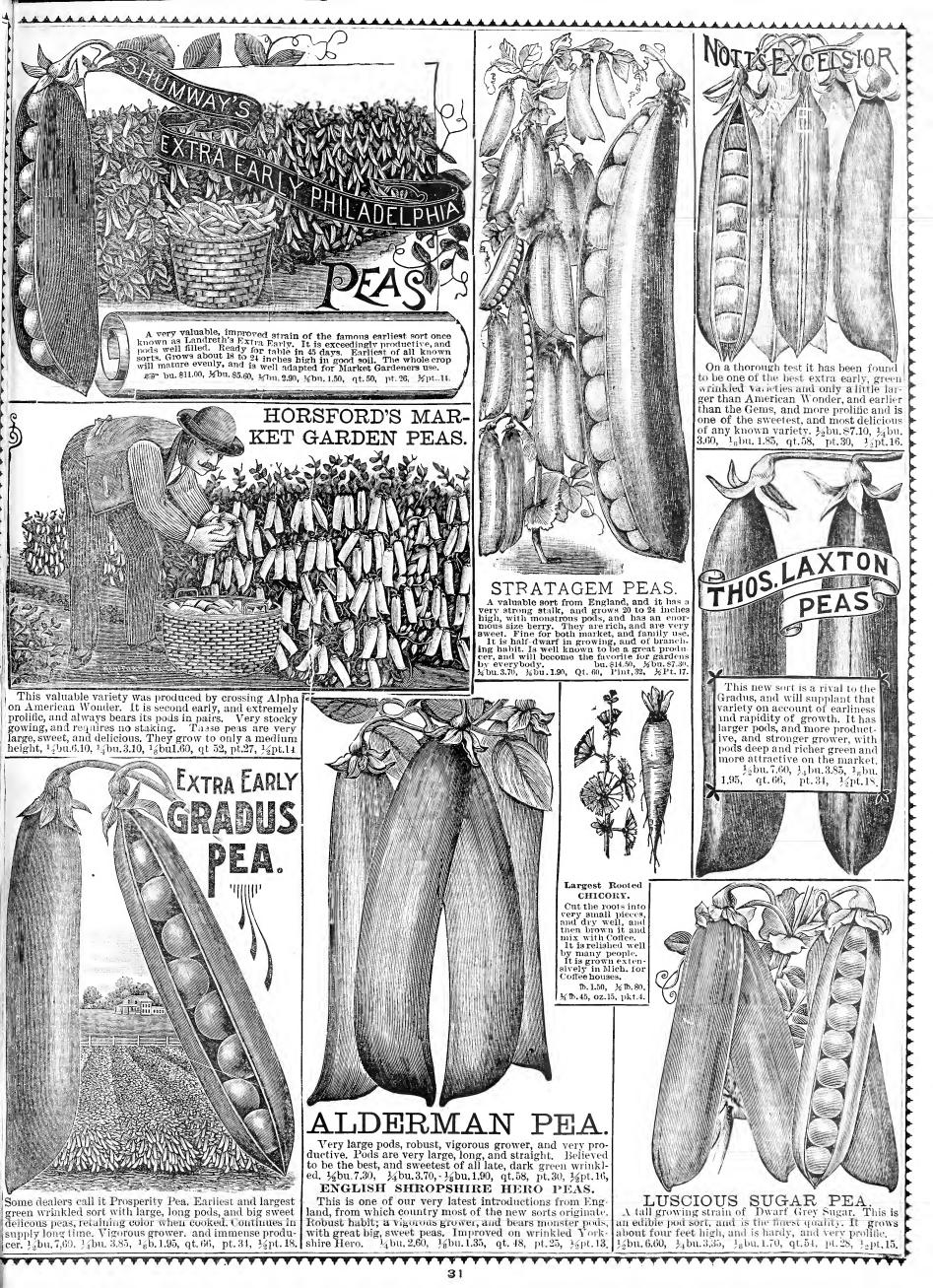


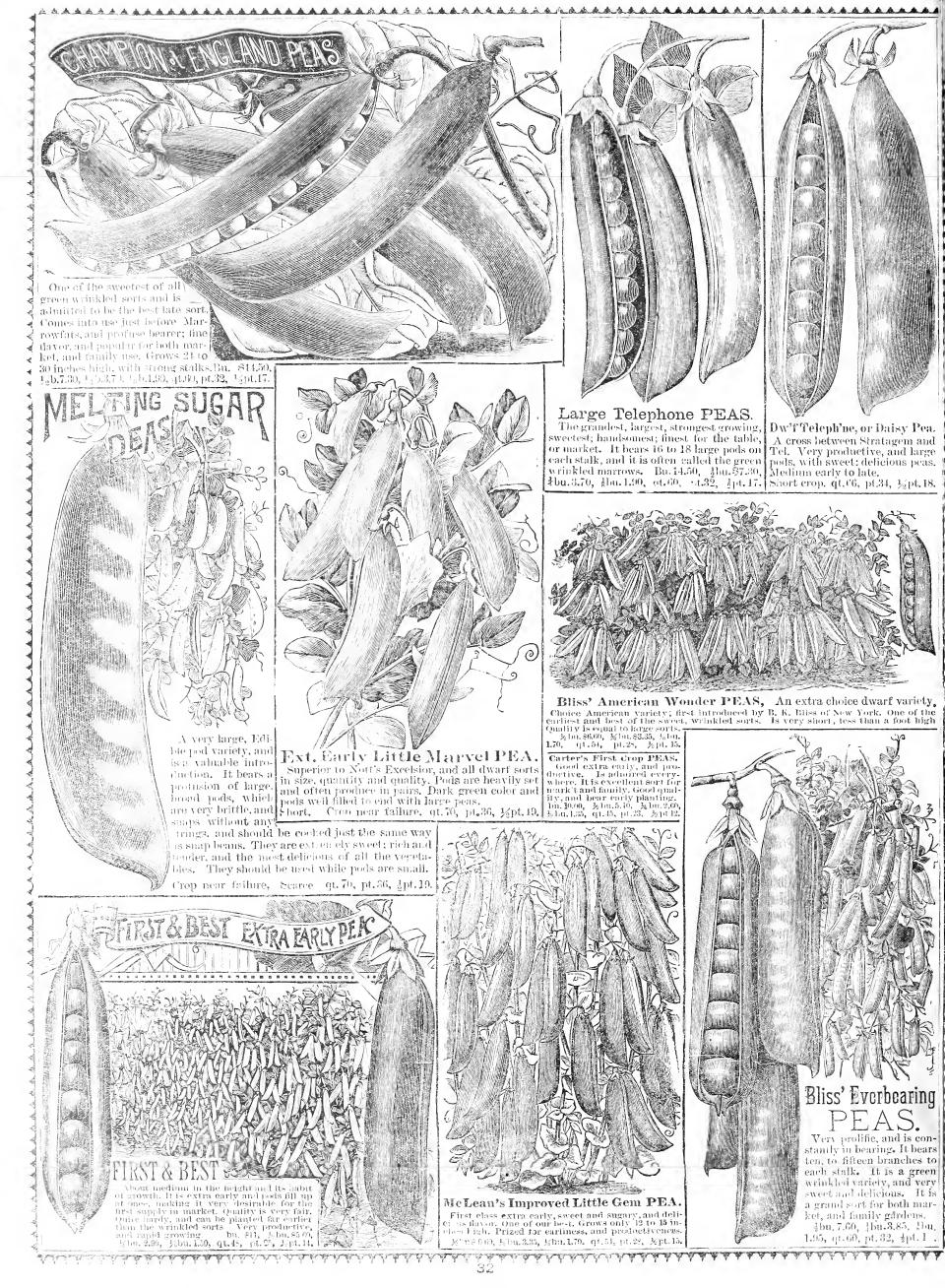


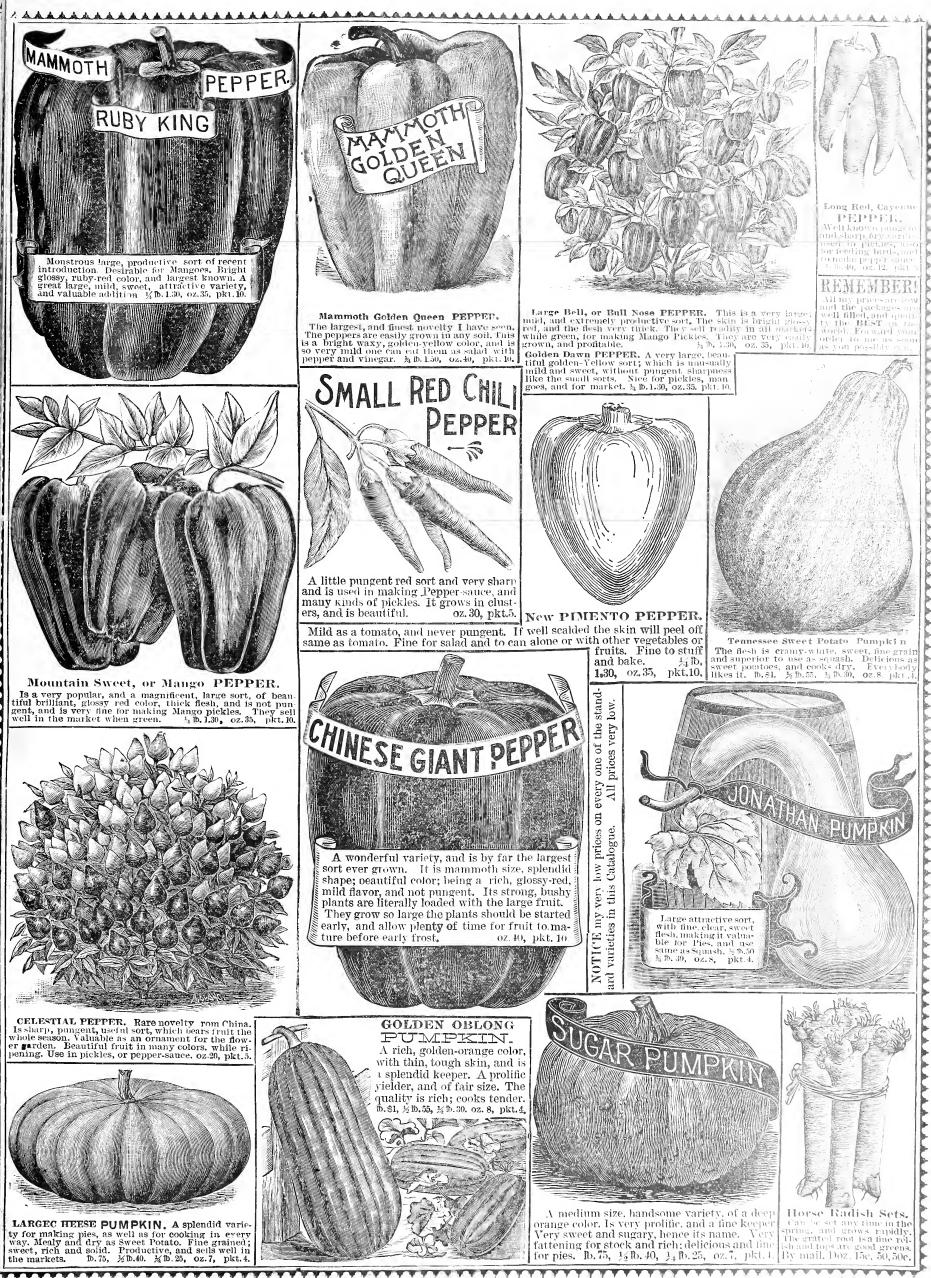


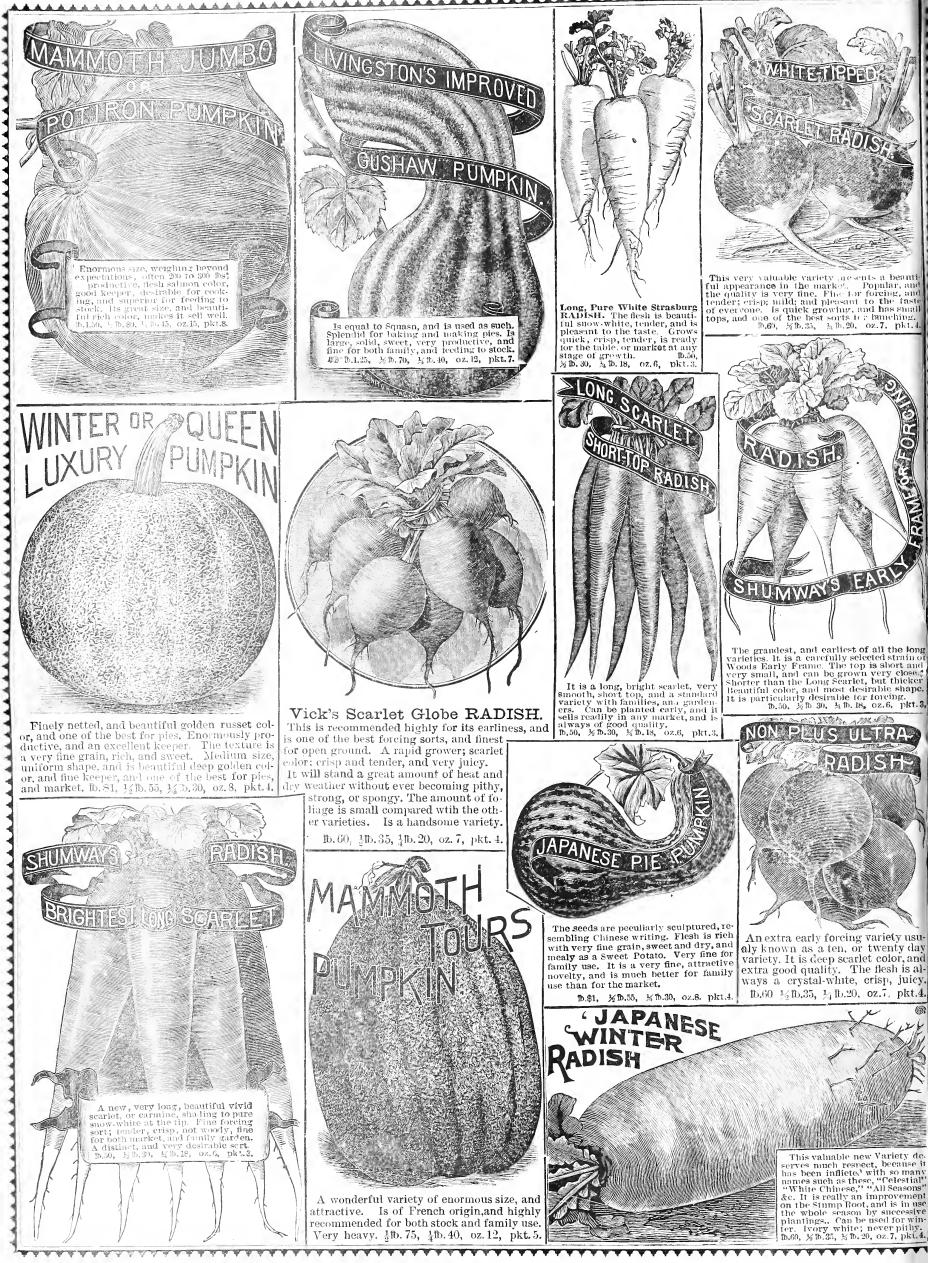


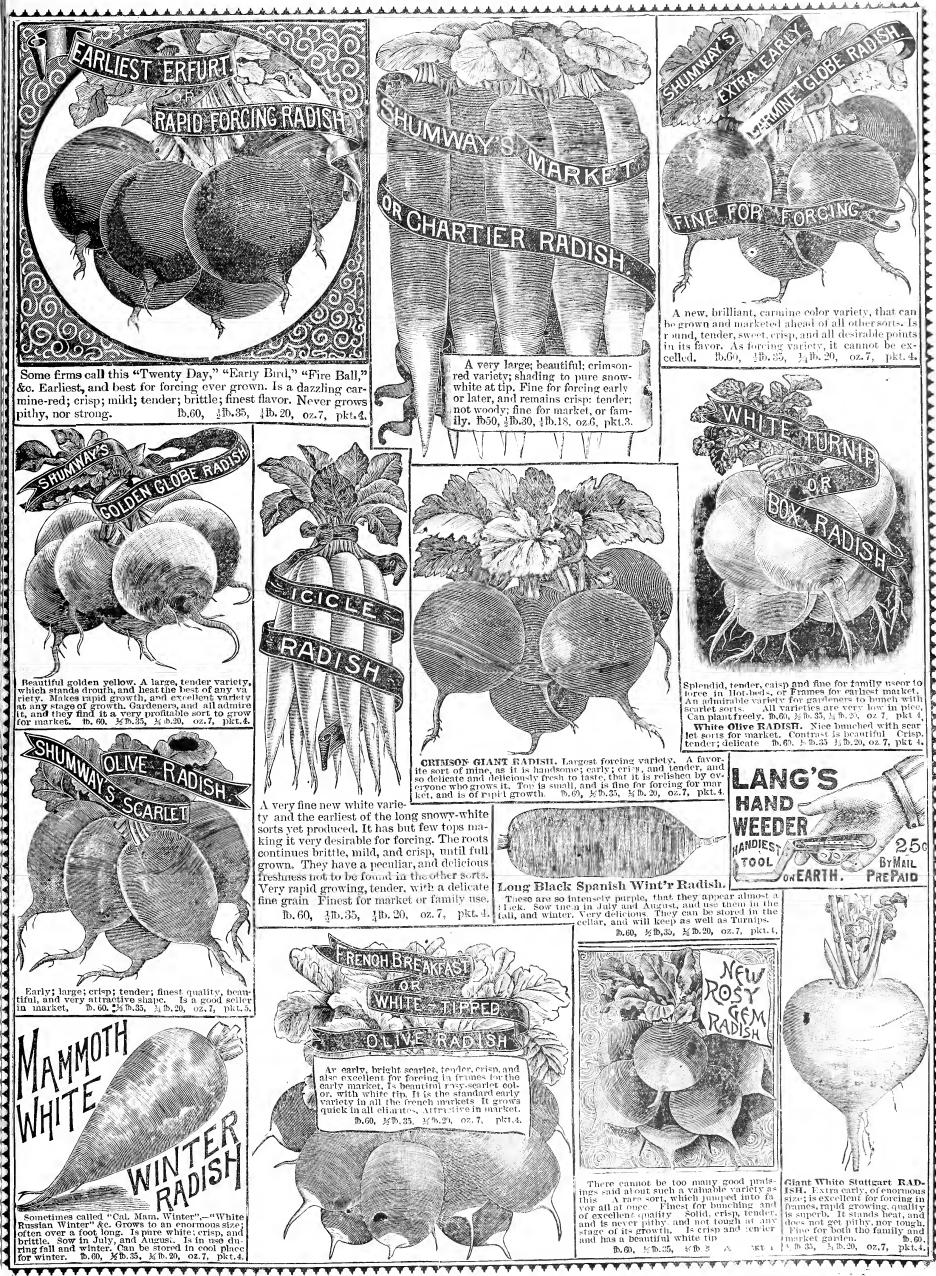


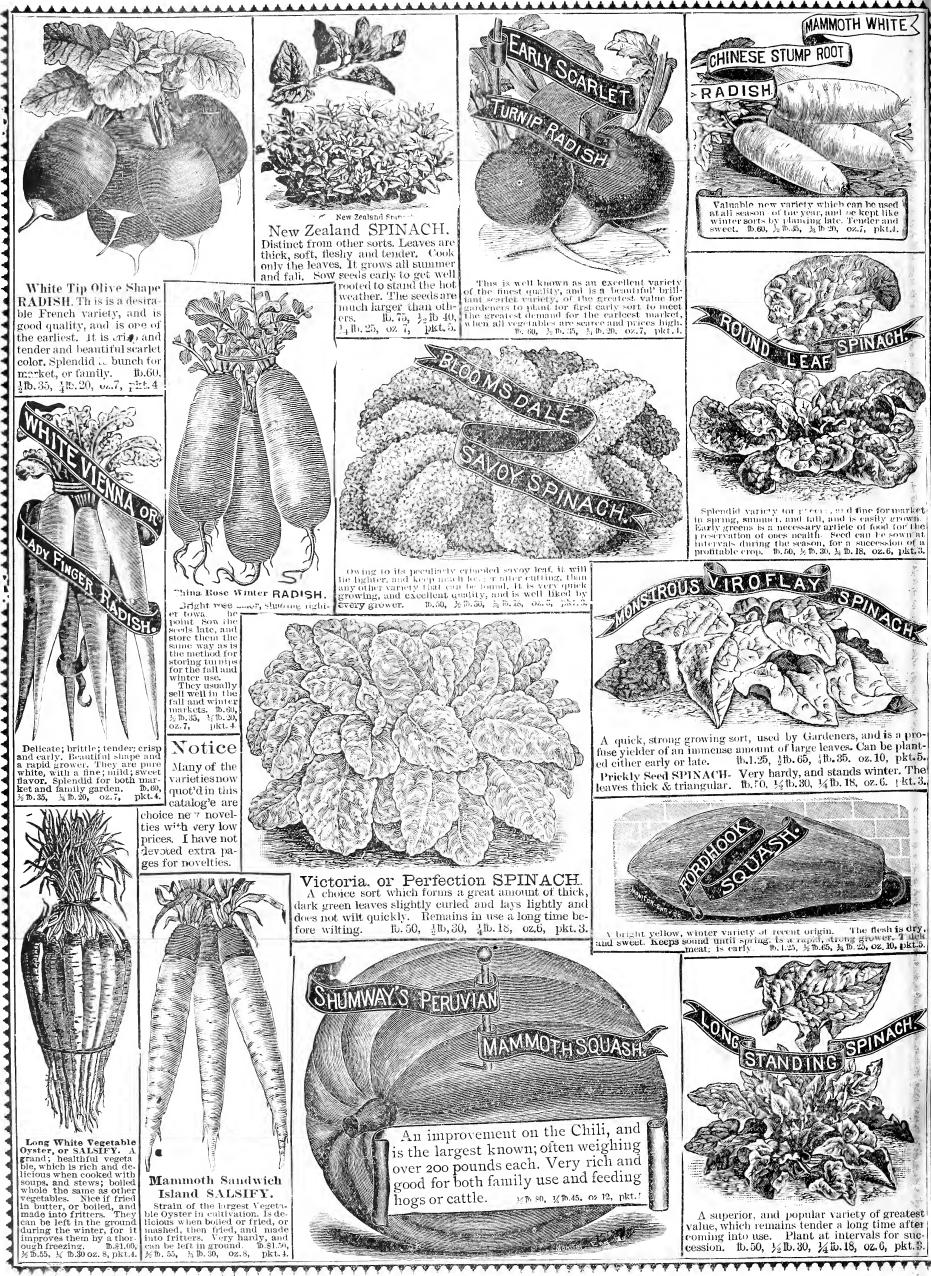




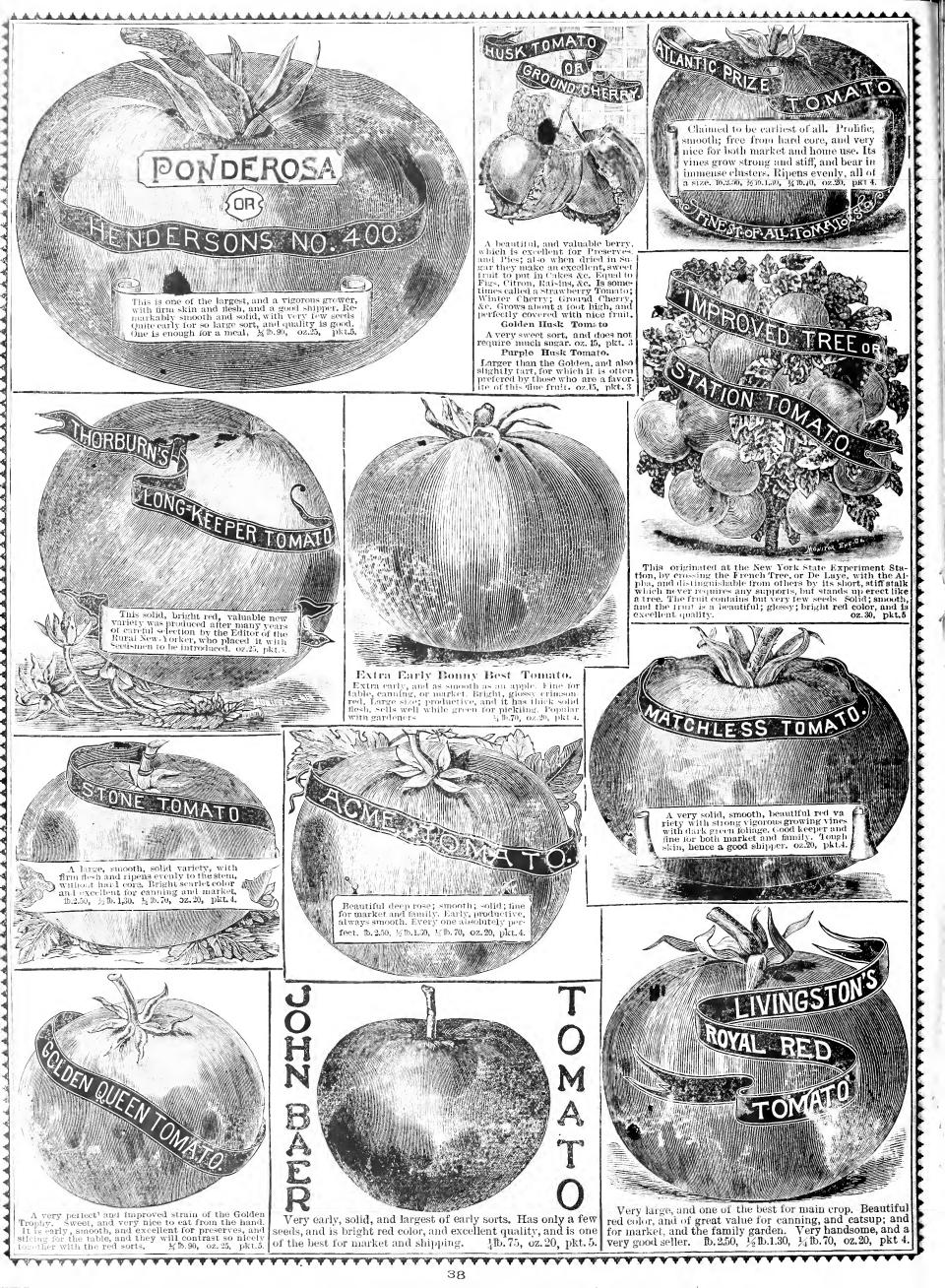




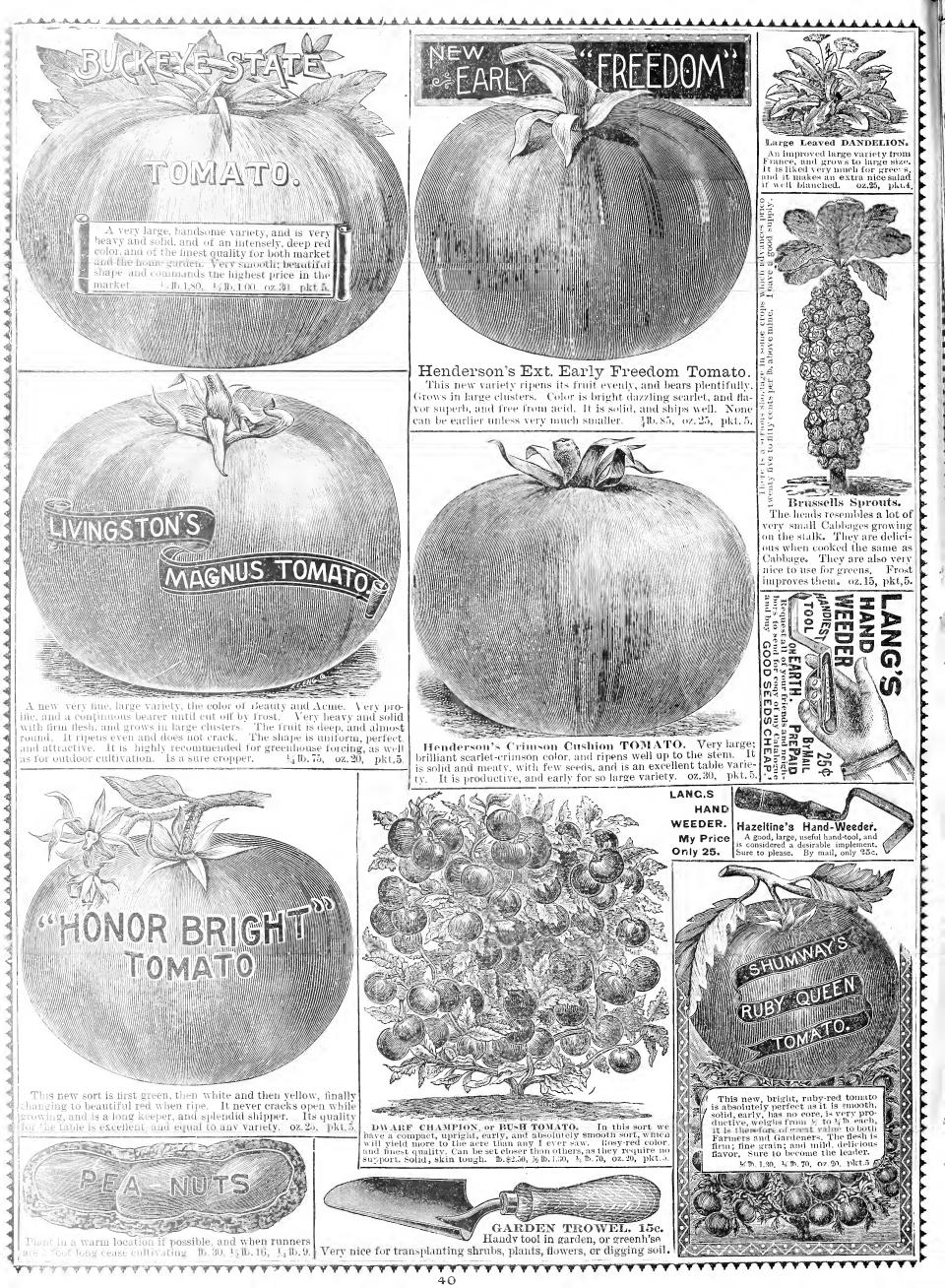


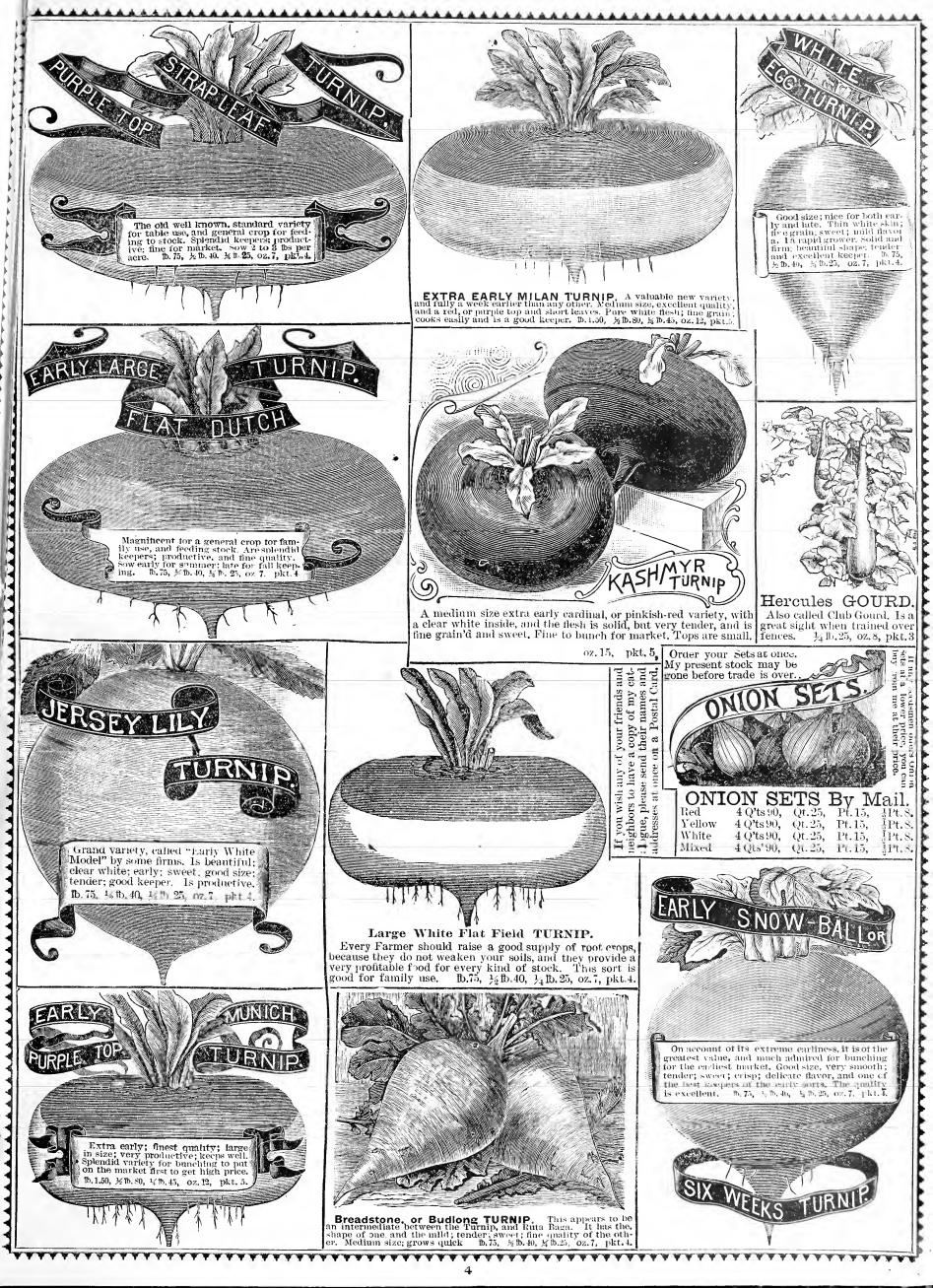


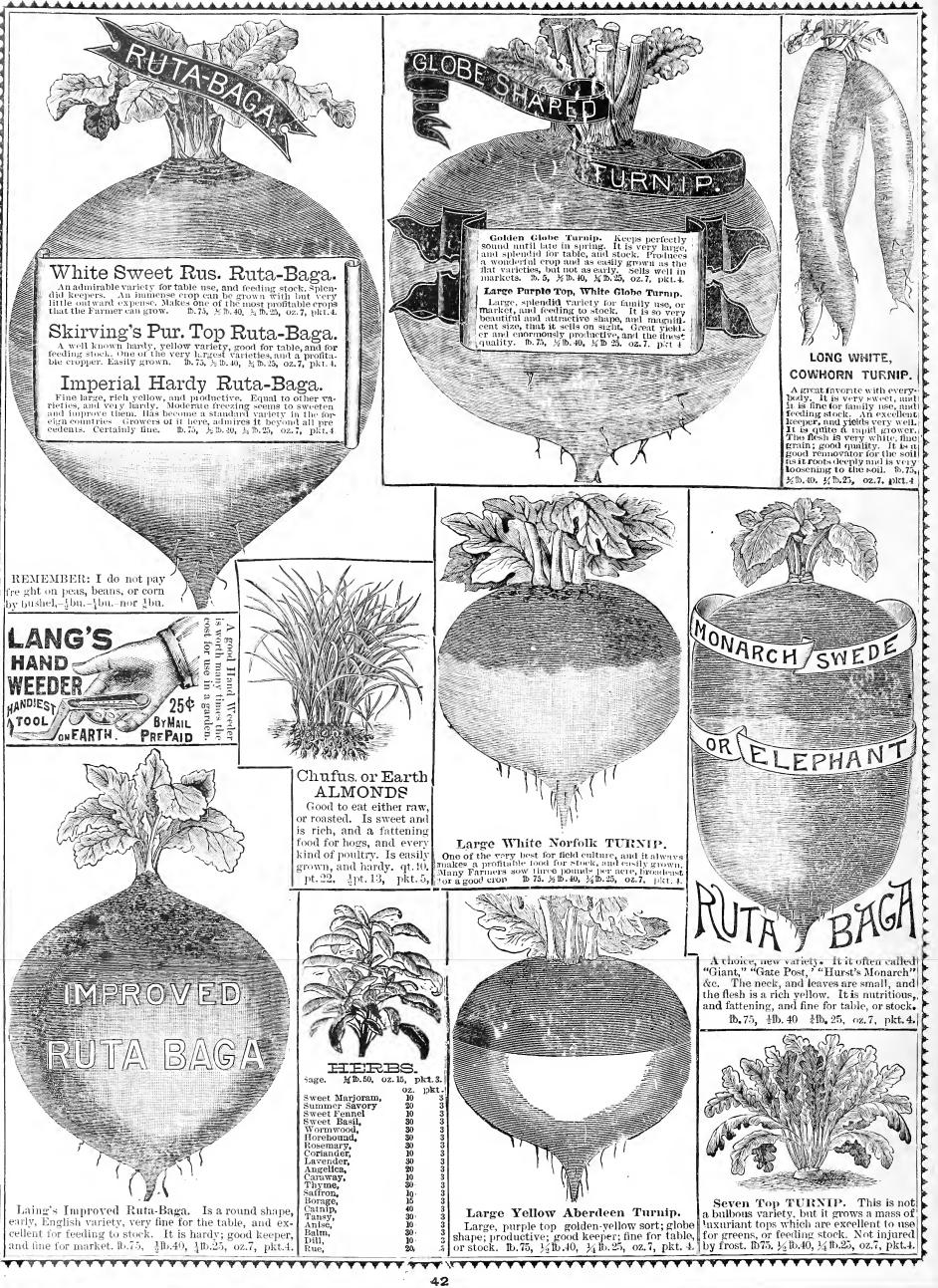














MEDIUM RED CLOVER. This variety considered one of most value in the clover family, often called June clover. It makes two crops each year. The first is cut for hay and the last may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under as a green manure. Seed can be sown at rate of 12 to 20 pounds per acre, spring or fall. I only carry one grade, which is the very best I can buy, please consider that point in prices asked. No charge for grain bags. Bu. \$35.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$17.80, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$9.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 4.60. 60 pounds to the bushel.

ALSIKE. The hardiest variety known. It a perennial and does not winter kill. Suitable for hay or pasture. Sown with Timothy or Medium Red Clover and thus produces an excellent quality of hay. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. Only one grade carried, the best at 1 bu. $$34.00, \frac{1}{2}$ bu. $$17.20, \frac{1}{2}$ bu. $$8.60, \frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$4.40. 60 pounds to the bushel. No charge for grain bags.

CRIMSON CLOVER. An annual variety of strong erect growth, one to two feet high. It roots deeply, giving to the soil an abundant supply of nitrogen. Grows extra well on fertile loam, and as a rule does better on thin soil than Medium Red Clover. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre. Adapted for states south of the Ohio river. 60 pounds to the bushel. No charge for grain bags. 1 bu. \$10.00, ½ bu. \$5.20, ½ bu. \$2.70, ½ bu. \$1.40.

ALFALFA. It is more valuable than clover in most parts of the country. Can be grown in any state in the union producing 3 to 7 tons of hay to the acre. Can be fed to all stock. Milch cows will give more milk, hogs and sheep are readily fattened on it. The soil must be sweet to obtain a good stand, if an acid or sour soil exists use pulverized lime stone which is spread on land at the rate of one to two tons per acre. This to be done prior to plowing or disking. Early spring sowing in the North is advisable so the young plants will have sufficient growth to withstand the drought. The quantity sown per acre is dependent entirely on moisture condition. Where the farmer is dependent on rainfall 10 to 20 lbs. is sown per acre. In irrigated sections 5 to 10 lbs. are sown. It is well to sow heavily so as to procure a growth sufficient to keep the weeds down. Alfalfa is a nitrogenous plant therefore very valuable to all farmers in keeping up the soil. Only one grade carried, Domestic seed, the best obtainable 1 bu. \$28.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$14.40, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$7.30, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.70.60 pounds to the bushel. No charge for grain bags.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM OR BOKHARA. This variety is an erect branching, biennial plant. The first year it grows 1½ to 3 feet high developing a large root. The second year it blossoms and goes to seed, therefore can be readily killed by cutting prior to going to seed. Sweet Clover is a legume having the same bacteria on its roots as Alfalfa, thus being a plant which will prepare the soil for Alfalfa. Sweet Clover requires a firm soil. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre, which produces an excellent stand for hay. I have only the hulled seed which weighs 60 pounds to the bushel. 1 bu. \$20 00, ½ bu \$10.20, ½ bu. \$5.20, 36 bu. \$2.70

WHITE OR DUTCH CLOVER. A dwarf close growing clover, blooms are white and very fragrant. Desirable in lawns when sown sparingly with grasses. An excellent plant for bees to work in. The honey made from White Clover is the choicest. Price per pound 60 cents, by mail postage paid 70 cents.



TIMOTHY. It is the best known and mostly used grass in this country for hay, having few leaves and many stems makes it very desirable for shipping. Timothy does best on moist clay soil. It should be cut for hay while it is in bloom or shortly afterwards. It yields 1½ to 3 tons per acre. Sow 12 to 20 lbs. to the acre. When sown with Alsike or Medium Red Clover, which makes the most desir able hay use about one third clover and

Red Clover, which makes the most desirable hay, use about one third clover and two-thirds Timothy, 45 pounds to the bu. 1 bu. \$6.50, ½ bu. \$3.30, ¼ bu. \$1.70.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS OR JUNE GRASS makes the best pasture for all stock. It starts first thing in spring, is very hardy going through the winters the best of all grasses. Blue Grass makes exceptionally fine lawns. The standard weight is 14 lbs. to struck bu. My grade weighs 19 to 21 lbs. being thoroughly recleaned. Sold at standard of 14 lb. to the bu. Price \$4.20 per bu., 1 lb. by mail 45c.

RED TOP OR HERD GRASS. (Solid seed) A grass with interlacing roots which makes a fine sod. One of best grasses for pasture mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass. It makes a good hay crop if allowed to grow to full height. Cut when in bloom, easily cured. Sow 10 lbs. to acre of grade I sell. Price per lb. 22 cents, by mail 30 cents.

ORCHARD GRASS. Good for pasture or hay. Will readily reinstate itself after being closely cropped. Does well in shaddy places such as orchards and woodland. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Price per lb. 35 cents, by mail 45 cents.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. A grass with an abundance of foliage, fine for pasture or hay. Does well on any soil. Price per lb. 20 cents, by mail 28 cents.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIX-TURE. Properly mixed grasses and clovers for pasture. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Price 40 cents per pound.

FANCY LAWN GRASS. Made up of finest varieties to withstand the winters and make a firm thick sod. 1 lb. sows plot 15x15 ft. new seeding. 35c per lb., mail 40c.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT. The largest standard variety. Fine for milling. 1 bu. $$3.50, \frac{1}{2}$ bu. $$1.80, \frac{1}{4}$ bu. 95c, mail quart 40 cents.

COW PEAS. Whippoorwill is best. Sow one to two bushels to the acre. Yields nutritious crop of four to six tons of green fodder per acre. Enriches the soil, and it grows deep and brings up potash, and absorbs nitrogen from the air. Sow at any time up to July in the middle and northern states. The feeding of Cow Peas is recognized as being of a greater value for every kind of stock than any food yet discovered. They are by far the most fattening just at the time the pods are getting to their full size. They are relished by hogs as well as by all other stock. 1 bu. \$5.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.80, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.45, $\frac{1}{6}$ bu. 75 cents.

SOUA OR SOY BEAN. The Department of Agriculture says they are well adapted to the middle and southern states and when well cured are equal to alfalfa in feeding value, and excellent pasture for hogs. Desirable for ensilage. It contains as much protein as linseed meal and nearly as much as cotton seed meal. It readily takes the place of concentrated feeds, and yields 20 to 30 bushels of beans per acre, and 2 to 4 tons of hay of great feeding value. bu. $$6.00, \frac{1}{2}$ bu. $$3.10, \frac{1}{2}$ bu. $$1.60, \frac{1}{3}$ bu. \$5c.

SUDAN GRASS belongs to the Sorghum family. It is an annual. Two cuttings can be made. If sown broadcast sow 16 to 25 lb. to acre, if drilled in 1 inch deep sow 6 lb. to acre and cultivate. 25c per pound. By mail 35c



A grand stooling sort and each kernel produces several stocks, and each stock bears 2 to 3 beautiful white ears, which makes a flour equal to the best of wheat. It produces an immense amount of fodder for feeding to stock. It ripens well in all climates. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{5}$ bu. \$1.10, qt. 45c, pint 24c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 13c.

JERUSALEM CORN. It was introduced from Palestine by a missionary. It is one of the surest of all forage plants for any dry climate or dry seasons. It will grow four feet high and produce many large heads, well filled with a valuable grain for feeding stock and chickens, especially fine for small chicks. 1 bu. $$5.00, \frac{1}{2}$ bu. $2.60, \frac{1}{2}$ bu. 1.35, $\frac{1}{26}$ bu. 70c, quart 42c, pt. 22c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.



KAFFIR CORN. A valuable, non-sacchrine Sorghum, which produces wonderfully of fodder. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. $1.60, \frac{1}{4}$ bu. $5c, \frac{1}{5}$ bu. 50c, qt. by mail 30c.

MILLO MAIZE. Excellent forage plant. The grain is good to feed fowels and stock. 1 bu. \$3.00, ½ bu. \$1.60, ½ bu. 85c, ½ bu. 50c. Mail 1 quart 30c.

NOTICE

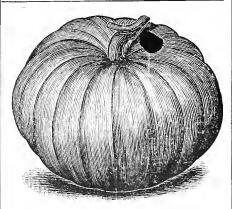
There is a great difference in prices asked for cane seed. This is due to the quality and its adaptibility for sugar purposes. If cane is to be used for syrup, the field should be looked over and all foreign plants pulled out before blossoms are set. My cane seed is as good as I can buy, but nevertheless, I cannot assume any responsibility for the condition of the crop.



EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE. Is not always pure if planted too near Broom or Kaffir Corn. It grains readily for sugar. Valuable to cut up green, for stock. 1 bu. \$3.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.70, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c, $\frac{1}{3}$ bu. 50c, quart by mail 30c, 1 pint 16c.

KANSAS ORANGE SUGAR CANE. Not as early as Amber, but it produces more syrup of light color. 1 bu. \$3 50, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.80, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 95c $\frac{1}{3}$ bu. 45c, Quart by mail 32c, 1 pt. 17c.

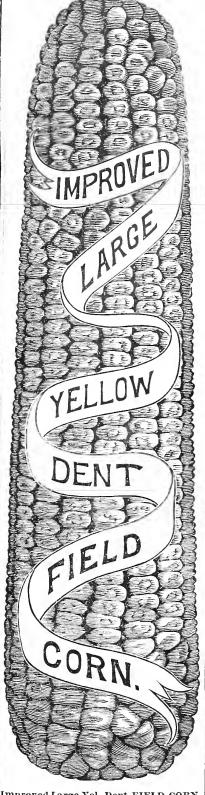
MIXED SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE. Used for fodder only, sow broadcast for forage, 50 to 75 lbs. to acre. 1 bu. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 85c, $\frac{1}{6}$ bu. 45c.



KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN. A fine grain, large sort and does well amongst corn. Very sweet, and fine for pies, or canning, and very rich food for stock. Heavy yielder. 1 lb. $40c, \frac{1}{2}$ lb. $22c, \frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c, 1 oz. 5c.



Destroys bugs, beetles, green fly, or black fly, slugs, caterpillars, lice, worms, insects. Prepaid lb. 25c. Not prepaid 25 lb. \$2.15, 10 lb. 90c, 5 lb. 50c.



Improved Large Yel, Dent FIELD CORN. This is grown in northern Illinois, and is well adapted to these corn-growing districts of all the western, and northern states, bu. §4.50, %bu. 2.30, %bu. 1.20, %bu. 65.

Wisconsin White Dent FIELD CORN. One of the largest of all the medium later sorts. Matures in about 110 days. Has long grains and small cob, and is beautiful shane and color. Adapted to western, and middle states. bn. \$4.50, %bn. 2.30, %bn. 1.20, %bn.85. Large Learning Yel, Dent FIELD CORN.

Eurs and grains are long and beautiful, and is remarkably productive, and adapted to all the middle and western states, bu.\$4.50, %bu.2.30, %bu.120, %bu.65

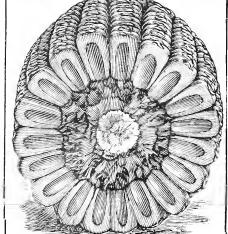
Pride of North Yel. Dent FIELD CORN. rate of North Fet. Den Filler OCKN. acy productive; early, and is particularly if adapted to the northern states. Ears are shinn size and ripens early. Is beautiful iden col 2st, and size cropper. bu. \$4.50, %bu. 2.30, %bu. 1.20, %bu. 65, medium

Large Early Murdock Field CORN. Is the leading early variety, and a great yielder in every state. The grains are long, and has a small cob. Rest stock feeding va-riety. It has strong stalks, and roots deep, bu.\$4.50, %bu. 2.30, %bu.1.20, %bu.65.

Reid's Large Yellow Dent FIELD CORN. This is admitted to be a valuable variety for the middle, and western states. Grows to a good size and is pronounced one of the best varieties known, and a great yielder bu. \$4.50, %bu. 2.30, %bu. 4.20, %bu. 65.

Longfellow E'rly Yel, Flint FIELD CORN. Its ears are extremely long; smooth, and glossy, and a great improvement on the old yc?how vankee corn, but not quite so early. Excellent for cutting up while green for stock, and an excellent, rich, milling sort. but 4.50, %but 2.30, %but 120, %but 65.

Ext. Early King Phillip Red Flint CORN. Ext. Early king Philip Red Fint CORN. Rapid grower and it ripens early feeding and it bears a plentiful supply of leaves and often two or three ears to each stalk, and this makes it a valuable forder for stock. bu. \$4.50, 1/2 bu. 2.30, 1/2 du. 1.20, 1/2 bu. 65.

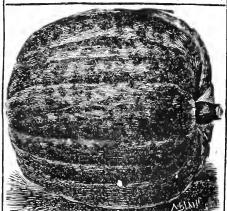


Silver Mine White Field Corn. This is a wonderful producer, and has pure white kernels, and very small white cob. The ears contain sixteen to twenty rows, and the stalks often bear two ears each. Very desirable variety for all states south of Wis. and Minn. It will mature in about 115 to 120 days on common soil. bu.\$4.50, 1, bu.2.30, 1/4 bu.1.20. 1/6 bu.65,

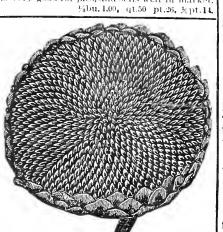
GOLD MINE Yel. Dent Field Corn. A very productive variety, with large ears, and is pure yellow color. The cob is medium size and contains fourteen to sixteen rows. It matures in about 120 days. It is highly desirable in any state south of Wis. and Minn. It is the result of ten years careful selection by a Specialist in Iowa. Ear is even size to end. bu. \$4.50, ¹/₂bu.2.30, ¹/₄bu. 1.20, ¹/₈bu. 65 Extra Early Yellow Yankee Flint CORN.

EXTRE EARly Xellow YARKEE Fint CURN. This is planted largely by Stockmen for early feeding to stock. Is long eared, with a smooth, yellow, hard grain. Makes nice roasting curs while in its green state. Is a fine milling sort, bu 4.50, Mbu.230, Mbu.1,20. Mbu.65,

Thoroughbred White Flint FIELD CORN. Is early; great long Ears, pearl-white, color small stalks, and broad leaves, producing very great amount of folder. Fine for milling. bu. \$4.50, % bu. 2.30, % bu. 1.20, % bu. 65,



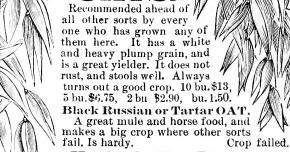
Large Yellow Connecticut Field Pumpkin The old well known, standard eastern sort fu ceding to stock. It can be grown any where, s very good for pies, and sells well in mark:



Mam. Russian SUNFLOWER.

Farmers should plant liberally of this as it produces an abundance of seeds which is far more valuable for feeding Poultry than any other food. It can be grown anywhere; in places where other crops have made only a partial stand. The stalks make good kindling, and if

burned with heads, and seeds, it makes hot fires. They grow enormously large. . 12bu. 1.50, 14bu. 80, 14bu. 15 By mail, Quart 25, pint 13, 2pint, 7 Exp.



White Kherson

OATS

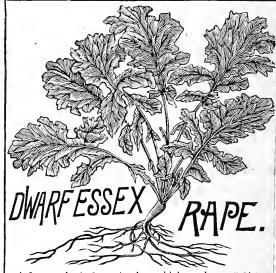
Hardy Golden Prolific OATS. This is one of the best extra earliest sorts for the north. It is a good producer, and does not rust. It has firm straw and seldom lodges. It grows to good height in any soil. It has very heavy, nice grain, and sufficiently hardy to stand northern climate. 10 bu.\$13, 5 bu.6.75, 2 bu.2.90, 1 bu. 1.50.

Northern Winnebago OATS. A good large prolific sort, and strong grower and stands up remarkably well even under unfavorable conditions. A hardy variety, and well adapted to any climate. A failure is unknown with this variety, and it is a standard sort throughout every one of the northern states. Berry is plump, and heavy 10 bu. \$13, 5 bu. 6.75, 2 bu. 2.90, bu. 1.50.

Perfected White Swedish Oats. This has proven to be one of our surest croppers and greatest yielders that has been grown in this country. The berry is white, and very heavy. It is free from rust, and does not lodge, and is very har dy. 10 bu. \$13, 5 bu. \$6.75, 2 bu. 2.90, bu. 1.50.

Rockefeller' or Guilford OATS. Highly recommended for old worn, and poor soil where other sorts fail. A strong grower, and roots deep, and always grows to good height and produces an enormous crop of heavy grain every year. 10 bu \$13, 5 bu.\$6.75, 2 bu.\$2.90, 1 bu.1.50. White Silver Mine OATS.

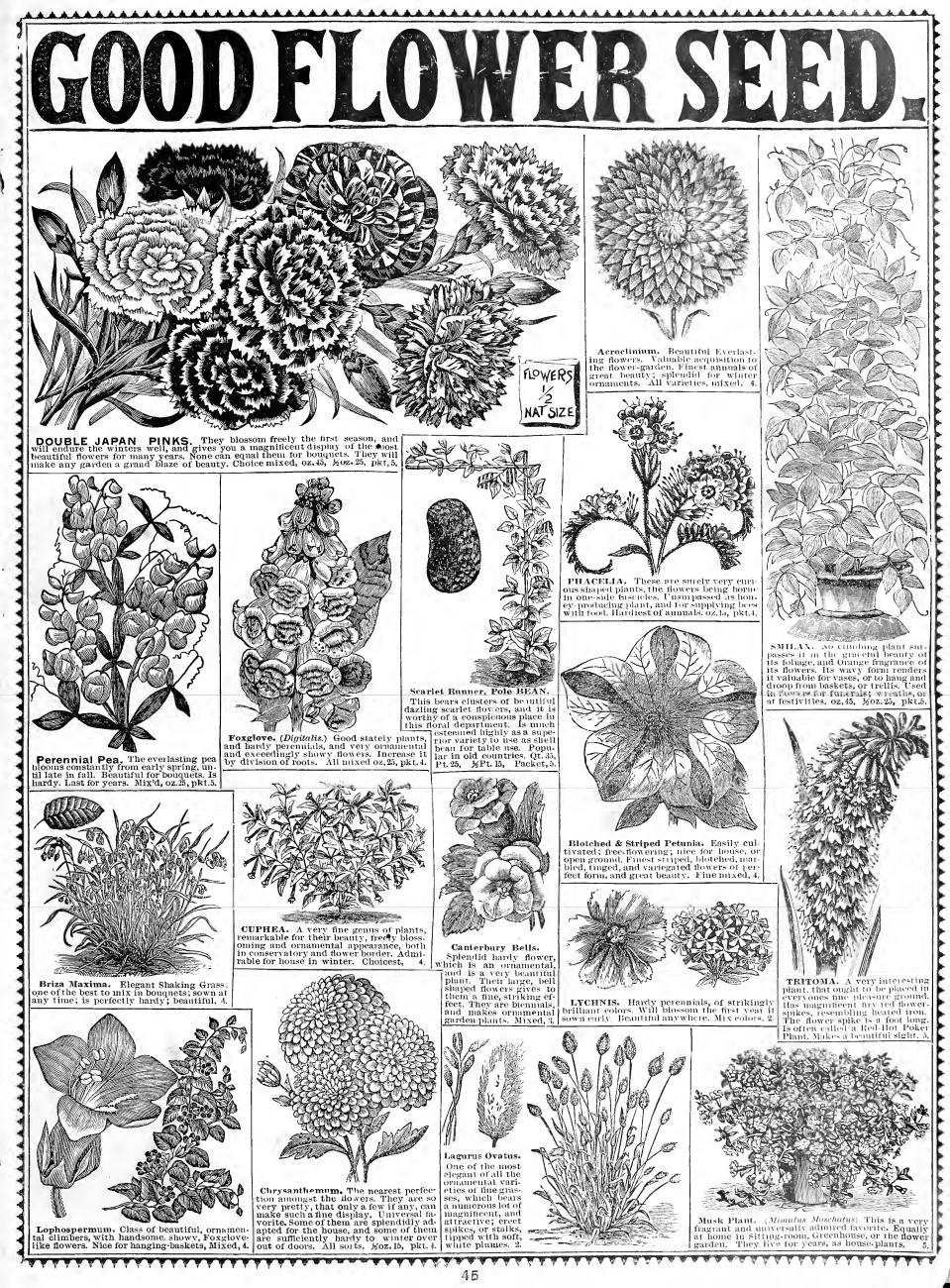
Valuable sure cropping variety with strong straw and plump, heavy grain. Wonderfully productive and stands up well. It has proven to be a superior sort everywhere, and remarkably free from rust. 10 bu. \$13, 5 bu. \$6.75, 2 bu. \$2.90, 1 bu. 1.50.

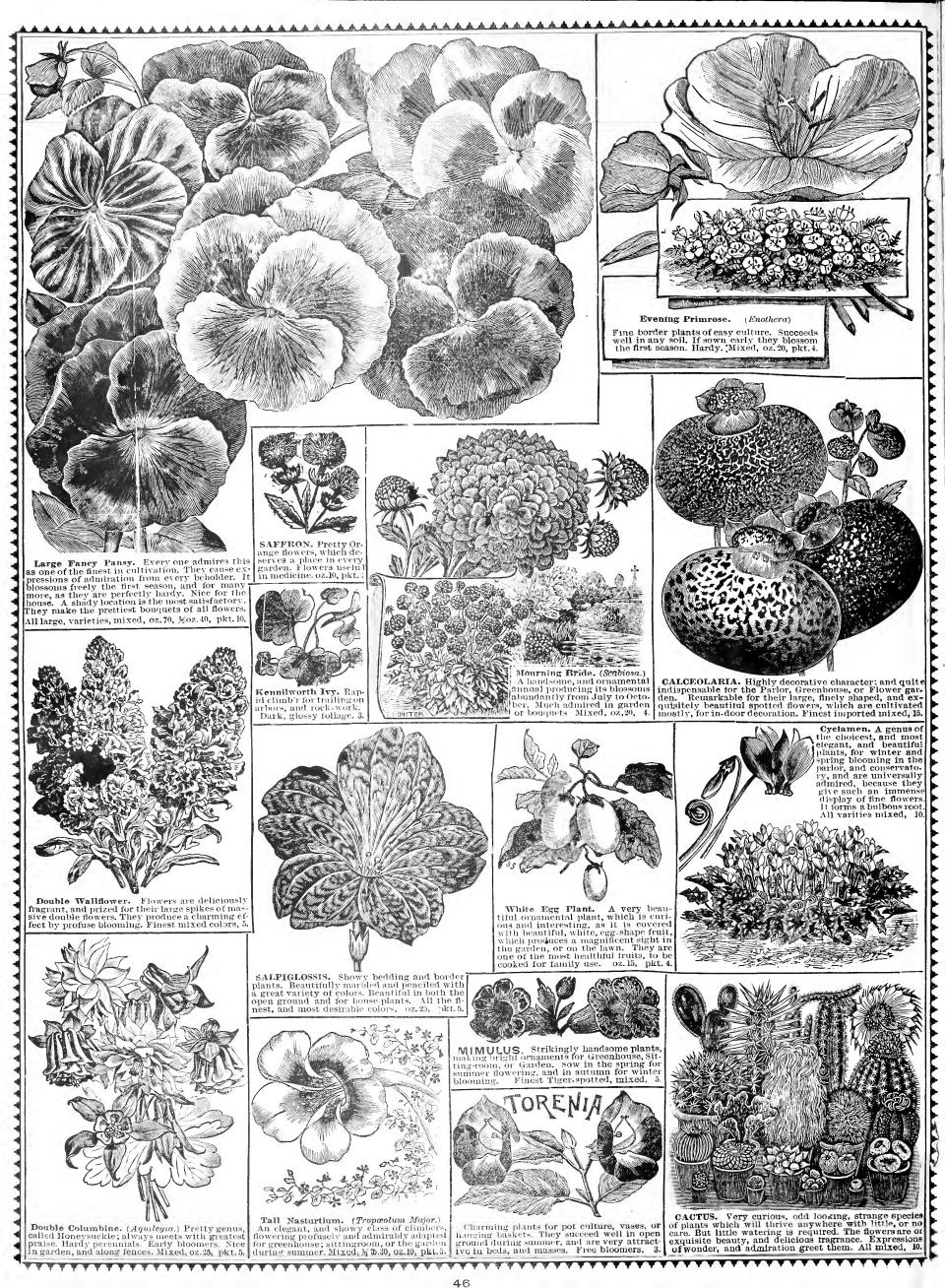


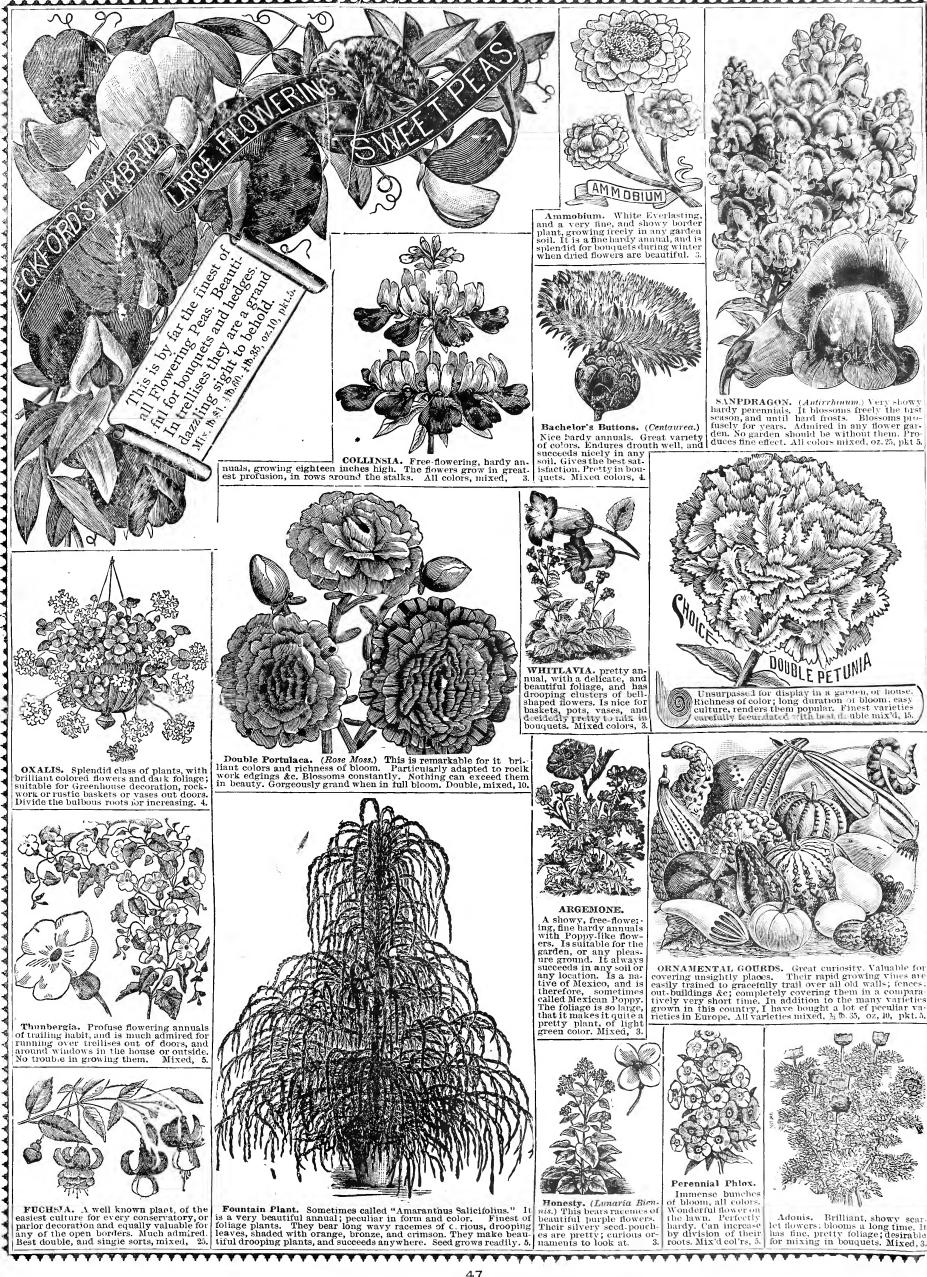
White Canada FIELD PEAS. These are highly prized by all farmers or sowing with oats for feeding stock. Fine to fatten hogs, and all other animals. Sow one bushel or more to acre. bu. 5.00, ½bu. 2.60, ¼bu. 1.35, ½bu. 70.

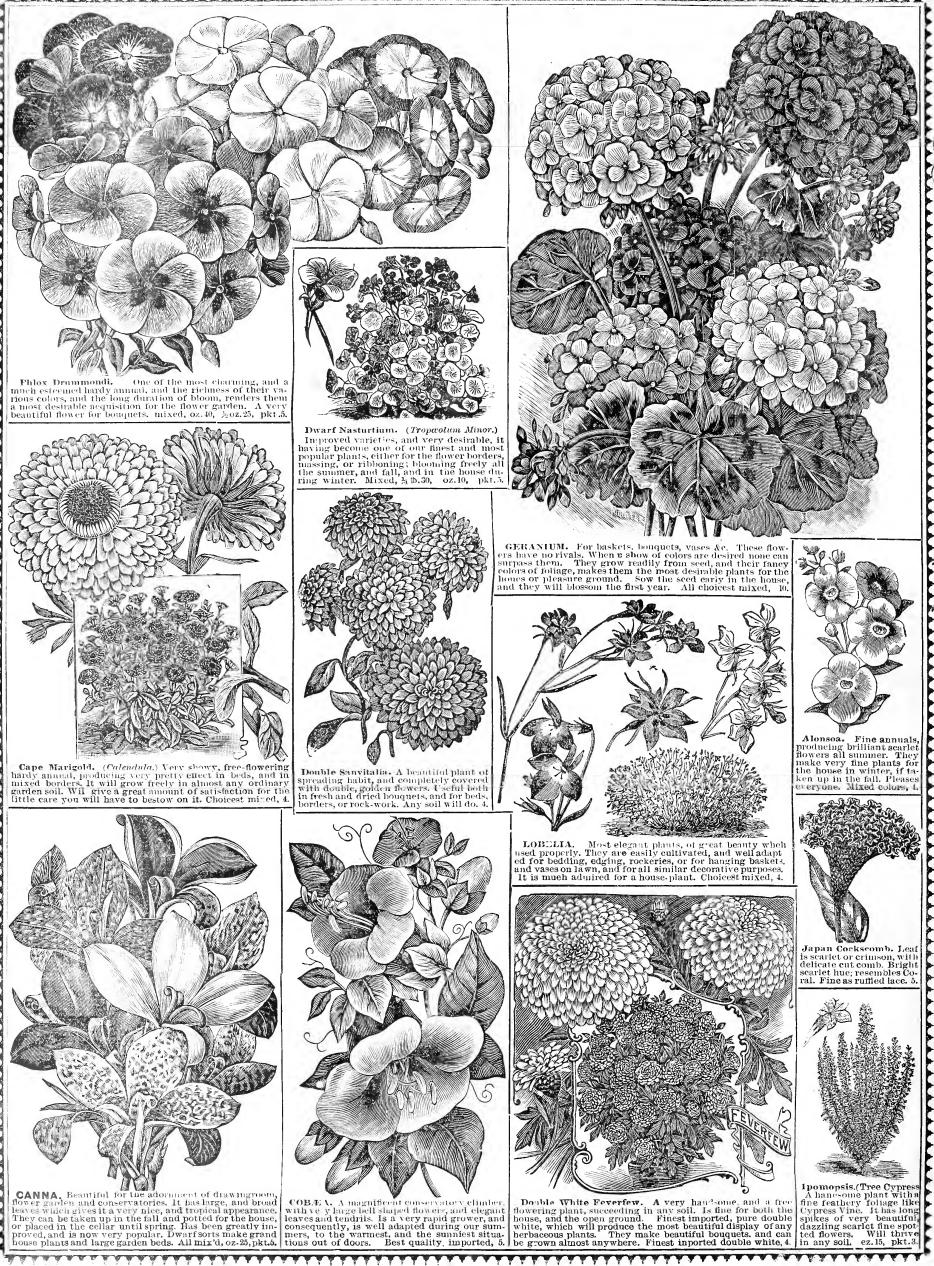
A forage plant of great value, which can be sown at any time from March to August; at the rate of about 5 or 6 pounds per acre. Makes a grand pastureage for Sheep, as well as for other Stock. It can be cut up to feed stock or chicken feeding if permitted to grow to its full size. Is not injured by frost, and will furnish feed until winter, 100 D. \$13, 50 Ds. \$6.60, 25 Ds. 3.35, 10 D. 15.0. Mail, per D.25,

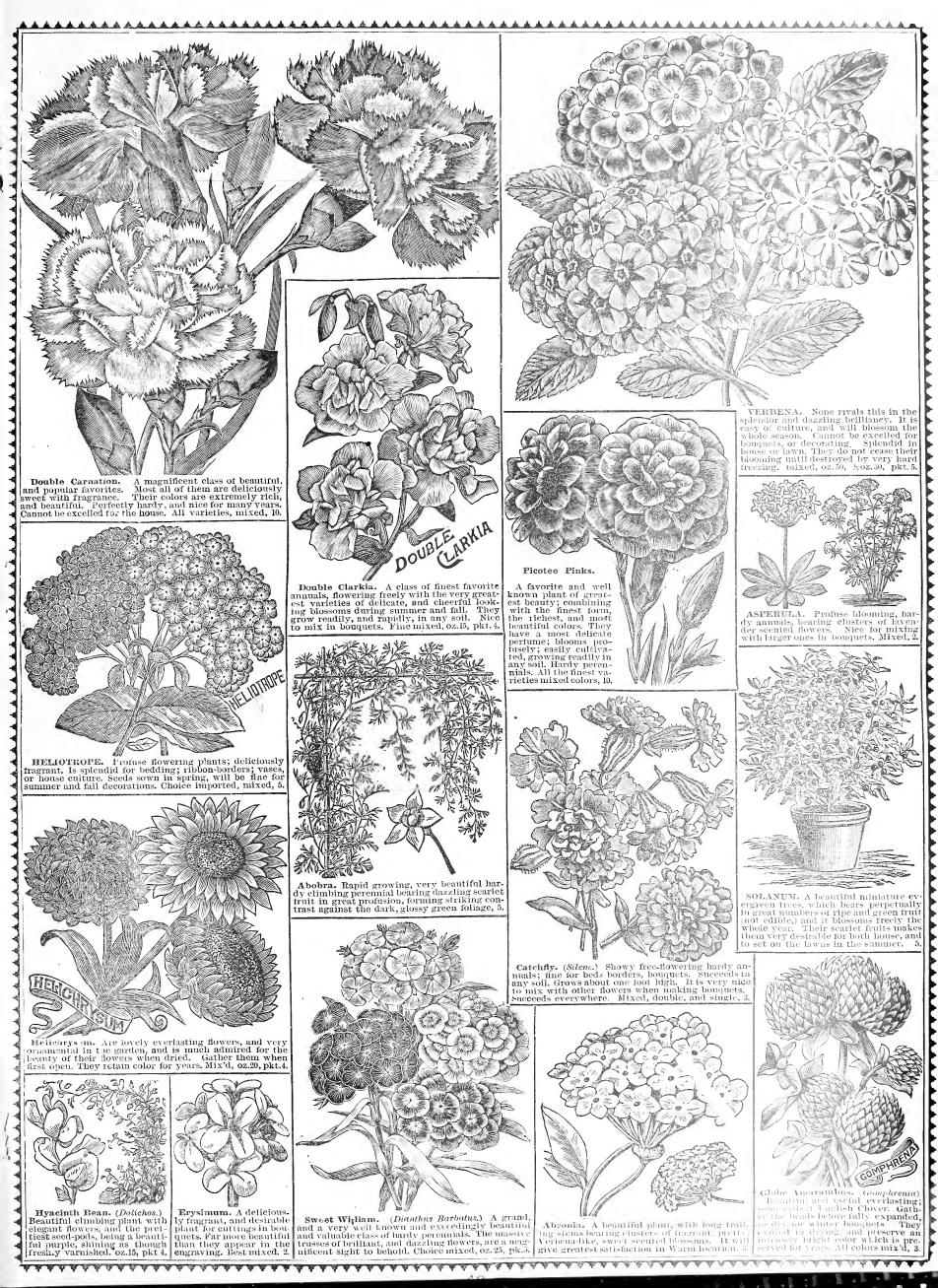


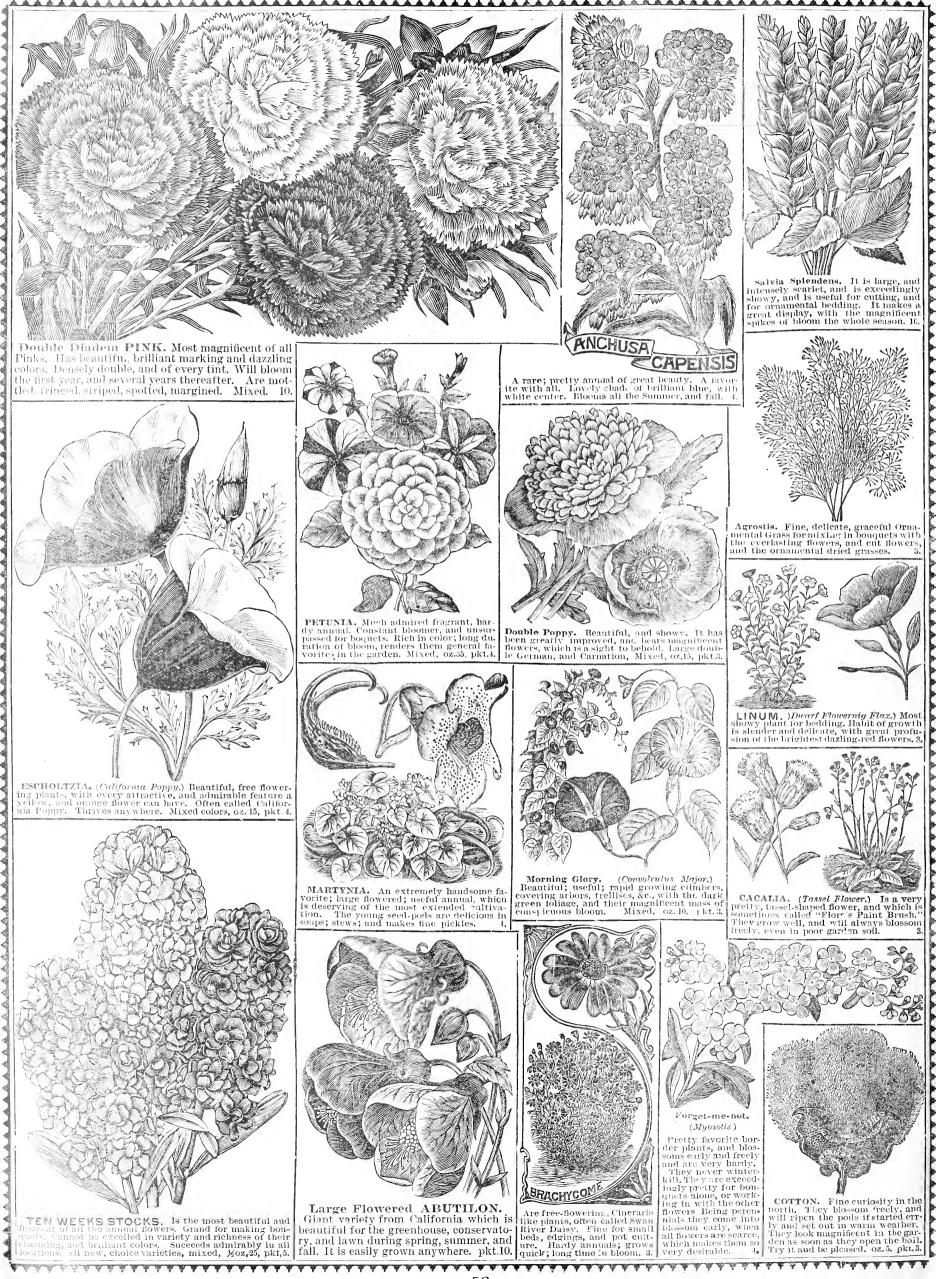


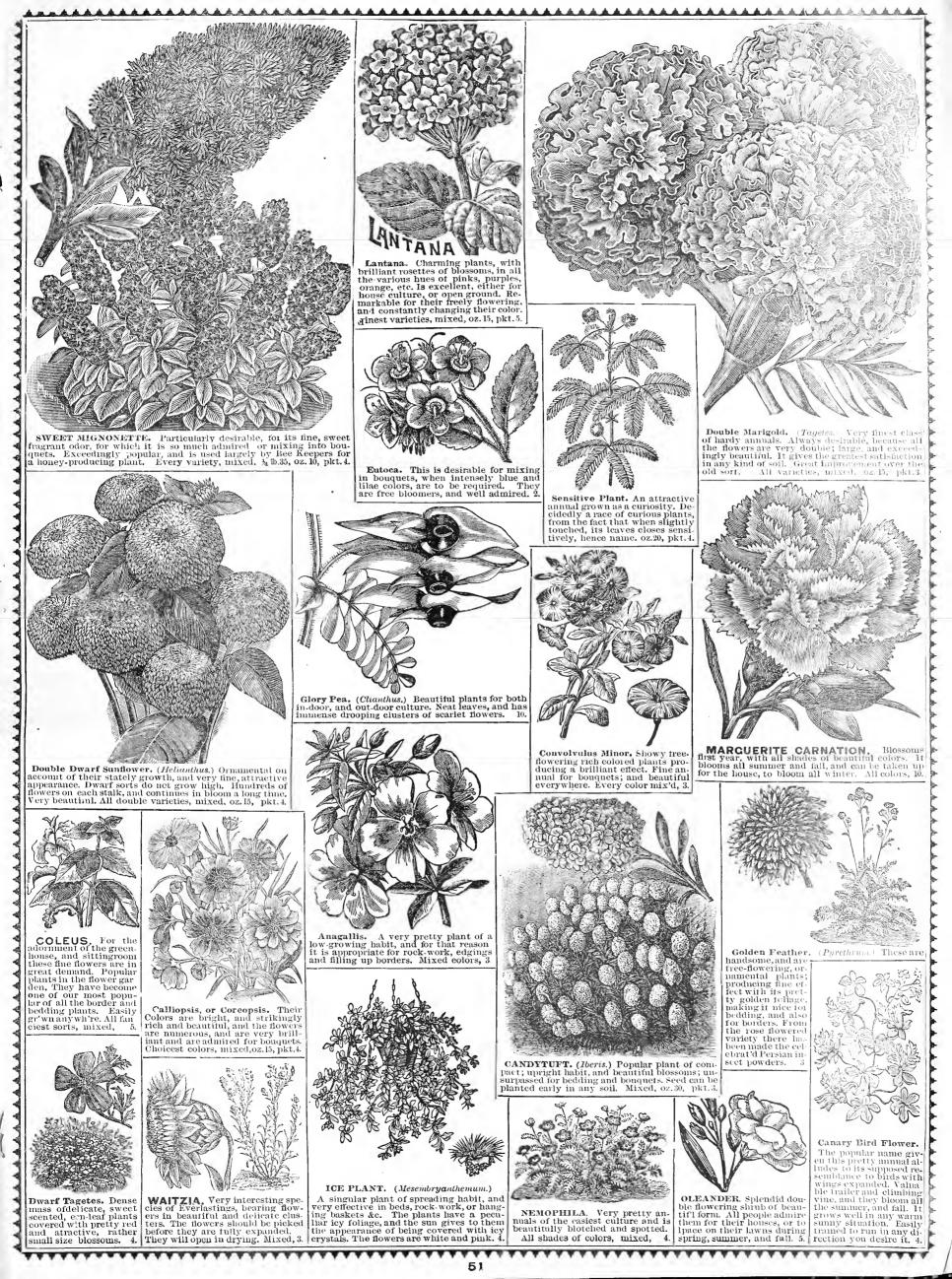




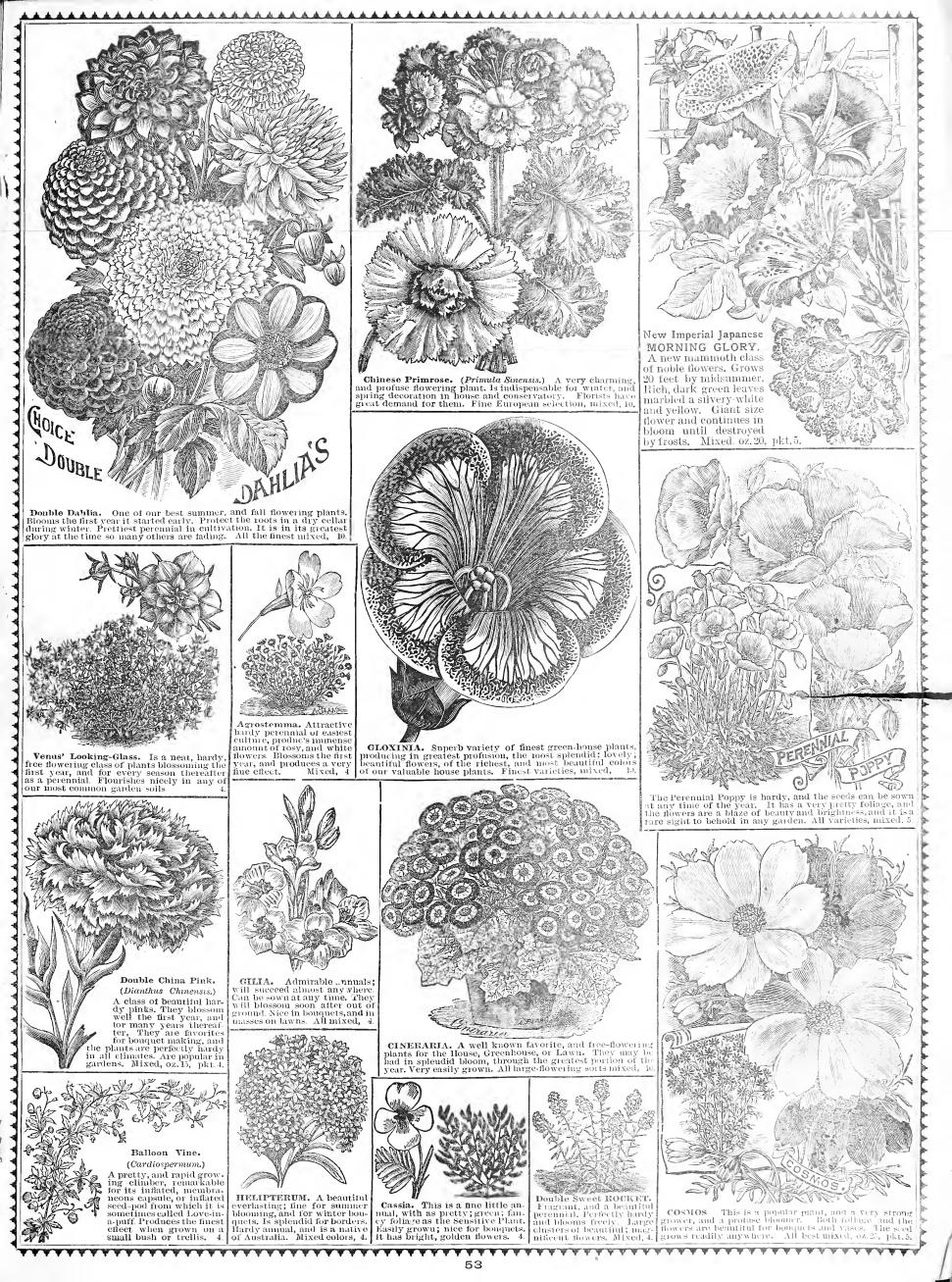


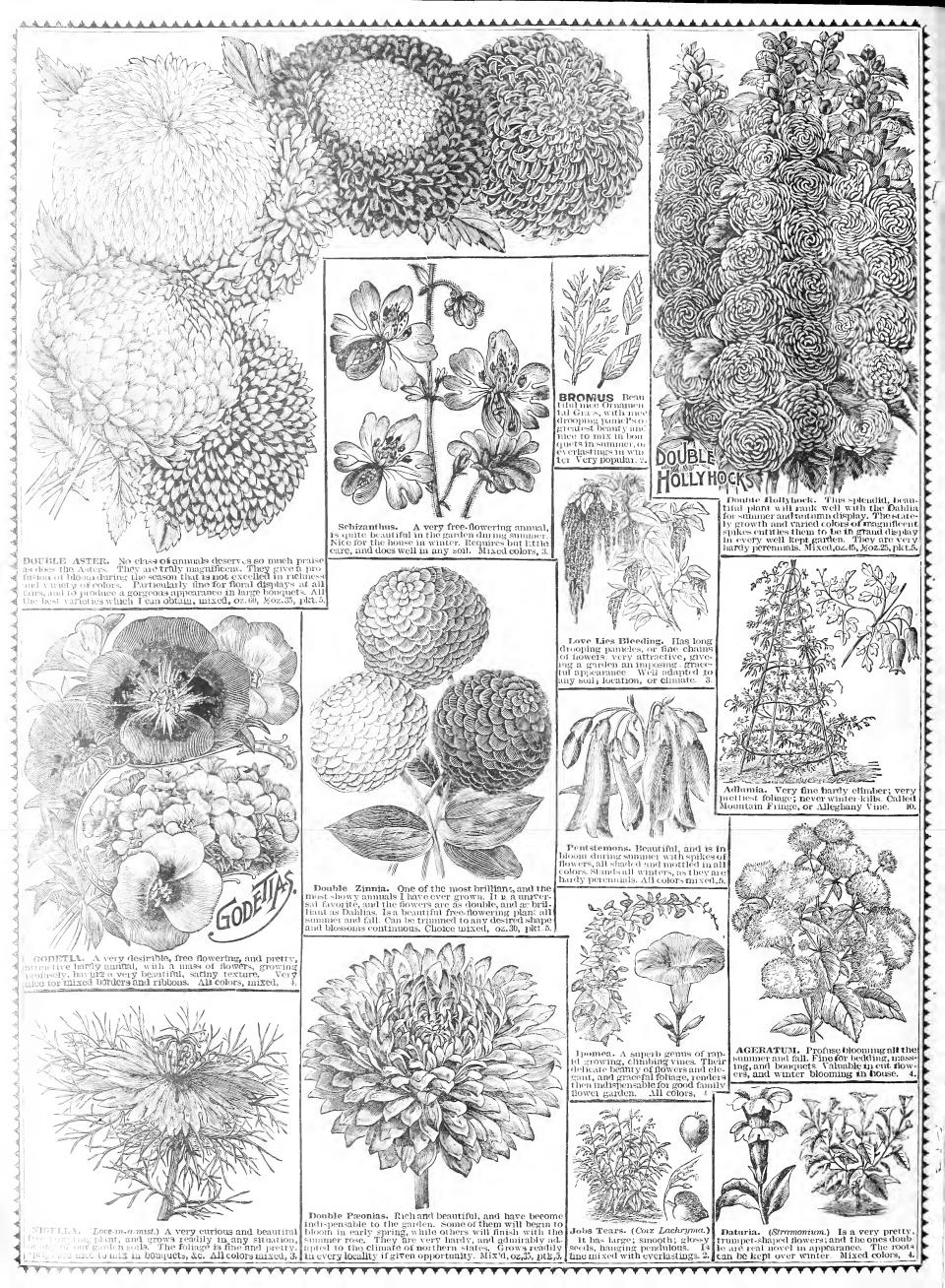


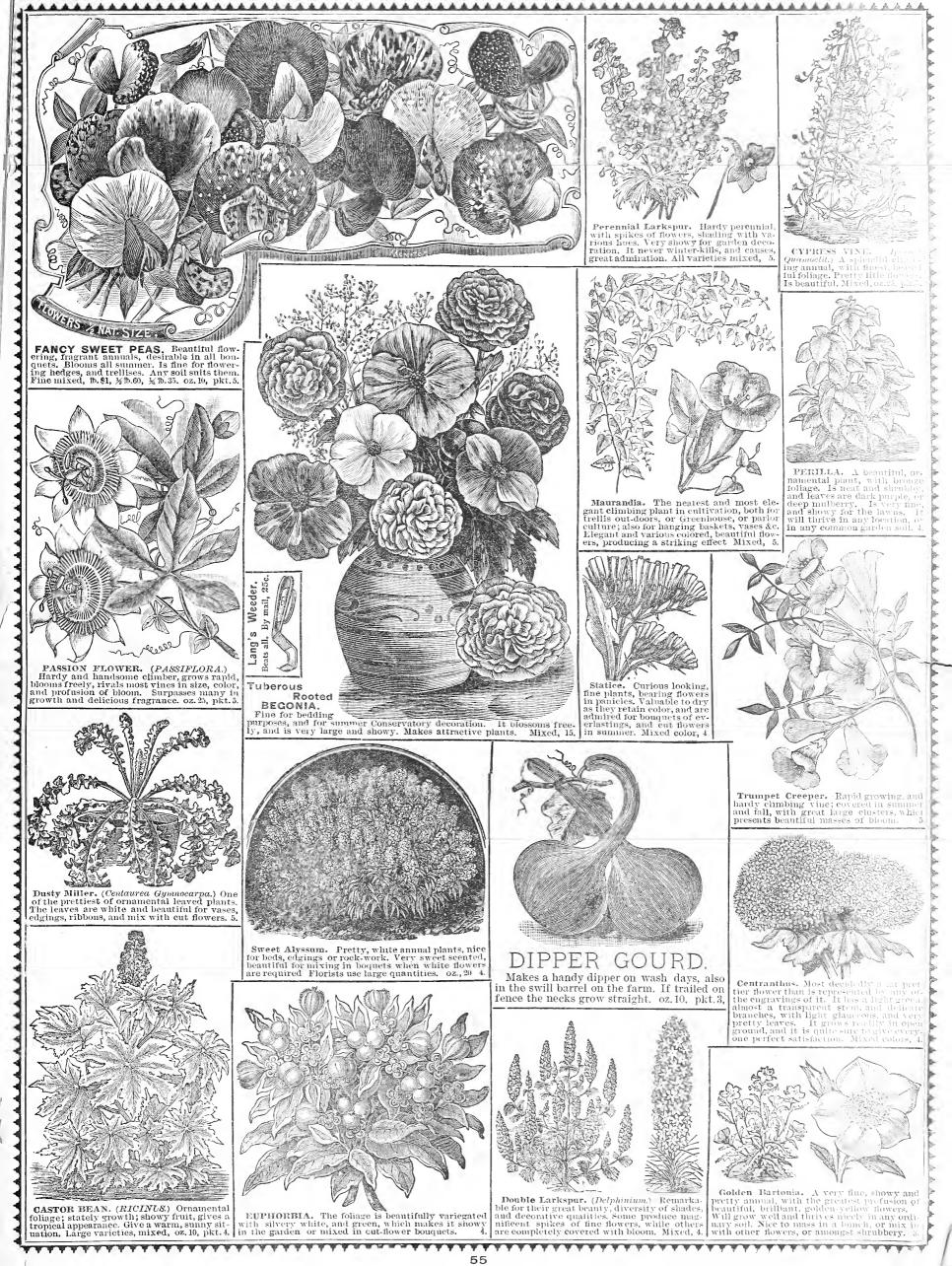


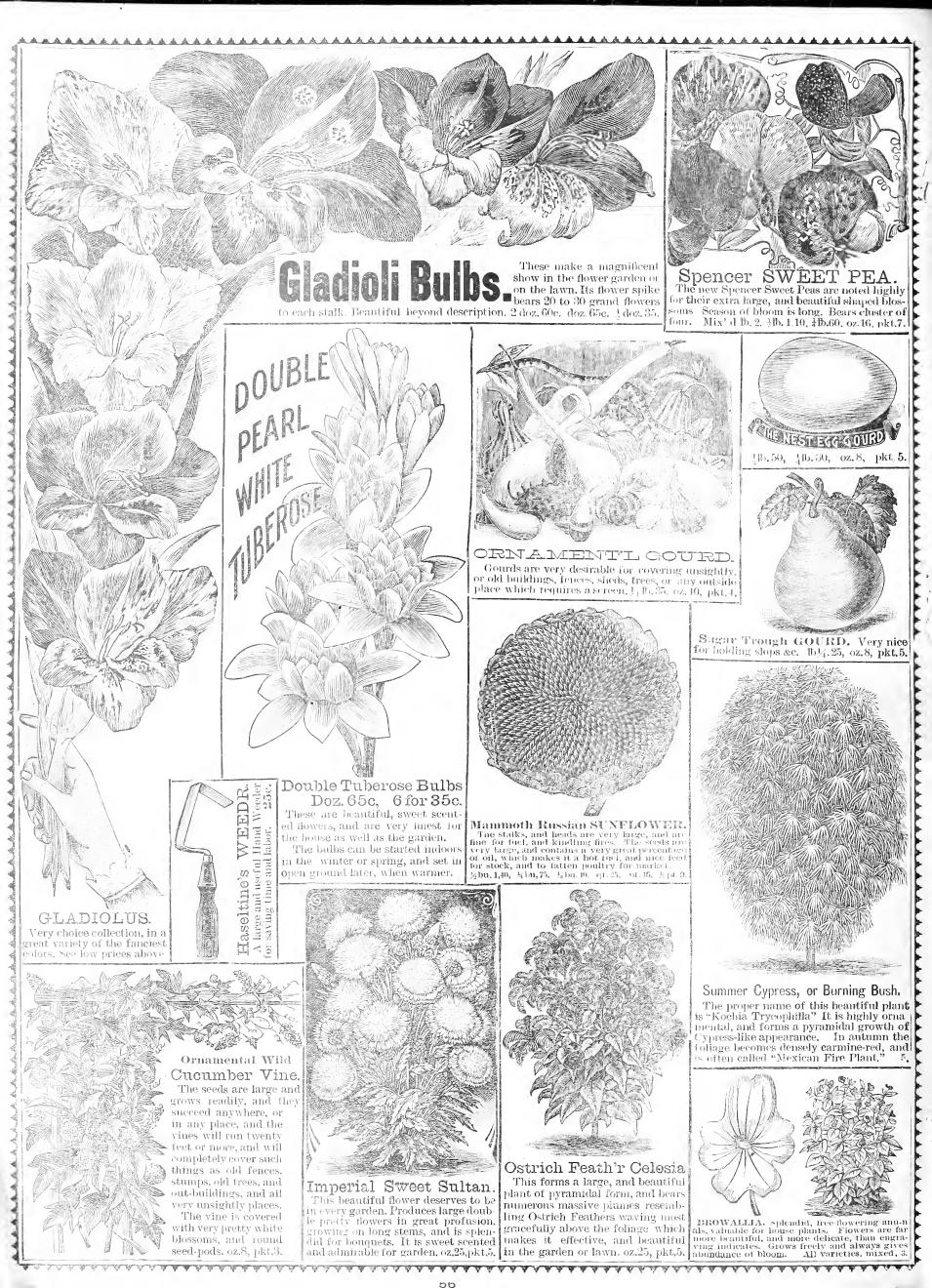












BEETS. To grow, and their culture, and management. This is a leading vegetable in all gardens, and makes a valuable crop for the market ardener. I have learned from experience that the best soil for this vegetable is a very light and mellow loam, and never heavy, nor soggy. High fertility is always best. If none but heavy soil is to be used, it should be enriched with a heavy dressing of light, loosening manure. The ground must be thoroughly pulverized to considerable depth, or the beets will throw out too many side roots, or grow very crooked. Thorough cul-ture must be given them. The seed should be sown in rows from one foot to eighteer inches or more apart, or a proper distance to be cultivated with a machine. From one to two inches is deep enough to cover the seed, and should be well pressed, or rolled. ow five to six pounds to the acre. Thin out to stand five to eight inches in the rows Market Gardeners bunch those which they pull out, and sell them for greens in markets, and families, and realize a good profit. It is a healthful food for the human race and should be used plentifully for a change in diet. The seed can be sown early as it is not liable to rot. If the early sorts will sell best in your markets, you can have connot be sown until May or June, in the northern states. They are liable to become too woody if they remain in the ground too long after maturity. In storing for winter use the leaves should all be trimmed off, and the roots packed closely in a very cool place

the leaves should all be trimmed off, and the roots packed closely in a very cool place in slightly moist soil, or in packing moss. Beets will keep very well when t aried out of doors the same as potatoes secure from frost. The long, and half-long varieties are popular for late fall and winter use, and the turnir, shape varieties are good keepers if the seeds are sown the last of spring or in early summer. Beets are quite free from in-jury by insects, and is a sure, and profitable crop. Every farmer should grow a supply of Mangel Wurtzels to feed to stock. They make valuable food in winter and spring. They should be cut or chopped into small pieces, and fed with a little salt sprinkled on them and mixed with bran, or meal or any ground grains for feeding. Mangels on them, and mixed with bran, or meal, or any ground grains for feeding. Mangels should be planted late, (June or July) in this latitude, and thinned to a stand of eight to ten inches apart, and farther if the soil is very rich, because they will produce lar-ger roots and leaves. They are often grown in private garden to feed the family cow

CABBAGE. Cultivation & how to make profitable crop This is one of the most valuable of all garden vegetables, and great care must be ta-ken to get good solid heads. The difference in soil and climate has considerable influ-ence in its variations. Varieties that heads well in one locality, may not do so well in others. Every gardener should learn what varieties are in best demand in the market and select seeds for planting of those varieties which will sell in your market to best advantage. A light soil is favorable to early growth, and early maturity. Cabbage is a gross, and rank feeder, and requires heavy fertilizing, or rich soil. In order to get ear-ly cabbage, it is necessary to start them in hotbeds early enough to have good strong plants by the time the weather becomes suitable for setting them in open ground. No d to the latitude, and climatic conditions' My customers are located in every section f this country, from Lake Superior, to Gulf of Mexico. Late varieties can be planted n open ground when the ground is suitable, and transplant them to the field after the private properties from the section. earliest crop has been marketed. Set the early varieties in open ground as soon as the weather is suitable, and then follow soon with second-early sorts. Late varieties mus weather is suitable, and then follow soon with second-early sorts. Late varieties must not be set until late because they come to maturity too early and burst. When such is the case I advise bending the cabbages over enough to loosen the roots, and check the the case I advise bending the cabbages over enough to loosen the roots, and check the rapid growth. When the early crops from the garden are cleared off in June and early July the ground can be set with late cabbage. A secret to success is; good thorough cultivation. If plants are troubled with the black flea, or the green fly, sprinkle with tobacco dust, or white hellebore. When the cabbage butterfly appears, sprinkle with a solution of paris green; half a teaspoonful to a pail of water; occasionally, until the heads begin to form; this will put an end to them. If they appear later, sprinkle with tobacco dust, and black pepper; also pyrethrum powder, and kerosene emulsion. Cab-bage is often kept successfully over winter by burying them very late before freezing.

CARROTS. How to produce a profit for the family. Carrot will make a valuable crop for the gardeners, if it is given proper care. The small sorts can be grown successfully under glass. Large varieties will do best in open ground. It requires from four to six pounds to the acre. Sow in rows a foot or more apart. When weeding, thin out to a stand of 3 to 4 inches apart. Sow in April or May in this latitude. If the soil is dry, it should be rolled, and pressed firmly and compart of pressed grant clowy. The value of the series o insure germination because seed start slowly. The best soil is a deep sandy loam of atural richness, and stirred deep, and not too much manure, even if the land is poor, everal successional sowings should be made, so as to have them fresh for use during . They are valuable for use in soups; stews; salads; boiled dinners cookery. They make a valuable, and healthful article of diet for the the whole season. other savory and other savory cookery. They make a valuable, and heatthul article of diet for the family, and profitable for market. It is a valuable food for stock. Store them for win-ter and spring use the same as other root crops. This crop requires close attention as the plants in their early stage of growth are weak, and spindling, and slow of growth, and special care must be taken to keep them free from weeds at the start. For late fall and winter use, it is best to sow the seed as late as June. Sow seeds quite thickly, heavier a portion of neuron plants are liable to be scorebed by the sun in dry weather because a portion of young plants are liable to be scorched by the sun in dry weather

CELERY. To grow. Its treatment, planting, blanching CELLER Y. TO grow. Its treatment, planting, blanching. Celery can be grown with less difficulty than many people supposes. It has become the most popular salad in American markets. It is in great demand at all times du-ring the year. The seeds are very slow in germinating; requiring about three weeks, and the soil must be kept moist to the surface. The time for sowing the seed depends on the time desired for blanching. If required early, seed can be started in the house, or greenhouse, or in hotbeds. If for later use, it can be started in open ground, and transplanted when of suitable size. When six to eignt inches high, the tops should be sheared off a little in order to strengthen the roots. It requires a great deal of moist-ure, and rich soil. When of suitable size for blanching it is found to be a good method to put boards on each side of the rows, and light can be better excluded by packing a little straw each side of the plants before placing the boards. The older method is to bank up with soil. The more water they receive the better they will grow, and blanch nore perfectly. It is not injured by serious fungi disease, and has no insect enemies. bank up with soil. The more water they receive the better they will grow, and blanc nore perfectly. It is not injured by serious fungi disease, and has no insect enemies

CORN-SWEET, and how it can be successfully grown. Any good soil will produce Sweet Corn, but it will not bear as early planting as the Any good soil will produce Sweet Corn, but it will not bear as early planting as the field sorts. A rich; warm loam will produce the earliest corn. The secret in getting a supply ahead of others is $\frac{1}{2}$ put a quantity between two sods, or in soil, and keep in a warm place, and when it $\frac{1}{2}$ nicely sprouted plant it in open ground without danger of decay by bad weather. It can be hastened fully two weeks. I advise planting five, to seven kernels to the hill, and when well established, thin to three stalks to the hilk. Make the hills three to four feet apart. The smaller sorts can be planted closer. The desirable qualities of each variety can be found in the regular list. Sweet Corn has always been a profitable crop for the industrious gardener who gives it a good soil and

ways been a profitable corp for the industrious gardener who gives it a good soil, and thorough culture There is always a very good demand at reasonable prices, but the first-early supply is usually the most profitable but greater yield can be obtained from later varieties. It is one of the richest and most profitable articles of food that can be grown for stock, especially for cows, as it produces a very bountiful flow of rich milk

Musk Melon profitable both to ship, & for home market. Like every other vine crop, it delights in a warm sandy soil. The location, and soil has great influence in producing delicious quality and flavor. Well rotted fine manure should be put in hills to produce a good yield. Plant liberally, in hills four to six feet each way. They cannot be planted in open ground until warm weather, but the seeds can be started in small pieces of inverted sods, and gain a week or two in crop. Thin to three or four plants to the hill. Give good culture, and keep free from weeds. Light warm soil is best for melons. If troubled by insects, use the same remedy prescribed for cucumbers! If insects work on the roots, turn a small quantity of strong tobacco-vature to each bill. The amplies are best size as leave a leave the same remedy by the strong to baccowater into each hill. The smaller, or basket size melons are very popular for shipping Large melons may sometimes sell best in home, or local market, and it will be to leners any antage to ascertain what varieties their merchants, and customers prefer.

LETTUCE is easily grown, and profitable garden crop The best known salad plant in this country. It makes a profitable crop for the maket gardener to grow in hotbed, or greenhouse during the winter and early spring. commands a good price, and always in demand. It can be sown in open ground as the soil can be worked. Sow in rows twelve or more inches apart, and when become well established, thin to an even stand; not too thick. In order to have crisp and tender lettuce, it must be grown on the best and richest soil as its cris depends on the rapidity of growth. The ground cannot be too rich to bring it to every two weeks It is so easily grown, and such a healthful salad that every fami should have a supply. It is not troubled by any injurious insects. A rich soil, ar plenty of moisture will give it a crispness, and freshness, that cannot be surpassed. trich soil and CUCUMBER. Valuable for slicing, pickles & market

Like all other vine crop, it should have good soil. A new broken field is best. If old worn soil must be used, it should be well fertilized with manure in each hill. Plant in hills, four feet apart, and put a dozen seeds in each hill, and if not destroyed by bugs they can b⁻ thinned out to three or four plants to each hill. The best remedies for the ravages of all insects on vine crops is a sifting of a little Paris Green well mixed with flour;-ashes;-dust;-or any very fine powder. Also: Tobacco dust is effective in many localities. A previous plant of any plant of a property of a provider of a provider. flour;-ashes;-dust;-or any very fine powder. Also: Tobacco dust is effective in many flour;-ashes;-dust;-or any very fine powder. Also: Tobacco dust is effective in many localities. A very early supply of cucumbers can be grown by planting a few seeds in small pieces of inverted sods and kept in warm place until well established, and then set them into open ground, and they will be well ahead of insects. A little turpentine mired with ain-slacked lime is recommended to keep off insects. 'Cucumber is easily, mixed with air-slacked line is recommended to keep off insects. 'Cucumber is easily and quickly grown, and paying crop in many localities. Any family can have plenty of pickles by keeping them in salt brine, and a few days before they are required for use they can be freshened in water and then put into vinegar. In a few days they will be readed to the freshened in water and then put into vinegar. be ready to use. Some vine crops and onions have been devastated by small worms or maggots at the root^o. Turn strong tobacco water on all hills that show wilting plants.

Water Melon. How to grow to perfection & make money The seeds are planted in this latitude about the middle of May, or when the weather has become settled and warm. A warm soil, with southern exposure will produce the best results. Good melons usually have a solid; bright red flesh and must have strong protecting rind to be a good shipper. For the family, and home market, the other va-rieties are desirable. A liberal quantity of manure is required, unless the soil is new, or naturally rich and warm. Seeds can be started early in small pieces of sod to get a few melons for earliest use. The vines occupy considerable space and the hills should be made six to eight feet apart each way. Plant four to six pounds per acre, and thin to a stand of three or four good plants to each hill. I prefer to plant heavily than re-plant if part of them should be destroyed by unfavorable weather, or other causes. It is seldom injured by ravages of insects. (See Cucumber for best insect remedies.)

ONION crop a pofitable one, and seldom fails to pay. This is one of the standard vegetables and a very sure crop to grow. The seed should be sown as soon as the soil can be well worked. Sow at the rate of four to six pounds to the acre. Make the rows twelve to fourteen inches apart, and thin out the p stand three to four inches apart in the rows. Use rich ground, and give thorough cul ture and keep all weeds cleaned out. The best crops are produced on well manured on , which will check the flow of sap, and let the bulb retain the vitality, and hasten urity. In localities where onions do not mature very well, it is advisable to start verv rich soil. maturity.

maturity. In locanties where onlong do not mature very weil, it is advisable to start them early in cold-frames, or any secluded warm place, and transplant them to open ground as soon as the weather is suitable. Onlong can be grown several years in the same soil if it is rich, as they do not show requirement for rotation as many crops do. They delight in cool weather, and high culture. Hot and dry weather checks their growth and causes them to ripen too soon. They keep best when stored in shady and well ventilated place, and in shallow crates. It is seldom infested with insects, or fun-gue disease. If infested with the opion maggress at the roots, the field should then he gus disease. If infested with the onion maggots at the roots, the field should then be discarded and newer ground be assigned to the crop whenever it is possible to do so. If infested with the onion maggets at the roots, the field should then be

PEAS. Proper soil, culture, & how to grow successfully Peas will do well in any good garden soil. There is no product of the garden more popular and desirable than the Pea. Moderately rich soil is preferable, Smooth seed varieties can be planted as soon as the ground can be well worked. The wrinkled va-rieties are less hardy and will not bear so severe weather. They should not be sown netiles are less hardy and will not bear so severe weather. They should not be to be until moderately warm as they sometimes rot if too cold and wet. Distance between the rows should depend on the system used in their cultivation. If a hand cultivator the rows should depend on the system used in their cultivation. If a hand cultivator is used, fifteen to twenty inches will suffice and wider if horse cultivator is to be used Plant about one inch deep, and drill the seeds two to three inches apart in the rows Tall varieties require a little more distance apart. A succession of sowings from early spring to August will give a continuous supply during summer and fall. They are a Aluable, and healthful food. I have my peas grown on new soil in northern Wis, and Mich. near the great lakes. The cool, moist air keeps the pea weavel away from them. My stock of Peas, (three car loads,) is without doubt, the best grown in this country

RADISH is always a money maker for the Gardener. This is a grand vegetable for both the home garden and the market. They are con-sumed in immense quantities. The seed germinates readily, and can be planted soon as the ground can be easily worked. A good light soil is best. There are several varie-ties that can be grown under glass as an extra early forcing crop, which are described in the regular list. Sow in rows ten to twelve inches apart or a proper distance to run a hand cultivator or hoe between the rows. Cover the seed half inch deep. Sow mod-eratly thick, and thin them to a stand two or three inches apart in the rows. In order to have them of excellent quality, they must be grown rapidly, and good moist soil i absolutely necessary to produce satisfactory results. Quick cash returns can be had by growing Radish for market. After they are pulled and bunched for market the land can be utilized for other crops. Make succession of sowings in a moist, secluded place so as to have a constant supply. The winter sorts are sown in July, and August, and make a magnificent growth during the cool fall months. Pull them when of full size, and store in sand for winter. Keep same as turnips. If they shrink, soak before using.

SQUASH. How to plant, cultivate, soil, insecticides. The soil required is the same as for all other vine crops. They are rank growers, and are at their best on rich soil and during warm sunny days. In favorable weather make a luxuriant and vigorous growth. The summer or bush varieties can be pla three feet apart, and the later sorts six to eight or more as they grow very long vines Plant plentiful in hills and when rough leaves are well started, thin to three, or four plants to the hill. If troubled by insects, use the same remedies prescribed for cucum ber. Cut worm can be eradicated by mixing a spoonfull of paris green in half pailfull of moist bran, and drop a spoonfull on each hill at night. Worms will leave all other food and feast on the bran to their own destruction. Squashes sell well in every mar-ket, and they make one of the best, and healthiest foods of the culinary vegetables

TOMATO. Their uses and how they should be grown. The Tomato is not a rapid grower, therefore it must be started early in order to get fruit in midsummer. Gardeners start them in hotbeds early and have good size plants to set in open ground when the weather becomes suitable, but for a family garden a few can be started in boxes in the house, and for later supply start them in warm, or sunny location in open ground, and transplant them in warm weather. Set the plants three to four feet apart, and water well when transplanted, and when settled around each plant put an inch or two of loose soil around them to prevent baking and evapo ration from soil after the water has been poured on. If soil is very rich I advise tieins he plants to stake or trellis, to keep the vines off the ground. Light soil is pref There is always a great demand and They make a valuable crop to grow for market They sell well while in a green stage for making pi seldom an over-production. They are a healthful food and any family can have them in winter, by cannin They keep well in cans, or jars, and can be quickly prepared for table when needed



ROCKFORD, ILL.