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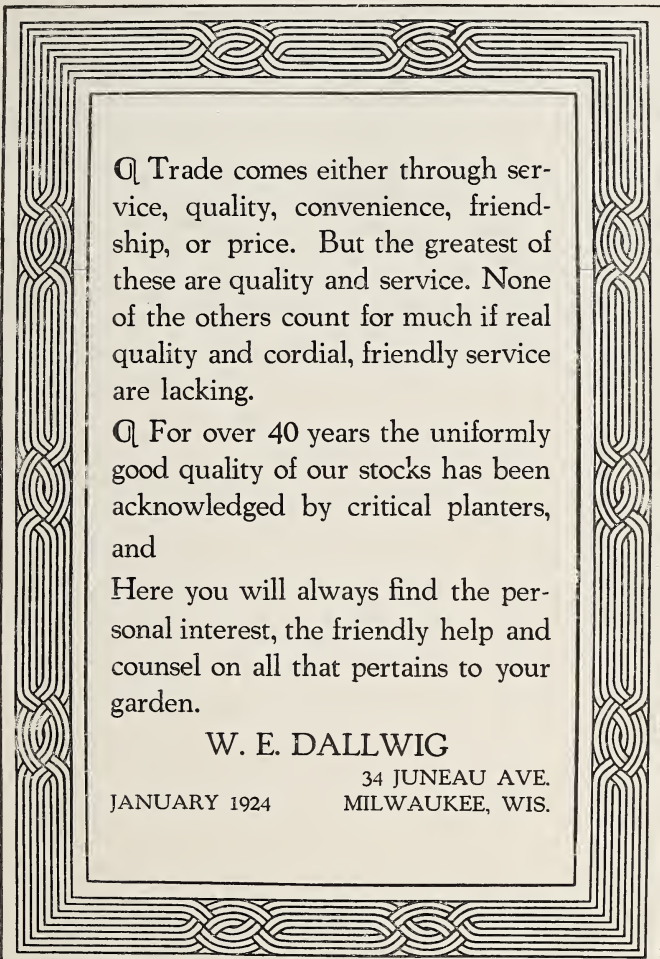
Dallwig's Seed Book



W. E. DALLWIG
MILWAUKEE

D. A. Streicher

FEB 2 1934



Q Trade comes either through service, quality, convenience, friendship, or price. But the greatest of these are quality and service. None of the others count for much if real quality and cordial, friendly service are lacking.

Q For over 40 years the uniformly good quality of our stocks has been acknowledged by critical planters, and

Here you will always find the personal interest, the friendly help and counsel on all that pertains to your garden.

W. E. DALLWIG

JANUARY 1924 34 JUNEAU AVE.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.



GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

OUR TERMS with customers not having an account are strictly cash with order. We prefer not to send C. O. D., but if wanted by that method, customers should enclose one-fourth of the amount with order. No trees, plants or other perishable stock sent C. O. D.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. We prefer that remittances be made by Postal Money Order or Express Money Order. Postage stamps in small amounts are taken as cash, but they must be sent so they will not stick together. If personal checks are sent, the cost of exchange should be added. Letters containing cash should always be registered.

NAME AND ADDRESS. Please remember to write very plainly your Name, Post Office, County and State; also give street number, P. O. Box, or rural route, if any; also nearest express office.

FORWARDING. We prepay at our option [mail or express] all flower and vegetable seeds in packets and ounces. Where bought in quantities exceeding one ounce, and on all plants, bulbs, tools and sundries, add postage at parcel post rates. All small packages of seeds, bulbs and plants, weighing 8 ounces or less, can be sent at the special rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction to all parts of the United States; over 8 ounces zone rates apply.

PROMPT DELIVERY. We try to ship all orders the same day or the next day after they are received, but during the busy season slight delays may sometimes occur; for these we ask your indulgence. It will greatly facilitate shipments if customers will send in their orders as soon as possible after receipt of catalog.

PLANT AND TREE ORDERS. All trees, shrubs, and hardy plants are shipped as soon as weather permits. Tender plants are shipped after danger from frosts is past, usually after May 15.

PACKING. No charge is made for boxes or packing, except on trees, and shrubs and for two-bushel cotton bags. Bags returned in good condition, free of expense, will be credited as charged.

NON-WARRANTY. It is manifestly impracticable to guarantee results from any perishable article, especially one like seeds, for this would mean to guarantee all kinds of gardening, all kinds of weather, and all kinds of soil. Seeds of the best quality will sometimes fail, due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as:—sowing too deeply or too shallow; in too wet or too dry soil; insects destroying the plants as soon as, or before, they appear above the ground; cold or dry air checking the growth of young plants or destroying them entirely; a baking sun forming a crust too hard for the tender shoots to penetrate. We cannot personally direct the use of our goods after they leave our hands; neither can we control anywhere or at any time the operation of natural law as it affects seeds, bulbs, or plants; therefore, in common with all American seed houses, we must disclaim all responsibility as to the results obtained from any stock we send out, as per the following non-warranty:

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and the money that has been paid for the same will be returned.

At the same time we hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all seeds, bulbs, or plants that may prove untrue to name free of charge, or refund the amount paid, but it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that we shall in no case be liable for any sum greater than that originally received by us for said seeds, bulbs, or plants.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

W. E. Dallwig

Milwaukee, Wis



The lawn grass mixtures which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescriptions are of the best chosen varieties as respects color, texture, and permanency, and will in the shortest time possible produce a beautiful, dwarf, compact turf which will endure the summer heat, and insure a rich, deep green sward throughout the season. In making up these mixtures we are extremely careful to use only the very best quality of seed, which has been thoroughly re-cleaned, the light seed and chaff being removed, and only clean, heavy, pure seed retained. Much low priced grass seed is always offered, but close examination will generally reveal the fact that this consists largely of chaff, or of the coarse growing, cheap varieties of grasses which are not adapted for fine lawns. Anyone who purchases cheap, badly mixed lawn grass will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness.

A mixture implies a combination of seeds of different varieties of grasses, the proportion of each being such as deemed best for general purposes or for application under peculiar conditions. The objects of the use of a mixture are threefold:

First—To make more certain the obtaining of a sufficient number of plants [a satisfactory stand] which might not be the case if but one variety was sown, as the conditions affecting the germination of that particular kind of grass might not be altogether favorable.

Second—To be more certain of having some varieties which the geological and physical conditions of the soil will suit, so that the vegetating conditions may in almost any case be favorable.

Third—To have a number of varieties, each possessing successive seasons of vigorous growth, so as always to have a fresh green surface, which would not, to the same extent, be the case if only one sort were used.

As it is always desirable to have a close, thick turf as soon as possible, it is best to use sufficient seed, as it will save much of the re-seeding so frequently required by not sowing closely enough in the first place. One pound will seed 400 square feet [20x20]; 100 pounds to the acre. Old lawns can be improved and renewed by the application of fertilizer and seeding about one half the quantity required for new lawns, first scratching the surface of the soil with a rake.

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
DALLWIG'S LAWN GRASS MIXTURE	.45	2.00	3.80	9.00	17.50	33.00
MIXTURE FOR SHADED PLACES	.50	2.25	4.25	10.00	19.50	38.00



Directions for Making a Hotbed

For early vegetables some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hotbed and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hotbed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition, so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

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

When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit dug for the purpose, [which should be about a foot larger each way than the frame to be used,] carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful, and repeatedly treading down the manure, to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition, and moisture. Unless this is carefully done, one portion will heat more quickly than the rest, and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants.

The manure should be packed to a depth of about two feet. Then put on the frame and sash. The frame should be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. The bed completed and the frame and sash placed, fresh manure should be carefully packed around the outside of the frame to the very top. The heat will soon rise to 100 degrees or more, which is too hot to sow the seed; but in two or three days, with the sash partially open, to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off, the temperature will subside to 90 degrees or a little less, when the soil may be put on to a depth of six or eight inches. The soil should be light and friable, and care should be taken that it is dry.

Air must be given every mild day by raising the sash. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snowstorms keep covered with mats or board shutters. The details of management must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by anyone who gives the matter careful attention.

Directions for Making a Cold-Frame

A cold-frame is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants, rendering them so hardy, that they may be set out in the spring several weeks ahead of the tender, spring-sown seedlings, thus assuring a supply of extra early vegetables and flowers. Not only can the spring season be hastened, but the autumn season may be prolonged as well.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide, and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high, and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of vegetables to be wintered, sown in open early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting.

The sash should be taken off during the day, when the weather is above the freezing point. Except in severe weather, admit air freely by keeping the sash raised two or three inches at one end during the day, otherwise the temperature will become too high in the frame, causing the plants to become tender. When the weather is extremely cold, cover the sash at night with straw mats or with blankets. In transplanting from a hotbed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out.

The cold-frame and hotbed are certainly worthy of wider use and attention than they now enjoy.

In this space, 4x78 feet, there is room for a good supply of SMALL FRUITS, such as RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, CURRANTS, and GOOSEBERRIES. Ask for our booklet, "SMALL FRUITS FOR ORCHARD & HOME GARDEN".

HOT-BED
AND
COLD-
FRAME

ASPARAGUS 6x46 feet
Permanent bed

PATH — — 2 feet wide

RHUBARB

Permanent bed

STRAWBERRIES

PATH — — 1 foot wide

LATE POTATOES

SWEET CORN

Make plantings two weeks apart for a succession, or use early, midseason and late sorts

PUMPKIN between hills of corn

Or try PEAS in the rows of corn. The vines can be pulled up before the corn is much advanced

TOMATOES

There is room here for several rows properly trained on supports

LETTUCE between

PEAS

For a succession select sorts that follow each other in maturity, or sow a few rows every ten days throughout the season

SWEET CORN may be used as a companion crop with early peas or

CELERY or LATE CABBAGE may follow the first crop of peas

EARLY CABBAGE 1 row with LETTUCE or ONION SETS between

CAULIFLOWER 1 row follow with TURNIPS

SAVOY CABBAGE one-half row

KOHLRABI two half rows, repeat

BEANS

Plant a row every ten days for a succession and follow the first plantings with

TURNIPS, ENDIVE, or CHINESE CABBAGE

ONION — Sow RADISH in same drills with onion; radish will germinate more quickly, marking the rows, and the crop may be taken off before onions require all the space

BEET 2 rows followed by SPINACH

CARROT 2 rows, one early and one late

LETTUCE 2 rows. Sow repeatedly alternate rows every few weeks, or follow with WINTER RADISH

PARSNIP one-third row

LEEK one-third row

CELERIAC one-third row

PARSNIP one-half row

[RADISH seeded in rows at same time]

SALSIFY one-half row

SWISS CHARD one-half row

HERBS one-half row

PEPPER one-half row

EGG PLANT one-half row

CELERY

Plant RADISHES in the celery row and conserve space; they do well this way

RUTA BAGA

EARLY POTATOES

Followed by BEANS

EARLY SQUASH

LATE SQUASH

CUCUMBER

MELON

Planning the Vegetable Garden

We have arranged the vegetable garden shown on the reverse side as a model for those who have a fair amount of space at their command, and who wish to harvest the maximum of crops from their plot. This can be done only by "companion cropping," and by "crop rotation," which means economy of space by taking two crops almost simultaneously or successively from the same ground. Thus radish may be planted between onion or beet, as by the time these need hoeing the radish crop is taken off; or lettuce may be planted with tomato, a crop of turnip may follow cauliflower, etc. A succession of lettuce or radish may be had by planting alternate rows every two weeks.

Do not permit any ground to lie idle. Have plants ready so set out early by starting seeds in hotbeds a month or two before it is possible to plant out. As soon as the frame is cleared, seed it up again and have a second lot of plants ready to set out where a crop has matured.

And why confine your planting to April and May. The thoughtful gardener will sow seeds for a succession in June; he will put in winter crops in July; even in August he may sow early beets, radish, early peas, and endive, and in September spinach, corn salad, cress and kale may go in, and if you have a cold-frame, it will give you lettuce until late in fall.

The planting plan here suggested may be varied to meet each gardener's individual needs or preferences. Double the space or halve it; omit such sorts as you do not like and substitute others; reduce the area allotted to less favored varieties and proportionately increase the plantings of others. It is advisable however to get everything into long rows; wide beds are out of date; hoeing and cultivating are so much easier and more thorough where the row system is employed. There are four good reasons why we cultivate. First, cultivation destroys the weeds which, if allowed to grow, consume moisture and plant food. Second, it produces a mulch and conserves soil moisture which will be needed, particularly during dry weather. Third, it is necessary to allow air to get into the soil in order to enable friendly bacteria to enter; and finally, a clean, cultivated garden presents a much better appearance than one which is full of weeds. Hoe, cultivate or rake the soil about once a week. Thus the weeds will be killed before they have a chance to grow. It is much easier to rake a garden every few days, than to hoe big weeds once a month.

Plan your garden on paper, drawing a diagram to scale. There is nothing difficult about this, and it is an extremely interesting and fascinating study. Use the plan on the other side as a guide and adapt it to your own garden, filling in the spaces with your own favorite vegetables, making and re-making it until you are satisfied that you are going to get the very maximum of returns. A little thoughtful planning will prove profitable, and prevent many exasperating oversights.

Eat Vegetables for Vitamins

[From Market Growers Journal]

The discovery of the mysterious food elements called vitamins, the nature of which is unknown, but the effect of which measures the difference between health and decline, has been called the most important discovery of modern times. It has taught us that it is possible to starve on a full stomach, unless the stomach be filled with something more than fats, protein and carbohydrates. The additional food elements, to which science has given the names of vitamins A, B, C and D, are contained chiefly in milk and vegetables.

While much of the vitamin theory is still clouded with doubt, sufficient information has been gathered to show that there are such substances, mysterious as they are, and it is further certain that these mysterious elements play an important part in the physical well-being of man. It was the absence of vitamin-containing food, we now know, which made our grandfathers dull in the winter months, which made them feel the need of a "spring tonic to clear the blood," and caused the delight with which they welcomed "the first spring greens".

There are yet many questions to be solved in regard to the comparative value of vitamins for children and adults. Most authorities agree that vitamins A, B, and C are essentials for the proper growth of children and that without them abnormal development must follow.

Vitamin A promotes growth and its absence causes sore eyes and blindness and stunted growth in children. Lacking vitamin B, brings on gastrointestinal troubles, neuritis, anemia. Absence of vitamin C makes people irritable, lacking in stamina, and in extreme cases, causes scurvy. Vitamin D is a yeast growth promoting element, the definite food value of which has not been determined.

Aside from the vitamin value of vegetable crops, they possess mineral and laxative qualities that render them invaluable as human food, when they are properly balanced with meats and milk.



Price List of Vegetab

ASPARAGUS			CELERIAC				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	
Bonvallet's Giant.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	Large Smooth Prague...	.05	.35	1.00
Conover's Colossal.....	.05	.15	.40	Delicatess.....	.10	.50	1.75
ROOTS			CELERY				
	Doz.	100	1000				
Washington No. 4.....	\$0.60	\$3.00	25.00	Golden Self Blanching...	.10	.50	1.75
Conover's Colossal.....	.20	1.25	9.00	White Plume.....	.05	.30	.85
Bonvallet's Giant.....	.25	1.60	12.00	Evan's Triumph.....	.05	.25	.75
BEANS			CHERVIL				
	Pkt.	lb.	10 lbs.				
Bountiful.....	\$.05	\$.35	3.00	Easy Blanching.....	.05	.30	1.00
Stringless Green Pod.....	.05	.35	3.00	Columbia.....	.10	.50	1.50
Extra Early Refugee.....	.05	.35	3.00		.05	.20	.50
Late Refugee, or 1000 to 1	.05	.35	3.00	CHICORY			
Fordhook Bush Lima.....	.05	.45	4.00	Witloof.....	.05	.30	1.00
Broad Windsor.....	.05	.45	4.00	CORN SALAD			
Sure Crop Wax.....	.05	.35	3.00	Broad Leaved.....	.05	.15	.50
Wardwell's Early Wax.....	.05	.35	3.00	CRESS			
Stringless Kidney Wax.....	.05	.35	3.00	Curled, or Pepper Grass	.05	.10	.30
Davis Wax.....	.05	.35	3.00	CORN			
Hodson Wax.....	.05	.35	3.00		Pkt.	lb.	10 lbs.
Improved Golden Wax.....	.05	.35	3.00	Whipple's Early.....	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$2.50
Kentucky Wonder, or				Charlevoix.....	.05	.30	2.50
Old Homestead.....	.05	.35	3.00	Golden Bantam.....	.05	.30	2.50
Scarlet Runner.....	.05	.40	3.50	Mammoth White Cory.....	.05	.30	2.50
Carpinteria Pole Lima.....	.05	.35	3.25	Country Gentleman.....	.05	.30	2.50
Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	.05	.40	3.50	Stowell's Evergreen.....	.05	.30	2.50
BEETS			CUCUMBERS				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Extra Early Egyptian.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	Chicago Pickling.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50
Early Wonder.....	.05	.15	.40	Davis Perfect.....	.05	.15	.50
Crosby's Egyptian.....	.05	.15	.40	Nichol's Medium Green.....	.05	.15	.50
Detroit Dark Red Turnip	.05	.15	.40	Improved Long Green.....	.05	.20	.60
Half Long Blood.....	.05	.15	.40	Giant Pera.....	.05	.15	.50
Swiss Chard, or Summer				Early Fortune.....	.05	.15	.50
Spinach, Zurich.....	.05	.15	.40				
Swiss Chard, Giant Lu-				EGG PLANT			
cellus.....	.05	.15	.40	Improved Large Purple..	.10	.60	2.00
SUGAR BEETS			ENDIVE				
	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.				
Vilmorin's Improved.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75	Dallwig's Yellow Curled..	.05	.20	.60
Klein Wanzeleben.....	.10	.25	.75	Yellow Broad Leaved.....	.05	.20	.60
Giant Feeding Sugar Beet				Dallwig's Green Curled..	.05	.20	.60
or Half Sugar Mangel..	.10	.25	.75	Green Broad Leaved.....	.05	.20	.60
MANGEL WURZEL			GARLIC				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.		lb.		
Mammoth Long Red.....	.10	.25	.75				
Danish Sludstrup.....	.10	.25	.75	HORSE RADISH			
RUSSEL SPROUTS			HERBS				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Amager Market.....	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75	Anise.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60
ABBAGE			Asperula Odorata (Wald-				
				meister).....	.10		
Golden Acre.....	.15	1.50		Borage.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60
Early Jersey Wakefield—				Basil, Sweet.....	.05	.25	.75
Select.....	.05	.30	1.00	Chervil.....	.05	.20	.50
Copenhagen Mkt.....	.10	.40	1.25	Dill.....	.05	.10	.30
Hollander—Select.....	.10	.40	1.25	Fennel, Sweet.....	.05	.15	.50
Wisconsin Hollander.....	.15	1.50		Lavender.....	.05	.40	
Flat Dutch.....	.05	.30	.90	Marjoram, Sweet.....	.05	.30	1.00
Chinese Cabbage.....	.05	.30	1.00	Rosemary.....	.10	.60	
ED CABBAGE			Sage.....				
			05	.35	
Dallwig's Early Dark Red	.05	.30	1.00	Savory, Summer.....	.05	.30	.85
Kissendrup.....	.10	.40	1.25	Sorrel.....	.05	.20	.60
VOY CABBAGE			Taragon.....				
			10		
Early Dwarf Ulm.....	.05	.35	1.00	Thyme.....	.10	.60	
Blumenthaler.....	.05	.35	1.00	Wormwood.....	.05	.35	
Des Vertus.....	.05	.35	1.00	KOHLRABI			
ULIFLOWER			Dallwig's Star of the Mar-				
	Pkt.	½ Oz.	¼ Oz.	ket.....	.05	.45	1.25
Laage's Earliest Dwarf..	\$.25	\$.85	\$1.50	Dallwig's Reselected Star			
Extra Early Dwarf Er-				of the Market.....	.10	.60	2.00
furt.....	.10	.60	1.00	Dallwig's Purple Star of			
Early Snowball.....	.10	.60	1.00	the Market.....	.05	.45	1.25
Danish Perfection.....	.10	.60	1.00	Large Late Purple.....	.05	.30	1.00
ROOTS			Large Late Green.....				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.05	.30	1.00
Half Long Scarlet Nantes	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	KALE			
select Chantenay.....	.05	.15	.40	Dallwig's Dwarf Green			
½ x Heart, or Guerande..	.05	.15	.40	Curled.....	.05	.15	.50
select Orange Danvers,							
Half Long.....	.05	.15	.40				
Fastodon.....	.05	.10	.30				



	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
LEEK			
Giant Carentan.....	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75
LETTUCE			
Black Seeded Simpson..	.05	.15	.50
Grand Rapids—Select...	.05	.15	.50
Prizehead.....	.05	.15	.50
Earliest Cutting.....	.05	.15	.50
Express Cos.....	.05	.15	.50
May King, Reselected...	.05	.15	.50
Stubborn Headed Yellow	.05	.20	.60
Stubborn Headed Brown,	.05	.20	.60
Iceberg.....	.05	.15	.50
Wayahead.....	.05	.15	.50
Big Boston—Select.....	.05	.15	.50
All Seasons.....	.05	.15	.50
MUSK MELON			
Rocky Ford.....	.05	.15	.40
Extra Early Hackensack	.05	.15	.40
Osage Extra Early.....	.05	.20	.60
Milwaukee Market.....	.05	.25	.75
Irondequoit.....	.05	.25	.75
Benders Surprise.....	.05	.25	.75
WATER MELON			
Cole's Early.....	.05	.10	.30
Preserving Citron.....	.05	.10	.30
MUSTARD			
Southern Giant Curled..	.05	.10	.25
OKRA			
White Velvet.....	.05	.10	.30
ONIONS			
Southport Red Globe...	.05	.25	.75
Michigan Yellow Globe.	.05	.25	.75
Mammoth Yellow Prize-			
taker.....	.05	.25	.75
Southport Yellow Globe.	.05	.25	.75
White Portugal.....	.05	.25	.75
Southport White Globe..	.05	.30	.90
White Queen.....	.05	.30	.90
White Welsh.....	.05	.30	1.00
ONION SETS			
Write for Prices.			
PARSLEY			
Champion Moss Curled..	.05	.15	.40
Turnip Rooted, Early			
Thick.....	.05	.15	.45
PARSNIP			
Intermediate.....	.05	.15	.50
PEANUTS			
Mammoth Virginia.....	.05	.10	
PEPPER			
Long Red Cayenne.....	.10	.50	1.50
Harris' Earliest.....	.10	.50	1.50
Sweet Salad.....	.10	.50	1.50
Pimiento.....	.10	.50	1.50
PUMPKIN			
Sugar Pie.....	.05	.15	.50
Connecticut Field.....	.05	.10	.35
PEAS	Pkt.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
Peter Pan.....	\$0.05	\$0.35	\$3.25
Little Marvel.....	.05	.35	3.25
Laxtonian.....	.05	.35	3.25
Thomas Laxton.....	.05	.35	3.25
Improved Telephone or			
Alderman.....	.05	.35	3.25
Melting Sugar. Edible			
Pods.....	.05	.35	3.25
Improved Early Giant			
Sword.....	.10	.50	
POTATOES			
Write for Prices.			

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
RADISH			
Early Scarlet Globe, Se-			
lected Stock.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50
Early Scarlet Turnip,			
White Tipped.....	.05	.15	.50
French Breakfast.....	.05	.15	.50
Dallwig's 20 Day.....	.05	.15	.50
Crimson Giant.....	.05	.15	.50
Long Scarlet, Short Top			
Icicle.....	.05	.15	.50
Delicatess.....	.05	.15	.50
Golden Dresden.....	.05	.15	.50
Dallwig's Oval Shaped			
Golden Yellow.....	.05	.15	.50
White Strassburg.....	.05	.15	.50
Giant White Stuttgart..	.05	.15	.50
Reselected White Munich			
Oval Shaped Gray-Black			
Summer No. 1.....	.05	.20	.60
Oval Shaped Gray Sum-			
mer No. 2.....	.05	.20	.60
Long Black Spanish.....	.05	.15	.50
Half Long Black Spanish			
Round Black Spanish...	.05	.15	.50
Long White Winter.....	.05	.15	.50
Scarlet China.....	.05	.15	.50
RUTABAGA			
Improved Purple Top...	.05	.10	.30
RHUBARB			
Victoria.....	.05	.20	.50
SALSIFY			
Mammoth Sandwich Is-			
land.....	.05	.25	.80
SCORZONERA OR			
BLACK SALSIFY			
Improved Giant.....	.05	.35	
SPINACH	Pkt.	¼ lb.	lb.
Triumph.....	\$0.05	\$	\$0.60
Victoria.....	.05	.20	.60
Antvorskov.....	.05	.25	.75
New Zealand.....	.05	.30	1.00
Swiss Chard, Zurich....	.05	.40	1.25
Swiss Chard, Lucullus..	.05	.40	1.25
SUNFLOWER	lb.		
Mammoth Russian.....	\$0.25		
SQUASH	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Early Mammoth White			
Bush.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50
Giant Summer Crookneck			
.....	.05	.15	.50
Des Moines.....	.05	.25	.75
Warted Hubbard.....	.05	.15	.50
Vegetable Marrow.....	.05	.20	.60
TOMATO			
John Baer.....	.05	.40	1.50
Bonny Rest.....	.05	.35	1.25
Sparks' Earliana.....	.05	.35	1.25
Gulf State Market.....	.05	.35	1.25
Early Detroit.....	.05	.45	1.50
Beauty.....	.05	.35	1.25
Dwarf Champion.....	.05	.40	1.50
Golden Queen.....	.05	.35	1.25
Ponderosa.....	.10	.50	1.50
Yellow Plum.....	.05	.35	1.25
Husk Tomato, or Ground			
Cherry, Yellow.....	.05	.35	1.25
TURNIP			
Purple Top White Globe			
.....	.05	.15	.40
White Egg.....	.05	.15	.40
Purple Top, Strap Leaved			
.....	.05	.15	.40
TOBACCO			
Connecticut Seed Leaf..	.05	.50	1.50

“HIGH-GRADE VEGETABLE SEEDS”

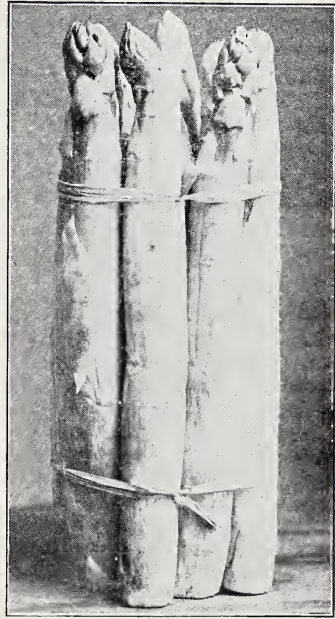
Neither trouble nor expense is spared in the production, maintenance, and careful selection of these stocks, to obtain the highest possible quality, and to produce strains that will meet the various requirements of the most exacting trade. Most of these stocks are the result of many years of continuous selection and crossing by some of the largest and most successful plant breeders in the world, and, we think, represent the best in their various types.

The descriptions are based upon very careful observations, and are for what may be expected under conditions that are approximately normal and favorable for good development. Nevertheless, it should always be remembered that many vegetables are much affected in their habit of growth, and size, form and quality of fruit by conditions of soil, climate, location, and mode of culture.

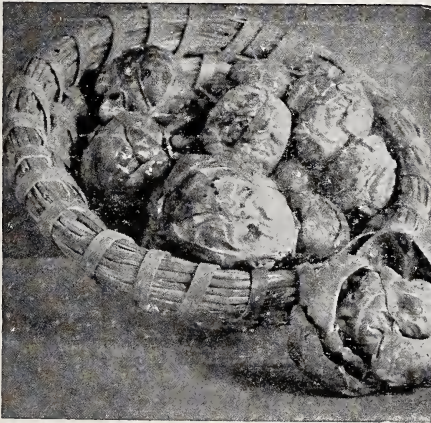
ASPARAGUS

Asparagus may be grown either from seeds or plants, the latter method being the quicker and easier one. In setting plants, use one or two year old roots, as these invariably produce larger and more numerous shoots than older plants, and yield a profitable crop for a longer period. Complete cultural directions furnished with each order.

WASHINGTON. Washington Asparagus has several outstanding qualities which put it in a class by itself. It is an unusually large variety, surpassing most of the so-called “giant” varieties. Stalks are one inch and over in diameter, with an attractive purplish tinge. It is fast growing, consequently the shoots are exceedingly tender, and the flavor most excellent, of a peculiar and pleasing sweetness. It is rust-resistant; this not only prolongs the life of the bed, but also permits the roots to store up food during the late summer and early fall, thus insuring big stalks and a heavy yield the following spring.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS



Brussels Sprouts are little cabbages, which spring in considerable numbers from the main stem. They have a very delicious flavor, and ought to be more generally planted. They are best for cooking after they have had a slight frost.



BEANS

There is hardly another vegetable which will give the amateur gardener a greater return from a given area of ground than beans. Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground is dry and warm. Plant in rows, dropping the seed about 5 inches apart, in drills 2 inches deep and 2 feet apart. Hill the rows slightly to insure drainage. Cultivation should be frequent, but shallow, until the plants begin to bloom, but only when the foliage is dry, for if disturbed when wet, the vines will rust. One pound will plant 75 feet of drill. Plant every two weeks until August 1, for a succession. Beans contain vitamins A, B, and C.

DISEASES AND INSECTS:—Anthracnose is the worst disease of beans. It is caused by a fungus and as a safeguard against increasing its ravages, do not cultivate, hoe, or pick beans while the vines are wet. Spray early with Pyrox to prevent rust and promote a healthy, vigorous growth. Keep a careful watch for aphid [lice] under the leaves and spray with Black Leaf 40 or other nicotine sulphate at once, if present.

Dwarf Wax Podded Varieties

SURE CROP WAX. An extra early, perfectly stringless, flat wax bean. Resembles Currie's Rust Proof, but is to be preferred to that variety because Sure Crop is stringless, with thicker, longer pods. The pods are 6 inches long and of a golden yellow color, which they assume while still very small. A hardy and very prolific variety; seed black.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. One of the best early wax beans. It is almost entirely free from rust. The pods are long and showy, straight and flat, nearly stringless, very tender, and of excellent quality, and assume a rich golden yellow color.

STRINGLESS KIDNEY WAX. Erect, bushy habit, 13 to 20 inches high; pods rich creamy white 6 to 7 inches long, somewhat flattened but very thick and fleshy; stringless and of excellent quality.

DAVIS WAX. The most hardy and productive wax bean. The pods are long, white, straight, but are stringy and fibrous and of only fair quality. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing the pods in clusters; seed kidney-shaped and white. For canning it is unexcelled on account of the purity of the pod and bean.



WARDWELL WAX



STRINGLESS GREEN POD

HODSON WAX. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, somewhat like Davis Wax, but are plumper, straighter, and longer. While not of the excellent quality of Sure Crop, Wardwell's, or Stringless Kidney, it is very well adapted for market gardening purposes, on account of its productiveness and freedom from disease; late.



BEANS

Dwarf Green Podded Varieties

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. This is without doubt the most tender string bean in cultivation; even when the pod has become quite old it still retains its stringless qualities. Early and very prolific; round, straight, thick, meaty pods, 5 to 6 inches long, of rich deep green color, and of superior flavor.

BOUNTIFUL. Best of the flat podded stringless varieties. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, stout, flat, slightly curved, stringless, slightly fibrous, attractive and of fine quality; color light green. Very early, vigorous, hardy and productive.

LATE REFUGEE, OR 1000 TO 1. Pods are round, green, waxy, almost stringless, fine grained, and extra fine in flavor. This is the sort most largely used for pickling.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. Branches freely, with all the branches held upright. It bears tremendous crops of plump pods filled with 4 or 5 large, very thick beans which are tender, juicy, and sweet.

BROAD WINDSOR. Esteemed as a shell bean. The pods do not set well in hot weather, hence it should be planted very early or very late to escape the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth.

Pole Beans

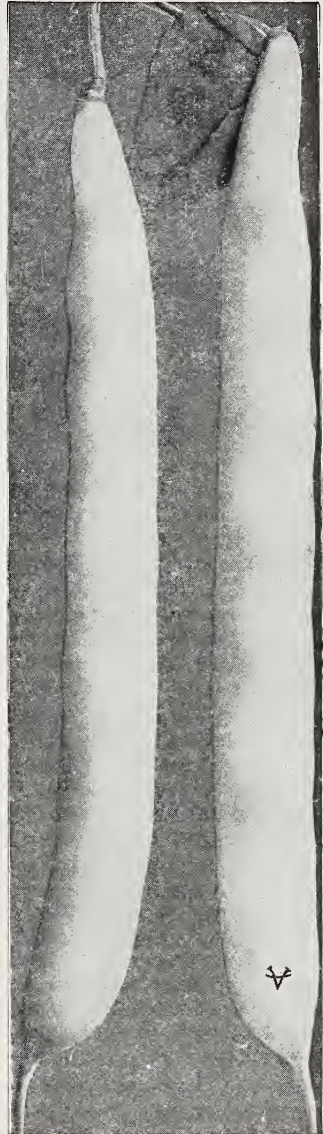
Pole beans, especially limas, require warm and very loamy soil. Do not plant until the soil has become thoroughly warmed through. Use poles 6 feet long and set them 3 feet apart, running the rows north and south. Plant 4 to 6 beans around each pole, and thin to 3 plants to a pole, and lead them to climb around the pole in the same direction.

KENTUCKY WONDER. An early, very prolific sort, with showy pods which are of most excellent quality. The pods are medium light green, very long, frequently reaching 9 inches, curved and twisted, nearly round, and very crisp when young.

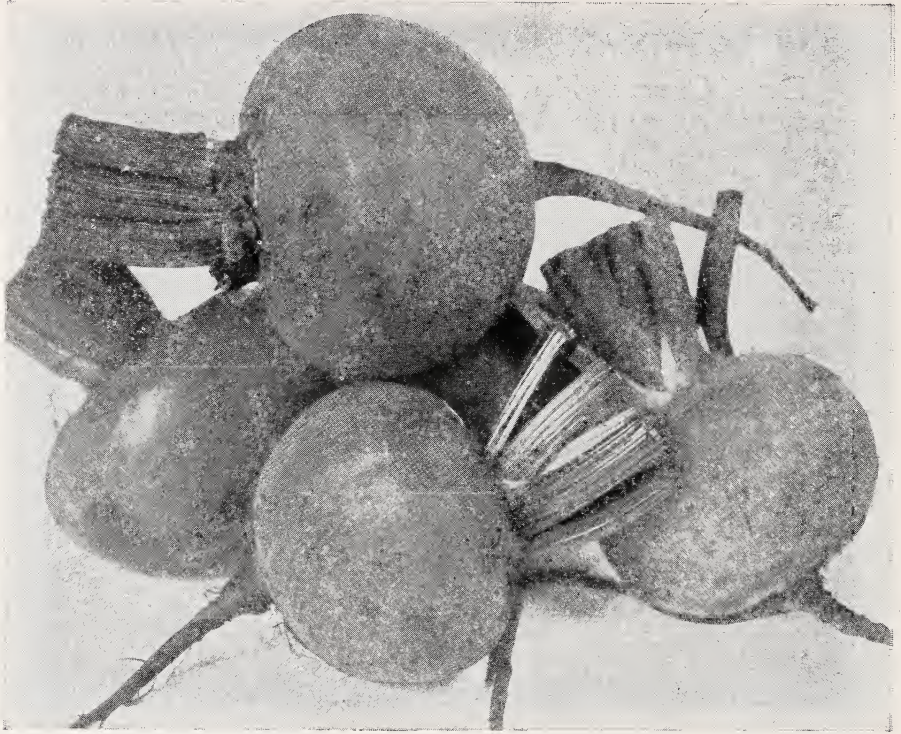
KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. A yellow-podded Kentucky Wonder, which bears a large quantity of rich golden yellow pods, which are thick, meaty, quite stringless, very tender, and have a fine flavor when cooked.

CARPINTERIA POLE LIMA. Vine strong, producing an abundance of fine large pods, usually closely filled with 4 beans of largest size, and much thicker than the average pole lima. Color of the bean is distinctive in having a decided greenish tint, an indication of fine quality. Very thin skinned, extremely tender, and of delicious flavor. A splendid bean for the home and for market garden.

SCARLET RUNNER. This bean is mostly used as an ornamental climber, but is edible and can be used as a snap or as a shell bean.



DAVIS WAX



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET

BEET

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks thereafter up to July 1 for a succession. This gives a constant supply of young, tender roots. Sown during June, the roots will be of just the right size for fall and winter storing. If wanted very early, sow such sorts as Extra Early Egyptian and Crosby's Egyptian in hotbeds and transplant. The soil should be a light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 12 inches apart, pressing the soil firmly over the seed, and when well up, thin to from 4 to 6 inches. Hoe often, giving shallow cultivation. For winter use, the roots are stored in a cellar and covered with sand or sandy soil to prevent wilting. Vitamins A, B, and C.

Arranged in their order of earliness.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN. The best variety for forcing, and excellent for first-early crop out of doors. Very early with small top; flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, firm, crisp, and tender. Roots moderately thick, a little rounded on top, flat underneath.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. A selection from that standard market beet, Extra Early Egyptian, retaining the earliness of the parent stock and having added thickness, giving it a more handsome shape. Very small tap root, skin very dark red, flesh a trifle lighter and lightly zoned; of splendid quality and very rapid growth.

EARLY WONDER. A selection from Crosby's Egyptian, more nearly globe-shaped, with very slim tap root and small top. Color an unusually deep rich blood crimson, with little zoning. One of the earliest and most uniform bunching beets.



BEET

DETROIT DARK RED.

Its small, upright growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with everyone. Leaf-stem and veins dark red, blade green; roots globular or ovoid, and very smooth; color of skin dark blood-red; flesh deep vermilion, zoned with lighter shade of the same color; very tender, crisp and sweet, and remains so for a long time. Our strain of this splendid beet is the finest and truest to be had.

HALF LONG BLOOD.

A splendid winter sort, rich dark red, very sweet and tender.

MANGELS

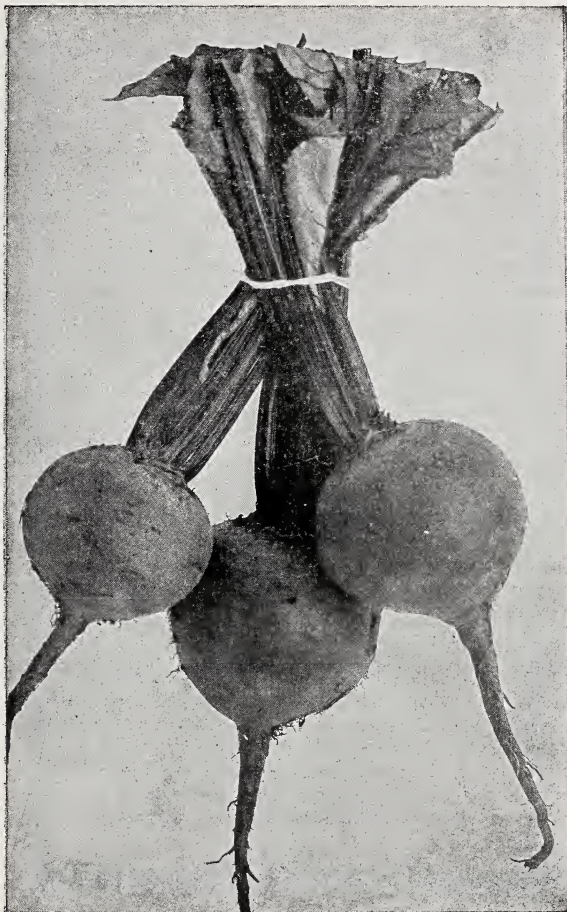
The value of mangels for stock feeding cannot be over-estimated. The results from their use are clearly seen in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased flow and quality of milk from cows, and the saving in fodder. Yield enormously if the soil is rich, and can be grown at trifling cost. Sow in May in deep, well enriched soil, in rows 2 feet apart, and one inch apart in the rows, thinning to nine inches when the plants are about 3 inches high. Dig soon as frost occurs.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED. The largest and most productive of all long red sorts. It is smooth skinned and fine grained, and very regular in size.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP. This Mangel has been awarded a first class certificate several times by the Danish government, the highest honor attained in agricultural circles in Denmark. Sludstrup is a long, reddish-yellow root, but not as long as Mammoth Long Red; it grows more above ground, and is easily harvested.

GIANT FEEDING SUGAR BEET OR HALF SUGAR MANGEL By careful selection and breeding, there has been established in the Giant Feeding Sugar a strain of beets which, while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value. The roots are light bronze green above ground, grayish white below, with white flesh.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. See SPINACH.



DETROIT DARK RED BEET



COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE

CABBAGE

For very early use, sow in January or February in hotbeds, and prick out when strong enough into other hotbeds; or sow in cold frames in March, and transplant to the open ground when danger from killing frosts is past, in rows 2 feet apart, and 18 inches apart in the rows. For a succession sow in the open early in April. The autumn and winter varieties sow in May, in shallow drills; transplant into rows 2 feet apart, and 2 feet apart in the rows. It succeeds best in a fresh, rich soil, well manured, and deeply dug or plowed.

Cabbage should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as growth advances, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots by pushing the plants over to one side sometimes prevents bursting of nearly full grown heads. To preserve cabbages during winter, pull them up on a dry day, turn over on the heads a few hours to drain, and set out in a cool cellar.

Cabbage is one of the best sources of vitamin C, and also contains A and B.

DISEASES:—Black discoloration of the leaves is an indication of black-rot, deformed roots of club-root; plant on new, clean soil.

INSECTS:—The cabbage worms, which destroy the leaves and heads, may be killed by dusting with Slug Shot or spraying with Pyrox or with Arsenate of Lead.



CABBAGE

For many years cabbage seed has been a leading specialty with us. Our seed is all grown from approved stock seeds; there is none better.

Arranged in their order of earliness.

THE GOLDEN ACRE. We believe this to be the earliest cabbage in cultivation, maturing in 80 days from sowing. Resembles Copenhagen Market, the heads being perfectly round. Heads measure 9 inches in diameter and the plant occupies a space of only 20 inches.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Very hardy, not only to endure frost, but also unfavorable conditions of soil and moisture. Leaves are thick, short, and of fine quality; heads cone shaped.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. Without a rival as the finest large, round headed, early cabbage. Extremely early, still the heads are large and solid, of very fine texture, and excellent quality. The plants are vigorous but compact, with short stem and few outer leaves which are of rather upright growth, permitting close planting. The leaves are light green, round, dish-shaped, and fold tightly together in remarkably compact and solid form. We are confident there is no finer strain than ours.

FLAT DUTCH. Standard large, late, flat variety.

HOLLANDER. The plant is very vigorous, rather compact growing, with a stem of medium length, and is exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold, but dry weather as well. The head is made up of very thick, broad, overlapping leaves. It is very solid, stands shipping well, and is one of the very best keepers. In quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp, and tender. We have given a great deal of attention to this variety, and offer seed which we believe will produce a crop of more uniformly typical heads than any other.

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER OR WISCONSIN NO. 3. A "yellows" resistant strain of cabbage which has proven to be practically immune from attack. The disease resistant properties, however, apply only to the disease known as the "yellows" and no claim is made that it is less susceptible to other diseases such as black rot or club root, than other sorts. Although showing considerable variation in type as yet, the plants resemble Hollander, but are larger and more leafy and spreading. The heads are round or somewhat flattened and retain to a remarkable degree the solidity and excellent keeping qualities of the Hollander.

RED CABBAGE

DALLWIG'S EARLY DARK RED. By far the best medium-sized and surest heading early red cabbage. Color a deep, rich red.

KISENDRUP. The best late red cabbage today. Hard, round, ball-shaped heads, very compact, and keep well. The color is so intense that a cross section shows almost no white.

SAVOY CABBAGE

Savoy Cabbage is another of those vegetables not as widely known and therefore not as generally grown as it deserves to be. It differs from other cabbages by having heavily curled leaves.

EARLY DWARF ULM. Leaves thick, fleshy, deep green; round and solid; earliest and sweetest.

BLUMENTHALER. Early yellow curled.

DES VERTUS. The best of the late savoys. Large and showy, heavily curled green leaves.



RED CABBAGE, KISENDRUP



CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower is the most highly esteemed and most delicately flavored of all the cabbage family. It likes a cool temperature, plenty of moisture, and a deep, rich soil. For early use sow about March 1st in hotbeds, and transplant to cold frames when large enough to handle, and to the open ground as soon as warm enough. For late autumn crop, sow in May and transplant in June. In dry weather water freely, and as they advance in growth, hoe deeply and draw earth to the stem. Give at least 3 or 4 applications of liquid manure during the growing season. When heading, tie outside leaves loosely over the heads to protect from the sun. Vitamins B and C.

INSECTS:—For cabbage worms dust with Slug Shot, for aphids with tobacco dust. As a protective measure against root maggots surround each plant with a collar of tarred felt.

All the cauliflower seed we offer is produced by the most experienced growers in Europe, in such localities as are best suited to its proper development, and the greatest care is taken to save seed from perfectly developed plants only.

HAAGE'S EARLIEST DWARF. Very dwarf forcing. The fame of Haage's Earliest Dwarf Erfurt cauliflower seed is world wide. For first forcing it has never had an equal. It is exceedingly early and hardy, and is the surest to make a solid, compact, large, pure white head, as it is remarkably drought and heat resisting. During the many years we have sold this splendid variety to hundreds of critical market gardeners, it has given uniformly the best results.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT. An exceptional strain of cauliflower for early outdoor planting and forcing. This type is more generally planted than any other. In size, compactness and color it is ideal. A well grown head will measure 9 to 10 inches across and have depth in proportion, very solid, with a perfectly white core. Plants are dwarf, and develop heads earlier than any other sort of like size. Our strain should not be confounded with entirely different sorts sold under the name "Erfurt".

EARLY SNOWBALL. Snow-white heads, 6 to 10 inches in diameter; cf dwarf, close growing habit; excellent for both early and late planting.

DANISH PERFECTION. Shows an unusual uniformity in maturing, the crop being taken off clean practically at the first cutting, therefore a great favorite with market gardeners. The leaves very closely enfolding the head, give it a particularly attractive appearance, and as the inner leaves almost cover the snow-white flower the necessity of early tying up, as with other early sorts, is largely avoided.

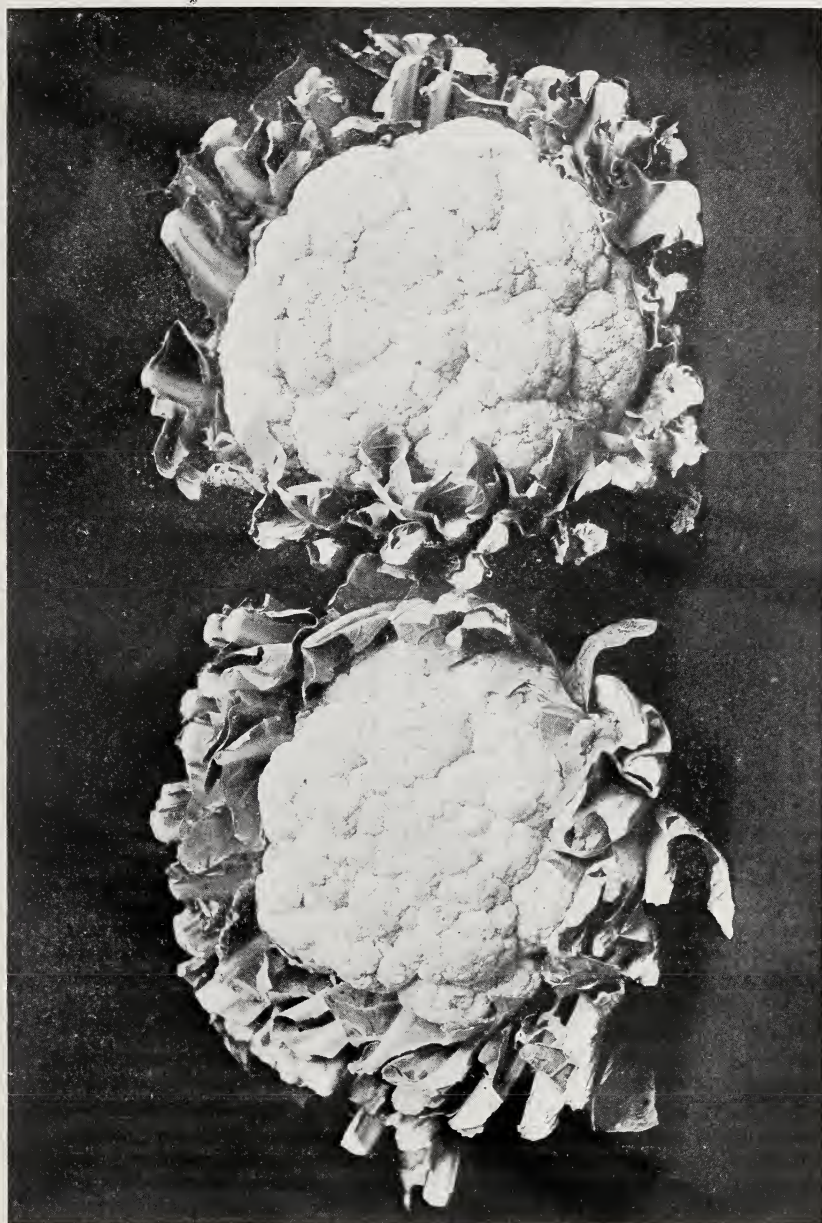
DRY WEATHER. An excellent second early variety, especially adapted for growing in the open ground. Recommended for localities subject to long dry seasons, as it will often produce heads of fine quality under these conditions when other sorts fail. Heads of medium to large size, very solid and pure white.



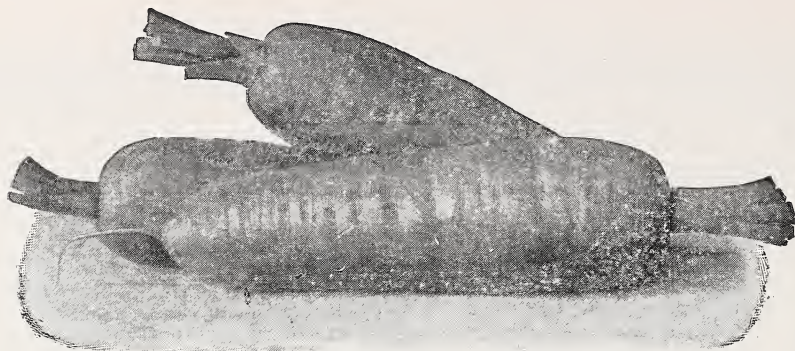
CHINESE CABBAGE

CHINESE CABBAGE

PE-TSAI. Chinese Cabbage or Celery Cabbage has an almost crystalline white center, whiter than any of the lettuce family, more beautiful than the heart of any cabbage. The head never becomes absolutely hard like cabbage, but semi-hard like the best strains of lettuce. Every leaf, including the outside ones, is tender and delicate and good to eat. Has a mild flavor and may be eaten as a salad like lettuce, or cooked like asparagus. It should be grown like late cabbage, but should not be seeded before June or July, early plantings running quickly to seed. Sow in drills 16 inches apart and transplant when quite small. A low, moist, even wet soil, is best.



EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT CAULIFLOWER



HALF LONG SCARLET NANTES CARROT

CARROT

Carrots do best in a warm, deep, rather light, and fairly fertile soil that is well supplied with humus. Sow the seed from April up to the middle of June in drills one foot apart, covering the seed half an inch; thin out the plants to from 2 to 3 inches apart. Keep the soil well cultivated. Carrots should be lifted earlier than more hardy root crops. Store in well ventilated, frost-proof place. Contain vitamins A, B, and C.



CHANTENAY CARROT

HALF LONG NANTES. Sweetest of all carrots. Roots smooth, almost cylindrical, about 6 inches long. The flesh is bright orange, becoming yellow in the center, without any distinct core.

CHANTENAY. The best bunching carrot. An early main crop variety, very smooth, stump rooted, about 6 inches long, deep orange, fine grained, sweet and sugary, not apt to crack; a fine table carrot, and splendid cropper.

OX HEART. This fine carrot attains a length of four and one-half to five inches, very thick at the top, ending abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained, and sweet. Ox-Heart can be easily pulled, making it a particularly desirable variety for soils so hard that other sorts require digging. It is equally good for table use and stock.

DANVERS HALF LONG. A fine second early variety of medium length, 6 to 8 inches long, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; smooth and handsome. Flesh deep orange, sweet, crisp, and tender.

Our Carrot Seed is produced from choice, selected roots showing a minimum of core.

CELERY

For very early, sow the seed in shallow boxes indoors about the middle of February; for main crop sow in cold-frame during March, or out of doors in April, in finely prepared seed bed. Celery ought to be transplanted several times to develop a good root system, the first time when they are an inch or two high, and again when about 4 inches high and ready to set out where they are to mature. At this time shear off the tops and clip the tap root; this makes stocky plants. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. They delight in low, moist, rich soil. When nearly full grown, gather the leaves together, and draw the earth around the plants from time to time, taking care that none falls between the leaves, until only the tops are visible; they are ready for use soon after.

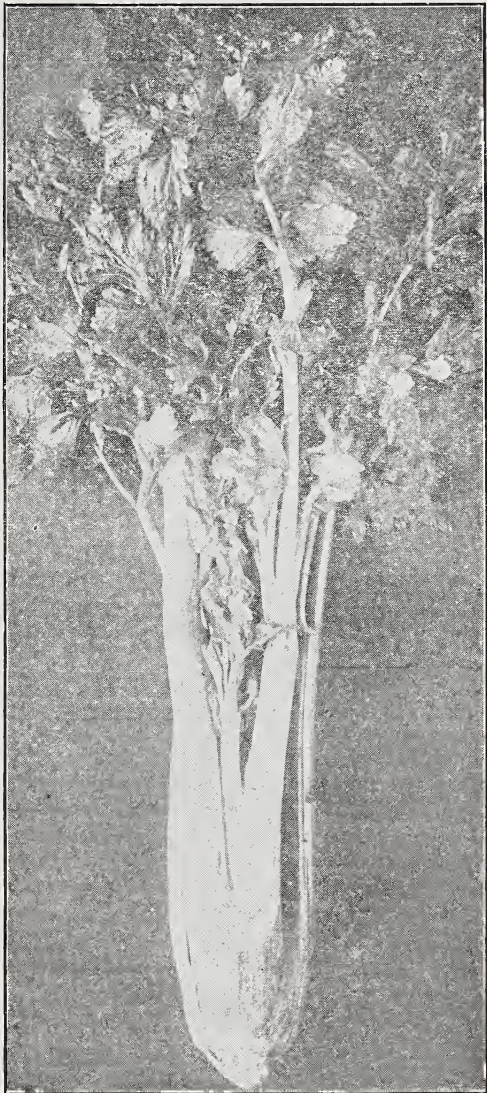
DISEASES:—Disturbing them when wet, or allowing soil to fall between the leaves in hilling up increases the danger of injury from rust. As a preventative, spray early with Pyrox, and repeat at intervals.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING. The heart is large, solid, and of beautiful rich golden yellow color. Its handsome color, crispness, tenderness and fine flavor have established it as a superior first early sort. It does not really blanch itself; the term "self blanching" refers rather to the facility with which blanching is accomplished.

EASY BLANCHING. A variety resembling Golden Self Blanching, but the leaves are green and stalks blanch white instead of yellow. It is also more hardy and less liable to blight. Stalks are somewhat taller, but have the same form and heavy heart, and while maturing about two weeks later, has the advantage of being an excellent winter keeper as well as an early celery. One of the easiest to blanch and one of the best in quality,

COLUMBIA. No better celery has ever been produced than our strain of Columbia. It is an early maturing sort, closely following Golden Self Blanching. The plants are stocky and heavy, and when well grown the heart blanches to a very attractive light golden yellow. Columbia has no superior in beauty of golden shading, solidity and size of stalk. In rich nutty flavor we have found it unsurpassed. Desirable both for the private garden and for the home market.

EVANS' TRIUMPH. Large, white crisp, brittle, tender, and fine flavored late maturing sort.



COLUMBIA CELERY



CELERIAC
GIANT
PRAGUE

CELERIAC

Turnip Rooted Celery. The roots, which are used in salads and in soups, have a pleasing celery flavor. Give a light, rich, deeply worked soil, cultivate frequently, and supply plenty of moisture. Set the plants 6 inches apart in the rows. The roots keep well all winter, packed in damp earth or sand.

GIANT PRAGUE. This is the largest celeriac and the most popular with American growers. Produces large, almost globe shaped, smooth bulbs, with few side roots; flavor and quality are excellent; plants vigorous, with large deep green foliage.

DELICATESS. It produces smooth, oval shaped roots, without side roots. The flesh is snow-white, tender, and of most delicious flavor, and it never rusts.

CHERVIL

A hardy annual with aromatic leaves resembling parsley, and by many considered superior to it in flavor. The young leaves are used in soups and salads for flavoring, and for garnishing meats and vegetables.

tables. Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil. When about 2 inches high, transplant or thin to about 8 inches. Ready for use in 6 to 10 weeks from sowing.

CURLED. This sort is greatly superior to the old plain variety, being earlier, and handsomer.

CHICORY

WITLOOF. A most delicious winter salad sometimes called French Endive. The leaves and leaf-stems are blanched and used as a salad like Endive or Cos Lettuce. It comes on for use at a season to be appreciated, for it furnishes salad in winter, when fresh vegetables are scarce. It is an easily grown vegetable, which can be raised in any home. Full directions with each order.

CORN SALAD

BROAD LEAVED. Used as a small salad throughout winter and spring. Sow in fall and cover with the approach of cold weather; or sow in frames where it is accessible even in deep snows.

CRESS

CURLED. A small salad much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes an agreeable addition. Repeated sowings, a little at a time, are necessary for a succession.

CORN

A rich, warm alluvial soil is best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any ordinarily good soil, if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. If planted in rows, make them

2 to 3 feet apart, and place the seed 4 to 6 inches apart in the row, covering 2 inches deep with fine soil firmly pressed down, and thinning later to stand 12 inches apart. If planted in hills, make the hills for the early varieties 3 feet apart each way and plant six kernels to the hill. For the later sorts the hills should be 4 feet apart each way. When six inches high, thin to three or four plants to a hill. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

To have the finest sweet corn it must be picked in just the right condition, that is, when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture. It will be of inferior quality if it is either a few days too old or too young. Furthermore, within half an hour after pulling, the sugar content begins to decrease through chemical action; true quality in sweet corn, therefore, can be had only by the home gardener; corn bought in the market can never supply it. To enjoy good sweet corn the whole season, plant a row or two every two weeks until August, or plant at one time several sorts maturing in succession. As the earliest sweet corn commands the highest price, it pays to risk an early planting. If you want corn a week or two before your neighbor, start a little in paper pots or berry boxes in hotbeds.

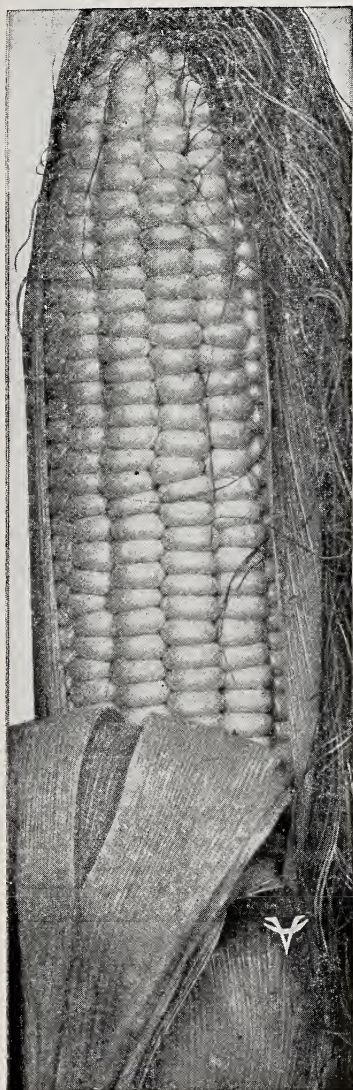
Arranged in their order of earliness.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. We consider this one of the best extra early sorts. The ears are very large for so early a variety, 7 to 8 inches long; the grain is large, broad, very white, and of remarkably good quality.

GOLDEN BANTAM. One of the most delicious of the early sweet corns is the Golden Bantam. Dwarf and sturdy, growing to a height of four feet, and bearing two good ears, 5 to 6 inches long, well filled to the extreme rounded tip with eight rows of broad yellow grains. As distinct from the white varieties in flavor as it is in color, being literally "sweet as honey". Golden Bantam stands for quality. Try it! Plant at intervals of ten days or two weeks and thus secure a succession.

CHARLEVOIX. We are conservative about endorsing new varieties, but we are quite willing to back Charlevoix as a winner. In season it is a few days later than Golden Bantam, but the ear is larger, and it remains in condition much longer. The flavor is delicious, the skin of the kernels tender.

BANTAM EVERGREEN. A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, and is a most excellent



MAMMOTH WHITE CORY

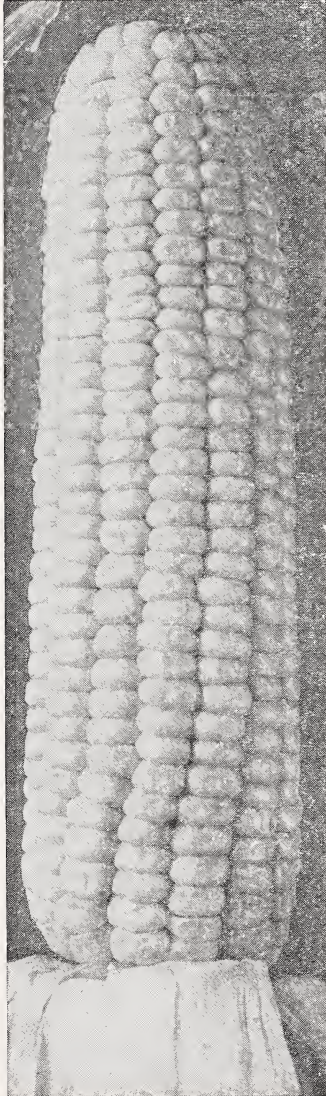
sort of superior quality. Grain rather broad and deep, of a rich golden yellow color. A little larger and later than Golden Bantam and Charlevoix.



CORN

BLACK MEXICAN. White when young, ripens grain bluish-black. In spite of the dark color, its tenderness and delicious sweetness make it a great favorite.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. By many considered the highest quality variety of all white corn. Grain narrow and very deep, after form of shoe-peg, crowded together in irregular rows, deliciously tender and sweet.



CHARLEVOIX CORN

EARLY EVERGREEN. The strain we offer has to a remarkable degree all the qualities that have made Stowell's Evergreen the leading main crop sweet corn, and is distinctly earlier. The ears are seven to seven and one-half inches long, with fourteen to twenty more or less irregular rows, with very deep, white grain of the very best quality.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. The great standard main crop variety of sweet corn. The stalks are strong and vigorous and grow 7 to 8 feet high, and bear ears 8 inches long, with 15 or more rows of the finest sugary grains.

POP CORN

Sow in rows 3 feet apart about the time beans are planted. Always plant several short rows in preference to one long one to insure pollination. The ears should dry out very thoroughly before popping.

BLACK BEAUTY. The kernels are black but this is not noticeable after popping. It pops very large and exceptionally white, and is the most tender of all. The ears are six inches long, twelve rowed.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN. Pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly an inch.

WHITE RICE. The ears are 5 to 7 inches long. The kernels are long and pointed. This excellent, rather late maturing variety, yields heavily and is considered the best pop corn for parching.

FIELD CORN

The seed corn we offer is grown especially for that purpose, is carefully selected, cured and shelled.

WISCONSIN NO. 8. The commanding points of excellence are earliness, productiveness, and adaptability to a great variety of soils and climates. The ears are of handsome appearance, bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels, packed closely on the cob from but to tip. Ears average 7 to 8 inches in length, and are borne usually two on a stalk.

WISCONSIN NO. 12, OR GOLDEN GLOW. Especially suited to the central and southern sections of Wisconsin; golden yellow, 7 to 8 inches long, symmetrical.

RED COB ENSILAGE. Sweet, tender, and juicy; has short joints, abundance of leaves, and grows to a good height; adapted to all sections of the country.



CUCUMBER

The cucumber is a tender annual and should never be planted in the open ground until settled weather arrives, for general crop about middle of May. For pickles, plant from the middle of June to the middle of July. By far the best results are obtained from plantings in warm, rich, sandy loam. Prepare hills 3 feet apart each way and mix with the soil of each a shovelful of well rotted compost. Sow thickly, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to all but three of the stockiest vines in each hill. As the cucumbers attain sufficient size, both the perfect and imperfect specimens should be picked at once, as fruit left on the vines to ripen soon destroys their vitality and consequently their productiveness. Cucumbers may be easily confined to a small space by pinching out the center shoot of the vines. A few applications of liquid manure during the bearing period will prove valuable.

Have you ever tried starting cucumbers under glass, transplanting to the open after danger of frost? Use one of the White Spine varieties, Early Fortune or Davis Perfect; sow the seed in paper pots or berry boxes, a month before the weather will permit planting in the field. The pots or boxes are placed in hotbeds or cold frames. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set out in the open, the boxes being cut away, so that the roots are not disturbed at all. By following this plan the cucumbers will be exceedingly early.

INSECT ENEMIES:—Cucumber seedlings are often attacked by striped beetles which eat the leaves; spray with Pyrox or with Arsenate of Lead, or dust with Slug Shot. If the leaves curl up, it is an indication of the presence of plant lice; spray with a nicotine sulphate, such as Black Leaf 40.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES:—For downy mildew, which causes the leaves to turn yellow, spray every 2 weeks with Pyrox. For cucumber wilt, spray with Pyrox, and burn all affected leaves.

Make the first spraying with Pyrox as soon as the plants break through the ground, and repeat every two weeks until the cucumbers have reached half the size at which you expect to pick them.



CUCUMBER, EARLY FORTUNE

CUCUMBER

CHICAGO PICKLING. The fruit is of medium size, pointed at both ends, with large, prominent black spines. As pickles they are of just the right shape and size. Vines set fruit when young and continue bearing longer than any other variety.

EARLY FORTUNE. The plant is exceedingly productive, and is distinguished by its vigorous growth. In season it compares very favorably with any of the White Spines, while in every other characteristic it surpasses them all. The fruits, when matured to the slicing stage, are uniformly 8 to 9 inches long, slightly tapering towards each end. The flesh is very thick, firm yet crisp, with an exceedingly small seed cavity. The color is a very rich, dark green, as dark as the darkest types of Davis Perfect, and this color does not fade to a light, washy green when shipped a long distance. As a pickling variety or as a slicing cucumber the Early Fortune is one of the very best.

DAVIS PERFECT. A great slicing cucumber. It combines the most desirable features,—length, [10 to 11 inches,] slimmness, and dark green color, at the same time being extremely vigorous and productive. On account of its remarkable vigor it is a good blight resister.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN. It is always straight and smooth, dark green, tender, and crisp. Early maturing and very productive, producing more fruits than most other pickling varieties; size six and one-half by two and one-half inches. It is largely grown for dill pickles.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. In all respects the best of the black spine sorts. The vines of our selected strain are very vigorous and productive; the fruits, twelve inches long, are firm, crisp, and have a distinctive, fine flavor; medium late. For slicing and for pickles this is one of the very best, and when yellow and ripe, it is excellent for sweet pickles.

EGG PLANT

Should be sown, if possible, in a hotbed, or in a warm light room, in March, and potted when 2 inches high. Plant in the open ground about June 1. Carefully protect from intense sun and drought, and spray early with Pyrox against potato bugs. It is a good practice to pinch off the ends of the branches after the plants begin to bloom so that only about 3 fruits will set.

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE. The large size and high quality of its fruit and its productiveness make it the most profitable variety. Oval, high-colored, and vine is thornless.

GARLIC

Plant the separate portions of the bulbs in drills 8 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the rows, covering 2 inches.



IMPROVED LONG GREEN



YELLOW CURLED ENDIVE

Will blanch naturally, but is improved by tying.

GREEN CURLED. The leaves are beautifully cut and curled, are easily blanched to a rich cream color, and become very crisp, tender, and fine flavored.

GREEN BROAD LEAVED. With broad, more or less twisted and waved leaves.

YELLOW BROAD LEAVED. Although it blanches naturally, tying will make it more tender.

ENDIVE

A tender and delicious salad for fall and winter use, which is worthy of wider cultivation. Sow in June and July; when nearly grown, the tips are tied together to blanch the heart. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, and thin when 4 inches high to 6 inches apart in the rows.

YELLOW CURLED.
A very beautiful sort, the leaves very light colored.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

Most of the varieties thrive best on sandy soil. The ground should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Stalks should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun, and thoroughly dried in the shade.

ANISE. For garnishing and seasoning and medicinally; has an agreeable aromatic odor and taste.

BASIL. SWEET. For flavoring soups and sauces.

BORAGE. Leaves used in salads to give a cucumber-like taste; flowers are good for bee pasture.

CHERVIL. Used for garnishing and flavoring; more beautiful than parsley.

DILL. Aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste; used for flavoring pickled cucumbers.

FENNEL. SWEET. Seeds used for flavoring and for tea, leaves in salads, soups and fish sauces.

LAVENDER. Grown for its flowers which are used as a perfume.

MARJORAM, SWEET. The tops are used either green or dried for flavoring dressings, etc.

PEPPERMINT. For flavoring and for the distillation of the essence of peppermint.

ROSEMARY. Leaves used for seasoning meats and soups; blossoms in toilet waters.

SAGE. Used very extensively for flavoring and dressing; also in medicine.

SAVORY, SUMMER. Stems, leaves and flowers largely used for flavoring, especially of beans.

SORREL. Esteemed as a salad, cooked as greens, etc. Leaves are of mild acid flavor.

TARRAGON. Leaves, dried or fresh, are used in soups and salads and in pickling cucumbers.

THYME. A medicinal and culinary herb; used for seasoning and dressing.

WOODRUFF. [Waldmeister.] Plant in moist, shaded position.

WORMWOOD. Used chiefly for medicinal purposes, as a tonic and dressing for bruises; bitter.

HORSE RADISH

Set the roots vertically, 18 inches apart, small end down; and the top of the root 2 inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground.

BOHEMIAN. Earlier and better producer than the common sort. The roots grow larger and whiter and the quality is superior.



STAR OF THE MARKET KOHLRABI

KOHLRABI

The turnip-shaped bulb formed above the ground is tender and excellent when used before fully grown, combining somewhat the flavors of cabbage and turnip. Sow in light, rich soil, in drills 12 inches apart, and when well established, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. For very early crop sow indoors in March; make repeated sowings to enjoy young, tender roots throughout the season; July seeding will provide bulbs for winter storage.

DALLWIG'S STAR OF THE MARKET. Much superior to Vienna. It is very early, and is the best for forcing as well as for outdoor culture. Bulb smooth, greenish-white, of finest texture and quality; a great favorite with market gardeners.

DALLWIG'S RE-SELECTED STAR OF THE MARKET. This strain offers the greatest assurance for the production of very early, quick growing, and perfectly formed bulbs, as it is bred from bulbs most critically selected for earliness, short leaves, and trueness to type.

DALLWIG'S PURPLE STAR OF THE MARKET. Similar to the white Star except as to color.

IMPROVED GIANT WHITE. A very large but tender late variety.

IMPROVED GIANT PURPLE. A purple type of the above.

KALE

Seed may be sown in a moderately rich soil, in an exposed situation, in May and June. In transplanting, treat the plants like cabbage. The center leaves are used as spinach, and are much improved by slight frost.

DWARF GREEN CURLED. Plant is low and compact, but with large leaves curled, cut and crimped until the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. It is well worth cultivating simply for its beauty, but is also one of the most palatable of vegetables.

LETTUCE

Lettuce is very easily grown, although the weather, it is true, will often affect a seeding adversely. It is not particular as to soil, as long as it is well cultivated, but it likes cool weather and lots of moisture. Failure to head is very often due to crowding of plants. Give the plants, especially the cabbage heading sorts, ample room; they will form better heads and will not bolt to seed so quickly. When 2 to 3 inches high, thin out to 2 inches apart, and when these begin to crowd, pull up and transplant alternate plants, and continue this thinning process so that at no time will the plants crowd each other in the row. A constant supply may be had by sowing sorts maturing in succession. It is better to sow several kinds, as varieties which do well in early spring are not

well adapted to the summer months. Lettuce contains vitamins A, B, and C. There are three types of lettuce,—the loose-leaved or bunch, the firm or cabbage-heading, and the Cos.



GRAND RAPIDS

Loose-Leaved Lettuce

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON

It grows large leaves, the inner ones forming semi-compact head, very tender, crisp, of fine quality and sweet flavor. Always reliable and easily grown. The fine green, crumpled, and beautifully frilled leaves add splendid appearance to excellent quality. An all-around lettuce,— under glass, in cold-frame, or open ground. Unsurpassed heat resister.

GRAND RAPIDS. Best sort for shipping; stands more neglect in watering and ventilation, will grow more weight on the same ground, and will stand longer after matured than any other. The best for under glass, but for outdoors we would recommend Black Seeded Simpson, which is very much superior in quality, Grand Rapids lacking sweetness and delicacy.

PRIZE HEAD. A large, clustering, non-heading lettuce, most excellent for the home garden. Leaves are finely curled and crumpled, bright green tinged with brownish red, crisp, tender, sweet.

EARLY CUTTING. Will yield as much or more chicken or rabbit feed as any "greens" plant. When cut it starts to grow again; sends up a stout stalk just loaded with leaves.



MAY KING LETTUCE

LETTUCE

Cabbage-Heading Varieties

MAY KING. The best all-around early outdoor lettuce, resisting cold and wet weather to a remarkable degree. Forms a solid head of light green color, the inner leaves blanched to a rich golden yellow. Rich buttery flavor. Also very satisfactory for forcing.

ALL SEASONS. Large, handsome, solid head; leaves grayish green, never spotted or brownish, the inner ones beautifully blanched; they are broad and thick, of decidedly buttery flavor, embodying, in fact, all implied in the term excellent. Slow to run to seed.

STUBBORN HEADED YELLOW. This is a large, handsome lettuce, equally suitable for forcing or open ground. Its great merit is its resistance to drought. It produces fine heads of lively yellowish green color, and retains its rich flavor to the last.

STUBBORN HEADED BROWN. Bright brown, interspersed very strikingly with bright green in less exposed or in depressed parts; the most brilliant red colored lettuce known. Buttery and tender; rather late and slow to shoot to seed. We have a most carefully selected strain.

BIG BOSTON. Our selected stock is superior to ordinary strains. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous. Color is a light green, edges slightly tinged with reddish brown. For spring seeding it is not so desirable, but in the fall, under the influence of cold nights, it forms a tightly folded, firm, heavy head, slow to shoot to seed. Distinctly a market gardener variety, and for home use we would recommend other sorts of better quality.

ICEBERG. Large curled heads of great solidity; color light green; heart yellow. crisp and tender, even in hot weather; late.

If a good sprinkling of tobacco dust is sown in the trench, it will repel root aphid.

COS LETTUCE

TRIANON. Cos Lettuce is considered by many to be the highest type of lettuce. Trianon is a medium large, strictly self-closing lettuce, making a well-blanched, firm, loaf-shaped head; color is medium green, quality excellent, very firm in texture but exceedingly crisp and sweet. Those who have never grown this lettuce are urged to try it; they will find it a pleasant change from the soft buttery sorts.

LEEK

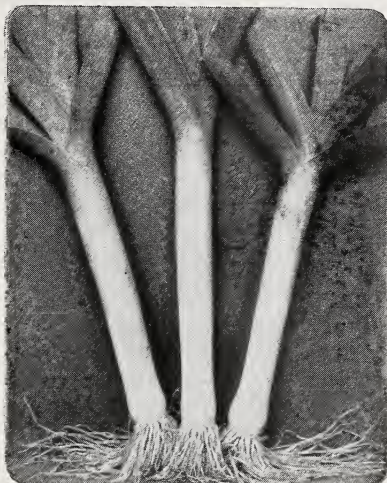
Sow early in spring in drills, covering one-half inch deep. If one desires very white and tender leeks, transplant when 6 inches high, setting 4 inches apart, in trenches about 18 inches apart, and gradually earth up like celery.

GIANT CARENTAN. A mammoth growing variety of excellent quality, very white and tender.

WATER MELON

Culture as for Musk Melon except that the hills should be 9 feet apart each way. Limiting the number of fruits to 2 or 3 per vine will give larger melons.

COLE'S EARLY. Fine quality, very early, and therefore suitable for northern climates; flesh deep pink; medium size, nearly round.



LEEK, GIANT CARENTAN



J. B. R. S. CO.

WATER MELON, COLE'S EARLY



MUSK MELON

Musk Melons thrive best in a warm, rich, sandy loam. After thorough spading or plowing make hills 5 feet apart each way, and mix with the soil of each 2 shovelfuls of well rotted compost. As soon as warm weather becomes established, plant 12 seeds in a hill; thin out when danger from insects has passed, leaving 3 of the stockiest plants to a hill. It will pay to start a few in pots as explained for cucumbers. Give frequent but shallow cultivation as long as it is possible to work between the plants without injuring the vines. It is well to turn melons, because such large fruit will naturally sink into soft, wet soil, which will cause a portion of the melon to be soft and inferior. This turning requires great care, so as not to injure the stems; give the fruit one-half turn ten days or two weeks before they ripen, and place each melon so that the stem end is visible. In this position ripening is easily detected. It is much better to cut the melons with a knife than to separate them with a jerk, as too often this latter method injures the fruit and speedy decay sets in.

INSECTS:—The worst enemy of the melon is the aphid or melon louse, which causes the leaves to curl up by sucking the juices; spray with a nicotine sulphate such as Black Leaf 40. If attacked by the striped squash beetle, dust with Slug Shot or spray with Pyrox or Arsenate of Lead.

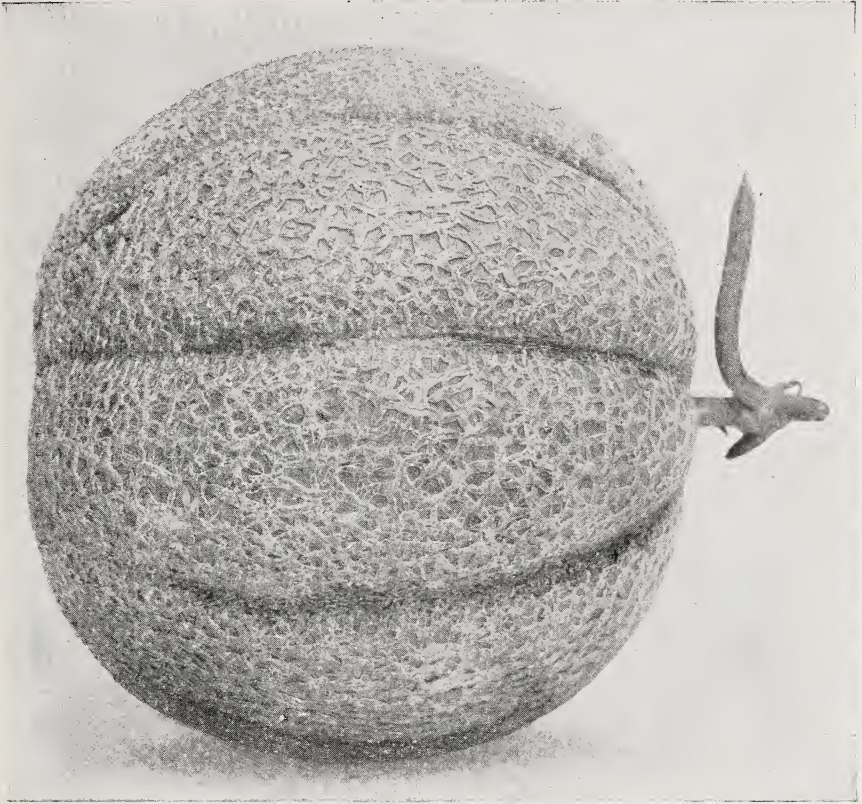
DISEASES AND REMEDIES:—After the plants have 4 to 6 leaves spray with Pyrox at intervals of 10 days. Pyrox, used early and often, prevents blight, downy mildew, leaf spot and scab.

ROCKY FORD. This has become one of the most popular of small or crate melons. The flesh is green, thick and of excellent flavor. Oval, slightly ribbed, and densely covered with fine netting.

EXTRA EARLY OSAGE. An extremely early, high quality, salmon-fleshed melon. A profitable variety to grow for market, and a desirable melon for the home garden. Combines all the excellent qualities of its parent, the Osage or Miller's Cream, with real earliness, being a week to ten days earlier than the original Osage. It is but a trifle smaller in size than its parent, has a deeper flesh, a smaller seed cavity, and is more heavily netted.



EXTRA EARLY
OSAGE
MUSKMELON



MUSK MELON, IRONDEQUOIT

MUSK MELON

IMPROVED MILWAUKEE MARKET. Originated as a cross between the old Surprise and a Gem melon. Our strain of it has been improved by careful selection, and we think for a fine home melon and as a market-wagon variety it has hardly a superior. The melon is light green in color, nearly round with only slight sutures, flesh salmon color, wonderfully sweet, with almost no stringiness. As a home garden melon we consider this variety ideal.

IRONDEQUOIT. A melon of the Tip Top and Milwaukee Market type. Flesh much thicker than Tip Top, of deep salmon color and delicious flavor. The fruits are large to very large, and when ripe the skin is pale yellow covered with a heavy close gray-green netting. Does not crack.

BENDER'S SURPRISE. A close kin to Irondequoit, differing from that variety in being more oblong, more full and rounded at the ends, not quite as heavily netted or as early. Both have the same color of flesh, but Bender is a little firmer, with superior shipping and keeping qualities.

MUSTARD

Sow thickly during early spring in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September; also in frames during winter.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Leaves large, light green tinged with yellow, much crimped and frilled at edges. Vigorous, hardy and of good quality.



ONION, SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

ONION

A deep, rich loam is best suited to onions. The ground should be heavily dressed with well rotted manure, [never use fresh manure, this breeds maggots] and plowed a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow in order to more thoroughly mix the manure with the soil; if possible the plowing should be done in the fall. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, harrow thoroughly and make as level as possible. Sow thinly in drills, one-fourth inch deep, and 12 inches apart. Sow radish in the same drills; these will germinate more quickly marking the rows, and the crop may be taken off before onions require all the space. When the seedlings are about 4 inches high, thin to stand about 4 inches apart in the rows. The plants pulled up may be cut back and transplanted to vacant spaces in the garden.

Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds, but don't ridge up to the growing bulbs. As soon as the plants begin to break through the ground pass over the rows with a wheel cultivator which works both sides of the row at once, and throws a little soil away from the base of the plants, and as soon as cultivated they should be weeded. Cultivate and hand weed every two weeks throughout the summer.

As soon as the tops die and fall, the bulbs may be pulled and raked into windrows, turning every few days with a rake. At convenience, cut off the tops an inch from the bulbs, and very soon afterward the bulbs may be picked up in crates and piled loose under cover.

Onions contain vitamins B and C.

ONION

DISEASES AND INSECTS:—For mildew and blight, indicated by gray spots on leaves, spray with Pyrox. For smut [dark streaks on leaf and bulb] practice crop rotation. For the white maggot crop rotation is probably the best means of control.

In uniformity and excellence of color and shape, and in evenness of maturing, there are few onions in the world equal to those grown from our seed. There is none better.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. The exact counterpart of Southport Yellow Globe in shape, finely bred neck, handsome appearance, etc.; beautiful rich crimson color, large spheres, solid and firm.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Because of its fine globe form, good color, and excellent keeping qualities, it always commands a ready market. The form is a true, deep globe. Not only has the onion a good depth, but a small neck as well, which makes it cure down well, and insures good keeping qualities and freedom from "stiff necks". Our seed is grown only from the most perfect bulbs, and is the most uniformly high grade type on the market today.

MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with slightly flattened base and very small neck; of rich orange-yellow color, with solid flesh of mild sweet flavor; enormous yielder and splendid keeper. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed, when such as this can be procured.



ONION, MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE

ONION

PRIZETAKER. A very handsome onion of the largest size and nearly globular in form. Skin is yellowish-brown; flesh white, mild, and tender. A very profitable onion to grow in a small way for home use or local trade or for shipment to nearby points for fall consumption, but being rather a poor keeper, it is not recommended for growing in a large way or for storage. To attain largest size, plant in early spring in hotbed, later to be transplanted to open ground.

WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVERSKIN. One of the leading white sorts, of beautiful shape and very mild flavor. The bulb is flat in shape and matures early. It is a splendid variety both for family use and the market gardener, and is largely used for sets on account of its fine shape and good keeping qualities. Extensively used for pickling, and also for bunching or "green onions".

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Yields abundantly, producing handsome, uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained, of mild flavor, and as a table variety its clear white color is exceptionally attractive. We have a splendid type of Southport White Globe, a perfect globe in form, with a thin, delicate skin of purest paper whiteness.



WHITE WELSH

Shallots are by many considered superior to ordinary onions in flavor.

WHITE QUEEN. A very early, very white skinned variety, grown extensively for pickling. When full grown, about 2 inches in diameter, they are quite flat, but as grown for pickles are nearly round.

WHITE WELSH. For green onions. This sort does not form a bulb. The plants are perennial.

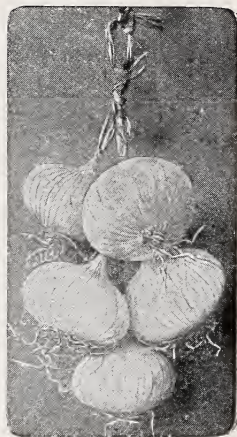
ONION SETS

Onion sets may be planted as early in the spring as the condition of the soil will permit, and they will produce onions in the green state by June.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS.

SHALLOTS OR MULTIPLIERS.



WHITE QUEEN

OKRA OR GUMBO

The seed is sown in rich ground, thickly like peas, in rows 3 feet apart, after frost has disappeared. When about 6 inches high, thin out to stand 6 inches apart in the row. The pods are used when young and tender, sliced in soups and stews.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC. Very early and very productive dwarf sort. Pods short, deep green, slightly corrugated, tender, and of good quality.

PUMPKIN

After all danger of frosts has passed the seed may be planted in hills 8 feet apart each way, or in the corn field, using 3 or 4 seeds with that of the corn in every fourth or fifth hill.

SUGAR PIE. Unsurpassed for pies. Small, but very sweet, fine grained, and of the best quality. The skin is deep orange in color, the flesh rich yellow.

CONNECTICUT FIELD. Unrivalled for stock feeding, producing wonderfully well, but not equal in quality to Sugar Pie for home use.



GUERNSEY PARSNIP

ground over winter and dug as soon as the ground thaws in the spring. Frost improves the quality of the roots. If radish is sown in the same rows with parsnip, the latter is greatly aided to come through, especially if the ground becomes crusted; the radish lifts the lid.

GUERNSEY. Smooth, white, tender, and sugary. A wedge-shaped variety, broad at the shoulder, and easily taken out of the ground; a heavy cropper.

PEANUTS

MAMMOTH VIRGINIA. The most profitable variety to grow. Erect stems and upright foliage, and with large pods and kernels.

PARSLEY

Requires a rich, mellow soil. The seed is slow in germinating, and should be sown very early in the spring, while the soil is moist and cool, in drills one foot apart. When the leaves of the curled parsley become old and dull, they may be cut off, and the plant will start a new growth, which will be brighter and better curled.

A fine supply of parsley can be had for winter use by lifting a number of plants and placing them in a small box of soil in a sunny cellar window. Parsley will grow with very little light and furnish an abundance of green material which is appreciated in the winter.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. This superb variety has been reselected and improved and is without question the most perfect type of parsley ever offered. It is of dwarf, compact habit, and the exquisite curl of the leaves gives it a very attractive crested appearance; sufficiently ornamental to add to the attractiveness even of the flower garden.

TURNIP ROOTED. The fleshy root which resembles a small parsnip, is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. They can be dug late in fall and stored in sand for winter use. The foliage is plain. Our strain is the early short thick variety, which is much superior to the long types.

PARSNIP

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 12 inches apart, covering half an inch deep. They may be harvested in the fall and stored in the cellar, or they may remain in the

PEAS

Peas of the finest quality are produced on cool, well enriched clay soil, though rich muck or sandy loam will furnish larger pods. Peas will give quicker returns if covered only one inch deep, and where earliness is most important, they may be treated in that way. As the season advances they should be planted deeper; July plantings should be not less than 3 inches deep. Larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches 3 to 6 inches deep and covered with only 1 or 2 inches of soil. When the plants are 5 or 6 inches high, fill the trench level with the surface. This will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew, and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches, they will not germinate or grow well. The tall varieties require brush or other suitable support, but by selecting sorts that do not grow over 2 feet the necessity of providing brush is eliminated. Hoe often to conserve soil moisture.

For a succession select sorts that follow each other in maturity, or plant a few rows every ten days throughout the season. Medium and late peas must be planted early; extra early varieties may be planted as late as August. For hand cultivation sow in rows 15 inches apart, with 2 inches between seeds; if grown on a large scale, sow in rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of row. Peas are a leguminous plant which increase the nitrogen content of the soil. To insure a good "catch" and increase the yield we recommend inoculating the seed with Nitragin—nitrogen-gathering bacteria. Green peas contain vitamins A, B, and C; dried peas vitamin B.

INSECTS AND DISEASES:—If lice attack peas, spray with a nicotine sulphate or dust with nicotine dust. For mildew, indicated by a white coating on the leaves, spray with Pyrox.

Varieties arranged in their order of maturing.

PETER PAN. Unequaled for combination of extreme earliness, superb quality, and unusual productiveness. On the order of Laxtonian, but somewhat earlier. Height 15 inches. Vine and foliage stout, heavy, and dark green; pods 4 inches long, very broad, straight and pointed, containing 6 to 8 very large, dark green peas of superb quality.

LAXTONIAN. This handsome pea is one of the largest podded of the dwarf varieties on our list. The beautiful dark green pods are as large as those of Thomas Laxton, and mature a little earlier. The vines are vigorous and productive averaging 18 inches high; foliage dark green. The very large size and dark green color of the pod, and the unsurpassed quality of the green peas make Laxtonian one of the most valuable of recent introductions.

THOMAS LAXTON. A very popular gardener variety. Height two and one-half feet; vine and foliage moderately stout, medium green; pods medium green, three and one-half inches long, nearly round, straight, and square ended, containing 7 medium dark green peas of superior quality.

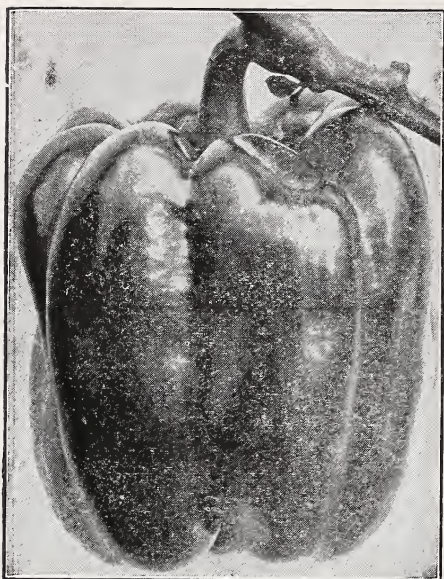
LITTLE MARVEL. Little Marvel is bound to take rank as a leading very dwarf early variety. It is a great improvement over Nott's Excelsior and American Wonder, which sorts we have therefore discontinued; pod is larger and usually contains one or two more peas. Has two most important features not possessed by the others: the pods are dark green instead of light which makes them more handsome, and when the peas are ready to gather for the table they remain in fine condition for a week longer than the older sorts. The pods are completely filled almost to bursting with luscious, sugary peas of finest flavor and best quality, borne on vines that are vigorous and wonderfully productive, and only 14 inches high.

IMPROVED TELEPHONE OR ALDERMAN. Vine vigorous, growing about 4 feet high, with large coarse leaves. The pods are of immense size, four and three-quarter inches long and very broad, a fine dark green color much more desirable than the light green of the original Telephone, and the peas are tender and deliciously sweet.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR—EDIBLE PODS. The pods are gathered when young and cooked like string beans. Broken and boiled, and served with butter sauce, they have a luscious flavor. Grows 4 feet high, with pods 4 to 5 inches long and 1 inch wide. We would recommend a more general planting of this variety; we are convinced a trial will secure for it a permanent place in your garden.



LAXTONIAN PEAS



PEPPER, HARRIS' EARLIEST

PEPPER

Sow in hotbeds or boxes in the house and set out about the last of May in warm, rich soil. Nothing will be gained by planting peppers in the open before the ground is warm and there is no further danger of frost. They require a high temperature and plenty of sunshine. Sometimes the bushes are full of half-ripe fruit when frost is due; if plants are pulled and hung up by the roots in a cool cellar, the green fruit will mature.

HARRIS' EARLIEST Of dwarf, compact growth; very early, in fact one of the earliest varieties we know of; very productive; peppers of good fair size, measuring 3 inches long, bull nose shaped, three lobed; mild in flavor; bright scarlet when ripe.

PIMIENTO. A pepper of medium size with a most delicious and mild flavor, most largely used for salads and stuffed peppers. Color olive green turning to glossy brilliant scarlet when ripe. Fruit pendant, and heart shaped.

UPRIGHT SWEET SALAD. An early, prolific, good sized, sweet, mild pepper, so mild that it may be eaten raw. The fruits, which are of just the right size for stuffing and frying, are borne upright instead of drooping, making the gathering very easy. Color is a bright shiny green, which turns to a waxen red when ripe.

LONG RED CAYENNE. Fruit long, slender, bright red, very hot and pungent; productive.

POTATOES

Our seed potatoes are northern grown by expert cultivators, the early varieties in the Red River Valley, the late in Wisconsin. Cut the potatoes into chunky pieces having about three eyes on each piece, and when danger of frost is past plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets 1 foot in the rows and about 4 inches deep. They should be kept well hoed to kill weeds and conserve moisture.

DISEASES AND INSECTS:—Rotten potatoes are a dead loss. The potatoes you left in the ground or sorted out and threw away could have been healthy potatoes. Potato rot is usually the result of blight which can be controlled by spraying with **PYROX**. It prevents blight and saves the loss resulting from rot. It keeps the vines green until frost and increases the yield by lengthening the growing season. Pyrox is also a poison and kills potato bugs. If green leaf hoppers are present, add Black Leaf 40 to the Pyrox spray.

IMPROVED EARLY OHIO. Is a special favorite with marketmen and the most profitable early sort they can grow. Our stock may be depended upon to give a uniformly good yield of tubers of an ideal size for early market use. Though early, it is a good keeper.

IRISH COBBLER. A heavy cropping early of medium large size. Always a popular variety by reason of its size, shape, good quality, and color, which latter is a cream white. The finest baking potato. A little later than Early Ohio but yields one-third more.

RURAL NEW YORKER. The most popular main crop variety; adapted to various soils better than any other. Few and shallow eyes, pure white flesh, immense yielder.



RADISH, EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

RADISH

If you want quality in radishes, you must grow them yourself and eat them while they are still young and crisp. Don't let them get pithy. Grow seasonable kinds; don't try to grow winter radishes during the summer months, or summer radishes during the spring months. There are distinct spring, summer, and winter varieties. Up to June 1 plant the early spring types, then the summer sorts, and from July 1 to August 1 the winter varieties.

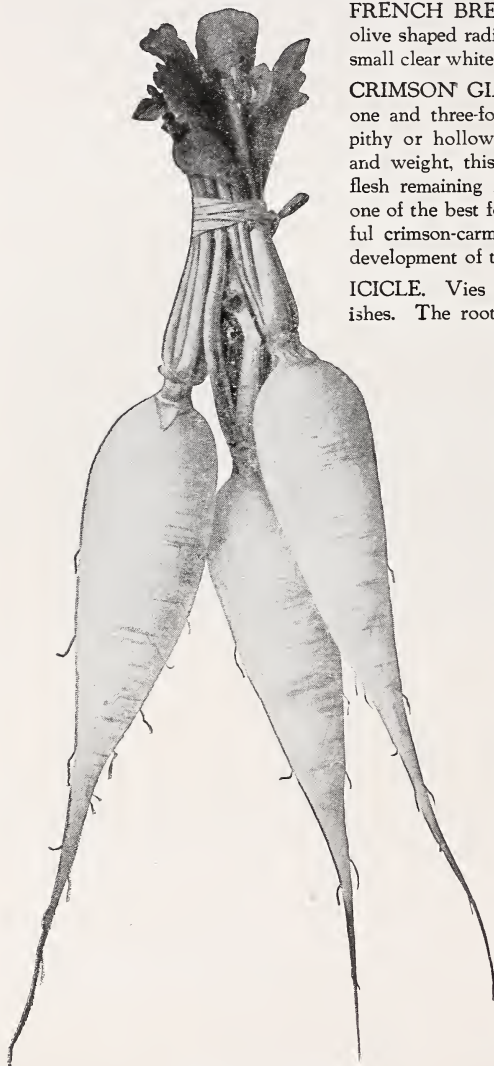
For the first crop sow as early in spring as the ground can be worked and every 10 days for a succession. A warm sandy loam will be most likely to afford them brittle and free from maggots. A dressing of nitrate of soda will stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Don't use rank manure; it encourages root maggots. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart, and be sure to thin out the seedlings to give them plenty of room for proper development. In dry spells water freely.

Early Spring and May Radishes

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—SELECTED STOCK. A small, globe-shaped, red radish with short top; of very rapid growth. It is mild, crisp, juicy and tender; rich bright scarlet color. Desirable both for forcing and outdoor planting. For home use should be sown every 10 days in order always to have a fresh supply. Our stock of this important variety is the very best, selected with special care as to size, shape, color, earliness, and short top.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED. The roots are nearly round; the color is a very bright, deep rose-carmine scarlet with a distinctly white tip. The flesh is white and of the best quality. The stock we offer is exceptionally attractive in its splendid coloring. The scarlet is unusually deep and affords a distinct contrast with the large, clear white tip.

Early Spring and May Radishes



ICICLE RADISH

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A very rapid growing small olive shaped radish of bright deep rose-scarlet color, with small clear white tip.

CRIMSON GIANT. This giant radish develops roots one and three-fourths inches in diameter without getting pithy or hollow. Notwithstanding its extraordinary size and weight, this is a splendid forcing sort, its pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of the mildest flavor; one of the best for outdoor culture. The color is a beautiful crimson-carminé. Sow the seed thinly to permit full development of the roots.

ICICLE. Vies in earliness with the earliest forcing radishes. The roots are of pure, snowy, almost transparent whiteness, five inches in length and half an inch in diameter, slenderly tapering, with but very few small leaves. They retain their crispness and fresh, mild flavor a long time. One of the most desirable varieties for outdoor planting, and also adapted for forcing.

DALLWIG'S TWENTY DAY. One of the main essentials for a crisp and tender radish is quick growth. This variety matures very rapidly, making it valuable both for forcing and for outdoor culture. The flesh is pure white, very crisp and of fine flavor; the skin is a most attractive bright scarlet. Very short leaved. Form slightly elongated or conical.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. Roots are smooth, tender, and uniform in shape, about six inches long and of a bright carminé-red color; tops short and small.

DALLWIG'S OVAL SHAPED GOLDEN YELLOW. The skin is a rich, bright golden yellow, the flesh white, very crisp and tender even in hot weather. Of quick growth, and suitable for forcing as well as for outdoor culture. The roots are oval-shaped, smooth, and handsome.

Summer Radishes

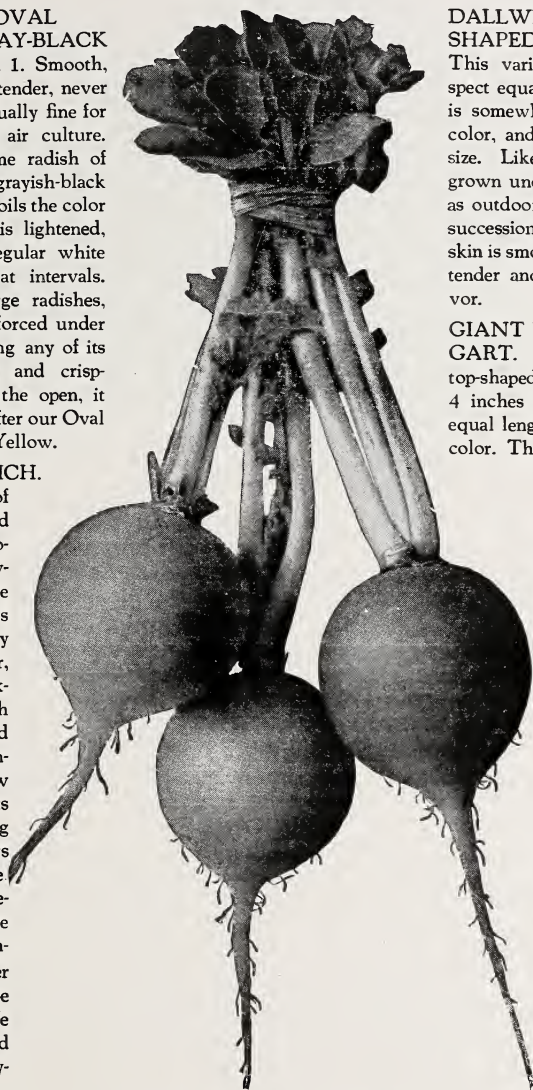
WHITE STRASSBURG. The roots are of handsome, oblong, tapering shape, about 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter; both skin and flesh are pure white. The flesh is firm, brittle, and tender, and has the most desirable characteristic of retaining its crispness for a long time. It is excellent for summer use; as it withstands severe heat and grows very quickly. The seed can be planted throughout the summer, and fine large roots will be rapidly formed. Valuable for home use and for the market gardener.

Summer Radishes

DALLWIG'S OVAL SHAPED GRAY-BLACK SUMMER NO. 1. Smooth, solid, crisp, and tender, never grows pithy. Equally fine for forcing or open air culture. A very handsome radish of oval shape and grayish-black color; on some soils the color is black, which is lightened, however, by irregular white lines appearing at intervals. Unlike most large radishes, this sort may be forced under glass, never losing any of its delightful flavor and crispness. Grown in the open, it matures a little after our Oval Shaped Golden Yellow.

WHITE MUNICH.

The excellence of this radish is found in the quite pronounced but nevertheless agreeable pungency of its flavor. It is very crisp and tender, and it has an extremely smooth and fine grained skin with no tendency to throw out side roots. Its form is a tapering oval, and it grows to a very large size. This radish is really intermediate between the summer and the winter sorts, and may be used as either. We highly recommend it, and urge everyone to try it.



CRIMSON GIANT RADISH

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Roots are round, inclined to top-shape, and 3 to 4 inches in diameter; skin almost black, flesh white, crisp, and pungent.

HALF LONG BLACK SPANISH. Intermediate in shape between Long and Round Black Spanish; roots grayish-black, 4 to 5 inches long and half that in diameter.

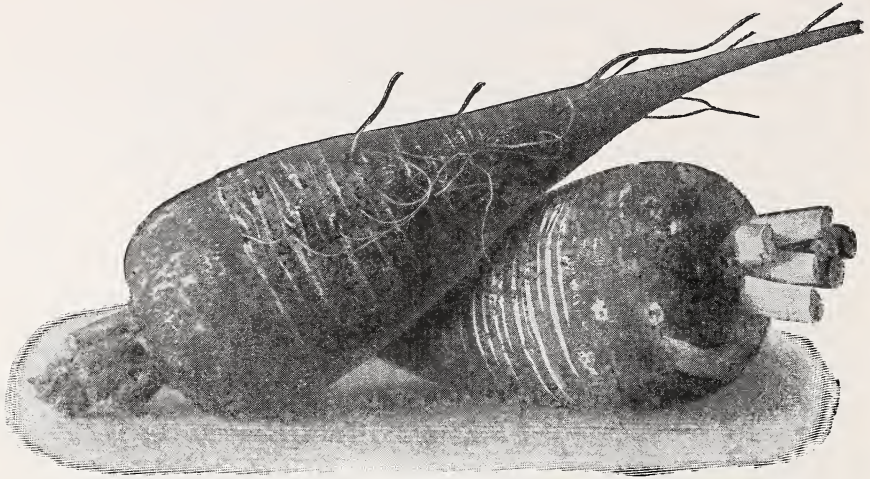
DALLWIG'S OVAL SHAPED GRAY NO. 2. This variety is in every respect equal to our No. 1. It is somewhat later, lighter in color, and grows to a larger size. Like No. 1, it may be grown under glass as readily as outdoors, and is a valuable succession to the former. The skin is smooth, the flesh crisp tender and of the finest flavor.

GIANT WHITE STUTT-GART. Very large heart or top-shaped roots, frequently 4 inches in diameter and of equal length; of a clear white color. The flesh is white and crisp, and keeps remarkably well so that those not used in the summer or fall can be stored for early winter use.



Winter Radishes

LONG BLACK SPANISH. One of the latest and hardiest varieties for winter use. Decidedly pungent but well flavored. Roots 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to 3 inches in diameter and nearly black in color.



RADISH, DALLWIG'S OVAL SHAPED GRAY-BLACK SUMMER NO. 1

[See description on preceding page]

Winter Radishes

WHITE CHINESE, OR CELESTIAL. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, thick, cylindrical, smooth, with beautiful white skin and flesh; the whitest and least pungent of the winter radishes.

SCARLET CHINA. One of the very best winter sorts; roots are cylindrical, or largest near the bottom, stump rooted or blunt at both ends; skin smooth and bright, deep rose color; flesh white, crisp and pungent; the roots grow 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches thick.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

A deep, rich soil is best for rhubarb. Sow early in drills 18 inches apart and 1 inch deep; the spring following transplant, allowing each plant at least 2 feet square; each fall mulch with manure. Never allow to run to seed.

To have early and delicious stalks of rhubarb, take any large barrel, knock out the bottom and cut barrel in half. Set one of these halves over a clump of rhubarb. Then get a smaller barrel, take out the bottom, and place barrel over the rhubarb,—inside the half barrel; and fill in the space with heated horse manure up to the top of the outside barrel. The rhubarb will soon shoot up and fill the inner barrel with tender stalks.

Rhubarb for winter use may be dug just before the ground freezes hard in the fall. Leave the plants on top of the ground, slightly covered with hay, or something to prevent their drying out, and allow them to freeze for several weeks. About Christmas time the roots may be taken into the cellar, or other dark, moderately warm place, and buried in just enough soil to cover them. Water and allow the plants to grow. Contains vitamin C.

VICTORIA. Leaf stalks very tall and large. Skin thick and red-stained. Pulp quite acid. Very productive and profitable. Our seed is saved from selected plants, but like the seed of fruit trees, rhubarb seed cannot be relied upon to reproduce the same variety.

SORREL

Sorrel is cultivated for its leaves, which are boiled and served like spinach, and also make a delicious soup. Preferably grow in a northern exposure, as sun tends to increase its acidity.



WARTED HUBBARD SQUASH

SQUASH

Never sow the seed until lasting warm weather is an absolute certainty. A warm, mellow, well manured soil suits them best. The seed is planted in hills about 4 feet apart each way for the bush varieties and marrows, and 8 feet apart each way for the running varieties. Put 12 to 15 seeds in each hill so as to offset the loss by insects and weakness. When all danger of such losses is past, thin to three plants to the hill. Winter sorts may be planted with corn, using 4 or 5 seeds in every fourth or fifth hill. Squash are a valuable source of vitamin A.

INSECT AND DISEASES:—Insect pests that attack the vines when small, such as the striped beetle, may be kept off by frequent dusting with Slug Shot, or spraying early with Pyrox, preferably with nicotine sulphate added, which will also kill plant lice. Pyrox used early and often also prevents blight, downy mildew, angular leaf spot, and scab.

Early Bush Varieties

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK. Without a doubt this is the most popular summer squash grown. The flesh is thick, yellow, and of splendid quality. Fruit heavily warted, often one and one-half to two feet long when fully matured.

EARLY MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. A superb sort for early use, and is considered the best of the scalloped varieties. Uniformly warted and a beautiful, clear waxy white.

VEGETABLE MARROW. This is a most important vegetable in the English market, but little known in this country. The fruit is generally eaten when less than half grown, as the flesh is then very tender and marrowy. They are delicious when quickly boiled and served with melted butter. They are about 9 inches long, a perfect oblong in form; shell pale yellow, flesh white.

Running Varieties for Autumn and Winter Crops

TABLE QUEEN, "DES MOINES". Equals a fair sized husked coconut and avoids the waste often resulting from the use of larger varieties. Shell unusually thin, and it does not require over 20 minutes for baking or boiling. Color dark green, changing to bright golden after storing. Meat dry and mealy. Yields enormously. Ready before Hubbard, yet stores equally well.

WARTED HUBBARD. This is the most popular and reliable winter squash. The skin is colored a dark green, with a fine grained, dry, very rich bright orange flesh of fine flavor; hard shell, keeps well. Our strain has been bred for large size, rough skin, and dark green color.



TRIUMPH SPINACH

SPINACH

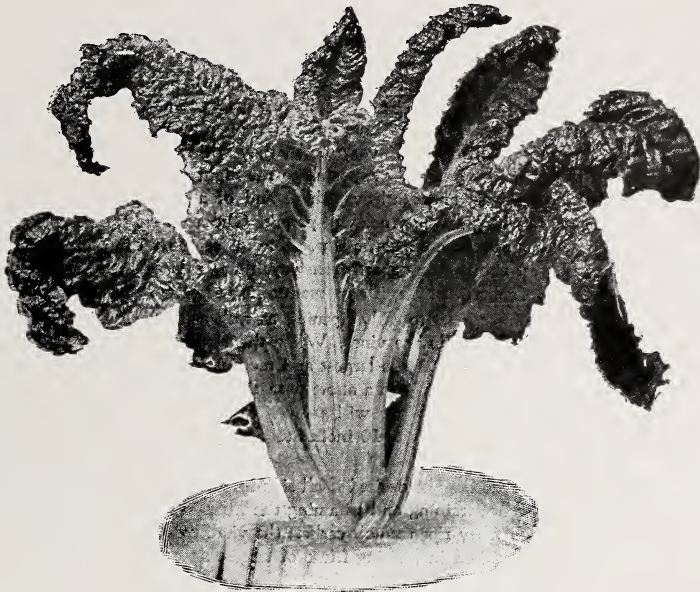
Sow in early spring, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, and every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows thin out for use. For fall crop make sowings in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with a light mulch of straw or leaves after the weather becomes quite cold. Spinach is a valuable source of vitamin A and also contains B.

ANTVORSKOV, OR KING OF DENMARK. A long standing variety from Denmark. After all the rest of the spinach varieties have become useless and run to seed, this one stands in prime condition. Antvorskov forms large tufts or rosettes, compact and low. The numerous leaves are extra large, broad and rounded, exceedingly bushy, slightly crumpled, and of a glossy dark green color. It is a vigorous and rapid grower. It is ready for use practically as early as any spinach and remains in condition much longer.

TRIUMPH. Especially well adapted to cultivation in hot weather, as it will not shoot to seed quickly. It is of dark green color, very compact, and spreading in a large rosette. The leaves are beautifully crumpled, which adds much to their attractiveness.

VICTORIA. An excellent variety, forming very large, exceedingly thick, very dark green leaves slightly crumpled in the center. The plant is large, compact and procumbent. The season is intermediate. Becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, and remains in perfect condition a long time.

NEW ZEALAND. Most gardeners are unfamiliar with the possibilities of this plant as a summer or hot weather spinach. It is not a true spinach but is used as such. The plant becomes very large and spreading, so give it plenty of space, 3 feet apart each way. The seed is very slow to germinate and sprouting may be hastened by soaking for a day or two in warm water before planting. Do not sow in the open before May 1. If wanted early start in March in heat, transplant the seedlings into a frame, and about the end of May set them out, lifting each plant with a trowelful of earth. When about 4 inches high pinch out the center; this causes side shoots to start, which in turn may be pinched out. The tender shoots may be cut throughout the summer, and are boiled like spinach. Always cut in the morning, when the leaves are crisp, plump and full of water.



SWISS CHARD LUCULLUS

SWISS CHARD

No vegetable requires less care than this, and it is safe to say that none yields as constantly as this spinach, producing uninterruptedly from July until winter. If your garden space is limited Swiss Chard must have a place, for in proportion to the ground occupied Swiss Chard produces more food for the table than almost and other vegetable. Also called Cut and Come Again Spinach. The leaves are used for greens the same as spinach or beet tops; they are equal in quality and easier to prepare than spinach and far superior to beets. It can be used all summer when spinach is not available. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, pure white stems and mid-ribs which may be cooked like asparagus or made into very good pickles. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, and as it grows thin out for use.

ZURICH. Yellowish green, fine curled.

LUCULLUS. With very large, broad, undulated, yellowish green leaves and broad mid-ribs.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Sown in April in drills 18 inches apart, in deeply dug and well manured ground. When plants are up a few inches, weed and thin them to stand 4 to 5 inches apart. Store in cellars or pits, the same as carrots; or may be left, out all winter, but should be dug early in spring as they deteriorate rapidly after growth starts. Salsify is boiled like parsnips or carrots, or after half boiling may be grated and made into flattened balls and fried like oysters.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. The roots are of superior quality and most delicate oyster flavor, especially after being touched with frost.

SCORZONERA OR BLACK SALSIFY

Cultivate and cook like salsify; considered by many superior to salsify.

IMPROVED GIANT. Excellent sort with fine, large, smooth roots.



TOMATO

The seed may be sown in hotbeds with good bottom heat in February or March; when 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into other frames 4 or 5 inches apart each way, or into boxes or pots which are to remain in the frames. Set the plants out in the open ground not earlier than the last week in May or the first week in June; being very tender they will not bear the least frost. Before setting out harden off the plants by gradually exposing to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. Choose a light, sandy loam, in a well sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about 4 feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. On rich soils but little, if any, manure is necessary.

To insure best results in respect to early ripening as well as the amount and perfection of fruit, it is advisable to train up and trim the vines. When the plants are 6 to 10 inches high they will begin to throw out branches. Select the largest and most vigorous of these and pinch off all others except this one and the main stem. In a short time these two remaining branches will become equally vigorous and as most varieties will grow 4 to 6 feet high during the season, they should be securely tied at distances of about 10 inches to a long, stout stake, which has been securely set in near the root of the vine.

Fruit will set to almost any height desired if all side branches are kept trimmed off at intervals of a week. By this method of training and trimming the fruits are kept clear from the ground and with free access of sunlight they ripen much earlier; the vitality otherwise exhausted in superfluous branches and leaves is utilized in forming fruits of largest size, greatest perfection of shape, and best quality.

Sometimes the tomato vines are full of half-ripe fruit when frost is due. If the plants are pulled and hung up by the roots in a cool cellar, the green fruit will mature. Tomatoes can be kept for several weeks after frosty nights have come by packing the fruit in the cork dust in which the imported grapes are received. Tomatoes are very rich in vitamin A, and also contain B and C. **INSECTS AND DISEASES:**—Don't let the flea beetles ruin your tomato plants. They often appear in large numbers soon after the plants are in the field; spray with Pyrox, which will repel beetles and destroy other chewing insects, and will be effective against fungus enemies, besides promoting a healthy, vigorous growth. A little collar of paper around each plant will protect it from damage by cutworms.

Varieties arranged in their order of maturing.

SPARKS' EARLIANA. Our strain of this first early sort is earlier and decidedly superior to much that is sold as Sparks Earliana, and the extreme earliness of its large, smooth, bright scarlet fruits makes it a very profitable tomato for market gardeners, as well as desirable for the home garden. The flesh is solid, of good color, and of decided acid flavor.

JOHN BAER. Produces an enormous crop of the most perfect, high crown, beautiful, large shipping tomatoes. Has a wonderful glistening scarlet color, mild, deliciously sweet flavor, and solid and meaty flesh. Ripens evenly right up to the stem. John Baer is not only very early to ripen its first fruits, closely following Earliana, but it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties. We consider it a valuable sort for market gardeners.

BONNY BEST. See next page.

GULF STATE MARKET. Although this variety was developed primarily to meet the demands of tomato growers who ship to distant markets, its many excellent qualities make it also a very valuable sort for the home gardener or the grower for local markets. It is earlier than any other purple tomato. The vines are exceptionally robust; making the crops less susceptible to blight than other varieties, thus increasing the possibilities of a perfect stand in the field if weather or other conditions are unfavorable. The fruits are true globe shaped and are entirely free from cracks or blemishes about the blossom end. Fruits on the same cluster ripen uniformly, making it an economical variety to pick. The fruits color a rich purplish pink clear to the stem after picking.



BONNY BEST TOMATO

BONNY BEST. About 10 days earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel, from which it is a selection, and almost as early as the best types of Earliana. Fruit very smooth, solid, and uniform, produced in clusters in center of the plant; has very little acidity; color intense glowing scarlet; ripens uniformly to the stem end and is very productive, continuing over a period of 6 weeks. Is the most largely grown variety for forcing.



TOMATO

EARLY DETROIT. The largest and best shaped of the early purplish pink tomatoes. Vigorous and very productive. Fruit exceptionally uniform in size, globe shaped, heavy, firm, and smooth.

YELLOW PLUM. Fruits are yellow, plum-shaped, growing in clusters; excellent.

GOLDEN QUEEN. A handsome golden yellow tomato of large size, solid and smooth. Runs nearly true to type with only a small percentage of mixed fruits. Sliced and served with red tomatoes, it makes a highly decorative and appetizing salad.

IMPROVED BEAUTY OR ROYAL PURPLE. A standard second early purple variety. One of the most handsome; fine mild flavor, good size, long bearing season, heavy yielding.

DWARF CHAMPION. Sometimes called the "Tree Tomato". A second early purplish pink variety, especially desirable where space is limited. Vines are about 2 feet high, vigorous, upright, and compact. Fruits medium sized, exceptionally smooth and of very good quality.

PONDEROSA. This is the largest fruited tomato and is fine for slicing. The vine is of strong growth; fruits oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. Solidly fleshy with small seed cells; of fine flavor. Fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound.

YELLOW HUSK OR GROUND CHERRY. Very sweet, mild flavor; used for preserves. Fruits about one-half inch in diameter, enclosed in a loose husk; vines low and spreading.



TURNIP, PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

Color bright yellow with a purple top; flesh very solid, tender and sweet.

TURNIP

For summer use sow early in the spring in light, rich or new soil; for fall or main crop sow from the middle of June to the first of August. Contains vitamins B and C.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED
An early sort with flat, medium sized roots, dark red or purple above the ground, white below. White, tender.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.
Globular shape, of good size, and attractive appearance. Purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained, tender. For table use gather when about two-thirds grown.

RUTA BAGA

Sow the seed about a month earlier than turnips, on ground enriched with well rotted manure, in drill two and one-half feet apart, and thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. Keep the weeds in check, and before hard freezing weather, pull, cut off the tops, and store in cellar or pit.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP. A hardy, productive variety with small neck; roots large, oblong or globular in form, with very small tap root.

GRASS SEEDS

Market offerings of grass and clover seeds are divided into 3 or 4 grades of quality, according to purity, germination and weight. We handle in every instance only the very highest grade, and believe it economy to buy and sow such.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. The most valuable of all pasture grasses, especially on limestone soils, and one of the very best grasses for lawns. It requires time to establish itself and should, therefore, be sown only in combination with other grasses. Our seed is twice re-cleaned and almost entirely free from chaff matter, contains none of the cheaper Canadian Blue Grass, and shows a very high percentage of germination.

RED TOP. This is one of the most generally useful agricultural grasses we have and is particularly valuable on low, moist lands. We offer carefully re-cleaned, solid seed.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL. Makes a smooth, compact turf and is especially valuable in Putting Green mixtures. Being of the same color as Kentucky Blue Grass it blends well with that variety.

RED OR CREEPING FESCUE. A creeping rooted grass, resisting extreme drought, and especially adapted for forming a close and lasting turf in shady places. Valuable also for exposed hillsides, and golf courses.

CHEWING'S FESCUE. A very fine strain of New Zealand grown Red Fescue.

CREEPING BENT. As the name implies, this grass is distinguished by its compact, creeping, rooting stems, which make a lasting turf that withstands hard usage. Ideal for Putting Greens.

PACEY'S RYE GRASS. Nutritious, and valuable both for pastures and meadows. A good lawn grass where quick results are sought.

TIMOTHY. The most popular of all hay grasses. A stand is easily secured, growth is rapid and withstands both heat and cold. Timothy sown alone is "hard" on the soil and should be followed with a dressing of manure. Most farmers sow either Medium Red or Alsike clover with Timothy to replenish the soil with nitrogen.

CLOVER

MEDIUM RED. The common clover in general cultivation; it is the best for hay.

ALSIKE. Hardy, resists extremes of drought and wet, yields large crops of superior pasturage, is much liked by cattle; sow 6 pounds per acre.

WHITE. Low; one of the best for permanent pastures; much used for lawns.

ALFALFA. Under ordinary conditions yields 3 to 4 cuttings a year. The hay has a feeding value almost equal to grain, and while producing is at same time an actual benefit to the soil on account of the nitrogen gathering bacteria on the roots. Inoculate the seed with Nitragin, and be sure to use lime if your soil is acid; many failures with Alfalfa are due to acid soils. Sow twenty pounds to the acre. We offer seed grown in Montana and Dakota; we do not handle imported Alfalfa.

GRIMM'S ALFALFA. On account of its superior hardiness this variety is particularly recommended for growing in northern latitudes, as its distinctive characteristic is its ability to withstand the rigor of the hardest winter. It possesses a fibrous branching root system and the plants are of spreading habit. The flowers are variegated in color with purple predominating. Our seed is Idaho grown. Sold only in 25 and 60 pound sealed bags.



A legume-inoculating material. We can supply cultures for all the different legumes, including Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetch, Beans, Peas, Sweet Peas, etc. Put up in four sizes, one-fourth bushel, one-half bushel, one bushel and five bushel, besides a garden size which latter is a combination culture for beans, peas and sweet peas.

PRICES of Grasses and Clovers change frequently; we therefore refrain from pricing them here.

HIGH-GRADE FLOWER SEEDS

All garden flowers belong to one of three classes:—Annuals, Biennials, or Perennials. Annuals are such as attain full growth from seed the first year, flower, and die. Biennials grow from seed the first year, bloom and die the next; some bloom the same year if sown early. Perennials live out over winter; they bloom the second year from seed. These classes are again subdivided; thus annuals may be classified either as hardy annuals, half hardy annuals, or tender annuals; biennials and perennials either as half hardy or hardy. In describing the various sorts in our catalog, each variety is designated as belonging to one or another of these classes, and reference to the directions below will at once indicate the general culture necessary.

Varieties termed Greenhouse Plants are such as must be started indoors and planted out when warm. Stove Plants are such as are to be grown inside all the year round.

General Directions for Culture

HARDY ANNUALS. Seeds of the hardier annuals may be sown where they are to grow, but with a few exceptions, such as Mignonette, Poppies and Lace Flower, it is better to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger. The best plan is to sow in earthenware seed pans or in boxes 2 inches deep, which should be filled to the depth of an inch with broken pots, coal ashes, or any rough material that will furnish perfect drainage; the upper inch should be nicely sifted soil, composed, if possible, of about one-third each of sand, leaf mould and light garden loam. Press firmly and evenly, and water thoroughly the day before sowing.

Cover with a pane of glass or one or two thicknesses of newspaper to prevent the too rapid evaporation of moisture, and keep in a temperature of between 60 and 80 degrees. Water carefully as needed. Remove the glass or covering after the seeds have germinated, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle they should be transplanted into similarly prepared boxes 1 inch apart each way, or put into small pots, and kept here until time to plant in the open. At all times they should have an abundance of air to prevent damping off.

HALF HARDY ANNUALS, HALF HARDY BIENNIALS, HALF HARDY PERENNIALS. The seeds may be sown from March to April, either in a hotbed, or in the house in pans or boxes, as directed for hardy annuals. When the young plants are strong enough, transplant to give them more room, either into other pans, pots or boxes, or into frames. Plant about the end of May in open ground that has been deeply dug and well enriched. Water liberally when dry. When all danger of frost is past, say at the end of May, another sowing of half hardy annuals may be made in the open ground, as would be done with hardy annuals.

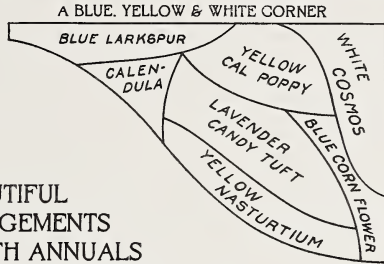
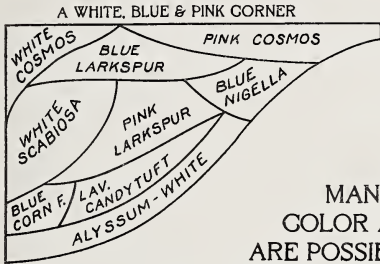
TENDER ANNUALS. Sow and treat much as directed for hardy annuals, but in rather greater heat. Be sure to use a very light sandy compost. Prick off into separate pots as soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, and when strong enough transplant to the open, but not until settled warm weather has arrived.

GREENHOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS. Sow as directed for tender annuals. Cover very lightly and water carefully with a fine rose.

HARDY BIENNIALS AND HARDY PERENNIALS. These may be sown under cover at almost any time of the year in pots or pans, and out of doors from June to September, in soil prepared as for hardy annuals. Winter in cold frames, or cover lightly with straw or leaves. Remove the covering as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to stay.

GENERAL NOTE. A common mistake in sowing flower as well as other seeds is to cover too deeply. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or with medium sized seeds, like Calendula, Zinnia, etc., half an inch or less. Such fine seed as Portulaca needs only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil.

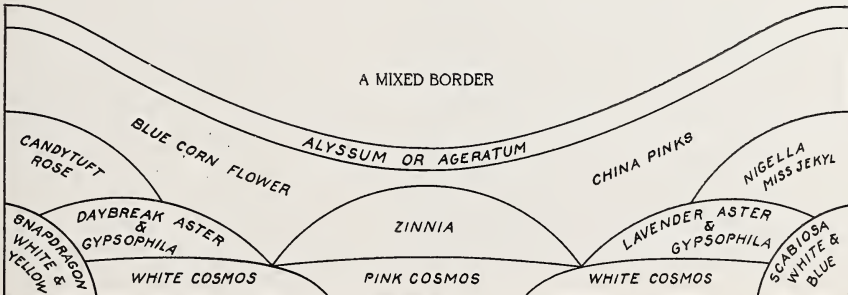
ANNUALS. In recent years we have experienced a wonderful revival of popular interest in annuals. This is probably due in part to the realization that quite as beautiful color schemes, as brilliant too, are possible with annuals as with perennials. Their easy culture, small cost and long season of bloom are further reasons for their increasing popularity. The complete garden will, of course, contain both annuals and perennials; but where space is limited we feel the gardener will get more out of his garden from annuals. In the perennial border itself they are at times very useful to fill unavoidable gaps, and the material available is so large that a shade is readily found to fit any color scheme. We give below a few suggestions for grouping annuals in properly considered combinations; the gardener can evolve countless groupings expressive of his own individuality.



MANY BEAUTIFUL
COLOR ARRANGEMENTS
ARE POSSIBLE WITH ANNUALS
HERE ARE A FEW SUGGESTIONS

<i>COSMOS</i>
<i>ROSE QUEEN SNAPDRAGON</i>
<i>NEWPORT ROSE LARKSPUR</i>
<i>MAYFLOWER PINK VERBENA</i>

A PINK BORDER





Descriptive List of Flower Seeds

ACROLINIUM. See EVERLASTINGS.

ADLUMIA. See CLIMBING VINES.

ADONIS

AESTIVALIS. Hardy annual. Bright crimson flowers peering from finely cut foliage. Pkt. .05

AGERATUM

Hardy annual. Very effective bedding plants with attractive feathery flowers; remain in bloom throughout the summer; plant 10 inches apart.

BLUE PERFECTION. Dwarf, compact growth; its color is a deep amethyst blue; has nothing of the faded-out appearance of the old style Ageratum. Packet, .05

LITTLE BLUE STAR. The bushy plants do not exceed 5 inches in height, with clusters of light blue flowers with purple center, changing to pure light blue. Packet, .10

ALTHAEA. See HOLLYHOCKS.

ALYSSUM

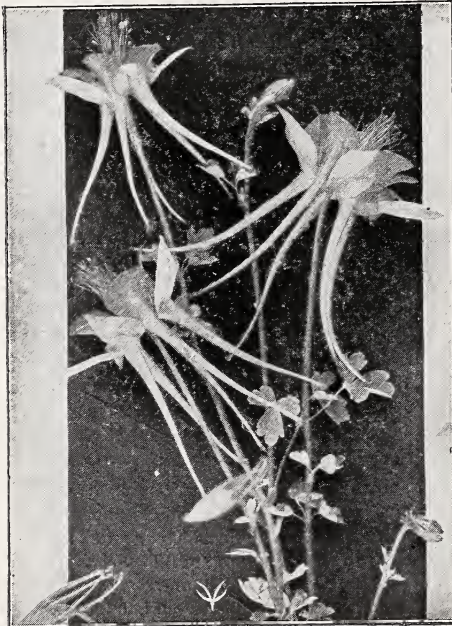
Hardy annual. A general favorite, with flowers of exquisite fragrance, very free flowering, suitable for beds, borders, and rock-work; the taller variety is fine for cut.

LITTLE GEM. This has been happily named the Snow White Carpet Plant, as the little plants, which are only a few inches high, grow so dense, and are so completely covered with snow white blossoms as to give the impression of a beautiful carpet spread over the ground. We know of no other white flower which is so particularly well adapted to borders, ribbon bedding, etc.

Packet, 5c; fourth ounce, 20c; ounce, .60

BENTHAML. Best Alyssum for cutting. Packet, 5c; fourth ounce, 15c; ounce, .35

LILAC QUEEN. A variety of Alyssum with pure lilac flowers, the color becoming more intense as the season advances; dwarf. Packet, .10



LONG SPURRED AQUILEGIAS

AMARANTHUS

TRICOLOR. Joseph's Coat. Half hardy annual. Valuable for bedding, having pretty ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; two and one-half ft. Pkt. .05

AMMOBIUM. See EVERLASTINGS.

AQUILEGIA

In the garden of hardy flowers the Aquilegias or Columbines deserve distinguished consideration and a place of honor. Lovely and graceful in foliage and bloom, exquisite in coloring, absolutely hardy, and thrive in sun or shade.

LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS. Magnificent hybrids in the greatest variety of colors and shades; a very fine strain. Packet, .10



OSTRICH FEATHER ASTER

ASTERS

Half hardy annual. The great diversity of size, color, form, and season of blooming make the Aster one of the most suitable plants for cut flowers. We offer choice seed that has been grown for us from the best types by the most skillful cultivators.

Asters are sometimes troubled with a disease known as yellows, the nature of which is but imperfectly understood. It seems to be most prevalent when the moisture supply is irregular; mulch or cultivate regularly to conserve the most uniform condition of soil moisture. As a preventive measure pull up and burn all affected plants, spread air-slaked lime over the beds in the fall, and choose an entirely new location for your asters the next year, where asters have not been grown for at least two years preceding. Fertilize with pulverized sheep manure. If the plants are attacked by the aster beetle dust with Slug Shot.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET. Very early, extremely floriferous, medium sized variety with long stems; excellent for cutting. White, Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Crimson, Mixed.

Any color, Packet 5c; one-fourth ounce, .35

THE ROYAL. Without doubt one of the best, by many considered the very best, general purpose early aster ever introduced. The flower stems start from the plant close to the ground, are free from laterals and consequently give their full strength to the production of numerous large, handsomely proportioned flowers. It comes into bloom almost as early as Queen of the Market, and is superior in size and quality. White, Shell Pink, Lavender, Purple, Mixed.

Packet, 5c; one-eighth ounce, .35

OSTRICH FEATHER. An improved strain of the Comet Aster with magnificent, large, double flowers. The curved and twisted petals make them resemble huge chrysanthemums, and they are borne on long, stiff stems. The plants resemble the Branching Asters in size, habit, and season of bloom. White, Shell Pink, Sky Blue, Dark Blue, Mixed. Packet, 10c; one-eighth ounce, .35



ASTERS

GIANT BRANCHING. A strong growing aster whose tendency to form numerous branches is very marked; therefore it should have more room than other sorts. The flowers are borne on very long stems, and are four inches and more in diameter, with broad, long petals.

White, Daybreak Pink, Peerless Pink [shell pink], Deep Rose, Azure Blue, Purple, Mixed.

Packet, 5c; one-eighth ounce, 25c, one-fourth ounce, 40c; one ounce, 1.50

ASTERS

HEART OF FRANCE. The best pure red aster ever introduced. All others have somber shades of blue or too much yellow in the color pigments. Heart of France opens red as the purest ruby, deepens with age and retains its remarkable beauty to the very end. The petals appear strikingly changeable, showing now a glow and sheen quite unique, now a soft warm velvety texture. In any light, natural or artificial, Heart of France is startlingly beautiful and will command instant admiration. The plants are of the branching type and very robust habit. Packet, .10

ARCTOTIS

GRANDIS. Half hardy annual. Daisy-like flowers, pure white, lilac on the under side, with a lavender disc. Most useful for cutting, having long, erect stalks, and lasting a week in water. Delights in a sunny position. Packet, .05

ASPARAGUS

PLUMOSUS NANUS. Stove plant. Asparagus Fern. One of the prettiest house plants. Leaves are bright green, gracefully arched, surpassing Maidenhair Ferns in grace, delicacy of texture, and richness of color. The hard seeds need soaking and bottom heat to sprout them. Packet, .10

SPRENGERI. Stove plant. Most handsome seen drooping gracefully from pot or hanging basket; of fresh, light or apple green hue. Pkt. .10



CALENDULA

CALENDULA

Hardy annual. Very showy border plant, lasting the whole of the summer without any attention whatever beyond keeping the seed vessels picked off, and spraying occasionally with nicotine to keep aphids in check. Not at all particular as to soil or surroundings.

ORANGE GIANT. The outer petals are slightly imbricated; very double, deep glowing orange. If you have been relying upon the older types of Calendulas, a pleasant surprise awaits you if you sow our very select strain, grown with the greatest care for critical florist trade; will produce flowers three and one-half inches in diameter. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, 20c; one ounce, .60

SULPHUR CROWN. Large sulphur yellow. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, 20c; one ounce, .60

BALSAM

Lady Slipper. Half hardy annual. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant-colored double rose-like flowers, thickly set along the branches, in the greatest profusion. Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil, and plenty of water. For perfect development the plants should be set 12 inches or more apart, and be twice transplanted. Packet 5c; one-fourth ounce, .15

BEGONIA

The fibrous rooted Begonias offered below are a continuous flowering type of the greatest value for bedding. Started early in heat, will flower in great profusion from summer to fall.

ERFORDIA. Pretty variety, densely covered with delicate rose flowers. Packet, .15

GRACILIS LUMINOSA. Large bright scarlet flowers. Packet, .20



CALLIOPSIS

large, surrounded by a collar, exactly like a cup and saucer. Mixed. Packet. .05

CACALIA

Tassel Flower or Flora's Paint Brush. A pretty, easily grown hardy annual with tassel-shaped flowers of orange and scarlet color. Packet, .05

CALCEOLARIA

Very handsome and showy greenhouse plants covered with a great many curious pocket-like flowers. Packet, .25

CALLIOPSIS

Very showy hardy annual, producing flowers in every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, and brown; bloom until frost; fine for cutting. Packet, 5c; fourth ounce, .20

CAMPANULA

Hardy biennial. Nothing can surpass the grace of the clusters of delicate flower bells that distinguish the Campanulas. They are indispensable plants, tall and imposing.

CALYCANTHEMA. Cup and Saucer. A beautiful variety; the bell or trumpet is very beautiful variety; the bell or trumpet is very beautiful variety. Mixed. Packet. .05

CANDYTUFT

The Candytufts are among our best hardy annuals for edgings, bedding, massing and rockeries, and for cutting.

GIANT HYACINTH FLOWERED or EMPRESS. A beautiful sort, bearing candelabra-shaped branches, each producing a large truss of pure white flowers, presenting a perfect pyramid of bloom all summer.

Packet, 5c; fourth ounce, 20c; ounce, .60

WHITE ROCKET. Pkt., 5c; ounce, .25

ROSE CARDINAL. Brilliant deep rosy-red; one of the most effective for bedding.

Packet 5c; fourth ounce, 25c; ounce, .75

CARMINE. Packet, 5c; fourth ounce, .20

CRIMSON. Packet, 5c; fourth ounce, .20

LILAC. A particularly charming color.

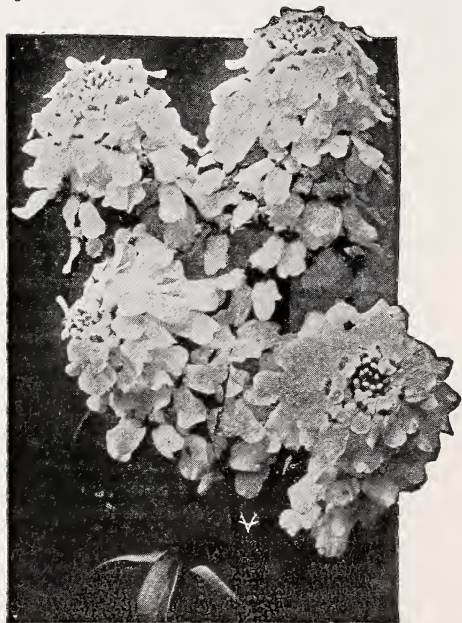
Packet, 5c; fourth ounce, 20c; ounce, .50

MIXED. All shades from separate colors.

Packet, 5c; fourth ounce, 15c; ounce, .40

CANARY BIRD VINE. See VINES.

CARNATION. See DIANTHUS.



CANDYTUFT



CENTAUREA CYANUS, CORNFLOWER

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See ESCHOLTZIA

CASTOR BEANS. See RICINUS.

CENTAUREA

CYANUS. Hardy annual. Known as Cornflower, Bachelor Button, Bluet, Ragged Sailor.

—SINGLE MIXED. Pkt., 5c; half ounce, .15

—Single blue. Packet, 5c; one-half ounce, .20

—DOUBLE BLUE. Pkt., 5c; fourth oz. .20

IMPERIALIS. Sweet Sultan. Hardy annual. Beautiful, sweet-scented, artistically shaped flowers borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for days. Our mixture is nicely balanced, embracing many shades. Packet, .05

AMERICANA. A splendid native variety of Centaurea, bearing immense thistle-like blooms of rosy-lavender color; 3 feet. Packet, .05

GYMNOCARPA. Dusty Miller. Half hardy perennial. This is planted for its silvery gray foliage, not for flowers; for bedding and borders.

Packet, .05

CELOSIA OR COCKSCOMB

An odd and picturesque class of plants. They form the gayest possible decoration in beds and borders, retaining their brilliant coloring often from midsummer until frost. The Cristata sorts are sometimes cut before fully ripe and dried in the house like Everlastings.

CRISTATA NANA. Crested dwarf cockscomb.

A highly ornamental tender annual, valuable for bedding and pots; produces large comb-like heads, like ruffled chenille; 10 inches high. Many shades of red, rose and yellow mixed. Packet, .10

THOMPSONI MAGNIFICA. This represents the most perfect strain of the feathered or ostrich plumed Cockscomb. Plants have a true pyramidal branching growth and the flower spikes vary in the most magnificent shades of colors, ranging from the clearest yellow to the darkest blood-red. Of great value for all decorative purposes in and out doors. 2 to 3 feet high. Packet, .10

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER. [*Celosia Childsi*]. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, the bloom starting early with a central head, round and globular, often reaching an immense size. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool. All these branches support numerous laterals with small heads of bloom mixed with fresh green foliage, so that a plant looks like an immense bouquet, splendidly arranged and set in the ground. None of the blooms fade in any way until hit by frost; but all continue to expand and glow with a deepening richness of color, a dark crimson-scarlet. Packet, .10



CELOSIA THOMPSONI MAGNIFICA



CHRYSANTHEMUM, SHASTA DAISY

CHRYSANTHEMUM

ANNUAL. Among hardy annuals these pretty flowers hold a leading position; beautiful in beds and borders and good for cutting. Single and double mixed. Packet, .05

PERENNIAL—SHASTA DAISY, ALASKA. Bears very large flowers of purest white, on long, wiry stems; splendid cut flower of good lasting qualities. Packet, .10

CINERARIA

HYBRIDA. Stove plant. Our superb strain of Cinerarias is distinguished by its splendid range of colors, the mixture including every conceivable shade of pink, carmine, crimson and blue, as well as pure white, and the gorgeous bicolors of crimson and white and blue and white. The flowers are of immense size, borne on plants of compact, robust habit. Packet, .25

MARITIMA CANDISSIMA, DIAMOND. Bedding Cineraria. White foliage. Packet, .05

CLARKIA

ELEGANS. Very pretty hardy annual with smilax-like foliage, and double rosette-like flowers close to the stem. Packet, .05

COBAEA. See CLIMBING VINES.

COCKSCOMB. See CELOSIA.

COIX

LACHRYMAE. Job's Tears. Ornamental grass with broad corn-like leaves and lustrous slate colored seeds, used as beads; hardy annual; 3 feet. Packet 5c; ounce, 10c; fourth pound. .25

COLEUS

Tender annual. Highly ornamental foliage plants in an endless variety of colors and shades, indispensable for ribbon and carpet bedding; 1 to 2 feet. Packet, .15

COLUMBINE. See AQUILEGIA.

COREOPSIS

GRANDIFLORA. Hardy perennial. One mass of golden yellow, daisy-like flowers on long, graceful stems; beautiful cut flower. Packet, .05



EXTRA EARLY MAMMOTH FLOWERING COSMOS

COSMOS

For cutting for bouquets and vases this is one of the finest flowers grown; the long stems and feathery foliage lend themselves to graceful arrangements. The plants, of symmetrical pyramidal form, are one mass of feathery, emerald green foliage, studded with mammoth flowers of white, pink, or crimson, enlivening the garden long after more tender flowers have succumbed to frost.

EXTRA EARLY MAMMOTH FLOWERING. We have dropped the ordinary early variety which produces small flowers, as well as the late type which is nearly always killed by frost before it produces much, and now offer only this Extra Early Mammoth Flowering strain, the result of continued selection for earliness and size. The blossoms under ordinary field cultivation average 4 inches across, surpassing in size any of the late varieties. White, Pink, Crimson, Mixed.

Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, 20c; one ounce, .60

CORNFLOWER. See CENTAUREA.

CYPRESS VINE. See CLIMBING VINES.

DIGITALIS OR FOXGLOVE

Foxgloves are popular old-fashioned plants. Though perennials, they are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing every year in rich soil.

GLOXINIAEFLORA. Beautiful finely spotted varieties. White, Rose, Purple, Mixed. Pkt., .05

DIMORPHOTHECA

AURANTIACA. An extremely showy hardy annual of very easy culture. The plants are of neat, branchy habit, grow about 12 to 15 inches high and are exceedingly profuse in flowering. Its Marguerite-like blossoms, one and one-half inches in diameter, show an unique, glossy, rich orange-gold, with a dark colored disc surrounded by a black zone. Packet, .05

DELPHINIUM OR LARKSPUR

PERENNIAL

The modern Delphinium is one of the loveliest of all the tall, blue-flowered hardy perennials. Larkspurs add a color [blue] to the garden, which is none too plentiful, the foliage is graceful, and the habit stately. They bloom abundantly in midsummer, and can be had later on by cutting back immediately after blooming. Thus it is possible to have flowers right up to frost.

BELLADONNA. This is the freest and most continuous blooming hardy Larkspur. The clear turquoise blue of its flowers is not equaled for delicacy and beauty; really exquisite. Packet, .10

BELLAMOSUM. This is a rich, deep blue form of the popular light blue Belladonna, having the same free-blooming quality. Packet, .10

ANNUAL

DOUBLE TALL STOCK FLOWERED. Plants branch freely, bearing long spikes of beautiful double flowers. Sow in the open ground early in spring.

White, Sky Blue, Ageratum Blue, Dark Blue, Newport Rose, lustrous carmine. Exquisite, soft pink, Mixed. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .25

DIANTHUS

The numerous species of Dianthus include several garden flowers that are indispensable for their beauty and usefulness. We wish to call special attention to the merits of the Allwoodii, the Chinensis, and the Heddewigii varieties. These are worthy of far more general culture than they at present receive.

ALLWOODII. New Perpetual Flowering Hardy Pinks. This is an important addition to our list of perennial plants. They are perfectly hardy and flower continuously from early spring until late in the autumn; the flowers are much more substantial and larger than the old type of hardy pinks, and are borne on long stems suitable for cutting; deliciously clove-scented. Mixed. Packet, .15

BARBATUS. Sweet William. Hardy perennial. A well known, sweet scented, old fashioned hardy plant, forming fine clumps in any good garden soil. It is one of the most desirable plants for garden display. Ours is a giant flowered strain, a great improvement on the old kinds, both in size and colors; the markings are most attractive. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .25

CARIOPHYLLUS. Double Garden Carnation. Hardy biennial. The seed we offer is saved from one of the finest collections in Europe. Packet, .10

CHINENSIS. China Pink. Though a hardy biennial, it is usually grown as an annual. Singularly rich and varied colors. Splendid for beds and showy in borders. Pkt., 5c; fourth ounce, .20

HEDDEWIGII. Japanese Pink. Flowers very large and of the most brilliant colors, varying from pure white to the richest crimson, while many are beautifully laced or striped. For bedding purposes they are of great value during entire summer; they also furnish fine cut flowers. Pkt., .05

MARGARET. Hardy biennial. These superb carnations are very popular, not only by reason of their fine, double, fragrant flowers, but also because they can be treated as annuals. Like the China Pink, they flower freely the first season from seed, and yield a profusion of fragrant flowers in great variety of colors. Packet, .05

DIDISCUS. See LACE FLOWER.

DOLICHOS. See CLIMBING VINES.

ESCHOLTZIA OR CALIFORNIA POPPY

The strain which we offer is a new large flowering erect type containing a large percentage of new colors in Escholtzias and includes soft pink, scarlet, chrome, copper, red, mauve, claret, and royal purple. When in bloom this mixture is most gorgeous. It is best to sow the seed where the plants are to remain, and thin out if crowded. Packet, 5c; fourth ounce, 25c; one ounce, .75



HELICHRYSUM

EVERLASTINGS

Everlastings have taken the popular fancy in recent years. Cut before fully open and suspend for ten days with heads down in a warm, dark, dry room.

ACROLINIUM. Pretty white and rosy pink daisy-like flower. Half hardy annual.

Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .20

AMMOBIUM. Silvery white flowers with yellow disc. Hardy annual. Packet, .05

COMPHRENA GLOBOSA. Globe Amaranth. Clover-like heads of flowers. Hardy annual. Packet, .05

GYSOPHILA PANICULATA. Hardy perennial. Minute white flowers. Pkt., .05

HELICHRYSUM. Hardy annual. This is the most popular Strawflower. Exceedingly effective large double flowers in rich glittering colors. We offer 8 colors as follows.

—CRIMSON. —BROWN.

—FIREBALL. Bright red.

—GOLDEN GLOBE. Golden yellow.

—ROSE CARMINE SHADES.

—SALMON. —SILVER BALL.

—VIOLET. —MIXED.

Any color or mixed, Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .25

LUNARIA. Moonwort, Honesty, or Satin Flower. A hardy biennial admired for its silvery seed pouches. 2 feet. Packet, .05

PHYSALIS FRANCHETI. Chinese Lantern Plant. Hardy perennial, with bright orange-scarlet lantern-like fruit, freely produced. 2 feet. Packet, .05

STATICE. The various varieties of annual Statice furnish excellent material for winter bouquets.

—BONDUELLI. Numerous heads of bright yellow flowers; very attractive. Packet, .10

—SINUATA BLUE. Pretty rosettes of foliage from which rise branching flower stems with light to dark lavender flowers. Packet, .10

—SUWOROWI. Russian Statice. Flowers bright rose. Packet, .10

ANNUAL EVERLASTINGS MIXED. All the annual sorts described above. Packet, .05

EUPHORBIA

VARIEGATA. Snow on the Mountain or Mountain Spurge. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Remarkably distinct plant, very showy with its foliage edged white and green. Packet, .05

FORGET-ME-NOT

ALPESTRIS VICTORIA. Hardy biennial. Round, compact bushes, azure flowers. Packet, .05

PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS. Hardy perennial. Blooms from spring to fall. Packet, .10

FOUR O'CLOCK

A well known free flowering old-fashioned annual of bushy habit, with glossy foliage, and numerous tube-shaped flowers of great diversity of color. Packet, 5c; ounce, .15



GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA MAXIMA KERMESINA SPLENDENS

GAILLARDIA

ANNUAL. Showy bedding and border plants, remarkable for the profusion and brilliance of their flowers. Among the gayest ornaments of the garden in summer and autumn. Combinations of yellow and red predominate. Borne on long, slender stems, suitable for cutting.

—PICTA. Single mixed. —LORENZIANA. Double mixed. Packet, .05
 —SINGLE AND DOUBLE MIXED. Packet, .05

GRANDIFLORA MAXIMA KERMESINA SPLENDENS. Hardy perennial. Rich crimson center with a border of canary yellow. Nothing imparts such gaiety and joyous exuberance to a garden as an abundance of Gaillardias. If sown early they begin flowering in July and their honest open faces greet you every day to October. Fine for cutting. Packet, .10

GLOBE AMARANTH. See EVERLASTINGS.

GODETIA

For producing a blaze of color in gardens annuals stand alone, and of all annuals for this purpose Godetias and Nasturtiums are most conspicuous. Only those who have seen vast masses of Godetias can realize the effect produced. Flowers are cup-shaped with petals of satin-like texture. They do best in rather poor soil. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .20

GYPSOPHILA

LARGE FLOWERING PURE WHITE. Baby's Breath. Hardy annual. Furnishes the loveliest material for all kinds of bouquets, the dainty, pure white flowers setting off bolder ones to advantage. Most charming garden effects can be produced by planting among other annuals, such as Poppy, Larkspur, Heliotrope, etc. Sowings should be made every two weeks to keep up a supply for cutting. Packet, 5c; ounce, .30

—ROSEA. A pretty pink form of the above. Packet, 5c; ounce, .30

PANICULATA Hardy perennial. Gauze-like minute white flowers, July and August. Pkt., .05

HELIANTHUS OR SUNFLOWER

NANUS FL. PL. Very double, rich golden yellow, dwarf annual sunflower. Packet, .05

STELLA. Flowers about 3 inches across, of golden yellow color with black disc, borne on long stems, which rise well above the foliage. Hardy annual. Packet, .05

HELICHRYSUM. See EVERLASTINGS.

HELIOTROPE

Deliciously fragrant flowering plants, great favorites for pot culture and bedding out; large umbels of purple and lilac of various shades. Half hardy perennial. Packet, .10

HOLLYHOCKS

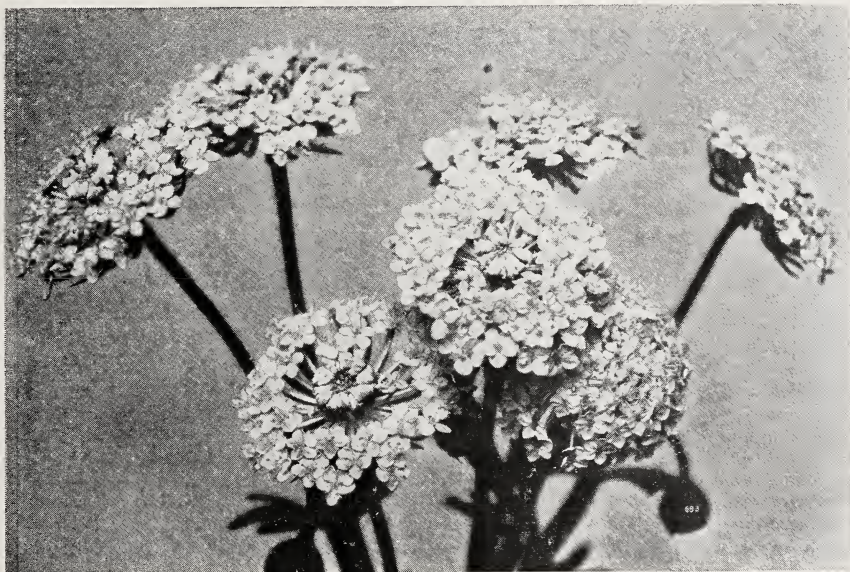
Many of the old-fashioned flowers that were once so popular, and then for a time seemed to lose their prestige, are again commanding the attention of gardeners. Prominent among this class are the Hollyhocks. Tall, stately, and picturesque, they stand towering far above many other flowers and give to the immediate surroundings a singular beauty. They may be termed one of the great powers of July. The hardy variety should be sown in July to have flowering plants the next summer. To prevent spread of rust, spray with Pyrox when plants are still small.

CHATER'S PRIZE. Hardy perennial. Seed saved from the finest English strain; will produce extremely large, double flowers. Crimson, Rose, Salmon-rose, White, Yellow, Mixed. Pkt., .15

ANNUAL EVERBLOOMING. Commences flowering in 12 weeks from seed, and continues until frost; flowers double, semidouble and single, in all colors. Packet, .10

BLUE LACE FLOWER

DIDISCUS COERULEUS. This delightful hardy annual, only recently "re-discovered", we recommend as something out of the ordinary. The color is a clear lavender blue. It is best to sow where the plants are to remain, thinning to 10 inches, as it does not transplant readily. Packet, .10



BLUE LACE FLOWER

HUNNEMANNIA OR BUSH ESCHOLTZIA

FUMARIAEFOLIA. Hardy annual. The plants grow into a shrubby bush 2 feet high, and produce large cup-shaped flowers on stems 12 inches long. The color is of clear, bright yellow, the petals broad and crinkled like crushed satin. Excellent for cut. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .20

HUMULUS. See CLIMBING VINES.

HYACINTH BEAN. See CLIMBING VINES.

IPOMOEA. See CLIMBING VINES.

KOCHIA OR SUMMER CYPRESS

A very attractive foliage or hedge plant. It grows about two and one-half feet high, with many slender branches pressed close to the main stem, and resembles a small, closely-sheared ever-green, the slender foliage being a delicate light green. In September the whole plant becomes a solid mass of crimson thereby earning the name Firebush. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .10

LARKSPUR. See DELPHINIUM.

LOBELIA

A dwarf plant with delicate, graceful foliage and pretty, tiny flowers. Of chief value for edgings and hanging baskets. Half hardy annual.

BEDDING QUEEN. Dwarfest; deep blue with a clear white eye. Packet, .05

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA. Rich deep blue, with dark foliage. Packet, .05

EMPEROR WILLIAM. Clear sky blue; very compact. Packet, .05

GRACILIS. Trailing; best for hanging baskets; light blue. Packet, .05

LOVE-IN-A-MIST. See NIGELLA.

LUNARIA. See EVERLASTINGS.

LUPINUS

Free flowering, easily grown hardy annual, with long, graceful spikes of white, blue, and pink pea-shaped flowers; valuable for mixed borders, beds, and for cutting. Prefers partial shade; height 2 feet. MIXED. Packet, .05

MARVEL OE PERU. See FOUR O'CLOCK.

MATRICARIA

Double White Feverfew. Half hardy perennial. Free flowering plants, producing all season fine, double, button-like white flowers, excellent for cutting. Packet, .05

MAURANDIA. See CLIMBING VINES.

MIRABILIS. See FOUR O'CLOCK.

MIGNONETTE

A well known hardy annual with spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers.

GRANDIFLORA. Large flowering, sweet-scented. Packet, 5c; ounce, .20

MACHET. The best sort for pot culture. Vigorous pyramidal growth, with long broad spikes of deliciously scented red flowers. Packet, 10c; one-fourth ounce, .25

NEW YORK MARKET. This is the finest strain of Mignonette for greenhouse culture. The red flowers are larger in every way than those of other sorts, the spikes are very dense. Our seed is greenhouse grown, and saved from select spikes only. Packet, 25c; one-eighth ounce, 1.00

MOONFLOWER. See CLIMBING VINES.



MARIGOLD

Few plants are as effective in large beds or when interspersed through the hardy or mixed border, or among shrubbery, and in recent years they have been in strong demand as cut flowers. In

AFRICAN
MARIGOLD

autumn, when many bedding and other plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color that is simply invaluable. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. An occasional application of liquid manure will increase the size and brilliancy of the flowers.

DOUBLE TALL AFRICAN. These produce large self-colored flowers in tints of primrose, orange and gold. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .15

DOUBLE TALL FRENCH. These differ from the African in that they have flat flowers with interesting markings and velvety sheen. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .15

DOUBLE DWARF FRENCH. With small, brightly colored flowers; excellent for borders or massing, remaining in full bloom until killed by severe frost. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .15

MORNING GLORY. See CLIMBING VINES.

MOURNING BRIDE. See SCABIOSA.

MYOSOTIS. See FORGET-ME-NOT.

NEMOPHILA

Baby Eyes. Hardest of annuals, and of the easiest culture. Makes a very effective front row to a bed or border, growing only six inches high. Should be sown out of doors in spring in patches, where they are to flower.

INSIGNIS. Cup-shaped flowers of sky blue; the most attractive. Packet, 5c; fourth ounce, .15

NICOTIANA

SYLVESTRIS. Half hardy annual of the tobacco family with sweet scented, pure white, salver-shaped flowers, with long, tubular corollas. Packet, .05

SANDERAE HYBRIDS. These come in many colors, ranging from pure white to deep scarlet, some of the intermediate tints being of exquisite beauty. Packet, .05

NASTURTIIUMS

The dwarf varieties of Nasturtiums are among the most useful and beautiful of annuals for bedding, massing, and edging, owing to their profusion of bloom, richness of color, and compact growth. The tall sorts are admirably adapted for rock work. Nasturtiums flower most profusely when planted in rather poor soil, in sunny situations. If the soil is too rich the plants will produce much foliage but few flowers. They remain in bloom a long time, and stand heat and drought without the slightest effect. If attacked by black aphid [plant lice] spray with nicotine sulphate.

Sometimes it is desirable, when carrying out a color scheme, to use but one variety. We therefore list a few of the very best colors of both dwarf and tall Nasturtiums separately.



NASTURTIIUMS

all the choicest colors of the tall Nasturtiums. The color combination is simply superb, such a wealth of shades far surpassing in effect anything we can describe.

Any variety; Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; one-fourth pound, 50c; one pound, 1.50

Dwarf Nasturtiums

EMPRESS OF INDIA. A splendid sort with very dark leaves, and deep scarlet flowers.

GOLDEN KING. A pure indian yellow; dark leaved.

SPOTTED KING. Indian yellow, spotted cardinal red, calyx and spur ruby; very handsome.

SPECIAL MIXTURE. We believe this mixture will give a larger variety of color evenly proportioned than almost any other. It is made up from a large number of named varieties, very carefully blended.

Tall Nasturtiums

[LOBBIANUM]

The Lobbianum differs from the common tall Nasturtium in being a little smaller in leaf, more compact, more floriferous, and having richer, more varied colored flowers.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Sunflower yellow.

LUCIFER. A deep scarlet, with dark foliage.

SPITFIRE. Brilliant, fiery vermilion-scarlet.

SPECIAL MIXTURE. We call special attention to this mixture. In it will be found



NIGELLA, MISS JEKYLL

The plants winter best in a cold frame; if left to winter in the open, they should be well protected with a good covering of straw and boughs.

Sometimes it is desirable, when carrying out a color scheme, to use but one variety. We therefore list a few of the very best colors separately.

- | | |
|--|---|
| EMPEROR WILLIAM. Splendid ultra-marine blue with violet eye. | Packet, .15 |
| EROS. Deep velvety brown with a broad yellow border. | Packet, .15 |
| GOLDEN QUEEN. Clear golden yellow. | Packet, .15 |
| LORD BEACONSFIELD. Deep purple violet, shading to white. | Packet, .15 |
| ODIER GOLDEN YELLOW. Five blotched; very effective. | Packet, .15 |
| ODIER WHITE. Deep violet blotch on each of the five white petals. | Packet, .15 |
| SNOW QUEEN. Pure white, small yellow eye. | Packet, .15 |
| TRIUMPH OF THE GIANTS. Enormous five blotched flowers of strikingly rich and brilliant colors; the margin of each petal is conspicuously undulated or curled; flowers very large and range of colors very extensive. | Packet, .15 |
| DALLWIG'S GIANT PANSY MIXTURE. This is the richest and most choicely varied mixture; it comprises the finest strains of a number of leading Pansy specialists. The flowers are uniformly of the largest size, the colors striking in their brilliancy, and yet retaining all the delicate shades and hues too. | Packet, 15c; one-eighth ounce, 75c; one ounce, 5.00 |

Violas or Tufted Pansies

Free blooming hardy annual especially adapted to shady places. The flowers are not as large as other Pansies, but they blossom much more freely. They are fine when used in masses, or to edge walks or beds of taller plants.

Packet, .05

NIGELLA

Also known as Love-in-a-Mist and Lady-in-the-Green because the blossoms are partly concealed by the finely cut foliage. The oddly shaped flowers are surrounded by a very dense fringe or wreath of mossy fibres. Hardy annual.

MISS JEKYLL. Clearest cornflower blue, contrasting most charmingly with the fine foliage. Very pretty combined with Escholtzia or Hunnemannia.

Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .15

MIXED. Packet, 5c; fourth ounce, .10

GIANT PANSIES

The Pansy will succeed in any soil that is not too hot and too dry, and if a special compost is made for them let it consist of one third rich loam, one third leaf mould, and one third well decayed manure. In early spring the seed should be sown in frames or in boxes for summer and autumn blooming, and later on, about July, sowing may be made out of doors, in a partially shaded place, transplanting in October to where they are intended to flower the following spring.



LARGE FLOWERING SINGLE FRINGED PETUNIA will produce from 30 to 40 per cent of doubles, while the remainder will be choice large single flowers. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the finest double flowers.

Packet, .25

FINE SINGLE MIXED. Pkt., .05

IMPROVED ROSY MORN. The plants are bushy and compact, the medium sized flowers, produced in great abundance throughout the entire summer and fall, are of a most pleasing clear pink, contrasted by a broad white throat. Packet, .10

PHLOX

The Phloxes are among the showiest and most easily raised of all hardy annuals. We know of nothing which produces such a continuous supply of the most attractive flowers in a most wonderful range of colors. All the tints of the rainbow are represented with all possible variations of stripes, veins and eyes of contrasting shades.

GRANDIFLORA. An extra large flowered strain. This mixture will delight and astonish all with the size of its flowers and its extensive variety of colors.

PASSION FLOWER. See VINES

PETUNIA

For freedom of bloom, variety of color, ease of culture, and effectiveness these rank with the Verbena, Aster and Phlox. With only little care, they will produce their handsome, sweet scented flowers in delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer. Protecting with a cover of cheesecloth or newspaper prevents too rapid surface evaporation and aids successful germination of such small seeds as Petunia.

LARGE FLOWERING SINGLE FRINGED. A superb strain with flowers of immense size, beautifully marked. Packet, .15

LARGE FLOWERING DOUBLE FRINGED. Of course, it is well known that only a certain percentage of double flowers may be expected from Petunia seed, but our mixture will produce from 30 to 40 per cent of doubles, while the remainder will



PHLOX

Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, 25c; one ounce, .75

PINKS. See DIANTHUS.

PHYSALIS. See EVERLASTINGS.

POPPIES

Poppies are steadily regaining their old-time popularity. This is not strange when we consider their wonderful variety and brilliant, dazzling colorings. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise, and delicacy of tissue. Sow in the open where they are to remain as they do not transplant readily.

Annual Varieties

SHIRLEY. The charming Shirley Poppies, originated by the Rev. W. Wilks in his garden at Shirley Vicarage, are among the most useful and popular garden flowers. We have the Wilks strain, which includes an almost endless variety of colors, from pure white through pink, salmon, chamois, rosy carmine, and terra cotta to brilliant crimson, many of the flowers being beautifully flaked or edged with white. Single. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, 15c; one ounce, .40

PEONY FLOWERED. Imposing double globular flowers, resembling a double peony. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, 10c; one ounce, .25

TULIP. Very striking dazzling scarlet; single. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .15

SINGLE AND DOUBLE MIXED. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, 10c; one ounce, .30

Perennial Varieties

ICELAND. [Nudicaule.] These poppies are perfectly hardy and produce in endless profusion flowers of very graceful, neat habit, with slender stalks about a foot high, in yellow, white, and orange-scarlet; useful for cutting. Packet, .05

ORIENTAL. Oriental Poppies! What a gorgeous image rises at the sound of those magic words! The largest poppies in the world, 7 to 8 inches across, they are unequalled in their vivid, dazzling, barbaric splendor for massing against a background of shrubbery.

—**ORIENTALE.** Showy orange-scarlet with a black blotch on each petal. Packet, .05

—**ORIENTAL HYBRIDS.** Many of the flowers exceed the type in size, while the colors vary from blush white to orange and deep ruby red, including a good percentage of art shades approaching that known as 'old rose'. Packet, .10

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See ESCHOLTZIA.

PORTULACA

Moss Rose. Hardy annual. Few plants make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of Portulacas. If you have a spot in your garden so hot and dry that nothing seems to grow there, sow Portulaca. Mix the seed with dry sand to insure even distribution.

LARGE FLOWERING SINGLE MIXED. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, 20c; one ounce, .60

LARGE FLOWERING DOUBLE MIXED. Our mixture will produce a large percentage of perfectly double flowers. Packet, 5c; one-eighth ounce, .50

PRIMROSES

AURICULA. A dwarf growing hardy perennial primrose, bearing in early spring umbels of fragrant flowers of rich and beautiful shade. Packet, .10

CHINENSIS. Chinese Primrose. Stove plant. Lovely and useful plants for pot culture blooming freely during winter and spring. Our seed is from the best European growers, remarkable for large fringed flowers of brilliant colors. Packet, .25

OBCONICA GIGANTEA. An everblooming primrose and one of the most useful pot plants. Flowers are borne on stems about 9 inches high. Colors will be brighter if grown in rather heavy soil. We offer only the improved giant flowered strain. Packet, .15



SALPIGLOSSIS

deep bronze with dark red stems, all having a brilliant luster.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Highly ornamental half hardy annual with large, veined, funnel-shaped flowers, much prized for cutting, and very showy in beds and borders. A bed of these beautiful plants is one of the most striking features of the garden in July and August. Our illustration shows the form and veinings of this beautiful flower, but only nature can paint its colors. The velvety texture and brilliancy of coloring defy description. Protecting with a cover of cheesecloth or newspaper prevents too rapid surface evaporation and aids successful germination of such small seeds as Salpiglossis.

EMPEROR. We are now offering only the Emperor variety, which shows a very marked and striking distinctiveness in habit of growth as well as in flowers from the older grandiflora type. It grows about two feet high in a graceful bushy form with numerous branches thickly covered with flowers considerably larger than those of the old type, and presents a wide range of rich velvety colors.

Packet, 5c; one-eighth ounce, .20

SCHIZANTHUS

Butterfly or Fringe Flower. Half hardy annual. This is one of the airiest and daintiest flowers. The butterfly-like blossoms almost obscure the foliage, making the plants a veritable pyramid of the most delicate and charming bloom.

Packet, .10

PYRETHRUM

HYBRIDUM GRANDIF.

Hardy perennial bearing large Daisy or Cosmos-like flowers in white and in colors from light pink to deep red, with bright yellow centers. Often called spring flowering Chrysanthemum. Nothing can surpass them at their season for profusion of bloom, and it is one of the most graceful and lasting of cut flowers. Finely cut, deep green foliage; 2 feet. Blooms in May and June and again in the fall. Packet, .10

RICINUS

[CASTOR BEAN]

Half hardy annual. A rapid growing foliage plant with large palm-like leaves, much used for sub-tropical effects on the lawn, and as center plants for Canna beds.

SANGUINEUS. 6 ft. Has green leaves, and blood-red stalks and fruit.

Packet, 5c; ounce, .15

ZANZIBARIENSIS. 10 to 12 feet high. Leaves measure about 30 inches across and range in color from bright green with green stems, to

Packet, 5c; ounce, .15

SALVIA

Flowering Sage. Half hardy annual. This is one of the showiest plants, either used alone or with other plants. The flowers are of the most brilliant, dazzling scarlet, produced in endless profusion until late in the fall. If salvia seed is soaked it will come up clean and free from shell on the cotyledons, thereby increasing the number of good plants from a given number of seeds.

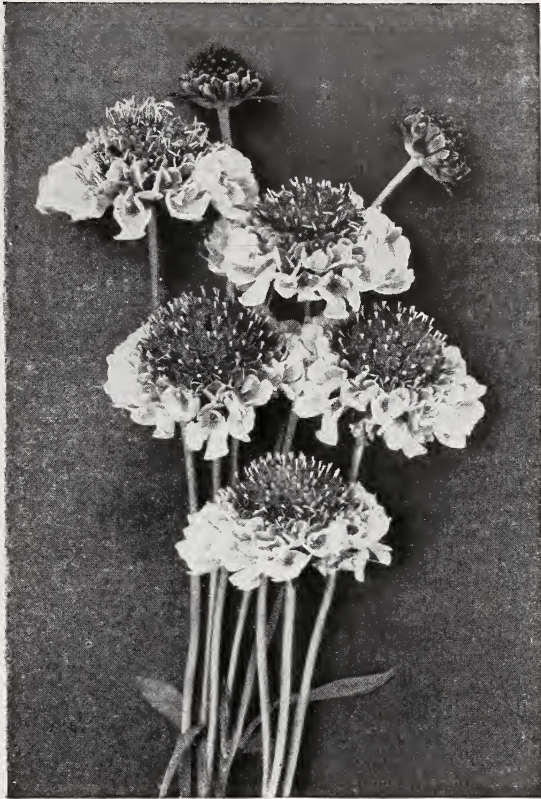
SPLENDENS. Bright scarlet, 3 feet. Pkt., 5c; eighth ounce, .30

BONFIRE. Handsome compact globular bushes. The spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers grow erect and stand clear above the dark green foliage; 2 feet.

Packet, 10c; eighth ounce, .50

AMERICA. [Globe of Fire] The earliest, freest and most continuous bloomer of all, and, what is still more important, the most uniform in habit of growth; the bushy plants do not grow over 15 inches high, with the spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers thrown well above the plant, making the total height about 2 feet. The importance of this uniformity will be appreciated by those who use Salvia for beds or borders.

Packet, 15c; eighth ounce, .75



SCABIOSA

SCABIOSA

An old fashioned but most attractive hardy annual. Its abundance and long succession of richly colored, fragrant blossoms on long stems make it one of the most useful decorative plants of the garden. Will bloom until frost if the heads are picked off before they ripen. Desirable for cutting as well as for beds and borders. Flower heads are about 2 inches across; flowerrets double surrounding a thimble-shaped cone, giving a fancied resemblance to a pin cushion.

BLACK PRINCE. Velvety black purple.

Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .20

SNOWBALL. White.

Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .20

THE FAIRY. Beautiful, clear sky blue. A vase of Fairy Scabiosa and Orange Giant Calendula is hard to beat.

Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .20

MIXED. Our mixture includes many other colors besides the above. Pkt., 5c; fourth ounce, .20

SOLANUM

CAPSAICSTRUM NANUM. Jerusalem Cherry. Greenhouse plant. Fine for pots. Fruit about the size of a cherry, and of bright scarlet color.

Packet, .05

SNAPDRAGON

Snapdragons were a feature of the old fashioned garden. Then for a time they were neglected, but presently, when the improved new sorts appeared, they became one of the most fashionable bouquet flowers. Today they are being raised in gardens everywhere, since the splendid flower spikes appearing all summer are as valuable for bedding effects as for cutting. Although really half hardy perennials, for summer garden culture the simplest course is to treat Snapdragons as half hardy annuals, sowing seed in February or March, shifting to pans or boxes as may be necessary.

Twelve Grand New Sorts of Colossal Snapdragon

The following twelve varieties are not a mere selection of extra large flowers from similar sorts in the grandiflora class, but they are an entirely new race, with flowers of truly colossal size set on stems of magnificent proportions, raised and selected for years with the utmost care and attention. All are the offspring of "Purple King", the first production of this race. They are without exception of surpassing beauty, and we believe, will give all who try them the impression that none of the twelve varieties which the collection now comprises could be spared.

APPLEBLOSSOM. Strong flower stalks bearing a profusion of very big flowers of a tender rosy pink with yellow lip and a pure white throat; very effective for all decorative work.

BUNCH OF LILAC. Lips and throat of splendid lilac-purple, with golden yellow center; flowers of great size on long stalks.

CANARY BIRD. A pure and delicate canary yellow without any different shades or markings; of great beauty.

CATTLEYA. A very delicate rosy lilac, over which is spread a silvery luster; lip golden yellow.

COPPER KING. Rich velvety and glossy copper-scarlet. Flowers open bright scarlet, later on the color matures into a warm coppery hue.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Splendid deep golden yellow with rosy lilac throat. Flowers are so closely packed along the shaft, that it often resembles one of *Gladiolus*. The plants are somewhat shorter than those of the other varieties. A whole bed of such a profusion of bright gold is a glorious sight.

GOTELIND. A lovely light orange with lemon spot on the lip; of great beauty.

OLD GOLD. A beautiful deep tint of golden yellow, changing towards the center into a bright terra cotta; a charming color.

PURPLE KING. With its immense deep and glowing crimson-purple flowers this splendid sort is of very great decorative value.

SNOWFLAKE. Lovely pure white with fine yellow throat. One of the most important sorts.

THE ROSE. Flowers of truly extraordinary size, and of fine and tender rose color. As a cut flower sort it is probably the most valuable one in the entire collection.

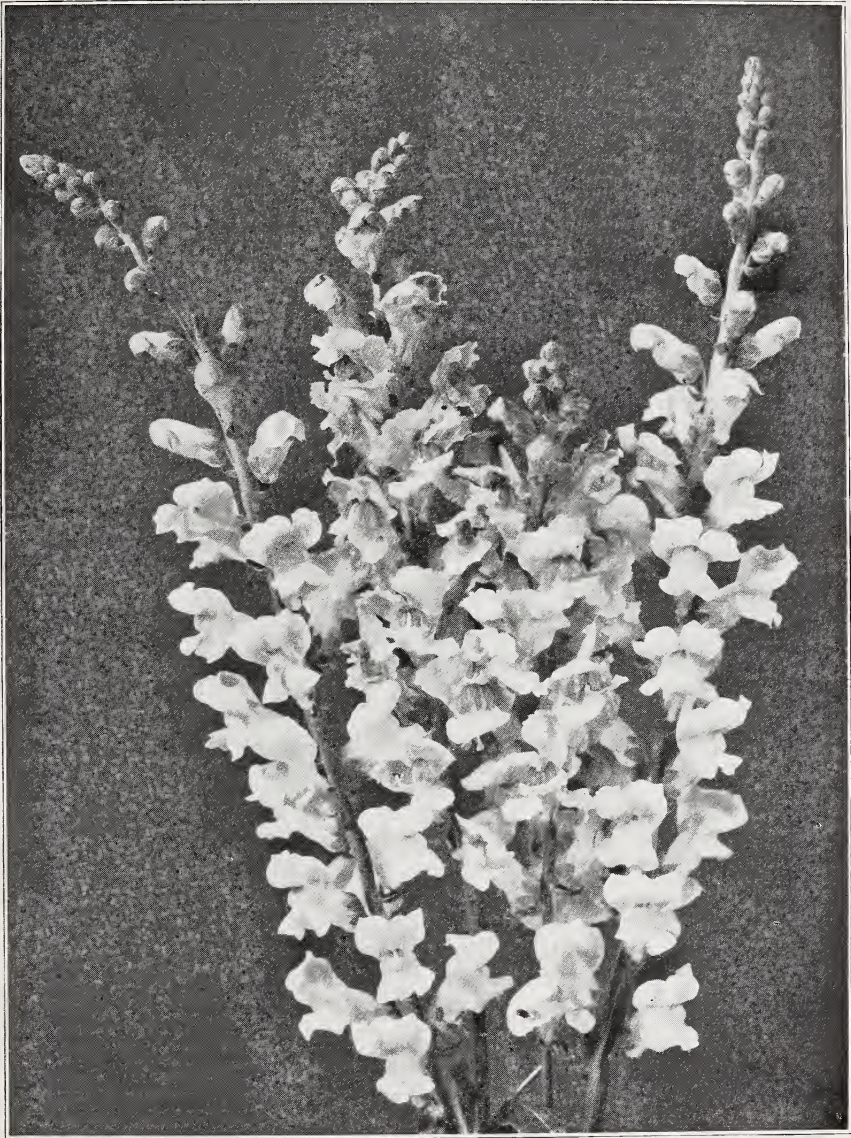
WALLFLOWER. Has the interesting brownish-orange color characteristic of the Wallflower with an undertone of coppery red, the mouth showing the golden yellow tint peculiar to the yellow varieties of this favorite flower.

Any variety: Packet, 10c; one packet each of the 12 varieties. 1.00

COLOSSAL MIXED. All the above sorts carefully blended from separate colors, not grown in mixture. Packet, 10c; one-eighth ounce, .50

LARGE FLOWERING MIXED. The flowers of this strain are very large, second only to the Colossal, and until the appearance of the new Colossal race, the largest and finest Snapdragon in cultivation. The flowers are set on long spikes, making them valuable as cut flowers. Our mixture includes a very wide range of shades and tints. Packet, 5c; one-fourth ounce, .35

SWEET SULTAN. See *CENTAUREA*.



SNAPDRAGON

SWEET PEAS

To grow exhibition flowers of Sweet Peas observe carefully these directions:—Early planting is one of the chief factors of success, as early as soil conditions will permit. Select a light open position and dig trenches 18 inches deep and as wide. In the bottom of these place a 3-inch layer of well rotted manure, follow with 4 to 6 inches of soil, then another layer of manure, and top off with soil to which a little bone meal has been added. Plant the seed in this top soil not less than 2 inches deep. The plants should be thinned to stand about 4 inches apart, and the soil slightly hilled up to them. When they are about 5 inches high, provide support for the vines, either wire netting, brush, or twine. Cultivate regularly once a week, and water copiously in dry weather. The roots should not be allowed to become too dry. Water applied thoroughly once or twice a week, preferably early in the morning or in the evening, is usually better than light sprinkling more frequently. When the buds are setting mulch the plants, preferably with rotted manure; give an occasional application of liquid sheep manure during the flowering season, applying same after a rain or thorough watering. Keep the flowers picked; never allow any to form seed pods, as this will surely cause them to stop flowering. If attacked by plant lice, spray with nicotine sulphate. Inoculate the seed with Nitragin before planting.

Orchid-flowered or Spencer Sweet Peas

The best of the old fashioned or grandiflora varieties are now quite overshadowed by this wonderful type, which are quite distinct, having large, round open flowers of extraordinary size, usually measuring two inches across, with wavy standards and wide-spreading wings, a very large percentage bearing four of these immense blossoms to the stem, which is long and strong, making them of exceptional value for cutting. The Spencers are decidedly shy seeders, hence the price will doubtless always be higher than for the older types; but they are well worth it and the range of colors is now as large as in the older types.

ASTA OHN. Charming soft lavender, suffused with mauve.

BLANCHE FERRY. Rose-pink standard; wings white, tinted light pink.

CONSTANCE HINTON. Immense size, beautifully frilled glistening white.

COUNTESS SPENCER. Lovely soft clear rose pink, shading a little deeper at the edges.

ELFRIDA PEARSON. Large pale blush pink, the young flowers tinted buff.

FIERY CROSS. Orange cerise, what is also known as Turkey or military red; very brilliant.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. Fine large pure lavender.

HERCULES. Mammoth rosy pink; a larger, deeper Countess Spencer.

ILLUMINATOR. Rich salmon-orange, overlaid with bright cerise-pink; effect orange-scarlet.

KING EDWARD. Bright crimson-scarlet, of great size and substance.

KING MANOEL. Giant lustrous maroon or deep chocolate color; very rich.

LAVENDER GEORGE HERBERT. Bluish lavender.

ROSABELLE. A magnificent, very large, rich bright rose with a faint tint of purple.

ROYAL PURPLE. Rich royal purple; the best of this color.

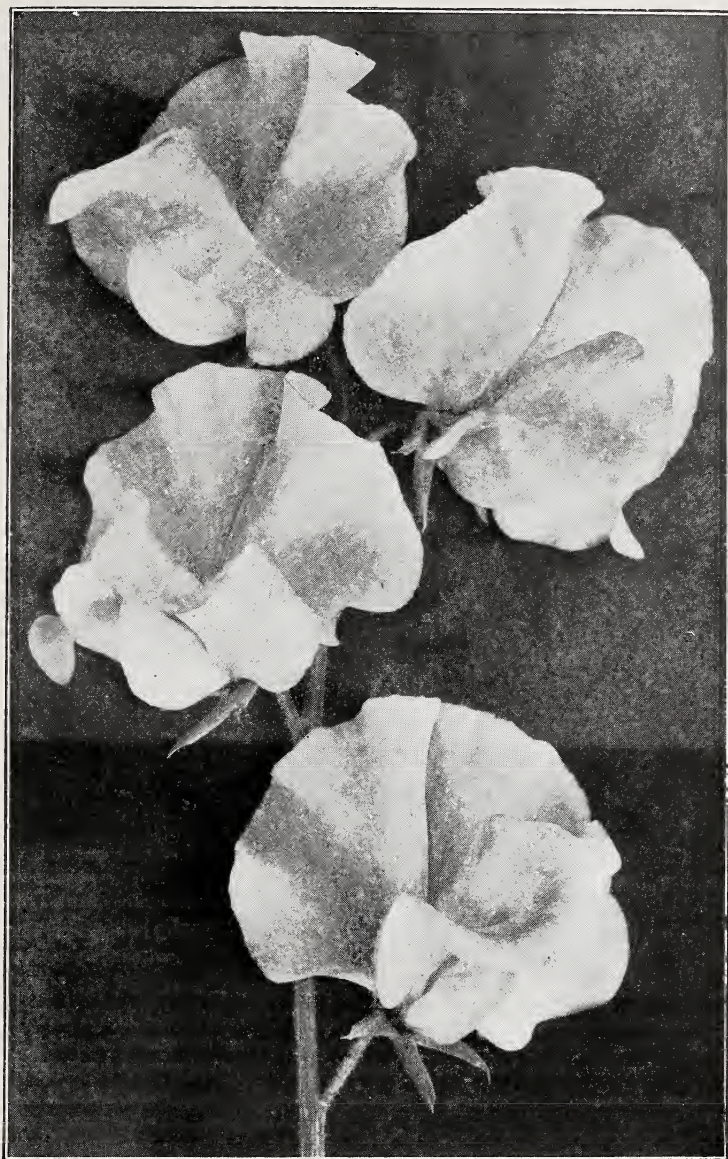
STIRLING STENT. Rich, glowing, metallic deep salmon, suffused with orange.

WEDGEWOOD. A beautiful wedgewood or bright silvery blue.

Any variety: Packet, 10c; one ounce, 35c; one-fourth pound, 1.00; one pound, 3.00

SPENCER SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE. Our mixture is a beautiful blend of 75 varieties of Spencers. It includes all the best standard varieties and all the very latest novelties. Nothing finer can be had at any price. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; one-fourth pound, 75c; one pound, 2.50

GRANDIFLORA MIXED. The Grandifloras are an older type than the orchid-flowered, and the flowers are not so large, but they are foremost in ease of culture and perfume. Our mixture is a carefully proportioned one. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; one-fourth pound, 30c; one pound, 1.00



SPENCER SWEET PEAS



Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

This new type is receiving great attention as the hands of the leading hybridizers, and already nearly all colors are represented. They are in great demand by commercial florists for forcing under glass for winter and early spring blooming, but are just as valuable for the amateur for outdoor culture, coming into flower about 5 weeks earlier than the regular orchid-flowered type, and if the flowers are kept picked, continue to bloom over a period of nearly four months. We offer the following carefully selected varieties.



STOCKS

STOCKS

Half hardy annual. These are among the best and most popular of annuals. In brilliancy of color and sweetness of perfume they are unsurpassed. The percentage of doubles in our Stocks equals the best strains anywhere.

GIANT PERFECTION. [Cut and Come Again.] Almost a perpetual bloomer, throwing out numerous side branches, all bearing very large and double exquisitely fragrant flowers. 18 inches. Our mixture includes all shades. Packet, 5c; one-eighth ounce, .50

THUNBERGIA. See CLIMBING VINES.

ALL WHITE. Pure white.
AMETHYST. Royal purple.
ASTA OHN. Lavender suffused mauve.
BLUE BIRD. Violet blue.
COLUMBIA. Early Blanche Ferry; pink and white.
GLITTERS. Cerise.
GRENADIER. Scarlet.
HARMONY. Clear lavender
HEATHER BELL. Mauve lavender.
MELODY. Rose pink.
MISS LOUISE GUDE. A brilliant pink.
MRS. KERR. Salmon.
SNOWSTORM. White.
WHITE ORCHID. White.
YARRAWA. Bright rose-pink, lighter wings.
ZVOLANEK'S ROSE. Giant rose pink.

Any variety:—Packet, 15c; fourth-ounce, 25c; ounce, .75

STATICE. See EVER-LASTINGS.

SUNFLOWER. See HEL-IANTHUS.

SMILAX. See CLIMBING VINES.

VERBENA

Hardy annual. The Verbena is one of the most popular garden annuals, and lends itself willingly to many uses. For beds, borders, mounds, vases, and window boxes it is particularly fine. The clusters of showy flowers are borne in constant succession from June until frost.

MAMMOTH. An extra large flow-
ered strain, bearing immense trusses,
the individual florets sometimes meas-
uring an inch in diameter. The plant
is compact growing. Seed saved from
perfect flowers only.

—**BLUE SHADES.**

—**LUCIFER.** Vivid scarlet self.

—**MAYFLOWER.** Pink.

—**PURE WHITE.**

—**MIXED.**

Packet, 10c; one-fourth ounce, .50



VFRBENA

VINCA

ROSEA. Periwinkle. Tender
perennial. Ornamental, free-
blooming plants with dark
laurel-like foliage and hand-
some salver shaped flowers in pink and white.

If sown early, they will bloom the first summer. They may be taken up in the fall like Chrysanthemums, potted, and kept in bloom through the winter.

Packet, .05

VIOLA CORNUTA. See PANSIES.

WALLFLOWER

Half hardy perennial. The oriental coloring of the flowers in their rich reds and yellows is very effective, the peculiar sweet fragrance is sure to please. The conspicuous spikes of the double varieties have a charming effect in pots, while the more bushy growth and profuse blooming of the single ones render them exceedingly attractive in the garden.

SINGLE MIXED. Packet, .05

DOUBLE MIXED. Packet, .10

WILD CUCUMBER. See CLIMBING VINES.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN

This is a mixture of easily grown annuals, containing many desirable sorts, and is well adapted for use by woodland walks, along roadsides, for naturalizing purposes, and for children's gardens.

Packet, 5c; ounce, .15

SEEDLING FLOWER PLANTS

We furnish in due season, seedling plants of the following annuals:—**ASTER, COSMOS, CALENDULA, LARKSPUR, MARIGOLD, PETUNIA, PHLOX, SALVIA, STOCKS, SCABIOSA, VERBENA, ZINNIA.** Ask for prices.



COLOSSAL ZINNIA

ZINNIA

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvement has been wrought in the newer strains. Gone are the dead yellows and the obnoxious magentas and purples, and in their place we have strikingly brilliant shades of golden orange, dark glowing red, beautiful rose shades, unique lavender and violet, and pure white. During the month of August Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. We recommend a free use of them for groups, beds, borders, garden lines, and summer hedges. Average height two and one-half feet.

—BURNT ORANGE. —CRIMSON. —GOLDEN YELLOW. —LAVENDER.
 —ROSE SHADES. —SALMON. —VIOLET. —WHITE.

Any variety:—Packet, 10c; one-fourth ounce, 50c; one ounce, 1.50

—COLOSSAL MIXED. Our mixture includes, besides the colors listed above, many shades not found in any former collection. Be sure to include this in your order.

Packet, 10c; one-fourth ounce, 40c; one ounce, 1.25



CLIMBING VINES FROM SEED

There is no other class of plants that possesses quite so much grace and poetry as pretty trailing or climbing vines. It has been truly said that they are Nature's drapery. They add beauty and attractiveness to the plainest dwelling, tone down stiff, bold angles, and should be lavishly trained over windows, porches and porticos, or wherever they add finish and effect. They should not be confined to the house alone; outhouses, as garages, barns, henneries, etc., may be attractively covered, and much that is inartistic concealed.

ADLUMIA

CIRRHOSA. Allegheny Vine. A graceful hardy biennial climber. The first season it forms neat little bushes about a foot high, with feathery foliage closely resembling that of the Maiden Hair Fern, furnishing one of the most beautiful greens for cut. The next season it climbs and produces flesh-colored, tube-shaped flowers. Packet, .10

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

Cultivated chiefly for the beauty of its flowers, though it is also a useful vegetable; keep the seed pods picked; height 6 to 10 feet; half hardy annual. Packet, 5c; pound, .40

CANARY BIRD VINE

One of the most charming climbers, bearing an abundance of bright yellow fringed flowers; 10 feet; half ardy annual. Packet, 5c; one-half ounce, .20

COBAEA

SCANDENS. A rapid growing climber, sometimes attaining a height of 30 feet a season. Flowers bell-shaped, first green, changing to a deep blue-violet. Plant seed edgewise. Packet, .05

DOLICHOS OR HYACINTH BEAN

Of quick growth, the foliage dense and handsome, the flowers abundant and pretty, and the seed pods shining, large, of purple-violet color. Packet, 5c; ounce, .20

GOURDS

All of this genus are of rapid growth and produce fruit of peculiar and varied form. Half hardy annual. Mixed. Packet, 5c; ounce, .25

JAPANESE HOP

It resembles in habit our common hop, but the foliage is more deeply cut, and very dense. An extremely rapid grower. Hardy annual. Packet, .05

IPOMOEA

COCCINEA. Star Ipomoea. Small scarlet flowers in great profusion. Packet, .05

IMPERIALIS. Japanese Morning Glory. The flowers are of exquisite beauty in form and coloring and of enormous size. The colors range from snow-white to deepest purple, with all intermediate shades; some are interestingly spotted, striped, flaked, mottled, splashed, or bordered. The seed should be soaked for 24 hours. Packet, 5c; ounce, .30

NOCTIFLORA. Moonflower. Tender annual. Large, white fragrant flowers. Packet, .10

PURPUREA. Morning Glory. We offer blue or mixed colors. Packet, 5c; ounce, .15

QUAMOCLIT. Cypress Vine. Graceful airy foliage and star-shaped flowers. Mixed. Pkt., .05

—HYBRIDA, CARDINAL CLIMBER. This glorious and absolutely distinct annual climber is undoubtedly the greatest acquisition in years, and the most beautiful and brilliant climber ever grown. Strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 25 feet, with beautiful fern-like foliage and literally covered with a blaze of fiery cardinal red flowers from midsummer to frost. The flowers are about one and one-half inches in diameter and are borne in clusters of from 5 to 7 each. Sow after May first in sunny situation and rich soil. Packet, .10



JAPANESE MORNING GLORY [See IPOMOEAE]

MAURANDIA

Half hardy perennial climber with tube-shaped flowers which last until late fall. Pkt., .05
MORNING GLORY. See IPOMOEAE.

NASTURTIUM. See general flower seed section,

PASSION FLOWER

Handsome rapid half hardy perennial climber for greenhouse and sunny positions in the open ground; light blue. Packet, .05

SWEET PEAS. See general flower seed section.

WILD CUCUMBER

Useful climber where rapid and vigorous growth of vine is desired. Sprays of small white, fragrant flowers, followed by numerous prickly seed pods. Packet, 5c; ounce, .15

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

DAHLIAS

No flower can equal the Dahlia during its season in August and September for brilliance and purity of color, variety of form, and profusion of bloom.

After some years of comparative neglect, the Dahlia has in recent years become more popular than it ever was before. This is not strange when we consider the wonderful advances which have been made in variety, size, color, keeping qualities and length of stem. Their brilliant coloring and wonderful variety make them effective as garden plants or for cut.

The varieties which we offer have been selected for their free and continuous flowering qualities, purity of color, and perfection of form. The amateur who desires to collect a limited number of varieties each among the best of its type and color, may do so from our list with every assurance that none will prove inferior. Our collection is constantly being enlarged by the addition of meritorious novelties. Place orders early to assure complete selection. Should our stock of some varieties become exhausted, we shall substitute similar varieties of equal or greater merit than those ordered, unless requested not to do so. We send out only strong undivided field roots.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

For the successful culture of Dahlias three points must be carefully observed, and any failure may usually be attributed to neglect to follow one or more of these:—

I. Plant late.

II. Plant well separated tubers and prune rigidly.

III. Do not plant in rich soil or overfeed.

I. Dahlias will not produce the best blooms until August, no matter how early you may plant them. If planted too early the growth will be considerably advanced by July or August. If the weather at that time is ordinarily hot, the chances are that the growth will be checked, and disappointment follows. Furthermore, too early planting, when the ground is cold, makes hard, woody growth; then the plants are all foliage and no flowers. A good date is the beginning of June.

II. Planting too many tubers in a hill has a tendency to make Dahlias run to foliage at the expense of bloom. As soon as the shoots appear, remove all but two or three of the strongest.

III. Dahlias require an open sunny position, and will do better in light, sandy soil, but it is a mistake to suppose that the soil must be rich; in fact, it is better to use no fertilizer until the plants are about 20 inches high, then mulch with 4 inches of well rotted stable manure, and this should be kept constantly moist. When the buds have set, give occasional application of liquid manure.

Keep the soil between the plants well stirred; provide stakes to support the plants; and always remove faded flowers promptly. Do not crowd the plants, but give them about two and one-half feet each way.

PEONY DAHLIAS

The extra long, wiry stems of this new class are crowned with flowers composed of several rows of petals surrounding a conspicuous yellow disc. The petals are curiously curved, giving the flower the form of a semi-double peony.

GEISHA. Rich combination of scarlet and gold, the center being yellow, which becomes suffused with and deepens to scarlet at the center of the petals, shading lighter at the edges. Petals are peculiarly twisted and curled. Each, .75

HON. R. L. BORDEN. Large; distinct, rich, golden bronze. One of the finest. Each, .35

MEYERBEER. Deep crimson-purple; very strong stem. The largest peony dahlia in commerce; most distinct and striking. Each, .50

PRINCESS JULIANA. Pure white, perfect flowers, dark green foliage, long stems. Each, .50

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE



CACTUS DAHLIA

CACTUS DAHLIAS

The petals of this class are very long, pointed, and beautifully twisted. They are divided into two classes: True Cactus, with petals long, narrow, incurved or twisted, with sharp points. Hybrid Cactus, with shorter, broader, flatter petals, not so pointed.

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE. True Cactus. Beautiful salmon-pink; very large. Most profuse bloomer; one of the best. Each, .25

GOLDEN GATE. Hybrid Cactus. Rich deep golden yellow suffused and shaded fawn. .35

KALIF. Hybrid Cactus. The truly majestic flowers of this remarkable variety attain the unusual size of 7 inches in diameter, borne on long, stiff, erect stems. They are of perfect form, of brilliant scarlet color, slightly shaded terra cotta. Effective for cutting or garden decoration. Each, .75

LAWINE. White with just a suggestion of blush as it matures. The loosely formed flowers of great size completely hide the foliage. Each, .25

MARGUERITE BOUCHON. True Cactus. A beautiful shade of soft, yet brilliant light pink, with large white center and white tips. Probably the most beautiful of the cactus type. Flowers of perfect form, very large, carried well above the foliage on long, stout stems. Each, .50

WODAN. Hybrid Cactus. Bold, large, but not coarse flower; a graceful arrangement of semi-curved petals of a pleasing delicate salmon-rose color, shading to old gold in center. Each, .50



DECORATIVE DAHLIA

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

These are the large flowering Dahlias with loose, open outline, an intermediate form between the Cactus and Show types, with broad, flat petals, sometimes reflexed, incurved, or curiously twisted. They are strong, vigorous growers and can be cut on long stems.

DELICE. A fine pink Decorative Dahlia, excellent in form, perfect in type, superb yet delicate in coloring, it must appeal at once to everyone. Bright pink suffused with lavender-pink. Each, .25

GEORGE WALTERS. Produces its large blooms on extra long, strong stems. Color salmon, with shrimp-pink shadings; very profuse. Each, .50

GOLDEN WEST. The finest yellow decorative. The petals are cleft at the tips, making the flowers resemble a chrysanthemum. Color bright clear primrose-yellow. Each, .25

HORTULANUS VIET. A giant flower of splendid form and delicate shrimp-pink color, the tip of each petal lightly touched with gold; the whole flower suffused with tints of red and yellow, producing a uofness and glow of unusual beauty. Each, .75

HORTULANUS WITTE. A very large, long stemmed, free-flowering pure white. Each, .35

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE



DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

JACK ROSE. The color is that of the Jack Rose [General Jacqueminot] from which it derives its name, that rich velvety crimson which appeals so strongly to everyone. Its form is that of an open rose, but always well filled in the center. An ideal cut flower. Each, .25

KING OF THE AUTUMN. Very large, well formed flowers held erect on stems of unusual length and of the stiffest material found in any dahlia. They are of a beautiful shade of burnt amber, with slight tinge of old rose, the most pleasing shade seen in recent introductions. Each, .75

MINA BURGLE. A rich, luminous, dark scarlet, on long, stiff stems; splendid for cutting and garden decoration; very free flowering; dark green, healthy foliage. We consider it one of the best in our collection. Each, .35

OREGON BEAUTY. An intense oriental red, with golden sheen and garnet suffusion; a sort that stands out prominently in its brilliantly gorgeous coloring. Large flowers on long stems. .35

PATRICK O'MARA. The flowers are 8 inches or more in diameter and borne on long, strong erect stems. The color is an unusual soft and pleasing shade of orange-buff, slightly tinged with Neyron rose. The best autumn shade variety in existence. Each, 1.00

SHOW DAHLIAS

Perfectly double, globular or ball-shaped flowers, with quilled, incurved petals.

A. D. LIVONI. Beautiful soft pink, full to the center; early and profuse. Each, .20

JEAN KERR. Let the weather be as it may, and no other dahlia blooming, Jean Kerr will be a mass of flowers. It is one of the first to flower and blooms continually until killed by frost. Pure white blossoms, carried gracefully on long and strong stems well above the foliage. We list it as a Show Dahlia, though it may also be termed a short-petalled Decorative. Each, .35

QUEEN OF YELLOWS. Pure yellow, quilled petals. Each, .20

SINGLE DAHLIAS

Of free-branching habit; early, profuse, continuous bloomers; flowers 4 to 6 inches across, on very long stems; splendid for cutting.

ROSE PINK CENTURY. Clear rose-pink; very large. Each, .25

SCARLET CENTURY. Brilliant scarlet, with a golden disc. Each, .25

WHITE CENTURY. Snow-white, with large, overlapping petals. Each, .25

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

These showy flowers are very popular and deservedly so. From the time the first flowers expand until frost puts a stop to further blooming they are literally covered with flowers of the richest colors, more brilliant than the most dazzling geraniums. They want protection from the hot sun. **CRIMSON. PINK. SALMON. WHITE. MIXED.** Each, 25c; dozen, 2.50

CALADIUM

Elephants' Ears. One of the finest sub-tropical plants, very effective in combination with Cannas or Castor Beans. Need rich soil and abundant supply of water. Each, 15c; dozen, 1.50

CANNAS

Enormous brilliant clusters of bloom borne on spikes above broad leaves of green or bronze characterize the improved Cannas of today. Dormant roots supplied until April 1. Orders received after that date will be filled with started plants when ready to set out in May.

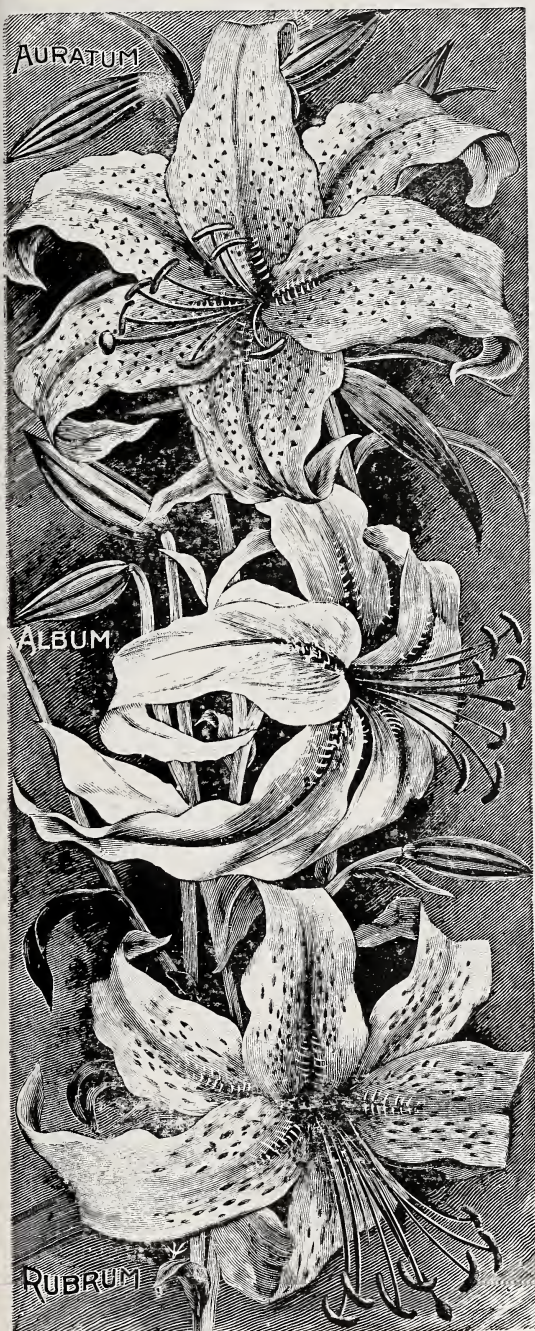
KING HUMBERT. Enormous heads of rich brilliant orange scarlet; massive bronze foliage; 4 ft.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Deep rich yellow, dotted bright red; dark green foliage; 4 feet.

THE PRESIDENT. Immense rounded flowers of rich glowing scarlet; green foliage; 4 feet.

Dormant roots, each, 15c; dozen, 1.50

Started plants, each, 30c; dozen, 3.00



LILIES

Too much cannot be said in praise of the Lily, with eminent propriety styled the "Queen of Flowers." No flower is more expressive of queenly beauty and faultless purity than the Lily, and no garden can be considered complete without them. Once properly planted, they are, with the exception, probably, of Auratum, absolutely to be depended upon to produce for years an increasing wealth of grandest bloom.

Select a well drained spot, dig the soil deep, and add a liberal quantity of sand. Allow no manure to come into direct contact with bulbs. An excellent plan is to set the bulbs on an inch of clean sand; this keeps them sound by insuring proper drainage. Plant 4 to 6 inches deep, according to size. During the winter, cover with a thin layer of coarse straw manure.

AURATUM. The glorious gold-banded Lily of Japan, and one of the grandest plants in cultivation. Its immense ivory white flowers are thickly studded with crimson spots, while in the center of each petal is a golden band, fading at its edges into the white; deliciously fragrant.

Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

REGALE. A variety from China, and one of the most beautiful Lilies. The large trumpet-shaped flowers are ivory white, shaded pink at the outer edges, and tinged with yellow at the center; deliciously scented; 3 to 4 ft.

Each, 75c; dozen, 7.50

SPECIOSUM ALBUM. Beautiful recurved petals, pure white with a greenish band through the center of each petal; very fragrant.

Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM. These magnificent flowers are white at the edges, with a deep rosy or crimson band on each petal, with deeper colored spots. They are very fragrant.

Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

TIGRINUM. Tiger Lily. Orange-red with dark spots. 20c; doz., 2.00



GLADIOLUS, PRINCEPS

GLADIOLI

The Gladiolus is one of the most decorative plants in the garden, and as a cut flower lends itself readily to any arrangement. If the spikes are cut when the lowest flower is in bloom, the others will open in succession and remain fresh a week or ten days. No flower has gained more rapidly in public favor than the Gladiolus; this could not well be otherwise, for in addition to the great intrinsic merit of the flower, it is very easy to grow. Gladioli will thrive in almost any good soil except a stiff clay. They require full sunlight, and are liable to injury only from rank manure. Plant them 6 to 9 inches apart and 3 inches deep. Planting every 10 days from April to the middle of June will provide flowers from August to October.

AMERICA. A beautiful soft flesh pink, very light, slightly tinged with lavender; a strong, erect spike of the largest flowers, set to show to best advantage.

ATTRACTION. Deep, rich crimson with a very conspicuous large, pure white center and throat. Most beautiful and attractive.

AUGUSTA. Pure white with blue anthers.

BARON J. HULOT. Rich velvety violet-blue; in combination with yellow it is truly exquisite. Tall and slender.

EMPRESS OF INDIA. Rich dark maroon, almost black; a rare color.

EUROPA. The best pure white; very large and free flowering.

EVELYN KIRTLAND. A beautiful shade of rosy pink, darker at the edges, fading to shell-pink at the center with brilliant scarlet blotches on lower petals; the entire flower showing a glistening, sparkling lustre. Very tall spike.

FIREKING. Long graceful spikes, showing half a dozen immense blooms open at the same time. Color intense fiery scarlet, more brilliant than any other.

GLORY. The broadly expanded, wide-open flowers all face in the same direction and are carried on straight, stout stalks. Each petal is exquisitely ruffled or fluted. Color is a delicate cream-pink, with a most attractive crimson stripe in the center of each lower petal.

HALLEY. Large flowers of lovely salmon-pink, lower segments blotched yellow, with carmine markings.

HERADA. Very large flowers of pure mauve, with deeper markings in the throat; an unusual color and very effective. Tall, straight spikes.

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE



GLADIOLI

MRS. FRANCIS KING. Always very vigorous and healthy; has a long effective flower spike, with 5 or 6 flowers open on a spike at one time; color brilliant vermilion-scarlet.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. One of the most exquisitely colored and formed Gladiolus in our entire list. The color is a delicately flushed salmon-pink, extending to the reverse side of the petals as well as to the center; the beauty is enhanced by a rich maroon blotch on the three lower petals. The very large blooms are wide open, arranged on slender but wiry stems.

MRS. WATT. A most distinct and beautiful sort of a rich glowing American Beauty shade.

MYRTLE. Tender and delicate rose-pink; we consider it one of the most beautiful of the pinks.

NIAGARA. Delicate cream-yellow with the two lower petals blending to canary yellow; throat is splashed with carmine; very large, open flowers on tall, straight spikes.

PANAMA. A seedling of America which resembles the parent variety in every way except that it is a deeper pink. Spike very long with flowers large and well arranged.

PEACE. Immense pure white flowers with a touch of pale carmine-violet in the lower petals, on tall, graceful spikes; beautiful and refined variety.

PINK PERFECTION. Magnificent soft apple-blossom pink with chamois suffusion.

PRINCE OF WALES. A large, tall, sturdy variety with heavy blooms of apricot-pink suffused salmon; handsome and artistic.

PRINCEPS. Broad and handsome foliage and brilliant amaryllis-like bloom of rich crimson with broad white blotches on the lower petals.

SCHWABEN. Clear canary yellow shading to a soft sulphury yellow when open, with a small blotch of garnet in the throat.

WAR. Deep blood-red with darker shadings; massive spike, tall and striking.

WILBRINK. Sport of Halley. It retains the earliness of that variety, but has a delicate pale pink color, somewhat similar to America.

PRICE LIST OF NAMED VARIETIES OF GLADIOLI

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
AMERICA.....	06	60	4 00	MRS. PENDLETON..	10	1 00	7 00
ATTRACTION.....	07	70	5 00	MRS. WATT.....	10	1 00	7 00
AUGUSTA.....	07	70	5 00	MYRTLE	12	1 20	8 00
BARON J. HULOT..	10	1 00	7 00	NIAGARA.....	10	1 00	6 00
EMPRESS OF INDIA	10	1 00	8 00	PANAMA	10	1 00	6 00
EUROPA.....	18	1 75	12 50	PEACE	08	90	6 00
EVELYN KIRTLAND	12	1 20	8 00	PINK PERFECTION.	12	1 20	8 00
FIREKING.....	07	70	5 00	PRINCE OF WALES.	12	1 20	8 00
GLORY.....	10	1 00	7 00	PRINCEPS.....	10	1 00	7 00
HALLEY	07	70	5 00	SCHWABEN.....	10	1 00	7 00
HERADA.....	12	1 20	8 00	WAR.....	12	1 20	8 00
MRS. FRANCIS KING	06	60	4 00	WILBRINK.....	10	1 00	7 00

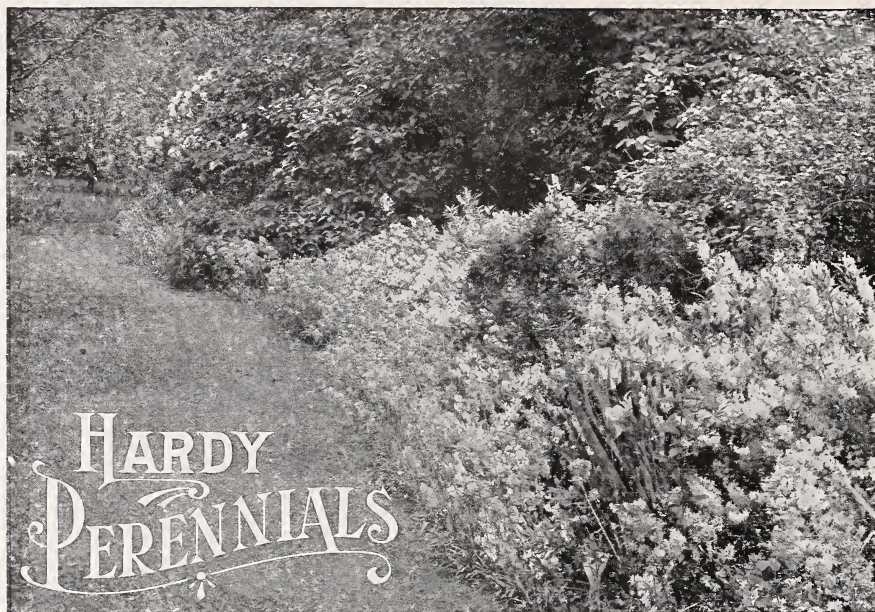
DALLWIG'S SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF GLADIOLI. We put up these magnificent collections to meet the demand of many of our customers who want something decidedly better than the ordinary run of mixtures. They are the highest quality blendings of the many excellent named varieties offered by us, and will insure exceptionable results.

COLLECTION NO. 1. Contains one each of 12 of the above varieties, our choice .85

COLLECTION NO. 2. Contains one each of 24 varieties described above. 1.75

POPULAR MIXTURE. This mixture insures a wide range of colors and shades; all common sorts have been eliminated. Dozen, 50c; 100, 3.50

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE



Nothing for the cost adds so much cheer to the home grounds, rendering them attractive and interesting throughout the growing season, as Hardy Perennials. There is not a time during the whole flower season in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom, and a good selection of these plants will make the garden a source of unflagging interest. With hardy perennials it is within the power of everyone to make a perfect picture of his garden by artistic grouping. Their further value in providing cut flowers for the house must not be forgotten.

They require the least possible care and attention, as when planted in well-enriched soil they live for years, annually increasing in size of plant and wealth of bloom. They need only a little stirring of the soil now and then during the early spring and summer months, with a fair mulching of coarse manure after the ground is frozen in the fall.

Unless you plant a hardy garden, you will miss the beauty of the Hardy Asters, the chief glory of the garden in the fall, with the riot of color furnished by the tumbling, billow masses of flowers in blue, lavender, pink, and white; the Colurabines, graceful in foliage and bloom and exquisite in coloring; the Campanulas or Bellflowers; the Chrysanthemums, dainty pompoms and showy large flowered kinds, all gay and beautiful late in autumn, when garden flowers are very rare; the brilliant Gaillardias, which impart such gaiety and joyous exuberance to a garden with their masses of red and yellow; the beautiful gauze-like flowers of Gypsophila, Baby's Breath, a splendid foil among strong colors; the stately Hollyhock, towering high above its neighbors; the rare and ethereal beauty of the German Iris in its soft, iridescent coloring, and its frail orchid-like formation; the Japan Iris, in its magnificent blaze of splendor; the Larkspur, the loveliest of all the tall blue-flowered hardy perennials; the gorgeous Oriental Poppies, whose brilliant color fires the imagination with visions of the mystic Orient; the Hardy Phlox, redolent in its associations with the old-fashioned garden; the Peonies, those great big-hearted flowers of June; and a host of others, too numerous to mention.

A well-planned and well-planted garden of hardy plants begins its season with earliest spring, and almost every week something new comes into bloom, furnishing a constant variation so different from the monotony of formal beds. The hardy garden is never tiresome; its past is a pleasant memory, its future a delightful anticipation.

SELECT LIST OF HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

We have confined this list to the most frequently called for varieties. If there are any you wish, and do not see listed here, please ask for them; we probably have them, or can get them for you. For convenience, this list includes also biennials. Most varieties we furnish in strong, field grown stock.

ACHILLEA

PTARMICA, THE PEARL. Yarrow. Double white, 2 feet, blooms all summer, fine for cutting.

ALYSSUM

SAXATILE COMPACTUM. 1 foot. Flat heads of bright yellow flowers in early spring; fine for borders and rockeries.

ANCHUSA

ITALICA, DROPMORE VARIETY. One of the most beautiful blue perennials, height 4 feet, forgetmenot-like blue flowers in great profusion, lasting in bloom nearly two months. Needs light, rich, well drained soil, as it is not reliably hardy on heavy, wet soil. Planted with Miss Lingard Phlox or with Coreopsis will make a lovely garden picture.

AQUILEGIA

LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS In the garden of hardy flowers the Columbines or Aquilegias deserve distinguished consideration and a place of honor. Lovely and graceful in foliage and bloom, exquisite in coloring, absolutely hardy and thrive in sun or shade. The Long Spurred Hybrids are a magnificent strain in the greatest variety of colors and shades, and with large flowers.

ASTERS

The chief glory of the garden in the fall is the riot of color furnished by the tumbling, billowy masses of the Hardy Asters. All absolutely hardy.

NOVI BELGII, CLIMAX. Large light lavender blue flowers in large panicles. 5 feet.

—**WHITE CLIMAX.** A white form of above.

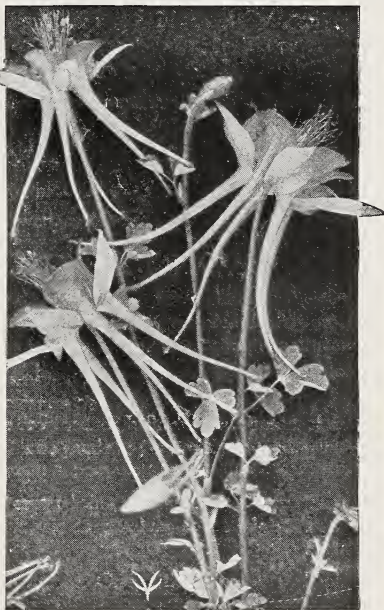
—**ST. EGWIN.** Soft rosy pink, very free; 3-4 ft.

CAMPANULA

CALYCANTHEMA. Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bell. Biennial. Nothing can surpass in grace the clusters of blue, pink, and white flower bells that distinguish the Campanulas or Bellflowers. Calycanthea has a very large bell or trumpet, surrounded by a collar.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

SHASTA DAISY, ALASKA. Bears very large flowers of the purest white, on long, wiry stems; a splendid cut flower of good lasting qualities. See illustration in seed section.



AQUILEGIA

ALL HARDY PERENNIALS, UNLESS NOTED, EACH, 25c; DOZEN, \$2.50

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE



COREOPSIS

CHRYSANTHEMUM

JAPANESE. These autumn-flowering Chrysanthemums produce a lavish profusion of bloom, giving color, life, and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been destroyed by frost.

ALLENTOWN. Golden bronze; large flowered.

AUTUMN QUEEN. Flesh-pink pompon.

BUICKFIELD. Bright crimson; large flowering.

GOLDEN CLIMAX. Bright yellow pompon.

MINTA. Semi-double pink.

OCONTO. White, large flowers, strong stems.

ST. ILLORIA. Silvery rose; large.

ZENOBIA. Early golden yellow pompon.

COREOPSIS

GRANDIFLORA. One mass of golden yellow, daisy-like flowers produced all summer on long, graceful stems; invaluable for cutting; 2 feet.

DELPHINIUM

The modern Delphinium is one of the loveliest of all the tall, blue-flowered hardy perennials. Larkspurs add a color [blue] to the garden, which is none too plentiful, the foliage is graceful, and the habit stately. They bloom abundantly in midsummer, and can be had later on by cutting back immediately after blooming. Thus it is possible to have flowers right up to frost. Planted in small groups or in great masses, as a background to the hardy border or in combination with shrubs, they are alike beautiful. Delphinium and Madonna Lilies makes a combination which should rejoice the eyes of all flower lovers.

Delphiniums are not exacting and their culture is very simple. They do well in any ordinary garden soil, to which some well rotted manure may be added. Liberal watering, especially in dry weather, is necessary to secure blooms of greatest size and beauty. In late fall a little coal-ashes should be sifted over the crowns, to protect them from the white grub.

We confidently recommend the increasing use of Delphiniums, secure in the conviction that no gardener who once realizes the value of these glorious flowers will ever dispense with them.

BELLADONNA. This is the freest and most continuous blooming hardy Larkspur. The clear turquoise blue of its flowers is not equaled for delicacy and beauty; really exquisite.

BELLAMOSUM. This is a rich, deep blue form of the popular light blue Belladonna, having the same free blooming quality.

DIANTHUS

ALLWOODII. New Perpetual Flowering Hardy Pinks. This is an important addition to our list of perennial plants. They are perfectly hardy and flower continuously from early spring until late in the autumn; the flowers are much more substantial and larger than the old type of hardy pinks, and are borne on long stems suitable for cutting; deliciously clove-scented.

BARBATUS. Sweet William. One of the most desirable plants for garden display. Ours is a giant flowered strain, a great improvement both in size and colors; the markings are most attractive.

CARIOPHYLLUS. Double Garden Carnation. Biennial. Each, 20c; dozen, 2.00

ALL HARDY PERENNIALS, UNLESS NOTED, EACH, 25c; DOZEN, \$2.50

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE

DIELYTRA

SPECTABILIS. The old-fashioned Bleeding Heart; especially good for shaded places. Each, .50

DIGITALIS OR FOXGLOVE

GLOXINIAEFLOA. This is a beautiful strain of the popular old-fashioned Foxglove, in finely spotted varieties of white, pink, and purple. Blooming period, July and August.

EUPATORIUM

AGERATOIDES. Thoroughwort. Both the foliage and the dense heads of minute, pure white flowers resemble Ageratum. Splendid for cutting. Blooms in August and September; 3 feet.



GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA

GAILLARDIA

GRANDIFLORA. Blanket Flower. Nothing imparts such gaiety and joyous exuberance to a garden as an abundance of Gaillardias. Their honest open faces greet you every day from July to October. How they revel in the sunshine! What tumbling, billowy masses of red and yellow! A garden without Gaillardias would be lacking something indeed. Center dark red-brown, the petals marked with rings of crimson, orange, and vermilion.

GEUM

COCCINEUM, MRS. BRADSHAW. Large, brilliant, crimson-scarlet, buttercup-like, double flowers all summer; height 15 inches. Suitable for borders and rockeries.

ALL HARDY PERENNIALS, UNLESS NOTED, EACH, 25c; DOZEN, \$2.50

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE

GYPSOPHILA

PANICULATA. Baby's Breath. Beautiful gauze-like minute white flowers in July and August; a splendid foil among strong colors; 2 to 3 feet.

HELENIUM

Sneezewort. Among the best of the hardy perennials blooming in August and September. Tall, stout stems with broad-spreading clusters of daisy-like flowers.

RIVERTON BEAUTY. Lemon yellow with dark purplish-black cone; 4 feet.

RIVERTON GEM. Rich crimson-brown and old gold, changing to wallflower red; 4 feet.

HELIOPSIS

SCABRA EXCELSA. Orange Sunflower. Similar to Helianthus, but dwarfier and earlier; 3 feet high and blooms from the middle of July to the end of August. Rich chrome-yellow flowers turning to a bright yellow as they mature. They are almost double, having from 4 to 5 rows of petals.

HEMEROCALLIS

Yellow Day Lily. Blooms during June and July, grows 3 to 4 feet high.

FLAVA. Deep lemon yellow.

FULVA. Tawny Day Lily; orange.

HIBISCUS—MALLOW MARVELS

Have you ever seen flowers of Mallow Marvels? If not, you have missed a wonderful sight. Immense flowers, 8 to 10 inches across, blooming profusely from late July until frost, in fiery crimson, rich blood-red, soft shell-pink, and clear snowy white. One of the finest and most adaptable hardy perennials, remarkable for profusion and brilliance of bloom. 5 feet. Each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

HOLLYHOCKS

Many of the old-fashioned flowers that were once so popular, and then for a time seemed to lose their prestige, are again commanding the attention of gardeners. Prominent among this class are the Hollyhocks. Tall, stately, and picturesque, they stand towering far above many other flowers and give to the immediate surroundings a singular beauty. They may be termed one of the great powers of July.

CHATER'S PRIZE. Will produce very large, double flowers. Crimson, Salmon Rose, Pure White, Nanking Yellow, Pink.

THE IRIS

There is a peculiar charm about the Iris that appeals irresistibly to those whose taste for the refined and delicately beautiful leads them to seek close acquaintance with it. The rare and ethereal beauty of its soft, iridescent coloring and its frail, orchid-like formation are likely to pass unnoticed by the careless observer. But to him, who stops to gaze into the depths of the Iris flower, and comes under its magic spell, a new world is opened. As the Rev. C. S. Harrison wrote: "You linger spellbound and fascinated. You go and come again, and keep coming. You cannot help it. They feed the soul's highest conception of beauty and are prophetic of the 'glory to be revealed'."

Iris are so easily grown that anyone may succeed. As a rule they are sun-loving plants, preferring good drainage, and may be grown in a dry soil where little else will thrive.

In arranging an Iris garden much depends on the taste of the owner. Along walks or drives, the borders of the shrubbery, and near the waterside may be found ideal locations. As a rule broad masses of one variety look best, and wonderful landscape effects may thus be obtained.

Iris are invaluable as cut flowers. If they are taken as the buds are about to open, and allowed to expand indoors, they will last a long time, for as fast as one flower fades the next bud will take its place, till all have opened.



IRIS GERMANICA—GERMAN IRIS



IRIS, PALLIDA DALMATICA

Under this head are included all the varieties of *Iris Germanica* and the closely related species, with their many hybrid forms, and all their wonderful combinations of color. They are often called the "Orchids of the Garden", and well they may be, for they may be, for they outrival the orchid in the delicacy and wide range of their colors. A dry, sunny location suits them best. Barely cover the rhizomes, and avoid fresh manure when planting.

CELESTE. Standard pale lavender, the falls deeper lavender; 30 inches high.

CRIMSON KING. Rich claret purple; 2 feet.

FAIRY. A beautiful white delicately veined soft blue at the base; very fine; 2 feet.

FLAVESCENS. A delicate shade of soft yellow, large, sweet-scented; 30 inches.

FLORENTINA. A creamy white, faintly flushed lavender; 24 inches.

JUANITA. Standard and falls clear blue,

deeper than *Pallida Dalmatica*; fragrant; tall.

MADAME CHEREAU. Standard and falls white, daintily frilled violet; height 32 inches.

MAORI KING. Standard golden yellow; falls velvety maroon, margined gold; height 18 inches.

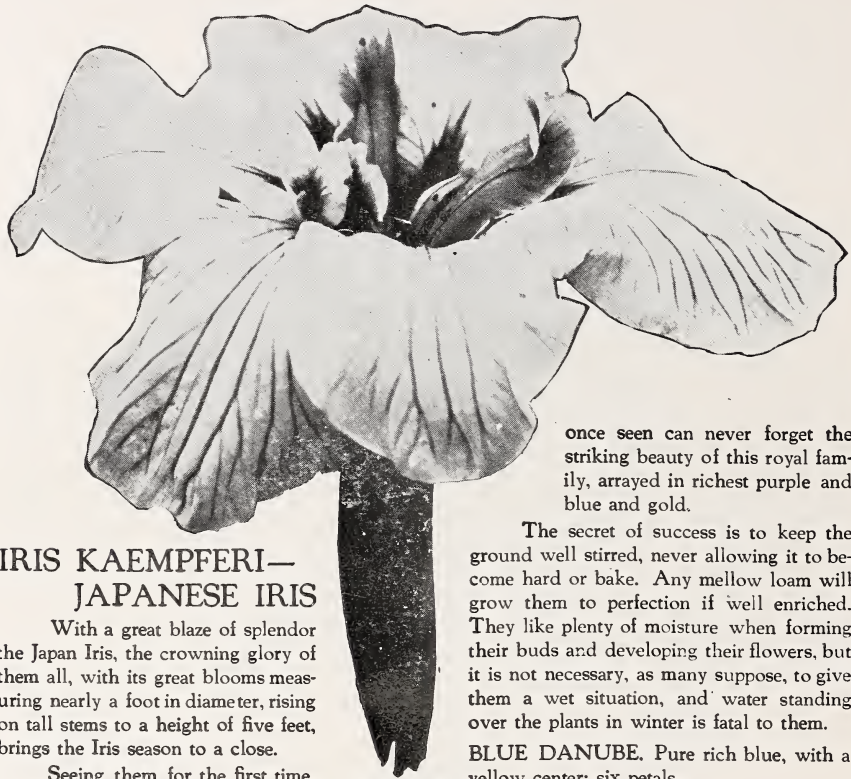
PALLIDA DALMATICA. Standard fine lavender, falls clear deep lavender; very large and deliciously sweet-scented. 4 feet.

QUEEN OF MAY. Standard lovely light rose-lilac, falls lilac, blended white; beautiful. 32 in.

ANY VARIETY: EACH, 20c; DOZEN, \$2.00

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE

THE IRIS



IRIS KAEMPFER— JAPANESE IRIS

With a great blaze of splendor the Japan Iris, the crowning glory of them all, with its great blooms measuring nearly a foot in diameter, rising on tall stems to a height of five feet, brings the Iris season to a close.

Seeing them for the first time, one cannot withhold an exclamation of surprise and wonder, and having

JAPANESE
IRIS

once seen can never forget the striking beauty of this royal family, arrayed in richest purple and blue and gold.

The secret of success is to keep the ground well stirred, never allowing it to become hard or bake. Any mellow loam will grow them to perfection if well enriched. They like plenty of moisture when forming their buds and developing their flowers, but it is not necessary, as many suppose, to give them a wet situation, and water standing over the plants in winter is fatal to them.

BLUE DANUBE. Pure rich blue, with a yellow center; six petals.

GOLD BOUND. Six large, open, milk-white petals, bound golden yellow at base.

KUMO-NO-O-BI. Clear purple; white halo.

MAHOGANY. Six long petals; rich dark red, shaded maroon with soft luster; very distinct.

ANY VARIETY: EACH, 35c; DOZEN, \$3.50

LILY OF THE VALLEY

Well known and universally admired plants, with spikes of graceful, pure white bells of delicious fragrance. Adapted to shaded positions. Large clumps. Each, .50

LYCHNIS

Also known as Lamp Flower, Maltese Cross, Jerusalem Cross, Ragged Robin, etc. A very popular plant, fine for cutting and for the hardy border.

CHALCEDONICA. Brilliant scarlet, 2 to 3 feet, June to August.

ALL HARDY PERENNIALS, UNLESS NOTED, EACH, 25c; DOZEN, \$2.50

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE



PEONIES

These great, big-hearted flowers of June, of truly regal magnificence, are indeed worthy of a place in every garden. They are hardy as the oak, absolutely free of insect pests, and increase each year in size and beauty. The Peony is a gross feeder, and the richest soil is none too good. They furnish the strongest stems and largest flowers in moderately moist soils.

We have carefully gone over the almost endless number of sorts and have selected therefrom the following varieties as among the choicest and best, keeping in mind size, fragrance, vigor of bloom, perfection of form, lasting qualities, and purity of color.

Our prices are for heavy roots, with five or more eyes.

- EDULUS SUPERBA.** A beautiful bright, clear pink, with silvery reflex, early. Each, 1.00
- FELIX CROUSSE.** Very large and massive, ball-shaped; dazzling, brilliant ruby-red; late. 1.50
- FESTIVA MAXIMA.** One of the finest whites, combining enormous size with wondrous beauty. Snow-white, with a few center petals flecked red at the tips; sweet scented. Each, 1.00
- LIVINGSTONE.** Very massive, solid, light pink; rose shape; free and vigorous; late. 1.00
- MARIE LEMOINE.** Large, massive, solid blooms of delicate ivory white; very late. Each, 1.00
- OFFICINALIS RUBRA.** The old-fashioned early deep crimson of our grandmothers' gardens, and still one of the most popular and striking. Each, 1.00
- RUBRA TRIUMPHANS.** Very dark crimson-maroon, large, full, early. Each, 1.00



HARDY PHLOX

No hardy plant has been more wonderfully improved in recent years, and the great size, perfect form, and beautiful colors of the newer varieties will prove a revelation to those who have heretofore known only the older kinds.

Phloxes are, next to the Peonies and Iris, the most useful hardy plants we have, and for late summer and autumn blooming they are indispensable. They are effective either as single specimens, in small groups, or large beds. Massed against a background of shrubbery they produce a beautiful and harmonious contrast.

They require rich, mellow soil to produce the best results, as they are gross feeders. To ward off disease, keep them growing thriftily by giving them an occasional application of sheep



HARDY PHLOX

manure. Unlike most flowers, they will thrive in partial shade, where the colors are brighter and endure longer.

ANNIE COOK. Flesh pink

BARON VAN DEDEM.
Glistening scarlet-blood-red.

B. COMTE. Rich satiny amaranth.

BRIDESMAID. Pure white with large crimson-carmine eye.

ECLAIREUR. Brilliant rosy magenta with lighter halo.

MISS LASSBURG. Purest snow-white, both individual flower and truss very large.

MISS LINGARD. A grand white sort with faint lilac eye. For massing there is no finer white; extensively used for cutting as it is a good keeper. The long stems are clothed with heavy, thick, deep green glossy foliage, and are surmounted by great pyramidal heads of snow-white flowers.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Rosy carmine with claret eye; very brilliant and fine for massing.

SIEBOLD. Splendid bright scarlet; one of the best reds.

EACH, 30c; DOZEN, 3.00

PLATYCODON

Balloon Flower. Very handsome plants of the Campanula family, with large open bell-shaped flowers, which in bud resemble a balloon, hence the name.

BLUE.

WHITE.



ORIENTAL POPPIES

Oriental Poppies! There's magic in the very name. What a gorgeous image rises at the sound of those words! The largest poppies in the world, 7 to 8 inches across, they are unequalled in their vivid, dazzling, barbaric splendor for color massing against a background of shrubbery.

ORIENTALE. Showy orange-scarlet with a black blotch on each petal.

PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE. Beautiful soft salmon-pink shading to blush rose.

ORIENTAL HYBRIDS. Many of the flowers exceed the type in size, while the colors vary from blush white to orange and deep ruby red, including a good percentage of art shades approaching that known as 'old rose'.



TRITOMA PFITZERI

TRITOMA

Red hot Poker, Torch Lily, or Flame Flower. These are less hardy than many other perennials and where temperatures go much below zero, it is a good plan to dig up the clumps before the ground freezes and store them in sand either in a coldframe or cellar. It is dampness rather than severe cold which destroys these plants. Coal ashes over the crowns prove to be better winter protection than manure or straw. With a covering of coal ashes and a few dry leaves held in position over them, it is possible to winter them in the North, provided they are on well drained soil where no water can stand.

PFITZERI. Everblooming Flame Flower Orange-scarlet; brilliant and beautiful when used in bold groups among shrubbery; 3 feet; August to October.

VERONICA

LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS. Speedwell. Bright blue flowers borne on long, compact spikes in July and August; fine for cutting; 2 to 3 feet.

YUCCA

FILAMENTOSA. Adam's Needle. Cream-white, drooping, bell-shaped flowers on stout stalks; 4 feet. Each, .35

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE

ALL HARDY PERENNIALS, UNLESS NOTED, EACH, 25c; DOZEN, \$2.50

PYRETHRUM

HYBRIDUM. Be sure to try some of these beautiful perennials, often called Painted Daisies or spring flowering Chrysanthemums. Nothing can surpass them at their season for profusion of flowers, which are invaluable for cutting. Finely cut, deep green foliage; height 3 feet; main season of bloom June. Colors vary from deep red through different shades of pink to pure white.

RANUNCULUS

ACRIS. Double golden yellow Buttercup. May and June, 2 feet. Each, 15c; dozen, 1.50

RUDBECKIA

LACINIATA. Golden Glow. 6 feet, double golden yellow, August to October. Each, 15c; dozen, 1.50

NEWMANI. Orange-yellow with black disc, 3 feet, July to September.

PURPUREA. Very large reddish-purple daisy with a large brown cone; 3 feet, July to October.

TRADESCANTIA

Spiderwort. Long grass-like leaves and three-petaled flowers all summer; 2 feet; blue.



VERONICA LONGIFOLIA

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Shrubbery has become an almost indispensable part in the planting of the home grounds, and justly so, for there is nothing that will add so to the value of a place or to its beauty as a few well selected and judiciously planted shrubs. There are locations which call for the planting of individual specimen shrubs, or they



SPECIMEN OF OUR SHRUBS

may be used in masses for borders or screen work, in forming groups and beds. The brilliant fruit of some varieties and the brightly colored bark of others help to relieve the monotony of winter.

We cater to the plant buyers who appreciate the value of quality. It requires little skill, less ground, and but a layman's attention to grow the ordinary run of stock, and anyone who seeks to buy nursery stock at the lowest possible price must not expect to get the best quality. We prefer to handle stock grown for 'quality' and allow 'price' to arrange itself; not an undue price, but only a fair return for what we sell you.

Prices are based on vigorous, bushy well-shaped plants with heavy fibrous root growth, such as produce immediate effect.

PRUNING. As a general rule, shrubs require very little pruning, just enough to preserve a good symmetrical shape; dead wood and weak

growth should, of course, be removed. Shrubs which bloom in spring and early summer produce their bloom on wood of the previous year's growth. These should, therefore, receive any necessary pruning immediately after they have ceased blooming, as fall or early spring pruning would mean a sacrifice of flowers. Late summer and fall blooming shrubs, on the other hand, produce their bloom on wood of the same season's growth, and should be pruned in early spring.

ALMOND

A beautiful little tree, covered in May and June with double rose-like pink flowers. 1.00

BERBERIS OR BARBERRY

THUNBERGI. Japanese Barberry. Incomparably the best plant for winter cheer on the home grounds, the foliage turning in fall to lovely carmine, russet red, and flaming crimson, the slender branches strung with brilliant red berries which persist through the winter. Nothing in the winter landscape gives such an air of warmth and cosiness as these brilliant red berries against a background of snow; most other berries are picked off by birds, but these are never eaten. As a dwarf deciduous hedge plant it has no equal. Each, 50c; dozen, 5.00

ILICIFOLIA. Holly-leaved Barberry. Has glossy, deep green leaves, strongly resembling Holly, which persist well into the winter; orange-yellow flowers. Each, 1.00

BUDDLEIA

MAGNIFICA. Summer Lilac or Butterfly Bush. Bears long tapering spikes of minute, tubular, lilac colored, fragrant flowers. Stalks die to the ground, but come again in spring. Each, .75

CORNUS OR DOGWOOD

SIBERICA ALBA. An upright shrub with bright, blood-red branches and numerous flat-topped clusters of creamy white flowers; fruit light blue or bluish white. Each, .75

DEUTZIA

LEMOINEI. Forms a compact, rounded bush, the entire plant covered with panicles of snow-white flowers. Each, .75

FORSYTHIA

FORTUNEI. Golden Bell. As soon as winter has departed, the bright golden yellow, star-like flowers appear along the arching, naked branches in a wealth of bloom. Each, .75

HYDRANGEA

This is one of the best known shrubs in America. It should be planted in good soil, with plenty of moisture, in order to produce the best results. The bushes should be pruned severely in winter or early spring. They bloom on the new growth.

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA. Snowball Hydrangea. This magnificent, perfectly hardy variety comes into bloom just after the passing of the early spring shrubs, flowering from June to August. The snow-white blooms are of large size. Each, .75

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. This is one of the finest hardy shrubs in cultivation. It flowers abundantly, bearing immense cone-shaped panicles of bloom, white at first, gradually turning to rose and coppery red. Commences blooming in August. Each, .75

LIGUSTRUM OR PRIVET

AMURENSE. Amoor River Privet. Upright shrub with dark green, lustrous foliage, which is shed very late; a very hardy type, splendid for northern hedges. 18 to 24 inches, each, 30c; doz., 3.00; 100, 20.00 2 to 3 feet, each, 50c; doz., 5.00; 100, 28.00



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA



LONICERA OR HONEYSUCKLE

The Bush Honeysuckles are among the finest of the shrubs. They are strong growers and thrive well in any good soil. They are in every way handsome ornaments to the grounds, whether planted as single specimen, in groups, as hedges, or among other shrubbery. An added feature of value and interest is the splendid crop of bright red berries which follows the flowers.

TARTARICA GRANDIFLORA ROSEA. Pink flowers contrasting beautifully with the foliage; blooms in June. Each, .75

—**ALBA.** Creamy white flowers in May and June. Each, .75

PHILADELPHUS OR MOCK ORANGE

Among the grandest shrubs, those that add beauty, grace, and perfume to our gardens, the Mock Orange, or Syringa as it is often called, stands high both in rank and favor. What pleasant memories are brought back when we smell the blossoms of this plant in early spring. It is a shrub that will always hold its place in popular esteem. They are such glorious hardy plants, with flowers so pure and white, and fragrance so rich and sweet, that we unhesitatingly commend them to all.

CORONARIUS. Upright, often arching branches; attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Flowers deliciously fragrant, borne in bewildering numbers, transforming the branches into garlands of surpassing beauty. Each, .75

PYRUS OR FLOWERING CRAB

IOENSIS BECHTELI. Bechtel's Double Flowered Crab. A small tree, covered in early spring with fragrant, delicate pink, double, rose-like flowers. Each, 1.50

ROSA RUGOSA

In ornamental shrubs there is nothing quite so desirable or which has so many good qualities as the Rugosa Roses. They should not be planted in the rose garden, but freely in the shrubbery, about the base of the house, in groups on the lawn, and for an untrimmed hedge they are unsurpassed. They grow from 3 to 5 feet high, depending upon the soil, are of a bushy, spreading habit, and the foliage is luxuriant, rich, and beautiful throughout the season, and is never touched by insects or disease. The beautiful, large flowers are freely produced, and are followed by clusters of large, bright red rose-apples, which are most effective, and last until hard freezing weather sets in. They are absolutely hardy, root, top and branch.

CONRAD F. MEYER. The flowers are clear silvery rose, very large and double, delightfully fragrant; superb foliage. Each, .75

ROSERAIE DE L'HAY. Flowers very double; color carmine-cherry-red; a free bloomer and exquisitely scented. We recommend it highly. Each, .75

SPIREA

Of all the garden shrubs, the Spireas have won and held a popularity for hardiness, showiness, and free-flowering traits, that is unexcelled.

BUMALDA FROEBELIANA. An improved Anthony Waterer, stronger, hardier, with bright, rosy crimson flowers displayed in large flat-topped clusters throughout the summer and autumn. Makes a fine dwarf, flowering hedge. Each, .75

VAN HOUTTEI. If you have need for but one spring-flowering shrub, let it be Spirea van Houttei. It is the grandest of all the white Spireas. A beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of 20 to 30 flat white florets make up the raceme, and are set close along the drooping branches. Each, .75



LILAC

SYMPHORICARPUS OR SNOWBERRY

For massing these shrubs are unsurpassed. They spread so rapidly from underground shoots that a few plants will produce a thicket in a short time.

RACEMOSUS. Snowberry. The slender branches bend under their load of white, waxy berries which follow the loose racemes of rose-colored flowers. Each, .75

VULGARIS. Indian Currant. The flowers are greenish-red and succeeded by dark purplish-red berries in clusters. Excellent for massing on hillsides, rough places, or in partial shade. Each, .50

SYRINGA OR LILAC

One of the most attractive shrubs and the showiest, handsome in flower and foliage, the newer varieties bearing more numerous and larger clusters, Lilacs are not surpassed by any spring flowering shrubs. Profuse in bloom and delightful in fragrance, not particular as to soil or location, vigorous and practically free from disease and insects, they are certainly deserving of the revived and increasing interest which flower lovers are showing.

With the revival of old-fashioned gardens their popularity increases. The very name of Lilac brings up memories of the gardens of long ago, and truly, an "old-fashioned" garden without a few Lilac bushes would be a misnomer indeed. They are well suited for planting in the background of shrubby borders or for growing as specimens.

To keep Lilacs trim, it is necessary to cut out weak growths at the base, otherwise they become "leggy", bearing all the flowers at the top. Faded flower clusters should be removed as soon as the plants have ceased blooming. Necessary pruning should always be done just after blooming, as Lilacs bloom on the wood of the past season's growth, and by pruning in winter or early spring the flowers would therefore be sacrificed for that season. However, be careful not to overdo summer pruning. If attacked by scale, spray with Lime Sulfur when dormant.

BELLE DE NANCY. Double. Very large, brilliant satiny rose, white towards the center. 1.00

CHAS. JOLY. Double. Very dark reddish-purple; superb. Each, 1.00

JEANNE D'ARC. Double. Very large spikes of pure white flowers. Each, 1.00

MARIE LEGRAYE. Single. Large panicles of pure white flowers. Each, 1.00

MICHAEL BUCHNER. Double. Very large pale lilac blue; very fine. Each, 1.00

SOUVENIR DE LUDWIG SPAETH. Single. Panicle long; individual flowers large, very dark crimson-purple; fine. Each, 1.00

ROTHOMAGENSIS. Rouen Lilac. Single. A distinct variety with reddish flowers; panicles are of great size and are very abundant; one of the finest. Each, .75

TAMARIX

Shrubs of strong but slender upright growth, clothed in foliage as light and feathery as that of asparagus; Delicate fringed silky pink tassels. Each, .75

VIBURNUM

OPULUS. High Bush Cranberry. Highly valued for the large clusters of brilliant red berries that cling late in winter unmolested by birds. Each, .75

—**STERILIS.** The old-fashioned Snowball. Each, .75

WEIGELIA

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. Large trumpet-shaped flowers produced very lavishly. They make a strong growth, erect when young, gradually spreading and drooping into the most graceful shapes with age.

EVA RATHKE. Beautiful, clear, brilliant crimson; blooms more or less all summer. Each, .75

ROSEA. Soft rosy carmine. Each, .75



ROSES

The beauty of the Rose is so widely appreciated that the popularity it now enjoys is annually increasing. The varieties listed by us are offered with a view of supplying a collection which combines as varied a range of colors as can be brought together in a limited number of sorts. Many kinds have been omitted, not because they are of no value, but that the sorts listed are superior in size, hardiness, vigor, productiveness, or some other characteristic necessary to make a good garden rose.

PLANTING. Roses planted in spring should be set out early, in a rich clay loam, and firmly pressed in with the foot.

PRUNING. The pruning of Roses is very important. Every newly set plant should be cut back severely; this throws the growth into the roots first, resulting in stronger plants and larger flowers. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. In after years most bush varieties do better if moderately pruned in spring; climbers require no pruning in the spring other than the cutting out of old or dead wood and the shortening of overlong canes; a severe pruning of these in midsummer, however, will encourage a vigorous growth of flowering wood for the next season.

ENEMIES. For aphid or plant lice, spray with nicotine sulphate. For the troublesome rose bug use Melrosene. The best remedy for mildew is Dusting Sulphur.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. The grandest white hardy rose. Produces very freely flowers of exceptionally large size, very full and double, pure snow-white. Forms a beautiful long shaped bud.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. The reddest of all red roses; of richest scarlet, shading to velvety crimson. Very fragrant, a most profuse bloomer; the foliage is very beautiful, all the younger growth being of a bronzy plum color.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. This beautiful rose has quickly found a place among our best bedding roses. The flowers are of a clear, deep, imperial pink, reverse of petals rosy silvery-white. Of magnificent size and form, produced freely on stiff, erect canes; sweet scented.

LOS ANGELES. The growth is very vigorous, and produces a continuous succession of long stemmed flowers of a luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of petals. The bud is long and pointed, and expands into a flower of mammoth proportions, while the beauty of form and ever increasing wealth of color is maintained till the petals drop.

MRS. AARON WARD. 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 shaded lighter; the combination is very striking and beautiful.

PRICES:—Extra heavy, 2-year-old, all varieties except Los Angeles, each, 75c. Los Angeles, 1.25



CLIMBING ROSES

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Color a rosy crimson, flowers are produced in great profusion in June, with a fair sprinkling of flowers throughout the growing season. Very fragrant, a quality rarely found in climbing roses. The plant is of strong habit of growth, making shoots of 10 feet in a season.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Flowers are very double, of good size, and borne in clusters of 10 to 20, the clusters being borne in racemes of 3 to 5. The color is a clear shell pink and holds a long time without fading; very sweet scented.

EXCELSA. The finest of all Crimson Ramblers. Vigorous in growth, with healthy dark glossy green foliage. The flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of 20 to 30. The color is intense crimson-maroon, the tips of the petals shaded scarlet.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. No other rose in any class can compare with this for brilliancy of color, which is a vivid scarlet that is maintained without burning or bleaching until the petals fall. The flowers are of good size, semi-double, very freely produced in clusters of from 3 to 6 flowers each on much branched canes, the plants being literally covered with flowers from top to bottom. It is of strong climbing habit and perfectly hardy.

PRICES:—All Climbing Roses, extra heavy, 2-year-old, field grown, each, .75

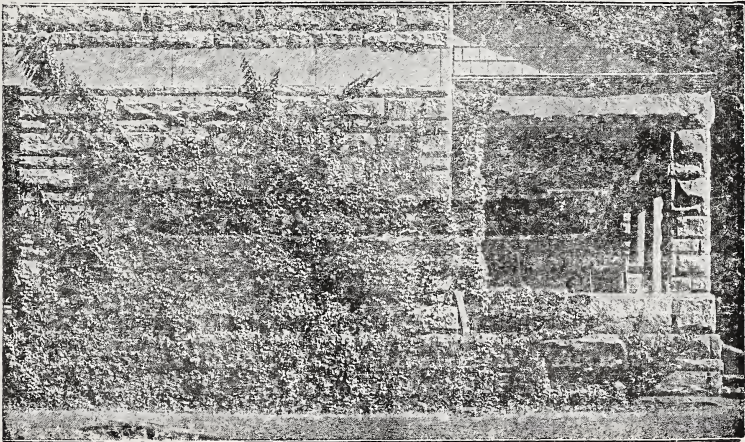
.. HARDY ORNAMENTAL VINES ..

There is no other class of plants that possesses quite so much grace and poetry as pretty trailing or climbing vines. It has been truly said that they are nature's drapery. They add beauty and attractiveness to the plainest of dwellings, tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, and should be lavishly trained over windows, porches, and porticos, or wherever they will add finish and effect.

AMPELOPSIS

ENGELMANNI. Engelman's Ivy. One of the hardiest, best, and quickest growing climbers. Quite similar to Virginia Creeper, but vastly superior to it, the foliage being of greater substance and almost perfectly free from insects. The leaves color up beautifully in the fall. Each, .50

VEITCHI. Boston Ivy. A very attractive climbing vine with glossy ivy leaves, closely overlapping. The tendrils cling firmly to the smoothest surface. In autumn the leaves assume the most beautiful tints of scarlet and crimson. Each, .75



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI

CELASTRUS OR BITTER SWEET

One of our native climbing plants, of rapid growth, with attractive light green foliage and yellow flowers during June which are followed in autumn with long clusters of bright orange fruit.
Each, .75



CLEMATIS JACKMANI

immense sheets, almost hiding the foliage. Flowers in September.

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE

CLEMATIS

The most beautiful class of flowering climbers. For covering verandas, trellises, pillars etc. there is nothing to compare with the Clematis in splendor of bloom.

JACKMANI. A very popular sort; large, rich, deep velvety purple; astonishingly profuse
Each, 1.00

PANICULATA. This is by far the best of all small flowered Clematis. Of rapid growth, with small, dense, glossy green foliage. The flowers are pure white, of a most delicious fragrance, borne in
Each, .50



CLEMATIS PANICULATA



CURRANTS

SMALL FRUITS

Until you have entered on the culture of small fruits, you have no idea of the joy and profit these bring to the amateur gardener. They are as easily grown as vegetables, and on city and suburban lots should always be given preference over tree fruits, for they require only limited space and moreover give quick results.

We have prepared a booklet entitled, "Small Fruits for Home Garden and Orchard", containing directions for planting, pruning, cultivating and spraying all kinds of small fruits. It is free.

CURRANTS

Currants take up less space in proportion to the amount of fruit produced, than almost any other fruit, are easily grown, and always reliable bearers.

PERFECTION. Beautiful bright red, large berries, long clusters, rich, mild, with few seeds; a great yielder. 2-year-old, each, 40c; dozen, 4.00

GOOSEBERRIES

PEARL. Light yellowish green of high quality. 2-year-old, each, 35c; dozen, 3.50



GOOSEBERRIES



CONCORD GRAPE

as soon as it turns color.

PRICES:—2-year-old Caco, each, 75c; dozen, 7.50
All other varieties each, 35c; dozen, 3.50

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are quite generally regarded as the best of the small fruits that follow the Strawberry. They are especially suited to the city garden, because they yield so much fruit per square foot occupied, give quick returns and are so easily grown.

CUMBERLAND. The most reliable, productive and profitable black raspberry; thoroughly hardy.

EARLY KING. Earliest, most productive, hardest, most profitable variety; berries large, bright red.

ST REGIS. Everbearing. After its spring fruiting it continues to bear berries on the tips of the young shoots all summer and fall, the heaviest pickings coming in August, after the young shoots mature. Berries medium to large, deep crimson, of rich flavor.

All varieties:—Each, 10c; dozen, 1.00

GRAPES

A grape arbor may be made one of the most desirable adjuncts of the garden. Grape vines adapt themselves to nearly all soils and positions, and almost any city yard has a spot where a vine would fit in splendidly, combining beauty and utility.

CACO. Combines more good qualities than any other variety introduced in many years. Is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. Equal in quality to any variety grown. Its flavor is luscious, delightful, distinctive, sweet—creating friendship with the first juicy bite. It is the most beautiful of the hardy grapes, the bunches are large, well shouldered, compact, the color is a rich wine red over amber. Makes a very strong growth, hence is valuable for covering trellis or screen.

CONCORD. Blue-black; the most popular grape in America. Very hardy and productive.

NIAGARA. Greenish white; both bunch and berries are large. Should be left on the vine until dead ripe to bring out its best flavor.

WORDEN. Seedling of Concord, of better quality. Comes two weeks earlier, and gets sweet almost



EARLY KING RASPBERRY



STRAWBERRIES

In the city or on the country place, the family garden is not complete without Strawberries. The chief considerations for a home berry are agreeable flavor, beauty of form, and bright, clear color. The following are excellent varieties, which meet all the requirements of a first-class home berry.

GIBSON. Of all varieties of strawberries the famous Gibson easily comes first. Its production of the largest crops of large, uniform, well colored berries, its hardiness and adaptability to all soils, and its ability to fruit where other varieties fail, make it the leading June bearing sort. It not only bears heavily, but fruits over a long period, and produces large, perfect, well shaped, rich dark glossy red berries, which are firm, richly flavored, juicy, and just fine for canning or preserving.

25 plants, 50c; 100 plants, 1.50; 1000 plants, 10.00

Everbearing Strawberries

To obtain the largest size and best quality of fruit in the fall, cut off all buds as they appear until late in July. Thus an abundant crop will result in September, October, and later if freezing weather holds off. An almost continuous though less heavy crop throughout summer and fall may be had by discontinuing the disbudding of part of the plants late in June.

CHAMPION. A new variety which has proved to be the most prolific and profitable everbearing strawberry grown. Champion will begin to fruit paying crops about the middle of July and keep it up until freezing weather kills the blossoms and berries. The berries are dark red and very sweet.

PROGRESSIVE. Will blossom under the most adverse conditions and if you give it the proper care in your garden will bear you paying crops of firm, evenly colored berries, medium to large in size, dark red in color, and of fine flavor.

Either variety:—25 plants, 75c.; 100 plants, 2.50; 1000 plants, 20.00

BLACKBERRIES

The Blackberry is the latest of the small bush fruits and remains longest in bearing. If you have been accustomed to the market blackberry, you do not know how good this fruit really is. For be it known, a blackberry is not ripe as soon as it is black; the berry must be soft before it is really ready to eat, and then it spoils quickly. The berries which are shipped to market are, therefore, invariably picked before they are ripe.

ELDORADO. Reliably hardy, and a good producer of large, long berries, which are firm, have a shiny black color, and a good, rich, juicy flavor. Each, 15c; dozen, 1.50

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE



SPRAY PUMPS

The matter of spraying is each year becoming of greater importance. It is no longer an open question whether spraying is profitable, for overwhelming evidence proves beyond doubt that the private planter as well as the farmer and horticulturist cannot afford to neglect this means of protecting his crops and trees.

In spraying a tree or plant the work should be done thoroughly but quickly, spraying every portion above the ground. Promptness, thoroughness and persistence cannot be too strongly insisted upon. An ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. Preventive work should therefore be done as much as possible, rather than the more difficult remedial work later. While in some cases the use of insecticides and fungicides is not an immediate necessity, future injury can be averted, and spraying may well be likened to insurance. Thoroughness is essential, for if portions of the plants are not properly sprayed, the insects and spores of fungi will not all be destroyed. Bear in mind also, that the effect of all spraying is cumulative; each application adds its force to the preceding.

For successful spraying a first class equipment is necessary. When the necessity for spraying first became apparent, the farmer put his solution for the extermination of bugs into a sprinkling can, and walked the length of his potato patch, spraying in this primitive way.

Then the hand pump came into use. With the discovery of other little mechanical improvements, sprayers gradually became better. The machines we now offer are the pinnacle of perfection and while improvements may be possible, at the present time every known method and every improvement have been combined to make these the best machines of their kinds on the market. The efficiency and durability of these spray pumps is the result of mechanical perfection, not accident.



AUTO-SPRAY NO. 1. Solution tank, of galvanized steel or heavy sheet brass, holds about 4 gallons. A brass air pump is located inside the tank, protected from injury, and is provided with a cam locking device which closes the filler opening air tight with a half turn of the wrist. Has clog proof nozzle and an automatic shut-off device, which saves solution and operates without fatigue.

- Auto-Spray No. 1-B. Brass Tank. 9.50
- Auto-Spray No. 1-D. Galvanized Tank. 6.50
- Brass Elbow. For spraying under side of leaves. .35
- Brass Extension, 2 feet. .60

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 5. The ideal all-purpose hand sprayer. Pump is made entirely of brass, has two ball valves so arranged that they may be instantly cleaned, is double-acting and will generate a pressure of 200 lbs. Can be used with any bucket. 5.00

AUTO SPRAY NO. 26. So designed that excessive pressure generated on the down stroke of plunger allows it to create a continuous mist-like spray. The ball valve which prevents this stored-up compressed air from returning into the pump cylinder is conveniently located in a brass valve seat. The siphon tube is easily and quickly cleaned

Auto-Spray No. 26-B. Tin Pump, Brass Tank. 1.25

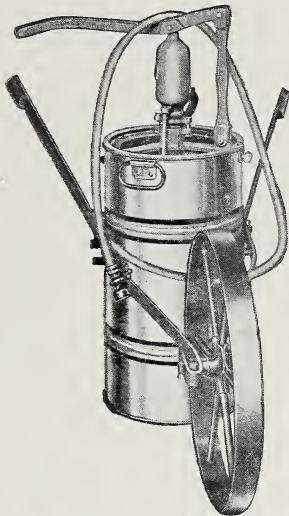
AUTO-SPRAY NO. 27. This atomizer is made of heavy tin and holds about one pint. It has a removable siphon tube for easy cleaning, and throws a fine misty spray. .35

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE

We will gladly quote on orchard and field sprayers of larger capacity.



AUTO-SPRAY NO. 26



AUTO-SPRAY NO. 40

SPRAY PUMPS

AUTO-SPRAY. NO. 40. Very durable hand pump sprayer for general use. Mounted on truck equipped with a large 20 inch wheel, it can be easily wheeled over uneven ground. The displacement type pump, packed on the outside with graphite packing, is as durable and sturdy a pump as can be manufactured, and will generate from 150 to 170 pounds of pressure to the square inch. Graphite packing adjustable by tightening the nut on top of plunger head; no leather cups. Tank galvanized steel, capacity 12 gallons; plunger brass, one and a inches in diameter; valves brass ball; suction pipe fitted with brass strainer; agitation mechanical and effective. Equipment: 8 feet of high pressure hose, lever shut-off, and latest pattern screen nozzle.

27.00

Iron Extensions, in lengths of 2 feet, 8 inches, per length, .50

DUSTERS

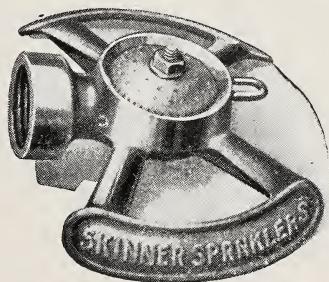
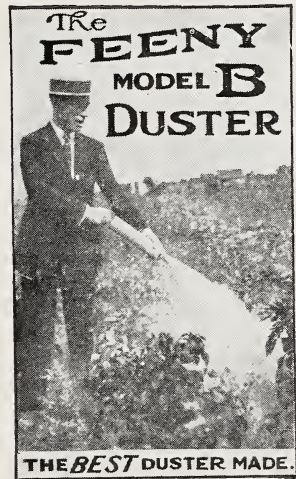
THE FEENEY MODEL B. With the Model B, the slightest movement forward of the piston produces a dust cloud of the highest type. This is due to the perfect compression which is accom-

plished in no other dusting device. The dust cloud starts the instant the handle is pushed forward, and may be regulated from the thinnest haze to a large cloud having much force, by the stroke you give it. The dust cloud from a Model B duster covers every surface of the thing that is to be dusted—top, sides, underside, all—hunts every crack and crevice—nothing escapes being treated; it does the job completely. Whenever it is desired to apply any powdered material in its finest, atomized form, the Feeny Model B Duster is positively the best instrument for such application.

1.25

UTILITY TWO-ROW DUSTER. Is made of heavy tin. The machine cut gears and brass pinions are so arranged as to give a steady and uniform delivery. Hopper holds more than a quart. The flow of powder is regulated by a control valve of brass, provided with an indicator that is always in sight. It is provided with three 14 inch tubes, two 45 degree and one Y or two-way connection, and two large nozzles with wide spread, and an adjustable carrying strap.

10.00



SAUCER SPRAY SPRINKLER

The biggest little sprinkler you ever saw. It is so simple—there is nothing to get out of fix—it is light and easy to handle—it can be taken apart instantly and cleaned. There is nothing to wear out. Waters a circle 30 to 40 feet in diameter, evenly and gently, and with the finest spray you ever saw—the kind of watering that makes things grow. An additional copper cap is included, perforated to water only one-half of a circle for reaching corners and borders. Convertible in an instant.

.75

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE

GARDEN TOOLS AND SUNDRIES



DIBBER
GEM RAKE

DIBBER. For transplanting seedlings; steel point. .75
 FORK—GEM. Three 6 inch tines; steel. .50
 GRAFTING WAX. 4-oz. 20c; 8 oz. 35c; 1-lb. .60
 GRASS EDGER—PLANET JR. Disc edger. 1.75
 KNIVES—ASPARAGUS. .50



LABELS 100 1000 100 1000
 —POT. 4 inch .25 1.65 5 inch .35 2.25
 6 inch .40 2.50 8 inch .85 7.00
 10 inch 1.10 9.00 12 inch 1.30 12.00
 —TREE. Copper wired. .45 2.90



RAFFIA



LATTICE TRELLIS



ASPARAGUS KNIFE

MATCH STICKS. Green, 18 inch, per hundred, .50
 N. TRAGIN. Inoculating legumes. Garden size, .20
 PEONY SUPPORTS. Each; 30c; dozen, 3.00
 POTS. Clay and paper, all sizes, write for prices.



SHEARS

RAFFIA. Best tying material; first grade. Pound, .50
 RAKES—OLE OLSON LAWN. Hardwood, .75
 —GEM DANDELION. Self-cleaning; 16 inch. 1.75
 SHEARS—HENCKEL PRUNING. 3 sizes, 2.00; 2.75; 3.00

—HEDGE. 9 inch blade, notched near rivet. 2.75
 SPRINKLER—SCOLLAY'S RUBBER. 1.35
 —SAUCER SPRAY. The biggest little lawn sprinkler you ever saw; waters a 35 foot circle or half circle. .75
 STAKES—CANE 6-8 ft., doz., 35c; hundred, 2.00
 —JAPANESE GREEN BAMBOO.

	12	100	12	—100
30 inch	.25	1.40	36 inch	.30 1.70
48 inch	.35	2.00		

—SQUARE GREEN WOOD 30 inch .60 4.00
 3 feet .90 7.00 4 feet 1.20 9.50
 5 feet 1.80 14.00 6 feet 2.25 16.00

TRELLIS—FAN. 6 feet by 38 in. wide at top. 2.50
 8 feet high by 46 inches wide at top. 3.50
 —LATTICE. 6 ft. x 18 in. 2.50 8 ft. x 24 in. 4.25



STAKES



FAN TRELLIS

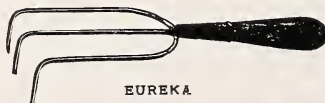


GEM FORK



EXG. WEED.

TROWELS—ALL STEEL. .50
 —TRANSPLANTING. Narrow. .25
 WEEDERS—EXCELSIOR. .15
 —EUREKA .50 —LANG .20
 —NORCROSS. Removable prongs, 4 foot handle. 3-Prong, 75c; 5-Prong, 1.00
 —MEHLER. Weeder, Hoe, Cultivator in one. 1.25



EUREKA



LANG



TROWEL



INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES



INSECTICIDES CONTAINING POISON CANNOT BE SENT BY MAIL.

ARSENATE OF LEAD. Powdered. For dusting or spraying. Controls nearly all leaf-eating insects in a particularly efficient manner. Half pound, 30c; pound, .50

BLACK LEAF 40. A concentrated nicotine sulphate for aphids [plant lice], thrip, leafhoppers, and similar insects. One ounce makes 6 gallons of spraying solution.

One ounce, 35c; one-half pound, 1.25; 2 pounds, 3.50; 10 pounds, 13.50

CALCIUM ARSENATE. Powdered. For dusting and spraying. A newer arsenical poison for leaf-eating insects, used especially on potatoes and cotton. Not easily washed off, and does not burn foliage. Pound, 45c; 5 pounds, 2.00

LIME-SULFUR. Powdered. The standard dormant spray for San Jose scale, and as a summer spray one of the best fungicides. Pound, .35

PYROX. The triple-duty spray—because it kills insects, prevents disease, invigorates foliage. It is a strong poison insecticide which kills most chewing insects; a powerful fungicide which helps to control most fungous diseases; and a plant invigorator which makes healthy green foliage and long-lived plants.

Pound, 50c; 5 pounds, 1.75; 10 pounds, 3.15; 25 pounds, 6.50

SLUG SHOT. One of the most widely used remedies for the destruction of potato bugs, and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms. Pound, 20c; 5 lbs., .75

SULPHUR. For mildew. Pound, .20

TOBACCO DUST. Pound, .20

TREE TANGLEFOOT. A paste preparation painted around the trunk of a tree to keep caterpillars, etc. from ascending. Pound, 60c; 5 pounds, 2.75; 10 pounds, 5.25

PRICER OF LARGER QUANTITIES ON REQUEST



FERTILIZERS

STIM-U-PLANT. A fertilizer in tablet form; the tablets contain the essential plant foods in highly concentrated form and are therefore very convenient for house use. 30 tablets, 25c; 100, .75



SHEEP MANURE—WIZARD BRAND. This is a pure natural manure, effectively sterilized, weed seeds killed. Its effect is immediate. Excellent for mixing with the soil for house plants—one part manure and six parts soil. Strewn over and dug into the garden or placed directly in drills or hills, it promotes a rapid, steady growth until maturity. The most dependable and effective lawn fertilizer. It makes the richest, safest, and quickest liquid manure—one pound to 5 gallons of water. 5 pounds, 35c; 10 pounds, 60c; 25 pounds, 1.25; 50 pounds, 2.00; 100 pounds, 3.50

BONE MEAL. It is ground fine, hence acts quickly. For top dressing use 1000 pounds per acre; for mixing with soil 1 part to 50 parts soil. 5 pounds, 40c; 10 pounds, 70c; 25 pounds, 1.50; 100 pounds, 4.50

SUPERIOR LIMESTONE. The wonderful soil re-builder. Limestone tends to unlock the plant building elements which soil acids have made unavailable. If the soil is sour, fertilizer alone will do little good, for no fertilizer can give good results where lime is deficient. For lawns or gardens use 100 pounds for every 600 square feet. 100 pounds, 1.50; 500 pounds, 6.00

ASK FOR PRICE IN LARGER QUANTITIES
PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE TRANSPORTATION

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