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W.D. & H.O. WILSON
MAR 5 1928

SEWARD NURSERY

SEED AND FLORAL COMPANY

Formerly
NORTH BEND NURSERIES



FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL CATALOG



19

SEWARD, NEBRASKA

26

INSTRUCTIONS TO PLANTERS

Guarantee—We exercise the utmost care to have our stock, seeds and plants true to variety and carefully labeled. If any such items should prove untrue to name, we replace free or refund the purchase price, but in no case will we be responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the original articles which prove untrue.

Any Woody Nursery Stock that fails to grow the first year we replace at one-half price.

Varieties—As far as possible, leave the selection of varieties to us. We will use our experience with fruit in Nebraska for the past forty years for your benefit. Many select too many varieties, and often not the best sorts. When varieties become exhausted we reserve the right to substitute others of the same class and value or of larger size, except when orders are marked "No substitution."

Prices for 6 at a dozen rate, 5 at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 500 at 1,000 rate, though several varieties in a class make up the number.

References—Any bank in Seward County. **Freight and Express Charges** can be paid at destination, as our guarantee is accepted by railroad and express companies. Small bales of 50 pounds or less go as cheap by express as by freight. We ship by express unless otherwise instructed.

Heeling in and Planting—When trees are received heel in immediately so that mellow earth comes in contact with all the roots, and water the roots if the earth is dry. Do not let the bale or box be exposed to sun or wind an hour if you can avoid it, and in planting do not let the roots get dry for a moment. In planting make a hole sufficiently large so roots will not be bent or twisted. It is a good plan to have roots grouted or dipped in mud before planting. Plant one or two inches deeper than the trees stood in the nursery. Pack the soil firmly about the roots, and after roots are covered add a bucket of water. When soaked away fill up

the hole nearly even with the surface, but have the soil on top loose. Where water is plentiful fill up the hole partly with fine, loose surface soil and settle it about the roots with water instead of tamping it in. Cultivate with hoe or cultivator every ten days or oftener till middle of August. Nothing should be allowed to grow within two or three feet of the tree. Shorten branches to one-half of last season's growth, and leave only four or five limbs on an apple tree.

In planting valuable trees a tube of wood or cement may be set in the hole six inches from the tree and to same depth the tree is planted. The roots of the tree can be more effectually watered through it with half the amount of water applied at the surface. The water usually applied at the surface seldom reaches as far as the roots.

Dynamite may be used very successfully for making holes for planting trees, especially when there is hardpan under the soil. The dynamite will loosen the hard soil to a depth of six to ten feet and trees planted there will grow rapidly and not suffer with drouth of surface water.

Terms—Cash with order. If we are unable to fill your order money will be refunded promptly.

Discounts—We have no agents unless some of our regular customers care to assemble orders on our regular discounts. We are glad to have them do it. You may be an agent also.

We give the agents commission to our customer depending on the size of the order. We give 5% on an order of \$10.00 or more; 10% on orders of \$50.00 or more; 12½% on orders of \$100.00 or more; 15% on orders of \$300.00 or more; 20% on orders of \$500.00 or more.

These discounts apply only on Nursery Stock, vegetable and flower seeds or plants. Other items are net.

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Our Success Depends Upon Your Satisfaction

In this short space we would like to tell you a lot of things, but it is impossible.

We have just completed our catalog for the 43rd year in business. You will notice by the front cover that we are adopting a new name for our nurseries. We are only doing this to save confusion. The postoffice was changed nearly three years ago. We are still the old North Bend Nurseries, and are profiting by the splendid reputation built for them by Mr. J. W. Stevenson, who owned

and operated this nursery from 1883 until 1923.

We are glad and anxious to still stand back of any transaction you have ever had with North Bend Nurseries of North Bend or Harry Rigdon Nurseries of Seward.

Let us use this space to extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our nursery or our store. To many of you distance prohibits this, but you can make us a visit by scanning through the little catalog we are sending you. If you find some item in it that you would like to have, we will consider it a privilege to be allowed to deliver this stock to you.

We have used our experience to select the best adopted varieties and are not only willing but eager to give you any personal advice that you may solicit.

Without your confidence we cannot succeed, with it we cannot fail. Our one aim is to make every order mutually profitable. This is our nursery, yours and mine.

SEWARD NURSERY, SEED
AND FLORAL COMPANY.

Founder J. W. Stevenson, 1883. Manager Harry Rigdon, 1926.

Parcel Post

Nursery stock and seeds are charged the same rate as merchandise.

Packages of 50 pounds or less may be shipped by parcel post, but they must not be more than seven feet in length and circumference. Nursery stocks and items not listed prepaid, the exact amount of postage will be charged. All vegetable seeds are priced parcel post prepaid, except as noted.

Premium for Early Orders on Nursery Stock and Vegetable Seeds Only

In addition to our Regular Discount we offer an additional premium of 3 percent on orders sent in with the cash before March 1st, and such orders shall have precedence in packing.

Help us in this way to give you better service, better stock and better prices by getting your orders in before our packing season begins.



Ornamental Shrubs

We believe that there is no house so poor and unpretentious that it cannot be made to look cheery and home-like by the planting about it of trees, shrubs and vines, and no house so magnificent that it does not need the softening touch of flowers about it. A little ornamental planting of dependable nursery stock changes a house into a home. Flowers, flowering plants, and shrubs, and ornamental nursery items have come to fill a place in our lives co-ordinate with the good music, good literature, and good pictures. All of these have an undeniable influence upon character building. Surely a few dollars is not too much to invest in something that will not only give pleasure but will make living more complete. Think it over!

Althea, Rose of Sharon—Flowers of large size, bell-shaped, double, full, and of brilliant and striking colors, borne in great profusion in August and September; make beautiful ornamental hedge. We offer them in three colors, double rose, double red and double white. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.20.

Almond, Double Flowering—Pink or White. A branching shrub two to four feet, with broad, lanceolate, bright green leaves. Native of China and Japan. Flowers double, rose color and borne in great profusion in early spring. One of the first shrubs to flower. One of the best flowering shrubs and highly recommended. Each, 75c; per 10, \$7.00.

Butterfly Bush, or Summer Lilac—One of the most desirable summer flowering shrubs, beginning to bloom in July, it continues until cut by severe frost. The flowers are a pleasing shade of violet-mauve, and are borne in dense cylindrical spikes, which under liberal cultivation, are from 12 to 15 inches in length by 3 inches in diameter; it succeeds everywhere and flowers freely the first season planted. Needs protection in winter. Strong plants. Each, 50c; per 10, \$5.00.

Barberry Thunbergi—A valuable little shrub that fits in almost every planting. Grows about everywhere, handsome foliage of bright green, oval leaves that turn to brilliant shades of orange and red in the

fall. Slender, graceful branches protected by thorns, are lined with little scarlet berries from early autumn well into winter. Very valuable for a low hedge. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.30.

Caranga, Siberian Pea Tree (C. Arbor-eseens)—A shrub or low tree with pea-shaped yellow flowers; hardy and useful for massing. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.20.

Cornus, Siberian (Dogwood)—The shrubby dogwoods are mainly valuable for the brilliancy of their barks and berries and the handsome variegations of their foliage. All varieties do well in the shade. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.20.

Currant (Flowering)—This is a large graceful ornamental shrub, which produces fragrant yellow flowers and large quantities of large black currants. Each, 60c; per 10, \$5.50.

Deutzia (Pride of Rochester)—Valuable shrubs having a dainty bell or tassel-shaped flower borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in May. Useful in landscape work for massing. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.20.

Forsythia (Golden Bell)—These splendid old shrubs growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in the spring before the leaves appear. Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.80.

Honeysuckle (Tartarian or Upright)—A tall growing bush attaining 8 to 10 feet if left unpruned. Very bright in the early spring with its pink and red flowers and resplendent in the fall with orange and red berries. Makes a nice hedge if kept pruned. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora)—This paniced, hardy flower is familiar to almost everyone, as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during August and September. The massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and bronzy green. Very attractive; also in tree form, making a well branched tree 6 to 8 feet tall, producing many large panicles of flowers. Each, 55c; per 10, \$5.00.

Hydrangea, Hills of Snow—A vigorous shrub, with large clusters of white flowers, similar to Snowball, but larger, from June to August. Very showy in large groups. Each, 55c; per 10, \$5.00.

Japan Quince—Very early in the spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers, followed by small quince-shaped fruits which are quite fragrant. Growth bushy with protecting thorns. Suitable for hedges. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.80.

Lilac (Common Purple) (Common White)—Best loved of all the old-time shrubs; exquisitely fragrant during spring. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

Persian Purple—Dwarf growing, with slender branches and narrow leaves. Each, 75c; per 10, \$7.00.

Lilac Rothomagensis (Rouen Lilac)—A strong growing bush, from 10 to 12 feet high, with extra large flowers of reddish purple color. Probably one of the very best of the lilacs, does well here. Good for bouquets. Each, 65c; per 10, \$6.00.

Lilac Villosa—A stout bushy shrub. Rich, bright green foliage, buds light purple, opens light purple bordering on white. Very rare and desirable. June bloomer. Each, 90c; per 10, \$3.50.

Red Indian Currant—Similar to the Snowberry except that its fruits are red, and that the small red berries cluster in thick ropes, along the weighed-down stems. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.

Snowball—One of the choicest hardy shrubs with a healthy dark foliage; the perfect balls of pure white flowers are borne in great profusion in May. Each, 75c; per 10, \$7.00.

Snowberry (White)—Small white or pinkish flowers, succeeded by abundant white berries that last a long while in the late fall and early winter. Three to five feet. Highly valued for use in densely shaded situations where little else will grow. Each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00.

Spirea (Anthony Waterer)—Dwarf, bushy, spreading type, with large corymbs brilliantly colored in rosy crimson. Very free flowering, at its best in late summer. This is practically the only good showy red flowered shrub sufficiently dwarf to be used in foundation plantings or the low front row of group plantings. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.80.

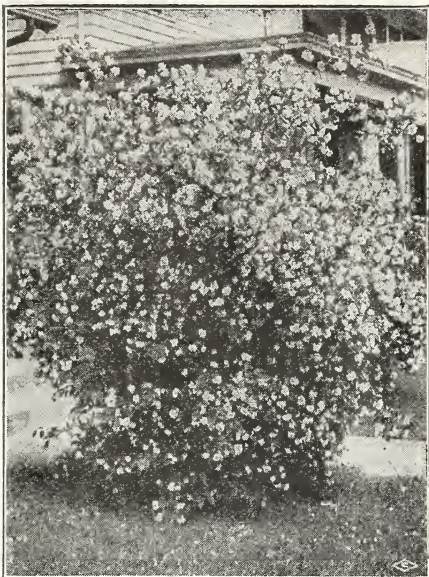
Spirea (Van Houttei)—The grandest and best known of all the spireas and one of the best of all shrubs. A complete fountain of pure white bloom in May and June. The foliage and bush shape is attractively ornamental the year round. Extremely hardy. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.20.

Spirea (Billardi)—A narrow, dense shrub, 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers from July on. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.20.

Spirea (Thunbergi)—Forms a dense, fluffy bush, 3 to 5 feet high. The foliage is a peculiar but pleasing shade of yellowish-green, changing in autumn to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in spring. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

Syringa or Mock Orange—The Philadelphia is one of the best and most popular old shrubs, the taller growing sorts largely used for hedges. The flowers are very profuse, similar to orange blossoms, white with a creamy tinge imparted by the golden stamens. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

Tamarix—The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs of strong but slender upright growth. Their foliage is as light and feathery as Asparagus and they are valuable for hedges as well as ornamental purposes. Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.80.



Syringa or Mock Orange

Weigella Rosea—These shrubs are of erect habit while young but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age; flowers are large and trumpet shaped of various shades and colors. Very effective for grouping and borders. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.80.

Spirea Callosa Froebela—A strong growing shrub, somewhat similar to Anthony Waterer, but grows a trifle taller, with broader leaves. The flowers are more rose pink. Blooms from June until fall. The tips of the leaves are reddish purple, making the bush much more attractive than Anthony Waterer. Perfectly hardy here. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.20.

Spirea Opulifolia Aurea—A strong growing shrub bearing a great array of white flowers in clusters along the branches followed by brightly colored seed pods that are very showy. Has foliage of light yellow color. Adds a brilliant touch of color in shrub groups. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.

Spirea Prunifolia (The real Bridal Wreath)—Among the earliest of the double spireas and very showy. It is very graceful and plume like in effect, the branches being covered thickly, almost their whole length, with small double, white flowers and sweeping outward in gentle curves. Each, 60c; per 10, \$5.50.

Hedges

HEDGING—	10	100
Spiraea Van Houttei,		
12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50	\$13.00
THUNBERG'S BARBERRY—		
12 to 18 inches.....	1.20	10.00
PRIVET, AMOOR RIVER NORTH—		
12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	13.00
Amour Privet is hardy, California Privet is not.		
RUSSIAN OLIVE—		
12 to 18 inches.....	.75	6.00
MULBERRY—RUSSIAN—		
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50	

Herbaceous Plants and Bulbs

Bulbs for Spring Planting

(These must be taken up for the winter)

The bulbs listed below are ones that have been tried by us and proven entirely satisfactory for this region. Our assortment of varieties and colors is probably not the most complete to be found, however we have selected the best adapted varieties and colors for the middle-west section. We know that we have plants listed below, which, with reasonable care, will be completely satisfactory.

Dahlias—Assorted colors, very handsome fall flowers. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

Mixed colors, largely red. This stock has become mixed in the nursery row so we do not know the exact colors but the bulbs are extra nice. If you do not care about color this mixture will satisfy you. Try a dozen. 75c.

Gladioli—Dozen, 65c.

American—Very early, lavender pink.

Wilbrink—Very soft lavender.

Halley—Beautiful salmon pink with beautiful crimson blotch.

Panama—Large, coral pink.

Autumn Queen—Late, yellow.

North Bend Mixture—Best assorted varieties. Per dozen, 50c.

Tuberoses—Long spikes of pure white flowers. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

Cannas—

Yellow Humbert—Pure yellow flowers, green foliage, 4 feet high. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25.

Madame Crozy—Green foliage, red flower, with gold border, 3½ feet. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25.

King Humbert—Orange flower, bronze leaves, 4 to 5 feet high; one of the most beautiful Cannas in this region. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25.

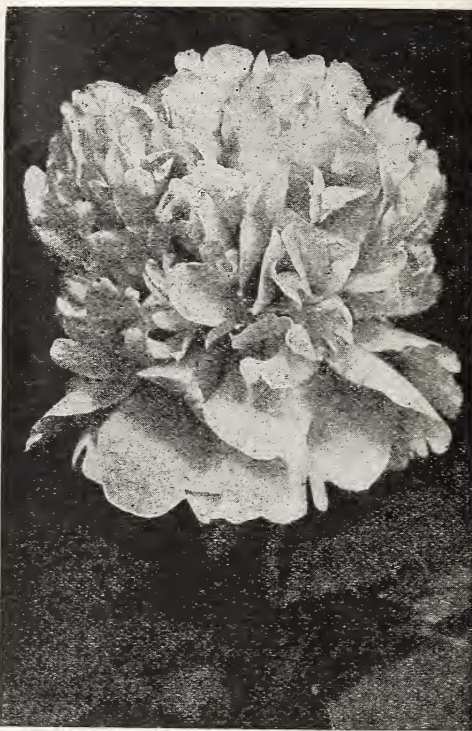
Hardy Perennial Plants and Peonies

The class of hardy perennials is relatively new through this section of the country, having developed within the last ten years. We have selected with a great deal of care the assortment which follows, and you will find this list comprises a set of blooming plants that will insure you flowers in your garden from the time of the earliest peonies or bleeding hearts until long after frost with chrysanthemums. Our colors and varieties again have been selected with an aim of complete satisfaction to our customers. Many of these plants have been grown in pots, which makes them much easier to transplant. We pride ourselves in having a very splendid perennial acreage of our own. Compare the price of perennials with that of annual plants and you will decide they are by far the cheaper ones to plant.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

Achillea—Pearl—Flowers as large as a silver dime, very double, pure white, continuous bloomer. Each, 25c; 12 for \$2.50.

Baby Breath (Gypsophylla)—The tiny flowers in large panicles give this plant an individuality all its own. Excellent for cutting. White. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00.



Festiva Maxima

Bleeding Heart—Beautiful heart-shaped flowers that appear in the spring. Each, 75c.

Boltonia—Aster-like white flowers, blooms in the fall. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

Campanula (Canterbury Bells)—This is a wonderful garden flower, producing long upright spikes of bell shaped flowers. Assorted colors. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

Columbine—Midsummer bloomer, splendid for cut flowers. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

Coreopsis—Showy and valuable free flowering perennials; produces bright golden yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00.

Delphinium—Or Larkspur. This is one of the most beautiful blue flowers that we know. It is splendid for cut flowers and is very hardy. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

Gallard Grandiflora—Blooms from June until frost; a good mate for the Shasta Daisy. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

Golden Glow—Easily grown, yellow chrysanthemum-like flowers all summer. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

Hollyhocks—Choice fringed varieties. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

Iris—Purple, white or yellow Siberian. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

Tritoma—These are tall and striking plants of much beauty when well placed and properly grown. The great spikes of flowers sent up from the center of a broad circle of green leaves, have quite a rich and tropical appearance. Give some protection in cold climates. Bloom from July to September. Each, 30c; per dozen, \$3.00.

Physalis Francheti (Lantern Plant)—Forms a dense bush about 2 feet tall, producing numerous orange-scarlet Chinese lantern-like husks, enclosing the round, red fruits. Can be cut and dried for winter bouquets. Very novel and attractive. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

Peonies—Choice unnamed varieties, pink, red and white. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

Queen Victoria—Pure white; early. Each, 65c.

Festiva Maxima—Early; pure white with red flecks on the petals; usually in bloom by Decoration Day. Each, 65c.

Felix Crousse—Brilliant ruby red; medium late. Each, \$1.00.

Grandiflora Rosea—Medium early; crimson; prolific bloomer. Each, 75c.

Karl Rosenfield—Gorgeous early red; by far the finest peony we have in the nursery. Each, \$1.75.

Phlox—Athis—Salmon pink. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

Mrs. Jenkins—White. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

R. P. Struthers—Showy rosy carmine with claret eye. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

Sunset—Dark rosy red. Each, 25c; per dozen \$2.50.

Thor—Largest salmon pink, with scarlet glow. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

Mixed—All colors, special dozen lots, only \$1.50.

Rigdon's Royal Daisy—This is a new daisy of our own origin. It is a spring blooming daisy having a flower nearly as large as a Shasta daisy. Is completely covered with blossoms by Decoration day. It is exceptionally hardy withstanding both summer drought and winter cold. This daisy should be priced much higher but in order to give our customers the advantage of this daisy we are offering it at 25c each or \$2.50 per dozen.

Yucca Filementosa—Evergreen; blooms in June. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

Shasta Daisy—Continuous bloomer, needs little winter protection. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

Sweet Peas—Hardy. The flowers of this variety of sweet peas resemble those of the ordinary sweet pea except the stems are usually stronger and larger number of flowers per stem. Wonderful for cut flowers. Assorted colors. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

Sweet William—Assorted colors. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

Flower Bedding Plants

We have an exceptionally fine lot of plants for bedding, parking and box filling. These are all grown in our own hotbeds or by contract under our supervision.

These plants are all priced to be shipped by mail prepaid. We also have a complete line of flower bedding plants knocked out of pots, that can be shipped by express. We would be pleased to figure on your orders for such items.

We recommend May 10th as the earliest safe date for most plants except Pansies, which may be planted as early as April 1st. Order early and we will ship at the proper time.



Phlox

Asters—Mixed colors. Per dozen, 50c.

Heliotrope—Mixed colors. Per dozen, 50c.

Petunias—Mixed colors. Per dozen, 50c.

Salvia Splendens—Per dozen, 50c.

Verbenias—Mixed colors. Per dozen, 50c.

Pansies—Mixed colors. Per dozen, 65c. Steele choice mixture.

Hardy Lilies

Hardy Lilies

Auratum Lilies—Flowers are very large, broad white petals, thickly studded with crimson, maroon, bright golden band through the center of each petal. Stalks frequently have from 12 to 15 flowers of immense size. Large bulbs. Each, 40c.

Elegans Tip-Top Lilies—Grand flowers in terminal clusters, blossoms red marked with black dots. It is perfectly hardy and a profuse bloomer. In our opinion it is the best red lily. Each, 25c.

Rubrum Lilies—Flowers white with crimson band on each petal. Large and very fragrant. Perfectly hardy. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high. Blooms in August. Bulbs, each, 50c.

Regal Lilies—Flowers white, slightly suffused with pink; with a beautiful glow of canary yellow at center which continues part way up the trumpet. Its perfume is exquisite. Blooms early in July. Each, 50c.

Lilly of Valley—Per dozen, 75c.

Roses

Our Roses are all very strong two-year-old plants. Plants, by mail, 5c each extra.

Hybrid Perpetuals

These are hybrids or crosses between June and Monthly roses, partaking of the hardiness of one parent and the perpetual blooming habit of the other. They are by far the most popular family of roses, needing good soil and culture, as they can only bloom on new shoots of the current season. Free manuring after the first crop will insure better blooms later in the season.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Prices: Each, 75c; 10 for \$7.00.

Mrs. John Laing—Deep rose, large fine form; fragrant, vigorous grower and hardy. One of the most profuse bloomers.

Marshall P. Wilder—New; color cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after others are out of flower; exquisite.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color, good foliage and by far the largest variety in cultivation; one of the best.

Mad. Plantier—Very double, pure white; extremely hardy.

American Beauty—One of the best and most valuable roses, both for garden and house culture. Color rosy crimson, exquisitely shaded and very handsome. Extra large, full flowers and fine buds. The plant is a constant bloomer. Each shoot produces a bud. The fragrance is delightful. Vigorous growth and has the ever-blooming qualities of the Tea Rose. Protect in the winter.

Frau Karl Druschki or White American Beauty—A pure paper white, free flowering, large size Hybrid Perpetual. It is a remarkable handsome plant with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth. The bloom is perfect in form on fine, long stems, and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one.

"Baby Ramblers"—A type of rose which is very popular for bedding purposes or for borders around rose beds, or along walks. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens about 18 inches high and produce in great profusion immense trusses of small flowers from May till severe frost. Colors, red, pink, white and yellow.

Climbing Roses

Each, 60c

Crimson Rambler—The famous crimson clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. The foliage is large and glossy; the plant looks like a mass of double crimson flowers when in bloom. The panicles are large and remain perfect for several weeks. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

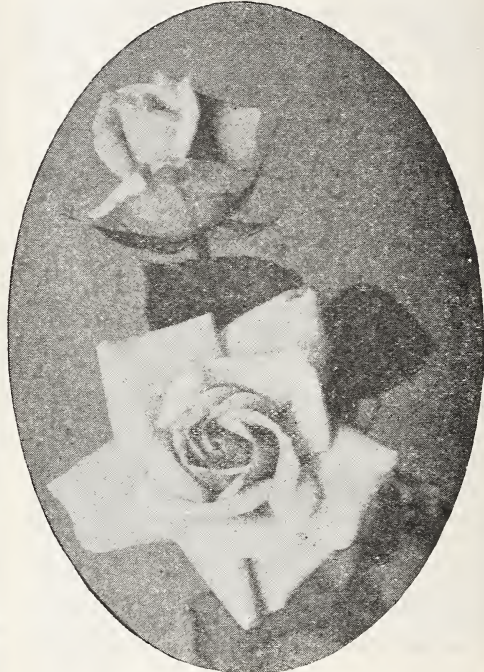
Yellow Rambler—Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters; very sweet scented; a clear, decided yellow. The hardest of all yellow climbing roses. It is a rapid grower, well established plants often making a growth of 10 to 12 feet in a season.

White Rambler—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit; flowers pure white.

Baltimore Belle—Pale bluish, is almost white; very double and fragrant.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; large and double; very vigorous and rapid in its growth; the best climbing rose.

Dorothy Perkins—Flowers in clusters of 25 to 30 of a beautiful shell-pink. A rapid climber.



Ophelia

Red Dorothy Perkins or Excelsa—Same as above only the blossoms are red.

Thousand Beauty Rose—A new climbing rose, producing on the same bush so many different colored flowers that it is impossible to describe the variations, hence the very fitting name. Blooming profusely from beginning of June until last of July. Colors run from tender rose to bright rose and carmine with white and yellow tints showing; a strong grower and hardy.

Green House Bench Roses

Each, 50c; 10 for \$4.50

This class of roses are the type used for florist trade. They are constant bloomers of long stems.

These roses should be dug and laid down, then completely buried for the winter as they will winter kill.

But for summer blooming they are the most satisfactory.

We grow them in the nursery for summer flower trade.

Ophelia—Golden, salmon pink, large flowers.

Premier—Large flowers, dark pink.

Columbia—Beautiful baby pink, large flowers.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Price, No. 1, 75c

Gruss an Teplitz—Large, rich scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; fragrant, and flowers in great abundance all summer. Valuable for bedding.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, double and superb form. Flowers continuously throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring; in fragrance, incomparable; in form, perfect. Sweetest and most useful of all roses.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Planting shade trees around your home not only adds to its beauty but has a dollars and cents value also, as you will discover if you ever wish to sell. No one willingly chooses a bare and treeless home in buying.

Catalpa, Hardy—A variety which is said to have originated in the West, it is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted for commercial purposes. Has broad green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street.

	Each	10
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0.60	\$ 5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.45	4.40

Catalpa, Bungeli—(Umbrella Tree)—The large heart-shaped leaves and umbrella-like top of this little tree make it a favorite for lawn planting and formal setting. 6-ft. stem, each, \$2.25.

Elm, American White—A noble native tree of large size, wide spreading head and graceful drooping branches. Easy to transplant, hardy grower. One of the best park and street trees.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet.....	\$1.25	\$11.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.90	8.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	4.50

Poplar, Norway—(Sudden Sawlog)—Tree very hardy. Similar to Carolina Poplar in growth and appearance, but claimed to be of more rapid growth and retains its size better as it mounts upward, thus producing more lumber. Valuable for street and park planting, also for screens and shelter belts.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet.....	\$0.70	\$ 6.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	4.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.20

Poplar, Volga—A new hardy poplar from Russia. The tree is an upright grower, with large leaves.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet.....	\$1.25	\$12.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.90	8.50

Maple, Soft—Quickest growing and largest of the maples. Its restful shade is much appreciated on the lawn and in the park where its wide spreading head has ample room.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet.....	\$1.50	\$14.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.90	8.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	5.50

Linden, American—A tree of beautiful form and size; admirable for street and lawn planting. Leaves large, round, soft, dull green.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.50	\$14.00

Hackberry—A native tree with numerous slender branches which spread horizontally and thick rough bark; apple-like foliage, but more pointed and bright, shiny green. Very desirable tree for street planting.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.15	\$10.50

Locust, Thornless Honey—A rapid-growing native tree, free from spines and with delicate foliage; the greenish flowers appearing in early summer are followed by flat pods 8 to 10 inches long. An excellent ornamental tree.

Locust, Black—Tall, narrow spreading tree of great beauty and fragrance when in bloom. Flowers in short, drooping, wistaria-like spikes, white. We have a nice lot of these on leased ground and must move them so are pricing them mightily low.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet.....	\$0.75	\$ 7.00

Oak, Pin—Magnificent tree for lawn and street planting, with deep green foliage which changes to rich scarlet and yellow in



the fall. A most shapely and graceful tree. 5 to 6 feet. Each, \$2.00.

Oak, Red—Makes a tree of great height, 80 to 100 feet; a native of large size and rapid growth; leaves dark dull green, turning to orange and brown in autumn, acorns very large; a beautiful specimen tree for park and street planting. 5 to 6 feet. Each, \$2.00.

Weeping Willow, Wisconsin—Become trees of very large size with all the beauty of the Babylonian Weeping Willow, but greater hardiness. Will endure winters of far north.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.75	\$ 7.00

Willow, Niobe—Bark on twigs and branches of a golden yellow color, giving it a very handsome appearance both in summer and winter.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.75	\$ 7.00

Mulberry, Weeping—The long slender drooping branches of this tree give it a very unusual and much admired appearance. Prized for lawn planting. Extra heavy specimens. Each, \$2.50.

Olive, Russian—A very large shrub or small tree; leaves narrow and silvery-white flowers yellow and fragrant; very hardy.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.90	\$ 8.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	7.20

Walnut, Black—Grows from 40 to 60 feet high; has an open, spreading head and is rapid in growth; produces large crops of nuts with rough hard shells containing rich oily kernels of fine flavor.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.85	\$ 8.20

Forest Tree Seedlings

	Per 100	
	18-24	2-3
	In. ft.	
Ash	\$2.00	\$3.15
Box Elder	2.00	3.15
Cottonwood	1.25	1.75
Hardy Catalpa	1.80	2.25
American Elm	1.80	2.50
Russian Mulberry	1.80	2.50
Russian Olive	5.00	8.00
Norway Poplar	2.10	3.25

The above prices are per 100; on orders of 500 of one variety deduct 10%, and orders of 1,000 of one variety, deduct 20%. Seedlings may be sent by mail for twenty-five cents per 100 extra.



Select Evergreens

Evergreens are difficult to handle satisfactorily. During our many years in business we have found the most satisfactory evergreens are the ones handled with a ball of earth. This, of course, is too expensive for wind-break purposes, we have therefore discontinued to catalog wind-break and wood-lot evergreens, and have enlarged our stock of ornamental evergreens, all of which are handled only balled and burlapped. We have also in this list eliminated the varieties that are hard to handle, thus insuring in using our evergreens not only the best quality but the best adapted varieties.

Spruce, Colorado Blue Spruce—The bluish green foliage of this tree is greatly admired. This is one of the most valuable and ornamental of evergreens and becomes a tree of upright, conical form. Thrives in almost any soil. A popular tree for ornamental planting. 2 to 3 feet, each, \$4.50. B. & B.

Black Hill Spruce—A very hardy spruce, with dark green foliage. Grows somewhat slower than the Norway Spruce, but it is much hardier. A fine lawn tree and perfectly hardy anywhere. This Spruce should be planted everywhere. It is better than the Norway. 2 to 3 feet, each, \$3.00. B. & B.

Oriental Arborvitae—(Chinese Arborvitae)—Of distinctly pyramidal form, and of clean, bright, attractive green color, making it distinctly ornamental in landscape work. It is recommended by the United States Forest Service as being well adapted to the plains region. It makes a beautiful hedge, or specimen tree. 2 to 3 feet, each \$4.50. B. & B.

Pyramidals—(American Pyramidal Arborvitae)—The columnar habit of this tree makes it admirable for ornamental purposes. Very dense, hardy and will succeed wherever the American Arborvitae will grow. 2 to 3 feet, each \$4.50. B. & B.

Other Evergreens

OTHER EVERGREENS

We find the following expensive to ship with dirt on and unsatisfactory to ship without dirt. We however have growing in our nursery and glad to quote you any of the following evergreens. Jack Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, Norway Spruce, Platte Valley Cedars.

Climbing Vines

Ampelopsis, Boston Ivy (Veitchii)—Leaves smaller than the American; forms a dense sheet of green as leaves overlap each other; it is a little difficult to start, but when once established requires no further care; foliage changes to a crimson scarlet in the fall; very valuable covering brick and stone structures, rockeries, walls, etc. Each, 75c.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni (Engleman Creeper)—Identical in most respects, to the Virginia Creeper, but clinging tightly to brick, stone, or stucco walls, and climbing to a great height. It is a very hardy vine, and rarely shows winter injury even in the far north. Each, 35c.

Celastrus Scandens (American Bittersweet)—A native twining vine with broad, pointed leaves of attractive color. In autumn its large clusters of berries are much admired, their yellow husks and bright red berries borne above the foliage are very ornamental. Each, 35c.

Japanese Honeysuckle—A strong vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into winter; very fragrant. Splendid for covering lattice, pergolas and trellises or as a ground cover on terraces. Each, 35c.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle—One of the handsomest in cultivation; a strong, rapid grower. Flowers a bright scarlet; not much odor. Each, 40c.

Clematis—A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties have flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are very valuable for training around and over pillars, verandas, fences, rock work, etc. Henryi, creamy white; Jackmanni, velvety purple; Mad. Ed. Andre, crimson red. Large flowering. Each, 90c.

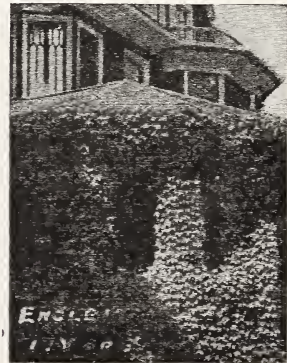
Coccinea, bright coral-red, small flowering. Each, 50c.

Paniculata, pure white, medium flowering size. Each, 50c.

Woodbine or Virginia Creeper—A well known climber of rapid growth, foliage large, deep green, turning to brilliant shades of yellow, crimson scarlet in the fall. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.

Bignonia or Trumpet Flower—A robust woody vine bearing orange-scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers at the tips of the branches. Will climb to great heights and is very hardy. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.

Wistaria—One of the handsomest subjects for use on porches, pergolas and trellises, with attractive foliage and magnificent dense, drooping clusters of pea-shaped flowers. Blue flowers. Each, 60c. Chinese White. Each, 65c.





Apples and Crab Apples

The use of the apple dates clear back to the Garden of Eden. We have found its uses continually increasing ever since, and no cellar is ready for the winter without a few bushels of this fruit. In selecting the varieties listed below, we have chosen a set of varieties that will represent practically every type of apple grown, thus giving you a wide range to choose from. We have, however, reduced our number of varieties to the ones which we are sure are hardy and productive and prove satisfactory. You will notice each year for the last few years, we have continually reduced our numbers of varieties until we are now sure we have the set we have been looking for, any variety of which will give you perfect satisfaction.

A small well-kept orchard will increase the value of the old farm and provide a delicacy for the entire family.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, select trees...	\$0.75	\$7.30	\$65.00
4 to 5 feet, select trees...	.60	5.80	54.00
3 to 4 feet, select trees...	.40	3.75	35.00
3 to 4 feet Trees or Smaller	Can be Sent by Mail for 5c a Tree Extra.		

Summer Apples

Early Harvest—Tree healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear, waxy yellow, rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid; flavor good. July.

Red Astrachan—Tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; surface smooth, marbled and striped on greenish yellow; flavor acid. July and August.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A large, beautiful apple, roundish. Streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer. Very hardy. August and September.

Yellow Transparent—A Russian apple. The tree is a hardy, upright grower; regular and early bearer, medium size. Color a rich, transparent yellow with a faint flush on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid. July and August.

Autumn Apples

Maiden Blush—Medium; beautifully flushed with red; tender and pleasant; a fair grower; productive. August and September.

Wealthy—(Minnesota)—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, striped bright crimson to dark solid red. A very attractive fruit, very juicy, sub-acid. September to November.

Fameuse or Snow—Medium, roundish, flattened; deep, solid red, sometimes striped; juicy, fine grained; mild sub-acid. October to November.

Ramsdell Sweet—One of the very best fall sweet apples for this region.

Gove, Kansas, March 6, 1925.

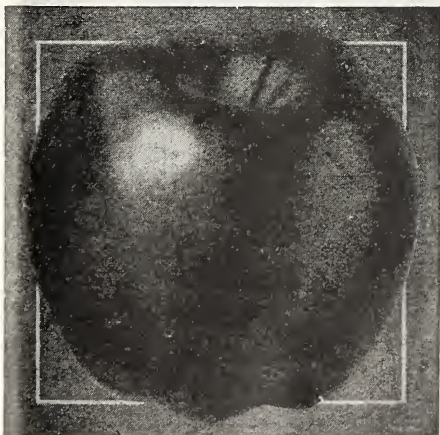
Gentlemen:

I received your letter of recent date and wish to thank you for your kindness and fairness in the replacement of nursery stuff. I do not believe I ever had dealings with anyone more fair.

I am enclosing a check for your "Ornamental Shrub Offer," Bargain No. 2.

Yours truly,

CHRISTIAN L. IKENBERRY.



Jonathan

Winter Apples

Jonathan—Medium size, yellow, nearly covered with red; a delicious dessert apple; always demands high market prices; vigorous and productive.

Northern Spy—A well known winter sort. A most delicious eating apple. Color yellow striped with red. Tree hardy and productive.

Gano—Fruit is bright red on yellow ground, with no stripes; large; oblong, surface smooth, polished; dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large, cavity deep, brown in color; stem medium to long; core medium. Tree healthy, vigorous and prolific bearer. January to April.

Banana—Medium size; deep yellow; has delicate banana perfume; very popular.

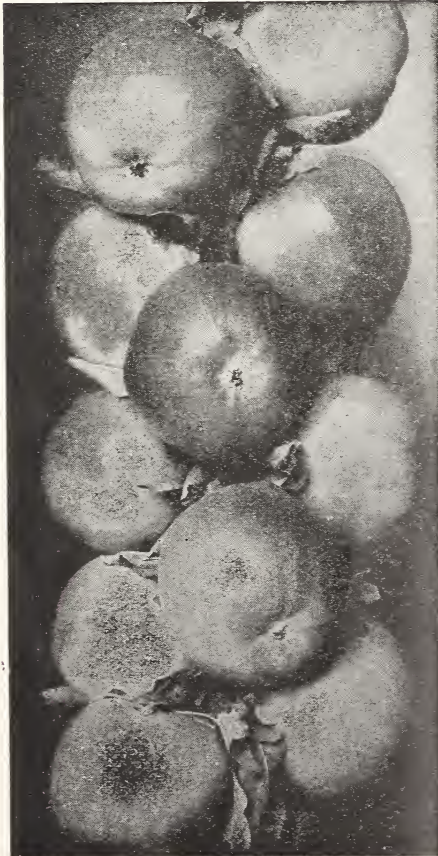
Ben Davis—Medium size; red striped; rather coarse grained, but great market variety; tree rarely fails to crop.

Delicious—Large, dark red; fine grained; a melting, delicious flavor; largely planted everywhere.

Grimes' Golden—Tree upright and hardy; fruitful, color golden yellow when ripe; medium to large; quality sub-acid, mild and melting; valuable in any orchard. Early winter sort.



Delicious



Crab Apples

Stayman's Winesap—Medium size; green and yellow; popular for all purposes; quick and vigorous grower.

Talman's Sweet—Medium size; pale yellow; sweet and juicy; vigorous and productive.

Winesap—Medium size; deep red; firm, crisp and juicy; popular everywhere; very productive and an early bearer.

Mammoth Black Twig—It is one of the most valuable and profitable apples grown. It resembles in every way the Winesap, of which it is no doubt a sport, except that it is one-third to one-half larger. The trees are also the same in habit of growth, color of bark and foliage, but the Black Twig is the stronger grower and makes a handsome tree in the nursery and orchard.

Northwestern Greening—Fruit medium to large, averaging from seven to eight ounces each and very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow, flesh juicy, firm and fine grained. Very fine quality and flavor. Tree is very hardy and a thrifty grower, an early and continuous bearer. One of the longest keepers known. January to spring.

Crab Apples

Same Prices as Apple Trees

They are entirely hardy, and do well in any kind of soil, in the most exposed situations.

They come into bearing very early, generally the second year, and bear every year.

They are unequaled for jelly, and can be dried, cooked, canned and preserved with the skin on, thus saving work.

Golden Beauty—A large, handsome crab, amber or golden yellow in color. This is a genuine sweet crab. Season, September.

Red Siberian—Medium size, red in color. An excellent crab for pickling and preserving. Tree very hardy. Comes into bearing young.

Whitney No. 20—Tree thrifty, upright, grower; fruit large, skin smooth, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, of pleasant flavor. One of the very best. August.

Pears

It is needless to discuss the importance of pears in the family orchard. The few varieties we have listed below we are sure will more than please you. Try a few in this years' planting.

Plant standard pears twenty feet apart, cut out the leaders and thus force them to form bushy tops.

	Each	10
5 to 7 feet, standard.....	\$1.00	\$9.50
4 to 5 feet, standard.....	.90	8.50
3 to 4 feet, standard.....	.75	7.25
3 to 4 feet Trees or Smaller Can be Sent by Mail for 5c a Tree Extra.		

Bartlett—Large size with often a beautiful blush to the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. August.

Kieffer's Hybrid—The pear was raised from Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it; it is an early and very prolific bearer; the fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy, and is valuable for the table and market; it never rots at the core, and is as nearly blight proof as is possible for any pear to be. October.

Duchess D'Angouleme—Very large, dull greenish yellow streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with rich and very excellent flavor, on the quince order, to which stock this variety seems well adapted; it is always fine; the large and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a great favorite. September.

Seckel—Small, skin rich yellowish brown when ripe, with a dull brownish red cheek, flesh very fine grained, sweet, is exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest, highest flavored pear known. August and September.

Flemish Beauty—Is large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer, is hardy everywhere. August and September.

Cherries

Budded on Mahaleb or Mazzard roots and will not sprout unless planted too deep. If planted too deep the tree will start roots near the surface and sprouts will start from them. The bud should be covered about two inches below the surface. Sweet or Heart Cherries do not succeed well, but will furnish them, if wanted.

Would recommend Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello. They may be planted 16x16 feet.

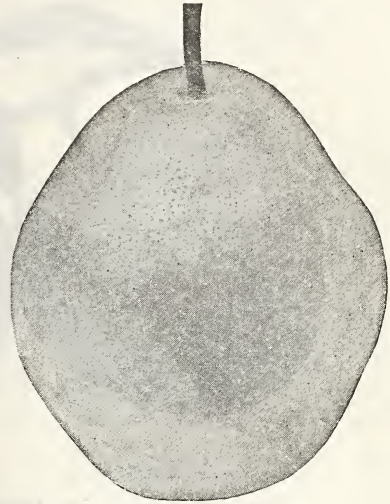
Please note cherries are cheaper than they have been for several years.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet, trees $\frac{1}{2}$ up.....	\$1.00	\$9.50
4 to 5 feet, trees $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.....	.75	7.00
3 to 4 feet, trees $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.....	.60	5.50
2 to 3 feet, trees $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.....	.35	3.20

Prices on larger quantities on application.
3 to 4 feet Trees or Smaller Can be Sent by Mail for 5c a Tree Extra.

English Morello—Tree moderate grower, hardy; an early and great bearer; the most valuable of the late varieties. Fruit large, round; skin dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, tender, juicy and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor when fully ripe. July.

Early Richmond—Everywhere the most popular. Tree strong, thrifty grower, making a large, symmetrical head; fruit medium size, dark red, melting, juicy; slightly acid flavor and especially valuable for cooking.



Kieffer Pear

Large Montmorency—A fine large bright red cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid; a more upright grower, equally hardy and productive. Equal to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry—May be used as an ornamental bush and also for fruit. 3 to 4 feet trees, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

Plums

The things we have learned about plums in the last ten years have changed them from the class of uncertainty into the dependable class. Our improved grafted plums on native roots will thrive and produce anywhere throughout the Middle West. They require but little care and begin producing abundantly the second year after planting. It is a good idea to plant several varieties which allows cross-pollination and insures a succession of fruit.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet, select trees.....	\$1.00	\$9.50
4 to 5 feet, select trees.....	.75	7.00
3 to 4 feet, select trees.....	.60	5.50

Quantity Prices on Application.
3 to 4 feet Trees or Smaller Can be Sent by Mail for 5c a Tree Extra.

Hansen Plums

Opata—From the Indian word for bouquet. The first of the Hansen plums to ripen. Fruit greenish, flavor very pleasant. Tree of low spreading growth and should be allowed to grow in this form. Will bloom and bear next year from planting.

Sapa—Sioux Indian for black as the fruit when fully ripe is almost black and the flesh is very dark. This variety is fine for jellies and preserves as the skin of the fruit is very tender and disappears in cooking.

Hanska—Sioux word for tall, referring to the habit of growth of this variety. Does not fruit quite so soon as the other varieties. Fruit is large, bright red in color with a bluish bloom. Of the best quality both for eating and canning.



Japanese Plums

Hansen Plums—Cont'd

Waneta—Pronounced the masterpiece among the Hansen Plums. Described as combining hardness, immense size, delicious quality, long keeping, beautiful color, small pit and early bearing, often producing a good crop in two years from planting.

Japanese Plums

Abundance—Medium large rich cherry red, cling. Tree vigorous and hardy.

Burbank—Large reddish purple. Cling, abundant bearer.

American Plums

Weaver—Large, purple with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. Tree very hardy. August.

Wild Goose—The most popular fruit with some fruit growers. Tree a vigorous, upright grower; fruit medium to large, rich golden yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow and juicy; flavor rich and good.

Wolf—Fruit large, a perfect freestone. As to quality we find them superb for cooking and for serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower; hardy. August.

Burwood—We consider the Burwood, which is a hybrid plum introduced by Theo. Williams of Omaha, to be absolutely the finest plum that can be grown in this section. It is a prolific and early bearer and the plums are as large as seedling peaches and have a distinct peach flavor. They are not highly acid when cooked, like the American sorts, but make a mild and delicious sauce. If you have never tried them, "Plan to plant another tree" and make it a Burwood.

Compass Cherry-Plum—Originated in Minnesota. Is a cross between the sand cherry and plum. Absolutely hardy everywhere and especially desirable wherever it is hard to raise fruit. Fruit about an inch in diameter and purple when ripe. Resembles a plum more than a cherry. Will bear next year after planting and is a heavy bearer.

European Plums

German Prune—Medium size, dark purple with bloom. Successful wherever prunes are grown.

Peaches

Peaches are being extensively planted in Nebraska and have yielded good crops. The hardiest sorts of budded peaches are much harder than seedlings. It is a very common mistake to suppose that seedlings of peach or apple are harder than selected budded or grafted sorts. The quality of the fruit of such seedlings is usually very poor. We recommend as best and hardiest the following sorts:

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet, budded sorts.....	\$0.60	\$5.50
4 to 5 feet, budded sorts.....	.55	5.00
3 to 4 feet, budded sorts.....	.45	4.00

3 to 4 feet Trees or Smaller Can be Sent by Mail for 5c a Tree Extra.

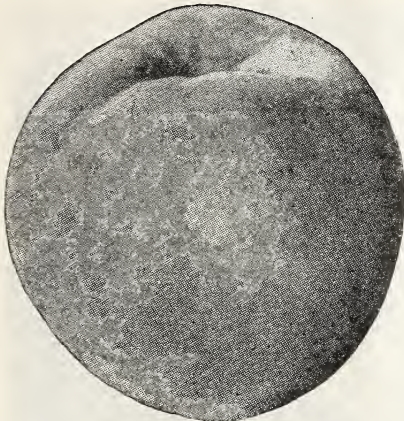
Elberta—Very large, tender and juicy; the greatest market variety.

Heath's Cling—Large, luscious but rather dry; tree hardy and productive.

Bokara—The best of Prof. Budd's importations from Bokara; said to be the hardiest peach grown. Large, fine quality, immensely productive. Last of August. (f.)

Champion—Beyond doubt this is the champion early peach of America. Tree and fruit buds extremely hardy—has stood 18 degrees below zero and produced a full crop the following summer. Fruit often ten inches in circumference; quality A-1; remarkably good shipper. August.

J. H. Hale—A new peach. This is a chance seedling, discovered by Mr. Hale, a large peach grower in the East. The fruit is larger than the Elberta, a perfect freestone, is of a rich golden yellow, covered with carmine. Skin thick and entirely without fuzz. The flesh is dark yellow, fine grained and firm, parting as easily from the pit as any Elberta. The flavor is excellent, absolutely of the best. The tree is hardy, bears young and profusely, probably the best bearer known.



J. H. Hale Peach

Grapes

Grapes are delicious and healthful and come in the season when there is not much other fruit. There is no fruit crop for this section of the country that will produce as large yield as grapes, especially on poorer soil. Grapes will thrive nicely on hillsides where other crops are expensive to grow. They will bear the second year after planting and there has never yet been a time that the grapes in this section have supplied the market demand, so now is the time to plant that vineyard.

Grapes should be pruned in November and the younger vines taken from the trellis and covered with mulching.

Concord—Well known, 2-year, extra heavy vines. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.40; 100, \$12.00.

Concord—1-year, No. 1. Each, 12c; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$9.00. 1-year, No. 2. Each, 8c; 10, 70c; 100, \$6.00.

Worden and Moore's Early—Seedlings of Concord; larger, better quality; one week to 10 days earlier; hardy as Concord, 2-year. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.20; 100, \$20.00. 1-year, No. 1. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.40; 100, \$13.00.

Elvira, Niagara—Best white, hardy, popular; very productive; 2-year. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.20; 100, \$20.00.

Agawam, Wyoming Red—Best red sorts, fine quality, very productive; 2-year, No. 1. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.30; 100, \$20.00.

By mail any of the sorts, 20 cents extra per 10.

Beta—Black, very early, prolific and hardiest of all. Fine for trellises and arbors, 2-year, No. 1. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.25.

Write for Quantity Prices.

Currants

Currants and Gooseberries in their wild state grow in moist places, and we can best supply this natural demand by planting in rich soil and by mulching and manuring well. Ashes may also be used freely about them. Shelter them as much as possible from the south wind. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart.

	Each	10
Perfection, 2-year plants.....	\$0.35	\$ 3.00
All other varieties, 2-year.....	.20	1.80
Perfection, 1-year .....	.25	2.00
Other varieties, 1-year.....	.15	1.20

Postage rate 4 cents per bush extra.

Perfection—Best red currant; grows in large clusters; high quality; hardy, vigorous and productive.

Cherry—Red bunches; very large, sometimes measuring ½ inch in diameter.

Wilder—Berries large, dark red, mild; large cluster; bush upright and productive.

White Grape—Berries large, yellow, mild; bush spreading.

Quinces

Quinces are a very desirable fruit and should be grown as far north as Nebraska. Plant as close as plums.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.25	\$11.00

Apricots

Apricots are usually harder than peach trees, particularly the budded Russian sorts. Russian sorts: Alexander, Alexis, J. L. Budd; season July 1st to August 1st.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.80	\$7.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	7.00

Quantity Prices on Application.

Gooseberries

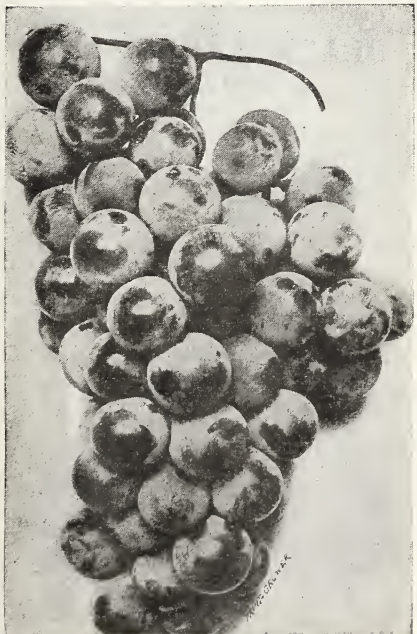
Plant in rich soil, manure once a year; prune thoroughly every year.

Houghton—Red, reliable old sort, berry small, surest bearer, 2-year plants, extra heavy. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.80.

Oregon, Champlon, Pearl and Downing—Green, large berry, 2-year. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

Postage rate 4c per bush extra.

Quantity Prices on Application.



Concord Grape

Raspberries

Raspberries are a most delicious fruit, both for eating raw and for canning. They are hardy and easily grown and also find a ready sale at good prices commercially. We have never been able to completely supply our home market demand for this fruit. Plant two feet by six. Pinch black caps first year when 1 to 1½ feet high.

If you have never had success in growing raspberries, try a few of our selected varieties below and you will be convinced that they are profitable. These varieties have been selected after years of experience, and we are sure these are perfectly hardy and productive.

Do not expect a 100 per cent in transplanting raspberries, as you will be disappointed. We consider a 50 per cent stand good in nursery planting. Vacancies can soon be filled out with your own plants.

Black Cap Varieties are as follows:

Kansas—Medium season, very hardy, large, productive. 10, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

Cumberland—New sort, largest grown; canes strong and hardy; medium. 10, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

Red Cap sorts that root from tip:

Cardinal Red and Columbian—Strong growers; very large berry; hardy. 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00.

Red Cap sorts that sucker:

Louden—Best red sort; very large, hardy; very productive. 10, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

Postage rate, 10c per 10 or 50c per 100 extra.

St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry

This is a red raspberry which will continue to bear throughout the summer if given sufficient moisture. It is bright red in color and of delicious flavor. It has borne here as late as October 20th. Prices, each, 10c; per 10, postpaid, 90c; per 25, postpaid, \$2.00; per 100, postpaid, \$7.50.



St. Regis Everbearing

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

Plant 3 to 7 feet. Pinch or cut new growth



Snyder Blackberry

of Blackberries back when 2 feet high. Treat suckers of Blackberries and Red Raspberries between the rows as weeds and cut them off once or twice in the spring. We can furnish other sorts, but do not recommend them.

Snyder Blackberry—Hardest of all Blackberries; excellent quality. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 100, \$6.00.

Lucretia Dewberry—Largest and best of all Dewberries. The Lucretia Dewberry is becoming more popular every year. It stands drouth remarkably well. Cover plants during winter and be sure of a crop. We give strong roots. Each, 10c; 10, 60c; 100, \$5.50.

Postage rate, 10c per 10 or 50c per 100 extra.

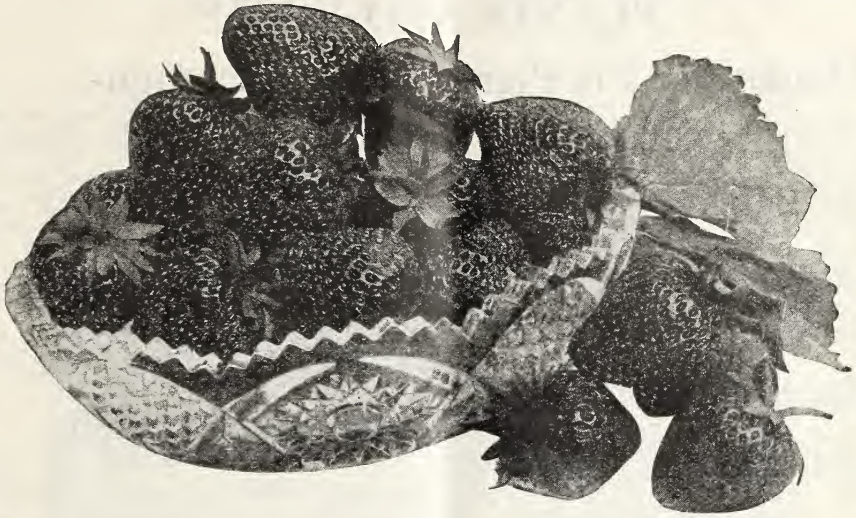
IMPROVED DWARF JUNE BERRIES

The Juneberry is a delicious little berry that deserves to be more widely planted. It is perfectly hardy, and not affected by drouth. Have friend wife add some to the cherries when canning and she will never leave them out again. It is a good ornamental bush. It will do well in all parts of the state, and all should have it.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches, bearing size	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$15.00
10 to 18 inches.....	.15	1.25	10.00

Postage rate, 10c per 10 or 50c per 100 extra.

Quantity Prices on Application.



Strawberries

"We have been growing strawberry plants ever since we came to Nebraska in 1880, and have tested out many hundreds of varieties in that time. Many of these were highly praised in the East, but we found them unsuited to Nebraska, and this is one of the main reasons why you should not send a great distance away for strawberry plants or other nursery stock. We offer you a selection of varieties that is tried and tested, and we feel sure will give satisfaction."

The above paragraph was written by Mr. Stevenson for the last catalog before his death and I am sure if you could see our acres of strawberry plants you would pause and say, "This is a monument to the life of the man who fathered the strawberry industry of Nebraska." All of the strawberries in our nursery are produced from this carefully selected stock that Mr. Stevenson spent 40 years to develop.

Parcel Post—We can send plants by mail postpaid that are bought at the rate of twenty-five, but if a hundred is to be sent add 10 cents for postage, within 150 miles; 300 miles to 600 miles, 15 cents; over 600 miles, 20 cents.

All of the following varieties are perfect, that is, produce staminate and pistillate flowers.

PRICES OF LEADING STANDARD SORTS
Prices 50 Per Cent Higher from August 1st to October 1st.

In giving the order for 1,000 or more, not less than 200 of a sort should be selected.

Dunlap (S)—This is the early standard variety that has stood the test of time. It is growing in demand each year. Per 25 plants, 40c; 100 plants, \$1.00; 1,000 plants, \$6.00.

Cooper—We will have a very limited number of plants of this variety to offer this season. This is the variety which has created such a furore among Michigan growers the past season or two. It is the strawberry without a fault, solid with no core or hollow centers, no green tips, bright red in color and a flavor as good as the best. We advise you to order early so the plants can be reserved for you. Per 25 plants, \$1.00; per 100 plants, \$3.00.

Kellogg's Premier—The Premier is a strong

pollenizer, and plants grow large and root deeply. It succeeds in all climates, and is wonderfully productive of large, beautiful formed deep red berries of the very finest quality. The berries are ideal for canning and shipping to long distant market. Best early sort. Per 25 plants, 40c; 100 plants, \$1.25; 1,000 plants, \$8.00.

Everbearing Strawberries

This new type of strawberry is a wonderful addition to the horticultural world. They produce fruit the first season and it is much sweeter than the standard sorts. Don't fail to add a few everbearing plants to your order.

Progressive—Plant much like Dunlap, strong, healthy and very hardy; good plant maker. Fruit good medium size, dark red inside and out; blossoms strongly staminate; every bloom makes a perfect berry; bloom and fruit well protected by the foliage, a most valuable feature, as it takes hard freezing to injure the fruit. Progressive is the most perpetual, giving good pickings for over three months in the fall when the weather is favorable. Progressive fruits alike on the new as well as old plants; nothing unusual to see bloom and berries on the new plants even before they take root. We regard Progressive as our most valuable fall bearing strawberry. Per 25, 75c; per 50, \$1.10; per 100, \$2.00.

Pearless—This is a new sort we offer. We obtained them from Mr. Samuel Cooper of New York, who was the discoverer of the first everbearing strawberry, in 1909. The berries are handsome and larger in size than other everbearing sorts. Are nearly equal to Progressive in productiveness. The plants are large, healthy and free from rust. We consider this a most valuable berry. Per 25, \$1.00; per 50, \$1.30; per 100, \$2.50.

Champion Everbearing—This is one of the newest everbearing varieties. The plants are exceedingly hardy and vigorous, producing an abundance of large solid delicious berries under almost any reasonable condition. You will find this by far the best everbearing plant and we heartily recommend it. Per 25, \$1.00; per 100, \$3.00.

Quantity Prices on Application.

PLANTS AND ROOTS

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Owing to the scarcity and high price of all fruit the last few years this old favorite has become increasingly popular, for the housewife has learned that it will combine with practically any fruit, giving increased bulk without impairing the flavor. Make a good, deep, very rich bed, plant a few plants and you will have rhubarb for a life-time.

Linneus—Medium size, tender, heavy plants. Each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

Giant—Very large, heavy plants. Each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

Postage, 10 cents per 10 or less extra.

Hazel Nuts or Filberts

Plants 18 to 24 inches. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00. They grow nicely and soon increase. Ten or more by mail, postpaid.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We have an excellent lot of vegetable plants to offer. They are all grown under our personal supervision in our cold frames. For the vegetables listed we are offering the same varieties in plants that we do in seeds.

If you prefer to have us prepay the transportation charges add 10c per 100 plants or fraction thereof, to the following prices for the first 500 plants. Add 50c per 1,000 plants or fraction thereof above 500.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Cabbage, ready April 15th....	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$ 8.50
Tomato, ready April 25th....	.15	1.10	9.00
Cauliflower, ready April 25th	.20	1.25	11.00
Egg Plant, ready May 10th....	.20	1.25	11.00
Celery, ready May 10th.....	.15	.90	7.50
Peppers, ready May 10th....	.20	1.25	11.00
Sweet Potatoes, ready May			
10th .....	.60	5.00	

Order early and we will hold the plants until the proper time to plant.

The above prices are for transplanted stock hotbed grown, true to variety name.

May 15th and after we offer seedling plants, any variety:

Tomatoes .....	.75c per 100; \$7.00 per 1000
Cabbage .....	.70c per 100; \$6.50 per 1000

OUR FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

Will Mature Heads Two or Three Weeks Earlier Than Your Home Grown Plants and Double Your Profits. Why?

These Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants will stand a temperature of 20 degrees above zero without injury.

The plants grow very fast, maturing headed cabbage two or three weeks sooner than you can mature them from hotbed and cold frame plants.

To get the advantage of these Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants they must be planted a month or six weeks earlier than you would plant home grown plants. We fill orders from December 1st to May 1st.

Asparagus

This deserves to be ranked among the best early vegetables as it satisfies the longing for something from the garden before the other vegetables are ready for use. A bed of asparagus, once established, requires very little care and never needs replanting.

Plant in rich soil, 2 feet apart, in rows. Set roots 6 inches below the surface, covering with 3 inches of soil; fill in the first season while cultivating.

Washington—Plants are very rapid growers, producing exceedingly tender stalks of most excellent flavor. Per 10, 35c; per 100, \$2.25, postpaid.

Conover's Colossal—A variety that produces mammoth shoots, very popular for home or market. Per 10, 30c; per 100, \$2.00, postpaid.

Horseradish

CUTTINGS

	10	100
By mail, postpaid.....	\$0.60	\$4.00

The plants, when received, will be somewhat wilted and have a hard stunted appearance, which will be disappointing to persons who have never used these plants before. Regardless of appearance, they will produce the crop results.

VARIETIES

Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch.

ONION PLANTS

Within the last few years the use of onion plants has increased many many times. We believe that by the use of onion plants better onions can be produced at less expense. We are having grown for us a large quantity of Bermudas and other onion plants. Try a few hundred of these and be convinced. They are really cheaper than sets.

Frost-Proof Cabbage and Onion Plants are priced below.

Prices by Parcel Post, postage paid: In lots of 100, 200, 300 or 400 plants at 50c per 100 plants; 500 plants for \$1.60; 1000 or more at \$3.00 per 1000 plants.

Prices by Express, buyer paying express charges: In lots of 1000 to 3000 plants at \$2.00 per 1000; 5000 or more at \$1.50 per 1000. Plants packed for express shipment, 1000 or 2000 plants of a variety to package, they weigh about 25 pounds per thousand plants, packed for shipment.

Also Onion Plants, any color, prices same as Cabbage.

Order Early to Get Plants Delivered In Time

When we receive your order for these plants we have to forward it to our growing station, which takes several days. Plants are shipped direct to you from growing station.

Fort Collins, Colo., March 16, 1925.

Dear Sirs: You sent me your catalog, for which I thank you.

The strawberry plants purchased from you did fine, I was very much pleased with them, and when I need any nursery stock, I will get it from your nursery.

Your friend and patron,

MRS. EDNA L. WILSON.
403 South Whitcomb Street.



Vegetable Seeds

ASPARAGUS

One ounce to 75 feet of drill, 4 pounds per acre; sow between April 15 and May 15; plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Preferably sandy loam soil that has been fall plowed. Good coat of stable manure or green manure plowed under is advantageous. Thin the plants to four inches apart and keep well cultivated.

Conover's Colossal—A large green standard variety of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Washington—A new prolific and rust resistant variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Plants—See page 18.

BUSH BEANS

WAX POD VARIETIES

One pound to 50 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre, depending upon variety. Early planting May 1 to June 1. Plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep.

Beans will not stand much cold, so should not be planted until danger of frost is past and the ground is fairly warm. They thrive best on rich, well drained loam which has been manured before plowing or for the previous crop. Beans may be planted as late as August 1.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax—Long, flat, broad, golden pods. A very hardy plant. An abundant bearer. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Black Wax—Curved, meaty and solid crystalline. Very fine flavor; abundant producer. Beans get black when ripe. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Improved Golden Wax—Straight, flat pod, maturing from about 35 to 40 days after germination. One of the earliest beans of the market and very excellent cooked as green beans. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Weber Wax—Plants are strong, bear pods well up from ground; golden rich color, tender, brittle, absolutely stringless. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

White Kidney Wax—Small, white, seeded, very prolific for string bean; should be picked young. Dry bean, excellent for winter use. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

GREEN POD BEANS

Burpee's New Stringless—Pod round, full and straight; extra early and one of the best green pod beans on the market. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Improved Red Valentine—Very tender, fleshy pods which remain tender a long time; rather prolific and a very profitable bean. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Long, straight, green pods, maturing in about 40 days; a standard variety which is adapted to the middle west and produces quite abundantly. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Refugee (One Thousand to One)—Round, thick, fleshy pods, especially desirable for pickling; very productive variety, but requires about 50 days to mature. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Burpee's Bush Lima—Very prolific, bush 18 to 24 inches high. Pkt., 5c; lb., 45c.

White Navy Beans—The old reliable. Winter bean. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c.

POLE BEANS

Early Golden Cluster Wax—Broad and meaty pods, borne in clusters; begins bearing in July and continues to bear until frost. A very fine flavored bean either green or dry. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

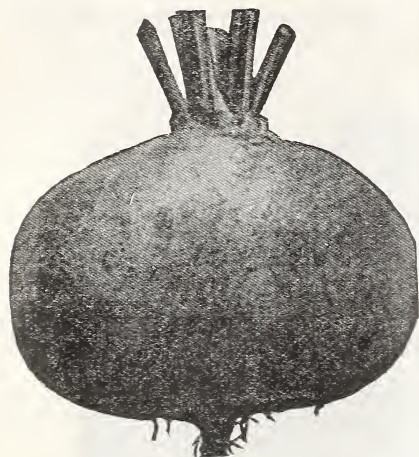
Kentucky Wonder—Tender, solid stringless pods, early and very prolific; pods hang in clusters along the entire vine. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Lazy Wife—Pods long, broad and thick, 6 to 7 inches long, borne in clusters; beans white, large and buttery. Makes a fine shelled bean. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

BEETS

One ounce to 60 feet, 8 pounds per acre. Sow from April 15 to May 15. Plant 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

Beets can be planted as soon as danger of frost is past, even before the ground has become warm. Plants should be thinned to stand 3 to 4 inches apart. Make two or three



Crosby's Early Egyptian

plantings so as to have a continuous supply of young, tender beets throughout the season.

Crimson Globe—Root round, deep crimson, outside skin smooth; early in development, maturing in about 42 days. Very best variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Crosby's Early Egyptian—Root round, skin and flesh very dark red; a choice form of the Egyptian and very desirable. Matures about 41 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip—Oval in shape, flesh dark blood in color, skin smooth, leaf erect; matures in about 50 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Swiss Chard—Stocks white and thick; foliage yellowish and crumpled. Grown for its leaves and deserves a place in every garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

STOCK BEETS

One-half Sugar—Flesh firm, white and highly nutritious. Pkt., 5c; lb., 50c.

Sludstrup Mangelwurtzel—Reddish yellow, grows well above the ground; one of the best feeding beets known. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

BROCCOLI

White Cape—A very desirable variety with medium sized, close, compact heads. Beautiful white in color. A very sure header. Will mature in about 150 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Dwarf—A very choice variety, each plant very productive; the buttons are about the size of a pigeon egg. Delicious in flavor and extremely tender. This is a very palatable dish which is not appreciated to its fullest extent in America. Try a few in your garden this summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CAULIFLOWER

One-eighth ounce to 100 feet; sow from April 15 to May 15. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Cauliflower requires a rich, moist soil and thrives well under irrigation. The culture is practically the same as for cabbage and early plants should be started in hotbeds early in March. Cauliflower may be planted as late as July 1 to 15.

Danish Giant (Dry Weather)—This variety is two or three weeks earlier than the Earliest Erfurt. The heads are pure white and a fine quality. This variety is very drought resistant, making it very valuable for the dry season of our summers. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.50.

Extra Early Erfurt—A very fine strain producing firm, close heads of excellent quality. This variety produces rather small heads but it is always certain to head, making it a very profitable variety. This is a later variety than the Danish Giant. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.50.

CABBAGE

One-half ounce to 100 feet of drill; 2 ounces transplant 1 acre, 65 to 90 plants to 100-foot row, 1 ounce of seed to produce 5,000 plants; sow March 15 to May 1 in open, about 4 weeks earlier in hotbeds. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

For an early crop the plants should be started in hotbeds or a window box in February. Transplant deep in fertile, well prepared seed bed as soon as the soil is warm enough to work. For late crop plant in seed beds in May or June and transplant in July. Cabbage may be planted as late as July 15.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

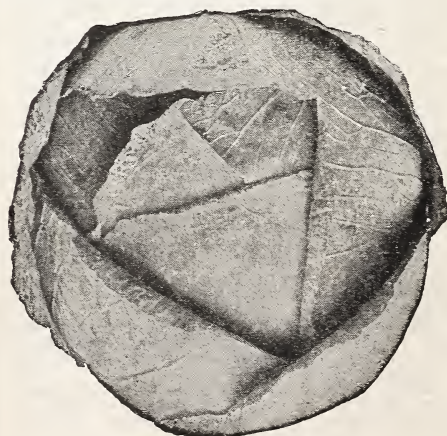
Copenhagen Market—An extra early summer cabbage, maturing just as early as the Jersey Wakefield. The heads are ball shaped and will weigh about 10 pounds each. The type is thoroughly seasoned and the heads mature all at the same time so that the crop may be harvested and the field used for other crops. This is the most widely used single variety throughout this part of the country. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield—The heads are solid, good size, conical shape with very few outside leaves. This is a very excellent quality of early cabbage, widely used and giving excellent results. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.

MIDSUMMER VARIETIES

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—An early strain of the Flat Dutch but produces heads not quite so large size. A very excellent quality of cabbage for summer and fall use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

All Season—The heads of this variety are very large and solid, making it a very good winter keeper. This variety withstands drought and hot weather very well. A good variety for every home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.



Early Dwarf Flat Dutch

Premier Late Flat Dutch—An old and popular variety. Remarkably uniform in size and type, producing a very heavy and fine cabbage. Especially good for shipping. It does not mature till a little late in the season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Red Dutch—Large red or purple. This variety is largely used for pickling. Is one of the best and surest red heading cabbages on the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Danish Ball Head—This is an exceptionally fine large late cabbage. Heads round, solid, keeping very well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)—A delicious new vegetable, more tender than ordinary cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CARROTS

One ounce to 100 feet, 3 pounds per acre; sow from April 15 to May 15. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Carrots should be sown as early in the spring as possible. Any well prepared seed bed will grow a fair crop of carrots. Carrots require only a little thinning unless they are planted exceedingly thick. Any surplus makes good stock feed. They may be planted as late as July 1.

Chantenay—Stump rooted, rather small, early and of a fine quality. Yellowish red in color. This is a very choice variety for this region and is growing in popularity each year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Danver's Half Long Pointed—Broad shouldered, cylindrical, and a very pleasing color. One of the leading American varieties because of its attractive appearance and good selling qualities. It thrives well on a wide variation of soil. It also is rather heavy producer and reasonable price. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Improved Long Orange—This variety thrives best on deep, rich soil. It is a very large carrot, sometimes growing to be 14 inches long. The flesh is rich orange in color and owing to the size it makes very profitable stock feed as well as being excellent for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Ox Heart of Guerande—This seems to be one of the most popular varieties of carrots. It attains the diameter of a pint measure. It is short and top shaped. The color is orange red and it has a very excellent flavor. This is a rapid growing variety which makes it exceptionally suitable for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

STOCK CARROTS

Large White Belgian—This is a light colored variety and a very abundant producer, used especially for cattle feeding. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., 75c.

CELERY

One-eighth ounce to 100 feet of drill; sow from April 15th to May 15th or earlier in hotbed. Plant not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The best results are obtained by planting the seed in a hotbed then transplanting into the open. The plants are better by being transplanted twice. Celery requires a deep, rich, moist soil with plenty of fertilizer such as well rotted stable manure. It should not be cultivated deep. It may be planted after some early crop such as radishes, lettuce or peas. It may be planted as late as July 1st.

Giant Pascal—Mammoth silver white stock variety of French origin, growing in favor in this country. Very profitable for home or market gardener. Requires about 140 days for maturity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Golden Self-Blanching—This variety is almost as good as the imported celery. The root stock is exceedingly solid, crisp and brittle, making it one of the most profitable and palatable for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

SWEET CORN

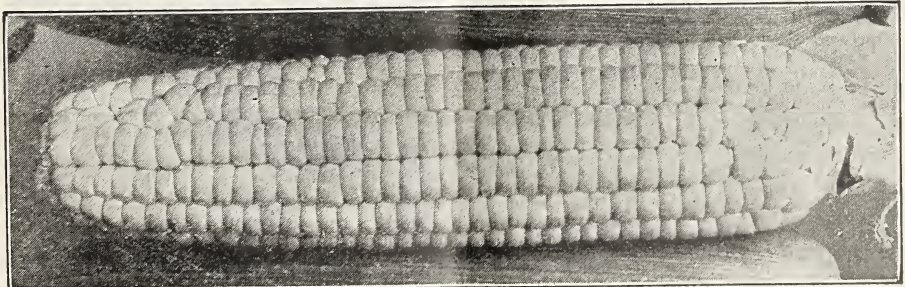
One pound will plant 100 hills, 15 to 20 pounds per acre; plant after May 1st. Plant 2 inches deep.

Sweet Corn will not stand much cold, damp weather, so should not be planted until the ground is warmed in the spring. It may be planted and cultivated with field corn machinery to a good advantage. There should be several plantings to insure a continuous supply throughout the season. Sweet Corn may be planted as late as July 15th.

Golden Bantam—This is a small variety growing 4 to 5 feet high. It is very hardy and can be planted early in the spring and in colder and damper places than other varieties of table corn. It is creamy yellow in color, exceedingly sweet and very productive. It will be ready for use in about 60 days after planting. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c.

Country Gentleman—This is a short stock productive variety, frequently producing 3 ears to the plant. The ears are medium size, with kernels narrow but very deep. It will mature in about 70 days. Pkt., 5c; lb., 30c.

White Mexican Sweet Corn—Good size for an early variety, does not show the objectionable deep furrows between the rows, and is pure white. Pkt. 5c; lb., 25c.



Early Minnesota—This is one of the oldest as well as one of the most popular varieties, both for the market and the private garden. The stocks are about 5 feet in height and almost entirely free from suckers. The long 8 row ears are well covered with thick husks. The kernels are broad, sweet and tender and shrink but little in drying. It is used very largely for drying but is very excellent for immediate table use. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c.

Stowell's Evergreen—This is a standard variety for the main crop. It is one of the most productive and palatable late sugar corns. It is very excellent for canning, for marketing and for home use. It has the advantage of remaining green and tender for a long time. The ears are very productive, sometimes growing to be 11 inches long. It has a very abundant foliage crop which makes the fodder more valuable for feed than that of some other varieties. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c.

POPCORN

The culture of popcorn is practically the same as for field corn. Popcorn raising is very profitable for the market, as well as pleasant for the home stores.

Japanese Rice—This is considered the smallest and best of all popcorns. It is practically hullless, making it very delicious after popping. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c.

CUCUMBERS

One ounce to 50 hills, 4 pounds per acre; plant from May 1st to June 15th. Plant 1 to 1½ inches deep.

The soil for cucumbers should be rich, and it is a good plan to apply well rotted manure under the rows or hills. Cucumbers are easily injured by cold, so it is not advisable to plant until all danger of frost is past and the ground has begun to warm up. Give shallow cultivation until vines nearly cover the ground. Cucumbers may be planted as late as July 15th.

Boston Pickling or Green Prolific—This variety is one of the best for pickling and also for table use. It is very productive, producing small fruits of uniform size. They are dark green in color. This is among the early varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Davis Perfect—This variety produces fruit of very attractive appearance. It is also very productive and the quality good. This is exceptionally good for market gardeners. The fruits contain few seeds, the flesh is white, making it very good for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Improved Long Green—This produces a fine long fruit of excellent quality, dark green, firm and crisp. The vines are very vigorous and productive and the fruit is a universal favorite for pickling and slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Improved Early White Spine—The fruit is even and of good size, straight, well formed and symmetrical. When young the fruit is deep green, of uniform shape, making it excellent for pickling. The fruits keep solid and crisp longer than the average cucumber. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Japanese Climbing—The vines of this variety can be trained to climb, thus requiring less ground space. The cucumbers are thick, tender and of delicious flavor. This cucumber has a white flesh covered by a thick, dark skin which turns to brown when ripe. Very profitable for our high priced land since they do not require as much ground space as some other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c.



Davis Perfect Cucumbers

Gherkin—Small, oval shape, used extensively for pickling. They are not commonly grown through this part of the country but are very profitable for pickling, and should occupy a place in every home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c.

EGG PLANT

One ounce to 1,000 plants; plant in box in house or hotbed April 1st. Set plants in open June 1st to 10th.

Egg Plant will thrive on fertile loam and should receive frequent shallow cultivation. A dozen thrifty plants will supply the average small family through the season.

Black Beauty—The fruits of this variety are large, of a rich, glossy, purplish black color, and will keep as well as any egg plant on the market. This is one of the earliest egg plants on the market. It is a prolific bearer. The fruits are entirely free from spines, and very seldom split. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.

Improved New York Purple—The plants of this variety are short and stalky. They begin bearing early and continue throughout the season. The fruits are large, smooth and rich purple in color. This is a very profitable variety for the market garden as well as the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.

ENDIVE

One ounce to 100 feet of drill; sow April 1st to May 1st. Plant ½ inch deep.

The endive is a relative of chickory. Sow thinly in drills and when plants are well established thin to 8 inches. When the leaves are 6 to 8 inches in length, draw them together and tie them so the heart will blanch.

White Curled—This variety needs no blanching to fit it for use. The leaves are nearly white with golden yellow stems. The flavor is much less astringent than the green varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

KALE

One-half ounce to 100 feet of drill; sow April 1st to May 1st. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Kale is a cabbage-like plant but does not form a head. It will thrive on almost any soil. It will live through the winter in regions where the freezing is not too severe. It is used for winter greens and may be planted in late fall.

Dwarf Green Curled Kale—The plant is low and compact, but with large, curly leaves, which give the whole plant the appearance of a bunch of moss. It is very attractive as an ornamental plant, and is also one of the best varieties for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

KOHL-RABI

One-half ounce to 100 feet of drill make 1,500 plants; sow early in May. Plant about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Kohl-Rabi belongs to the same class as cabbage and cauliflower but varies from either of them by the fact that the swollen stem is the edible portion. For an early crop, plant and cultivate the same as cabbage. The fleshy stems should be used while they are young and tender.

Short Leaved White Vienna, Forcing—This variety is especially adapted for early work and forcing. It is flesh white in color, and very tender. It will be ready for use in about 50 days after planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Early Purple Vienna—This is a very good variety with a symmetrical purplish bulb, reaching maturity in about 60 days. This variety is rapidly gaining in popularity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

LETTUCE

One-half ounce or 200 plants to 100 feet of drill; sow April 1st to 15th for early crop. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Lettuce attains its best development in a rich, sandy loam in which there is plenty of organic matter. It thrives best during the early spring and late fall. Much better quality of lettuce will be obtained if the plants are transplanted once. They may be started in a hotbed before it is warm enough to plant outside. Lettuce may be planted as late as September 10th.



California Cream Butter



Early Purple Vienna

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

Price's Head or Satisfaction—This is a cutting variety of curly leaves, having bronze edges and a general bronze appearance. It produces very large clusters of leaves, all of which are very tender. There is probably more Price's Head Lettuce grown in the United States than any other one variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Black Seeded Simpson—A good cutting variety with very tender leaves. This sort produces an exceptionally large plant, and stands through the summer well without becoming tough. It is highly recommended for greenhouse forcing because of the above qualities. It is also hard to beat for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Grand Rapids—This is a loose leaved, vigorous grower, very profitable for forcing or outdoor planting. This is one of the most popular varieties through this section of the country, because of its rapid growth, tender, attractive heads and sweet flavor. It is hard to beat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Head Lettuce Varieties

California Cream Butter—Forms round, crisp heads of buttery flavor; medium early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

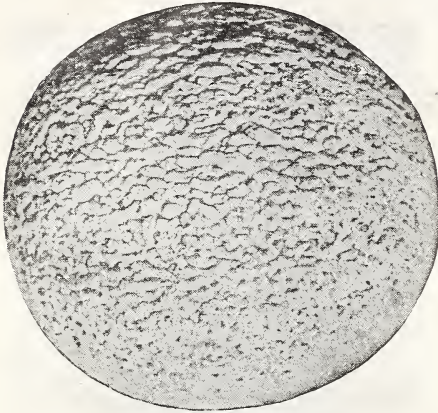
MUSK MELON

One ounce to 50 hills, 3 pounds per acre; sow about corn planting time. Plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

The culture of musk melons is very similar to that of cucumbers. They should be planted in hills 5 to 6 feet apart and cultivated frequently until the vines cover the ground. Musk melons should be planted by June 1st.

Rocky Ford—This variety has everywhere been in great demand; it was originated at Rocky Ford, Colo., where it is still one of the main crops. This is a very excellent variety for this region and produces a melon about the right size for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Gold Lined Rocky Ford—A very good improvement to the common Rocky Ford musk melon. It is well adapted to the small home garden as well as for market gardeners. The flesh is golden orange in color, very tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Banana Cantaloupe—These melons grow to be as long as two and one-half feet and withstand the summer heat and drought exceedingly well; they are one of the most prolific bearers and will continue to produce until late in autumn. The flesh has a slight banana flavor from where it derives its name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Honey Dew Melon—This melon grows to an enormous size. Many of the mature melons measuring 9 inches in diameter and weighing as much as 10 pounds. Its smooth, white skin and hard rind enables it to be shipped with safety for great distances. It is sweeter than the average musk melon. With proper care it may be kept until nearly Christmas. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Edward's Perfecto—This is one of the best pink varieties known; flesh is deep, sweet, has very small seed cavity; rind is firm, attractively netted, making it good shipper and display melon. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

WATER MELONS

One ounce to 100 feet of drill, 4 pounds per acre; sow May 10th to June 1st. Plant 1 to 2 inches deep.

Water melons do well upon sod ground, or ground on which a crop of winter wheat or winter rye has been turned under. They should be planted after the soil is well warmed up, and a shovel full of well rotted stable manure added to each hill is advantageous. They should be planted in hills 8

to 10 feet apart, or in rows 8 to 10 feet apart and thinned to one plant to every 3 feet. About 500 plants per acre should be allowed to mature. Melons may be planted as late as June 15th.

Sweetheart—This is a very early variety producing large, oval uniformly mottled melons. The rinds are thin but firm and the flesh is crisp and red. This is one of the most popular of the standard varieties. The vines are vigorous and productive and the fruits ripen early; they are very excellent keepers. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Kleckley's Sweet—Fruit is oblong, about 20 inches in length. The rind is thin and pale green in color; the flesh is scarlet, sugary and crisp. The seeds are white. This melon is not well adapted for shipping, owing to the thinness of the rind, but is very excellent for home consumption. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Tom Watson—This is a long, dark green variety with creamy brown seeds, and deep red flesh. It has a very excellent flavor and no core. Often weighs 50 to 60 pounds. It is very productive and an excellent seller, used largely for shipping. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Cole's Early—This is a very early melon and a sure cropper. The flesh is dark red in color; the rind is thin. It is exceedingly brittle, hence not desirable for shipping purposes. The melons are medium size, nearly round in shape and well adapted to this region. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Halbert's Honey—Splendid sort for home use or local market. Very productive and vigorous large green oblong melon. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Colorado Preserving Citron—This is a green seeded citron and is intensely productive; the melon sometimes grows to weigh 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid and the seeds are few. It is very excellent for preserving. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

MUSTARD

Two ounces for 100 feet of drill; sow April 15th to May 10th. Plant about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep. The basal leaves of mustard are used for greens.

Chinese—The immense leaves grow rapidly and can be cut frequently until killed by frost. Leaves are eaten boiled, or raw, as spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

White Mustard—This is most widely used for salad. This seed is also used for flavoring pickles. It is very profitable for the family garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.



Kleckley's Sweet Watermelons

ONIONS

One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill, 1 quart of sets to 100 feet of drill; sow seeds in the month of April, plant sets two weeks later. Plant seed $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep. Plant sets 1 to 2 inches deep.

The onion is most successfully grown in rich sandy loam. Onions require frequent shallow cultivating and it is usually profitable to resort to hand weeding. For dry onions sow the seed thinly in drills, about 12 to 14 inches apart, as soon as danger from frost is past. When the tops die the bulbs should be pulled and should not be piled until thoroughly dry. Onions may be planted as late as May 15th.

Large Red Wethersfield—This is a standard red variety. The onions are large and stronger in flavor than some other varieties. It is very productive and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

White Portugal or Silver Skin—This is a very desirable variety for family use. The flavor is mild and pleasant and the handsome appearance makes it very desirable for pickling. A package of this seed will please you. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

Australian Brown—This is a medium sized onion, wonderfully hard and solid. They are extremely early. Its firmness and hardness will keep it in good condition longer than the average onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Mammoth Prize Taker—This is one of the largest and finest flavored yellow onions known, having been grown to the weight of over six pounds. It is uniformly perfect globe shaped and of clear, bright straw color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

ONION SETS

Red bottoms, qt., 25c.

Yellow bottoms, qt., 25c.

White bottoms, qt., 30c. Postpaid.

Prices on large quantities submitted on application.

PEAS

One and one-half pints to 100 feet of drill; sow April 1st to May 1st. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep.

Peas will stand light frost, so they should be planted as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring. The first planting should be of the small, quick maturing variety, which do not require supports. These varieties should be followed by the large, wrinkled type of peas; the larger varieties should be supported by brush. Peas will do best on fairly heavy soil that retains moisture. Avoid too much fresh manure fertilizer. Many gardeners practice planting peas in double rows 6 inches apart.

EARLY VARIETIES

Alaska—This is a green seeded, extra early variety, maturing in about 49 days. This is one of the most popular early varieties for this section of the country. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

American Wonder—This is one of the dwarf varieties; it seldom gets higher than



White Portugal Onion

12 inches; the tender pea has a very excellent flavor which has won for it a place in most home gardens. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Tom Thumb—This is one of the smallest varieties of peas, but produces well filled pods of excellent quality peas; has been a favorite for many years. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Nott's Excelsior—This is one of the earliest varieties and is rapidly gaining favor. The tender, delicious flavored peas are abundantly produced throughout a long period of the season. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Laxtonia—A dwarf pea with large, attractive pods $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 inches; very heavy yielding, entirely satisfactory pea. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Premium Gem—Small, very early, prolific, pea; produces long, well filled pods. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

LATE SUMMER VARIETIES

Telephone—This tall climbing pea is rapidly gaining popularity with its large, dark green, well filled pods. The peas are of excellent flavor and the vines are persistent bearers. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Dwarf Green Sugar—This is one of the choice peas whose pods are edible; the pods grow to about 5 or 6 inches in length. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

Champion of England—This is a tall prolific pea, growing 5 feet in height, should be sown thick and staked. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c.

PUMPKINS

One ounce to 50 hills, 4 pounds per acre; sow about May 1st to May 20th. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep.

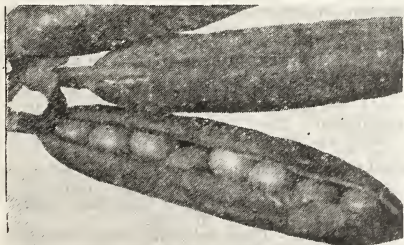
Pumpkins are most frequently planted in connection with a crop of corn. They may be mixed with the corn in the planter, or planted in missing corn hills. They may also be planted following an early crop of peas, radishes or other vegetables. Pumpkins are a profitable crop for the market, as well as for stock use. They may be planted as late as June 15th.

Small Sugar—This is a noted New England pie pumpkin; the fruit is small and round and an excellent keeper. The plants are very prolific. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Japanese Pie—This is an early productive crooked neck pumpkin; the flesh is rich salmon color and the pumpkins keep very well. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Large Cheese—This is a very popular pumpkin for pies, quite commonly known as Sweet Pumpkin. They are very productive and good sellers. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Kentucky Field—This is a large, prolific pumpkin, which is quite commonly grown for cattle feeding, but it is also very good for table use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Alaska Pea

Early Scarlet
Turnip



PARSLEY

One-half ounce to 100 feet of drill; sow about April 1st to May 1st. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Champion Moss Curled—This sort is a compact growing, finely cut and much curled variety of a bright green color. It resembles a clump of moss, from which it derives its name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Fern Leaf—Leaves are less deeply cut than former, its ornamental foliage makes it desirable for the borders of flower beds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Parsnips

One ounce to 100 feet of drill; sow April 1st to May 1st. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep.

Hollow Crown—This is a standard variety with long, smooth, tender roots, which possess an excellent flavor. We know this will give satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Improved Guernsey—This is a smaller root variety than the former, but the quality is very similar, and the productiveness is just as dependable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

RADISHES

One ounce to 100 feet; sow March 15th to April 15th. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep.

Radishes are moderately hardy and should be sown in the spring, as soon as the soil begins to warm. Radishes should be grown on quick, rich soil, and some of the early sorts can be matured in three weeks. If radishes make a slow growth they will have a pungent flavor and will not be fit for table use. They will not endure hot, dry weather, and accordingly are best suited for early spring and late fall planting. Frequently small plantings throughout the season are recommended for radishes.

Non Plus Ultra, Forcing—This is one of the most popular varieties because the radishes remain tender for a considerable length of time. It is good for forcing or outside planting. It will mature in about three weeks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Early Scarlet Turnip—White tip. The roots are small, round, with red skin and a white tip. This is a very desirable variety for quick growing, as it will mature in about three weeks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Rosy Gem—This is another standard variety and was developed from the scarlet turnip; early. It will mature in about 22 days, and makes very attractive radishes for the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

French Breakfast—This radish has a scarlet color, except the tip, which is pure white. It is one of the earliest and may be sown before the ground is warm in the spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Giant Crimson Globe—This variety is well adapted for forcing or early outside planting. It sometimes grows to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

White Icicle—This is one of the earliest long, white varieties that has yet been produced. The tops are few and the roots are brittle, mild and crisp, retaining their palatability through a long period of the season. A few Icicles belong in every family garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

California Mammoth White—Very large winter variety, splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

SQUASH

One ounce to 20 hills, 5 pounds per acre; sow May 1st to June 1st. Plant 1 to 2 inches deep.

Any good, rich soil is adapted to the growth of squash. The seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past, as the plants are very tender. They should receive frequent, shallow cultivation until the vines are large enough to cover the ground. A few hills usually supplies the average family with enough squashes. These may be planted as late as June 15th.

SUMMER SQUASH

Summer Crookneck—This is very early and productive. The long crooked fruits have a very excellent flavor. This is one of the favorites for this reason. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

White Bush Scallop—This is a very early white skinned variety. It bears abundantly and is one of the favorite white varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

FALL OR WINTER VARIETIES

Golden Hubbard—This is a perfect Hubbard type with a deep orange color. The flesh is golden yellow, fine grain, and cooks very dry. Its keeping qualities are excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Chicago Warty Hubbard—This is one of the old standard varieties, which needs no introduction. The flesh is bright orange yellow and an excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Marble Head—This variety resembles the Hubbard, except it has a lighter color. It is a good keeper and a very popular variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Table Queen—This splendid new variety is unsurpassed for its baking qualities. It is small enough that half a squash makes a nice serving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

One ounce to 100 feet of drill; sow April 15th to May 15th. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—This sort grows a large white root, which has a very good market value. It is exceptionally tender and palatable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

SPINACH

One ounce to 100 feet of drill, 12 pounds per acre; sow April 15th to May 1st. Plant 1 to 2 inches deep.

Bloomsdale (Savoy)—This is a very excellent variety because the leaves will keep longer after cutting than the average variety. The leaves are numerous, curled and wrinkled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

Long Standing—An improved round seeded strain of good merit. The leaves are smooth, very dark, rich green and exceedingly thick. This is probably the most popular variety in this region. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

PEPPERS

One ounce to 2,000 plants; sow inside March 15th to April 1st. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep.

Seed of peppers should be grown in a hotbed or in a box in the house about eight weeks before the time for setting the plants in the open. Small peppers are the hottest and the large ones the mildest. Peppers may also be planted in open when the danger of frost is past.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—Large, early, square shouldered variety, much used for mangoes. It is among the sweeter of the peppers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Ruby King—This is an exceedingly large variety of a ruby red color and is the largest variety known. The peppers are very sweet and make an excellent pickle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Long Red Cayenne—This is one of the hottest peppers and the fruits grow to 3 or 4 inches in length. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Pimento—Splendid new mild flavored variety. It is free from pungent flavor some peppers have. Very heavy producer in this region. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

TOMATOES

One ounce to 2,000 plants; sow in hotbeds in March. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

Tomato plants should be once transplanted before setting in the field; plants should be set about 4 feet apart in the field and cultivated as long as the vines will permit. It is advisable to prune and train the stalk, especially for an early crop.

Chalk's Early Jewel—This is one of the largest varieties. The fruit is very smooth and a rich scarlet color. The flesh is thick and sweet; the skin is thin but strong, making it good for shipping purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40.

Improved Earliana—This is a very early variety and produces large, smooth fruit in abundance. The fruit is borne in clusters near the base of the plant and the bulk of the crop ripens very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40.

John Baer—This tomato is considered by many the earliest and best grown. The fruits are solid, brilliant red and mature early. The vines are vigorous and will produce longer during the season than the average tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

Deiner—The largest tomatoes adapted to this section, smooth, solid; good yielder. SPECIAL PKT., 10c.

Ponderosa—This is a very large fruited tomato and has the reputation of being very solid throughout, making it excellent for slicing. The vines are very vigorous and the deep purple fruits are usually slightly ribbed. They grow to enormous size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Golden Ponderosa—This variety is very similar to Ponderosa, except the fruits are a rich, golden yellow in color. They have a very delicious flavor, and it is rapidly gaining in popularity. A few hills in a family garden will be worth while. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

New Stone—This is also an excellent main crop variety and the fruit is exceptionally good for canning as well as slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Red Head—Tomato is deep blood red, exceptionally smooth, almost globular, and very solid meat. Special pkt., 10c.

Small Tomatoes

Dwarf Champion (Tree Tomato)—This small variety is very excellent but is not as prolific as some of the larger varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Yellow Pear Tomato—Bright yellow variety, much used for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Husk Tomato, Ground Cherry—This variety is very widely used for preserves and the vines are very prolific, producing a constant supply of very sweet fruits. A few vines will supply the average family. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

RUTABAGAS

Seed same rate as turnips, but plant one month earlier.

Rutabagas are one of the most valuable root crops and are very easily grown. They will stand a region a little colder than turnips.

American Purple Top—The tops are very small; the bulbs are large. Skin purple above yellow underneath. The flesh is golden yellow, fine texture and rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

TURNIPS

One ounce to 150 feet of drill, 2 pounds to the acre broadcast; sow for early turnips about May 1st, sow main crop July 15th to August 1st. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The flavor of turnips is easily affected by the nature of the soil. Freshly prepared seed bed is recommended. Turnips may be sowed in drills or broadcast. The sweetest turnips are produced in the cool part of early autumn.

Snowball or White Six Weeks—This is one of the earliest varieties and the roots are nearly spherical. The flesh is snowy white, solid and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Purple Top Strap Leaf—This is a medium sized flat turnip with clear surface, purple above and white below. It is very early and very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Purple Top Globe—This variety is globular and the white flesh is of excellent quality. It is equally desirable for table and stock use. It keeps well, making it an excellent variety for the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Flower Seeds



Asters

We believe there is no section of our catalog as important as our flower-seed section. There is no way that a few cents will bring as much comfort and pleasure as spent for good flower seeds. We have used the utmost care in the selection of our seeds. We have demanded quality regardless of price. We have also limited our list to the varieties that are very vigorous and prolific.

Do not plant flower seeds too deep (not over three times the diameter of the seeds). Select a number of varieties and be insured of a profusion throughout the entire summer.

- Alyssum**—Sow early. Good for borders.
 Sweet—Fragrant white flowers. The old favorite. Pkt., 10c.
 Little Gem—Dwarf and compact. Pkt., 10c.
- Ageratum**—Good border plant. Blooms all summer. Grows 5 inches tall. Blue or white. Pkt., 10c.
- Asters**—Bloom late summer and fall. Sow early.
 Astanum—One of the earliest and finest Asters grown; mixed. Pkt., 10c.
 Comet Branching—Splendid large late variety of Asters. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
 Queen of the Market—This is the mid-season Aster. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)**—Grows easy, a showy border plant.
 Tall sorts, mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c.
 Dwarf sorts, mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c.
- Balsam (Lady's Slipper or Touch Me Not)**—Start seed in house.
 Camellia Flowered—The best, very large and double. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- Bachelor Button**—Pkt., 10c.
- Castor Beans**—Grow 8 feet tall. Pkt., 10c.
- Calliopsis**—Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- Candytuft**—Blooms early, making a striking display.
 Empress—Forms a mass of pure white flowers. Pkt., 10c.
 Fine Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 10c.

- Centaurea**—Fine old fashioned flowers.
 Cyanus (Bachelor's Button, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor)—Comes up every year from self-sown seeds. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
 Gymnocarpa (Dusty Miller)—Silvery white foliage. Pkt., 10c.
- Celosia Ayres New Coxcomb**—Assorted colors; wonderful flowers. Pkt., 10c.
- Chinese Woolflower**—Plant grows 2 to 3 feet high, bear large bunches of wool-like flowers. Bright scarlet, lasts until frost. Pkt., 10c.
- Cockscomb or Celosia**—Free-blooming, graceful plants, produce spikes or beautiful feathery and comb-shaped flowers.
 Tall Mixed—Pkt., 10c.
 Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 10c.
- Cosmos**—Sow early and transplant. Blooms in fall.
 Early Flowering—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- California Poppy (Eschscholzia)**—Very showy large yellow cup-like flower. Pkt., 10c.
- Everlasting**—Dry for winter bouquets. All kinds. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- Four O'Clock**—The old favorite. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- Dianthus**—Perennial pinks that bloom the first year.
 Assorted Colors—Pkt., 10c.
 Job's Tears—Pkt., 10c.
- Hollyhock**—Annual mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- Kochia (Summer Cypress)**—Green plants that look like little evergreens. Pkt., 10c.
- Larkspur (Hyacinth Flowered)**—Free bloomer. Flowers resemble hyacinths. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- Lobelia**—Annual. These are charming little plants with numerous small blossoms all summer. They flower from seed the first year. Used to advantage in edging beds and in pots. Pkt., 10c.
- Marigold**—The old fashioned free bloomers. Easy to grow.
 African—Immense double yellow flowers. Tall stems. Pkt., 10c.
 French—The dwarf marigold, with double flowers in rich shades of yellow and brown. Pkt., 10c.



- Nasturtium, Dwarf or Tom Thumb**—A bed of Dwarf Nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, blooming all the season. One foot high. Pkt., 10c.
Ivy Leaved Nasturtium—Pkt., 10c.
Tall Nasturtium—Ideal ramblers that readily climb fences or wire netting. These blossoms are larger and the stems longer than the Dwarf Nasturtiums. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- Pansies**—We are most careful in the selection of the pansy seed that we sell. It is all high grade seed and grown by the best American flower seed specialists.
Giant Pansy Mixture—This mixture is made of all shades of the giant pansies, such as Butterfly, Orchid-Flowered, Trimordeau, Bugnots and Cassier types. Oz., \$9.00; ¼ oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.
- Portulaca (Moss Rose)**—These beautiful low-growing annuals bloom from spring till fall.
Single Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 10c.
Double Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 10c.
- Petunias**—Continued bloomers, pleasing fragrance and easy to grow.
Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c.
Double Mixed—Pkt., 25c.
- Poppies**—Grow any place.
Peony Flowered—Very large and double. All colors. Pkt., 10c.
- Phlox Drummondii**—Blooms from July to frost.
Starred and Fringed—Dwarf. Pkt., 25c.
- Scabiosa (Mourning Bride)**—Excellent for bouquets.
German Double—All colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- Salvia Splendens (Flowering Sage)**—A continuous bloomer with spikes of fiery red. Pkt., 10c.
- Salvia Zurich**—Dwarf type of well known scarlet sage. Plants profusely covered; bright scarlet spikes; blooms earlier than Splendens. Pkt., 10c.
- Stocks**—Large double rosette-like flowers. All colors. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- Verbena**—Sow early, bloom profusely from June to frost. Pkt., 10c.
- Zinnia**—Grows easily. Blooms all summer. Pkt., 10c.
Giant Flowering—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CLIMBERS

- Balsam Apple**—Very rapid climber, golden yellow fruit. Pkt., 10c.
Cardinal Climber—A very distinct, rapid grower with beautiful deeply cut leaves. It is covered with a blaze of circular, fiery, cardinal red flowers from July to frost. Plant in a warm, sunny place. Pkt., 10c.
Cypress Vine—A most beautiful climber, scarlet or white star-like flower. Pkt., 10c.
Dollchos (Hyacinth Bean)—Splendid climbers, producing clusters of pea-like purple and white flowers. Pkt., 10c.
Humulus (Japanese Hop)—A rapid grower with variegated leaves. Pkt., 10c.
Moon Flower—It grows rapidly, often reaching 30 feet; large, white flowers. Pkt., 10c.
Morning Glory (Japanese Giant)—Mammoth flowers, from 4 to 5 inches across. Pkt., 10c.
Wild Cucumber—Covers a trellis very quickly with a vine filled with white sweet-scented flowers. Pkt., 5c.



SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas are among the most beautiful of all our annuals. Select a sunny open place. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Make a trench 6 or 8 inches deep, but cover the seed only about an inch at first. As they come up, rake the dirt around the little plants, so that by the time they have reached the top of the ground the trench will be almost full. Keep the blossoms picked closely. If they produce seed pods, they will stop blooming.

LARGE FLOWERING AND UNWIN VARIETIES

This is a large flowering type which blossoms early, produces long stems, very large flowers, early bloomers, but do not continue to bloom throughout the season as well as do the Spencer type.

Choice Mixed Varieties—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

SPENCER OR BUTTERFLY VARIETIES

This is by far the best Sweet Pea we know. Produces long stems, very dainty colors and blooms exceptionally well through the season.

Choice Mixture of Spencer Varieties—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Sweet Peas should be inoculated with Nitrogen.

FLOWER SEEDS

All flower seeds are in 10c packets. Please remember we fill our own packets and you are getting a dime's worth. Most flower seeds are so expensive that a 5c packet will not plant your bed and we can give approximately three times as much for 10c as for 5c. We sell 10c packets 3 for 25c.

Our seeds are fresh tested and will give results. We also have a fine lot of flowering plants. See page 6.

MARKET GARDENERS PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

ALL SEEDS ARE TESTED

All 5c Packets are.....six for 25c

All 10c Packets are.....three for 25c



Alfalfa

Baby Chicks

Many of our customers have been getting baby chicks from us for some time. We have made arrangements this year to supply more chicks than ever.

We have under our supervision one of the most modern hatcheries in America, and we can furnish you with quality, standard bred chicks of any of the varieties listed below. These are produced segregated, one flock to each farm, so there is absolutely not possibility of getting mongrel or mixed breeds. Each of these flocks is mated with a high-priced cockerel by a licensed judge. We have gone to this necessary expense in order to furnish better chicks for our customers.

We guarantee to deliver chicks as good or better as those that can be bought for the money anywhere. We are selling identically the same quality of chicks that the poultry fancier pays a much larger price for, and these are priced to you at a price approaching that of just plain chicks.

We urge you to send us an order for at least twenty-five and be convinced of our quality.

We are making an extra inducement by paying postage and express on all chicks this year. Place your orders with us early, and we will deliver at the time that suits you.

Light Breeds—White, Buff and Brown Leghorns and Mottled Anconas. Per 25, \$4.00; per 50, \$7.00; Per 100, \$13.50.

Heavy Breeds—Rose and Single Comb Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. Per 25, \$5.00; per 50, \$9.00; per 100, \$17.00.

Write for quantity prices. 10% reduction after May 15th.

Have You Seed to Offer?

We are always in the market for Legume seed of dependability. If you have seed to offer at any time we will be pleased to receive samples and information concerning it. We will make you an offer.

We gladly submit samples of any of our stock for your inspection.

Field Seeds and Grasses

Alfalfa—This wonderful forage crop has established for itself a standard market, and alfalfa seed is greatly in demand this season. If you are in the market for alfalfa we will be pleased to quote you on any quantity. Inoculate with Nitragin.

Clovers—Red Clover is exceedingly scarce and rather high priced, yet we can scarcely afford to allow our acreage of clover to be diminished for this reason; a small patch sown each year is a mighty good investment. Inoculate with Nitragin.

White Clover—This is a splendid lawn or pasture clover. It is not so good for hay; is a rapid grower, creeping habit and will thrive in any soil. Per lb., 90c.

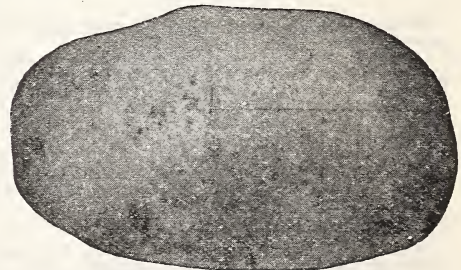
Alsike—Alsike Clover is rapidly coming into favor through this section of the country. It is widely used with timothy for hay and pasture purposes. It is also used as a crop alone. Alsike makes excellent green manure. We have it. Inoculate with Nitragin.

Sweet Clover—Sweet Clover is gaining in popularity so rapidly that it is hard to secure seed enough to fill the orders. A very few years ago this plant was a weed, but we have found that it is one of our most useful pasture crops, and the acreage of sweet clover has increased faster in the last two years than any other crop we grow. Inoculate with Nitragin.

GRASSES

Seward Brand Lawn Grass Mixture—This mixture is composed of the very finest and hardest of Lawn Grass seeds. We have sold this for six years with only the most gratifying results. We put only the highest grade re-cleaned seed in our mixture. This is a wonderful grass mixture. Per lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass—We contract for our Blue Grass and have to offer this year a splendid lot, all grading 21 pounds per bushel or higher. Fourteen pounds is a standard bushel. Per lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00.



SEED POTATOES

One peck will plant about 100 hills, 8 to 12 bushels required to the acre.

It is very important in selecting potatoes to get seed that is free from scab, dry rot and wilt. Most potatoes, even though apparently clean, should be treated either with formaldehyde or mercuric chloride. There are many varieties that are being planted in this region, but the Red River Early Ohio is still the standard. We have to offer the following varieties, prices, subject to market change: Irish Cobbler; Red Triumph and Certified Red River Early Ohio.

Hog Cholera Serum

DOUBLE TESTED
Instruments Loaned Free

For four years we have handled the Double Tested Serum with nothing but gratifying results.

We loan you instruments free and give any other assistance possible. We respectfully solicit your inquiries. We will figure your serum for you.

If you do your own vaccinating try an order of Double Tested Serum. You will

never use anything else. If you have never done your own vaccinating just write us or come in. We can help you.

Market of serum fluctuates.

Price now of serum and virus, 90c per 100 cc, F. O. B. Seward. Cash with order or C. O. D. Price subject to change.

Insecticides

We carry a full line of Sherwin-Williams' spray materials. We will gladly submit prices on application.

Inoculate

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, all Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetch, Peas, Beans, all Legumes with

The Original Soil Inoculator
—Registered in the U. S. Dec. 6, 1898—over 26 years ago.



The Reliable Soil Inoculator
—awarded Gold Medal World's Fair, St. Louis, in 1904—over 20 years ago.

The Original Soil Inoculator

Grow legumes—alfalfa, clovers, soys, vetch, peas, and beans—for valuable feed crops, soil improvers, cover crops; BUT BE SURE TO INOCULATE THEM WITH NITRAGIN. Agricultural Colleges advise inoculation. Inoculated legumes draw valuable nitrogen from the air—not the soil—increase yield and quality of the crop and leave a rich store of nitrogen in the soil for future crops. Inoculated legume seed develops heavy clusters of nodules, where nitrogen is stored, on the roots of the legume plant and without which the legume is valueless as a soil builder. A Nitragin inoculated legume crop bears heavy nodules and pays big in increased soil fertility.

Protect yourself by insisting on NITRAGIN, the original Soil inoculator. All inoculators are perishable; every package of Nitragin is dated as to life of contents for your protection. Look for the dated label when buying; agricultural colleges recommend this protection.

Prices for Field Nitragin

Always state kind of seed you want to inoculate.

¼ bu. size for 15 lbs. seed	\$0.40
½ bu. size for 30 lbs. seed .....	.60
½ bu. size for Soy Beans and Cow Peas..	.40*
1 bu. size for 60 lbs. seed	1.00
1 bu. size for Soy Beans and Cow Peas..	.70*
5 bu. size for 300 lbs. seed	4.75
5 bu. size for Soy Beans and Cow Peas..	2.50*

*These prices on Nitragin for Soy Beans and Cow Peas have been greatly reduced from former prices. Buy the economical 5 bu. size for 50c per bushel of seed, treated.

When ordering always state kind of seed you want to inoculate.

Nitragin for Garden Uses

Every garden needs Nitragin; garden size is for Peas, Sweet Peas, and Beans including Lima (3 in one Inoculant) Price.....20c



Nitragin is an old reliable inoculator. It is well known and used by many agricultural colleges. Sold in tins—not glass—packed in a rich, soil-like granular medium, easy to mix with seed. Contents always fresh and bacteria active and vigorous.

SEWARD NURSERY SEED AND FLORAL COMPANY

Formerly North Bend Nurseries

Established 1883

SEWARD, NEBRASKA



Iris



Shasta Daisy



Gaillardia



Bleeding Heart