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SEEDMAN'S
DESCRIPTIVE
HANDBOOK



Rice's Original Trade Mark

CAMBRIDGE VALLEY SEED GARDENS

Jerome B. Rice Seed Co.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.

TERMS

Net cash 60 days from date of invoice. 1½% discount from invoice price of seed allowed for cash within 10 days. Contract growing orders or special quantity quotations are always acceptance due net 60 days from date of invoice or 1½% discount from invoice price of seed for cash within 10 days.

Cash or satisfactory credit references must accompany all orders from correspondents unknown to us.

In conformity with the established custom of the American Seed Trade Association, the JEROME B. RICE SEED CO. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds sold by it and it will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

JEROME B. RICE SEED CO

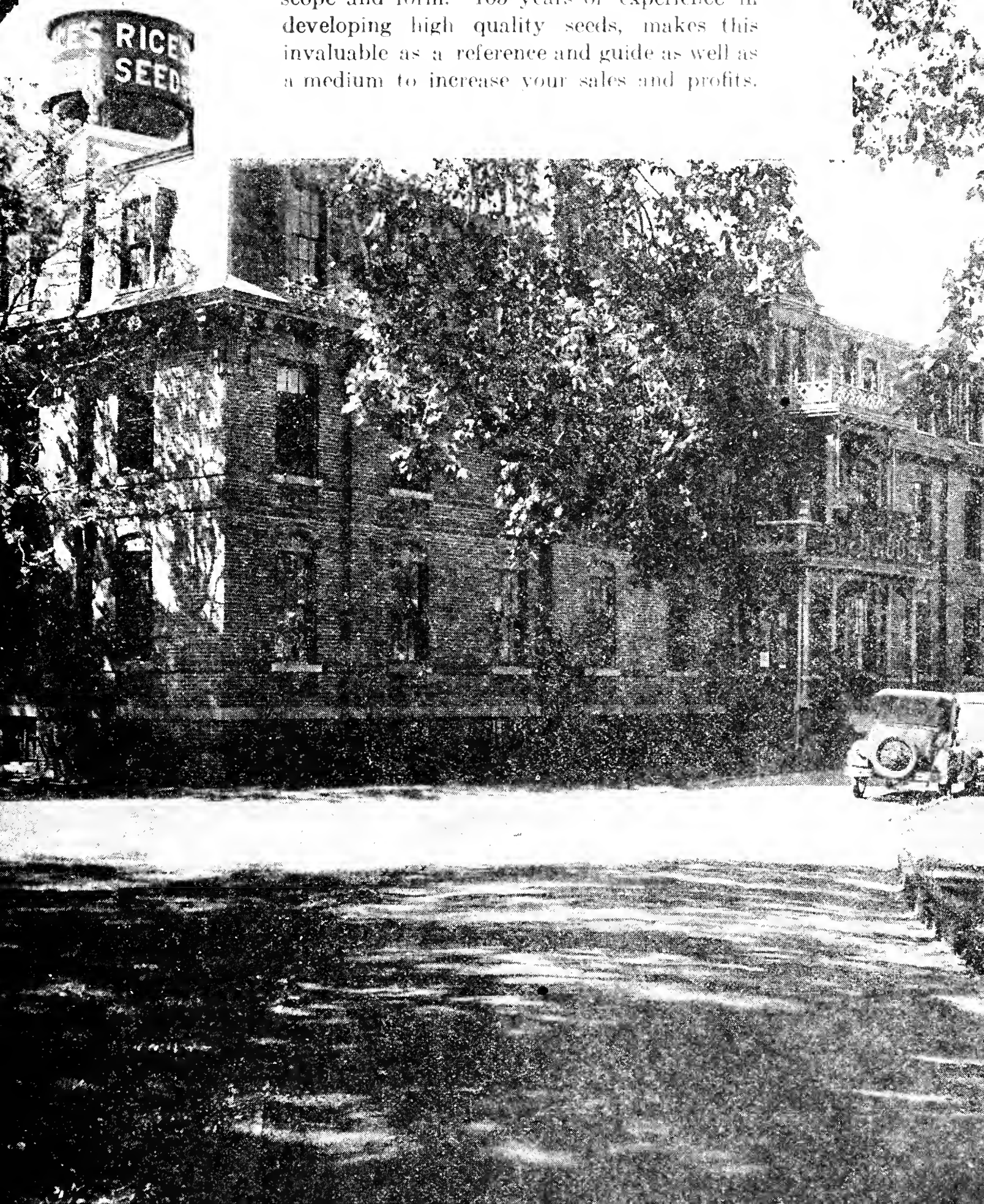
SEEDS GROWN IN
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MICHIGAN
MONTANA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON

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CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.

For your profit and convenience

**RICE'S
SEEDMAN'S DESCRIPTIVE
HANDBOOK**

¶ The great success last year of this handy reference book has moved us to improve it in scope and form. 105 years of experience in developing high quality seeds, makes this invaluable as a reference and guide as well as a medium to increase your sales and profits.



WHY

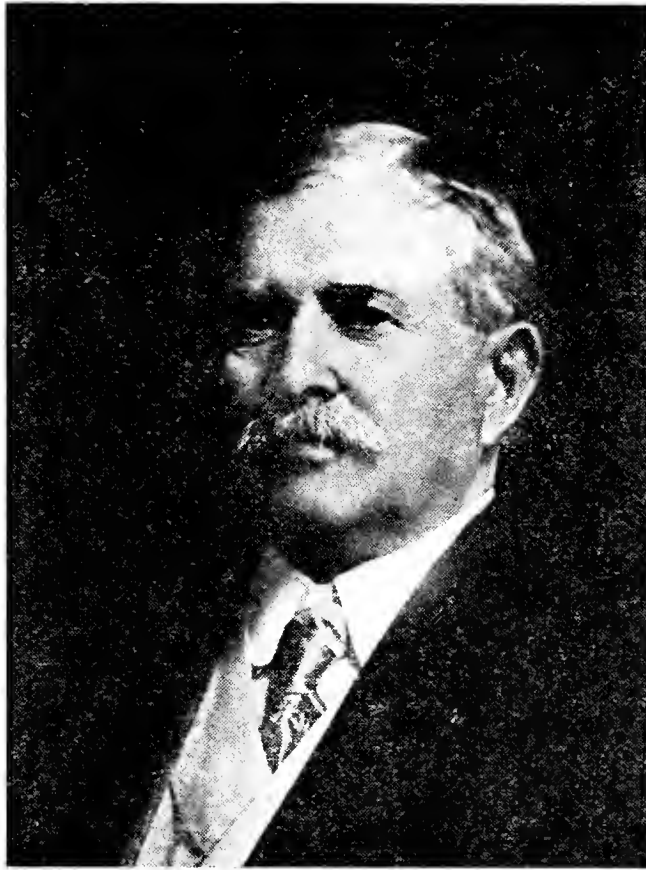
The Jerome B. Rice Seed Company

LEADS TODAY

The growing of high productive seeds is a business. It is also a science. Never losing sight of the importance of high ethical standards in business, and the necessity of keeping abreast of the best scientific advances constitute the two factors that add up to the success of this old concern, established in 1832.

No establishment can do business for over a century, as we have done, and consistently satisfy the most exacting customers, all over the land, without having produced the best and highest quality seeds. This, the *Jerome B. Rice Seed Company*, has done for 105 years and will continue, we hope, to do the same for many more. The production of seeds in the best growing sections, and the constant and careful checking of results in our testing laboratories, added to personally supervised, comparative growings in our *Cambridge Valley Trial Grounds* are practical reasons for our international leadership in the seed industry today.

Special quotations on quantity contracts will gladly be arranged if you will write us your requirements.



MR. JEROME B. RICE

This, the original *Jerome B. Rice Seed Company*, is an internationally known seed house with 105 years of proved experience. Founded in 1832, by R. Niles Rice, it was under the many years of leadership of his son, Jerome B. Rice, from whom the *Company* takes its name, that it was brought to its present high standing. It is the purpose of the present management to employ modern and efficient methods, but to keep the character of the firm dedicated to the same high principles that motivated the founders.

OUR CREDO

THE COST OF SEED IS THE SMALLEST ITEM IN THE
PRODUCTION OF YOUR CROP . . . THEREFORE
THE *BEST* SEED IS THE *PROFITABLE* SEED

*This trade mark, in use for over
which Rice's Quality Seeds can
Look for this mark*



*50 years, is the outward mark by
be distinguished from all others.
when you buy seeds.*

Jerome B. Rice Seed Co.

CAMBRIDGE VALLEY SEED GARDENS CAMBRIDGE, NEW YORK



National Pickling Cucumber

SPECIALLY DEVELOPED FOR PACKERS

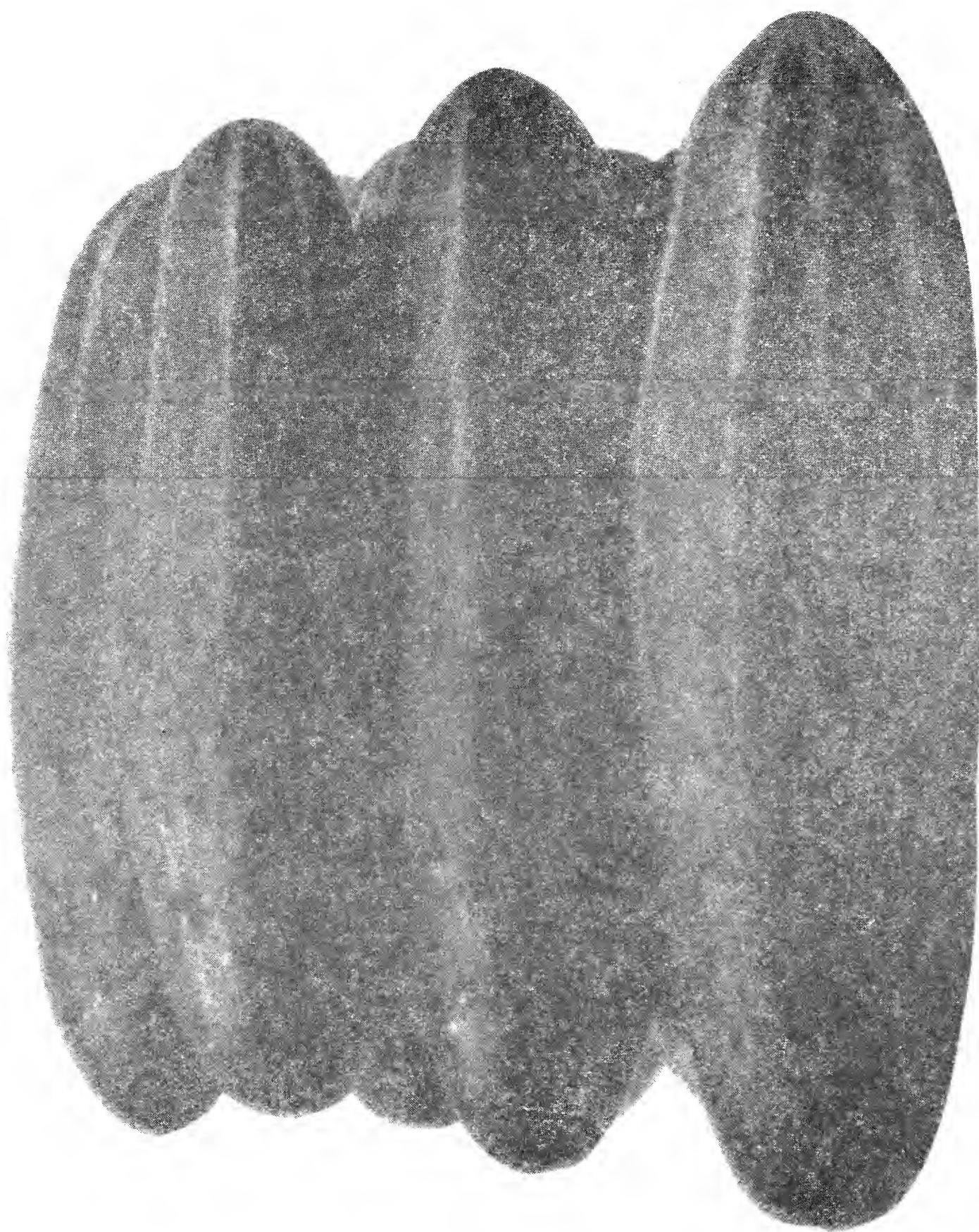
(55 Days)

First bred to meet rigid specifications of the National Pickle Packers Association at Michigan State College, *National Pickling* has been further developed through selective breeding by Professor George E. Starr for the JEROME B. RICE SEED COMPANY until it now ranks as the finest strain on the market. Northern grown, these hardy seeds produce a round, symmetrical cucumber . . . a far cry from the old sharp cornered varieties that split in the fermentation vats. The strong fibre, the firm grain, and the small seed cavity combined with the unusually tough skin make a cucumber, we feel, less vulnerable to the bruises of handling . . . a point the packers appreciate.

The record-breaking yields from this strain, sometimes reaching 500 bushels the acre are spectacular, but it is the high consistent average of production that make *National Pickling* the surpassing variety for the most profitable packing.

← *A view of one of the several growing fields where National Pickling is raised*





RICE'S
Early Fortune Cucumber

THE MOST POPULAR SHIPPING STOCK

(65 Days)

We point with pride to this cucumber, for its perfection is the achievement of Professor Starr through thirty years of selection and reselection and a careful study of the most exacting market requirements. Shippers, especially in the south, have long wanted a cucumber that would stand up from the shipping point to the market, and then retain color and freshness after delivery.

To say that *RICE'S Early Fortune* meets these specifications is to understate its superiority. In 1932 Professor Starr picked one perfect specimen from our fields. It lay in a warm room for nine months without fading or breaking down, truly a record. Cucumbers from these seeds also produced remarkable specimens the next year, and finally from stock seed we have produced a strain this year we feel is pre-eminent in a market cucumber. The round and extraordinarily small seed cavity, the beautifully proportioned shape of the vegetable, and the long keeping qualities spoken of, make *RICE'S Early Fortune* well deserve its popularity among the shippers who produce for profit.

← *Rice's Improved Early Fortune Cucumber, showing cross-sections. Compare the round section and small seed cavity with the cucumber you have been using.*



RICE'S IMPROVED
Scarlet Globe Radish

THE LEADING EXTREMELY EARLY GLOBE TYPE

(24 Days)

Nowhere in Europe or America is there a radish that surpasses *RICE'S Improved Scarlet Globe* in its matchless purity and superior quality. First developed in Michigan in 1915, by Professor Starr, his subsequent work of selection and breeding has resulted in the modern improved type we offer here. The seeds are grown from carefully selected roots from our Michigan farms . . . for the northern radish remains the best. A vivid scarlet color and its very sweet, brittle, fine texture are outstanding qualities.

Add to these the crisp, tender, globe-shaped roots, of exactly the right proportions, and the small top, and you have a radish that beats all others in its class.

Important as one of the earliest forcing varieties, *RICE'S Improved Scarlet Globe* does equally as well outdoors.

In a field of transplanted roots Prof. Starr is examining some of the superior seed plants of this selected strain. →



← *The stock seeds from which this radish is grown are produced from selected transplanted roots; a process which results in the finest radish.*



World's Record Pea

THE BEST IMPROVED TYPE OF GRADUS,

VERY EARLY

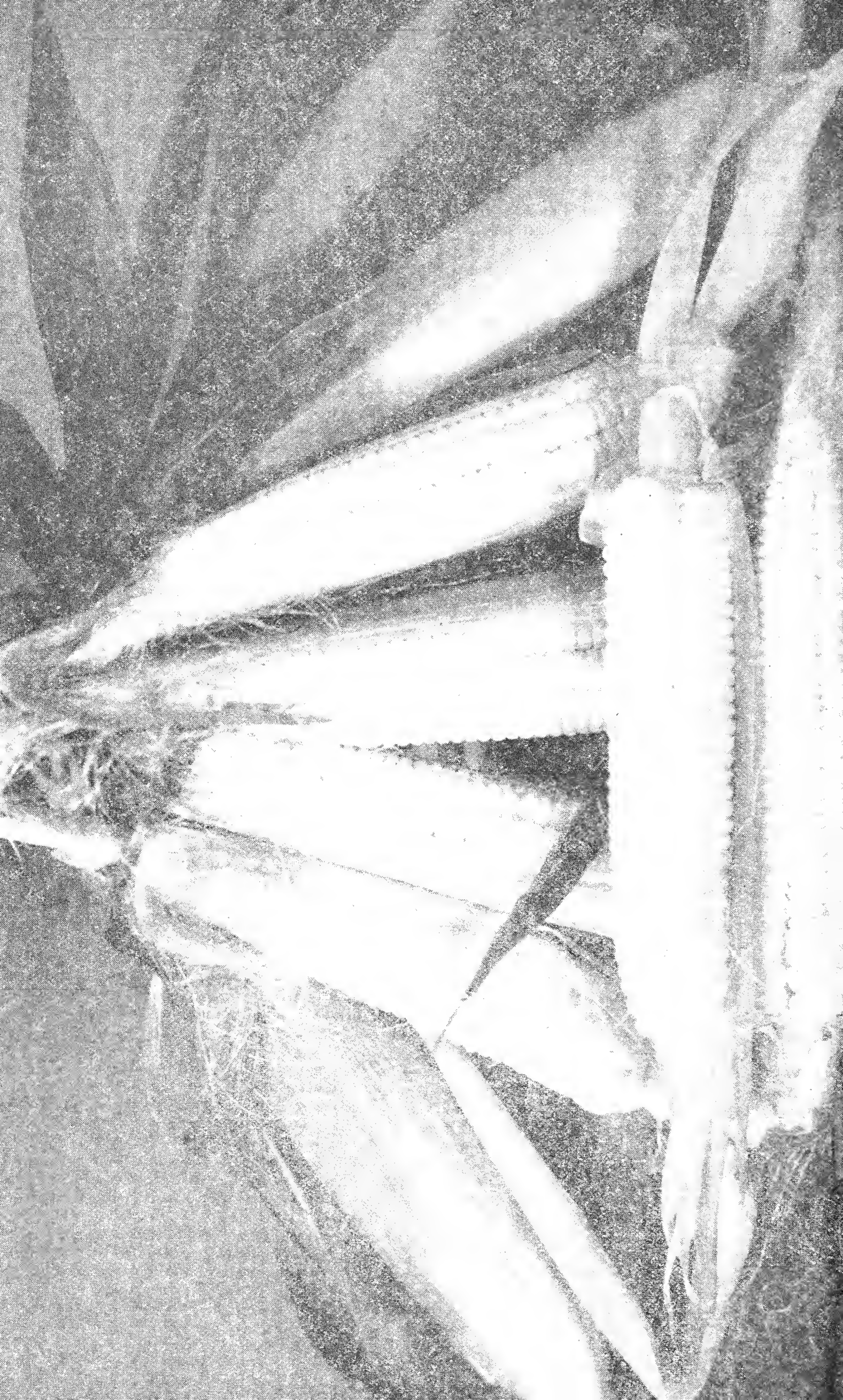
(60 Days)

As is often the case, the best variety of any seed is the one proved successful over long years by thousands of growers who are in business for profit. Our *World's Record Pea*, long our specialty, is this type . . . and constant and increasing demand are responsible for its being Headliner No. 4.

World's Record, an improved Gradus, is earlier, more dwarf and truer to type than many other strains. The lush, stout, medium-green vines stand 2½ feet high. The pod is large, and medium green in color, 4 inches long, broad, well pointed and filled full with 7 or 8 large, deep green peas of the highest, sweet quality.

High Productivity is the other essential feature of this strain. Yields of 100% have been consistently reported as against yields of 40% of others of similar type in the same localities. *RICE'S World's Record* is the *top* in quality and productivity for shippers and market gardeners.

←A close-up of the *World's Record Pea*. You can readily see how profitable such peas could be to you.



RICE'S
Golden Bantam Corn

THE SUPERIOR, ORIGINAL GOLDEN TYPE,
VERY SWEET

(80 Days)

Fancy, new, and unproved trick varieties of corn continually come on the market, create a sensation and are forgotten. But *RICE'S* time-tested, original strain of Golden Bantam goes on . . . maintaining its high quality and making more money for thousands of particular growers who insist on the best. The reason lies in *RICE'S* thirty years of scientific breeding in increasing quantities.

Frequent testing of our stock seed, ear by ear, has enabled us to check many diseases until today this type becomes a real leader.

RICE'S Golden Bantam is an extra early corn and extra sweet. Too much emphasis can not be laid on its high sugar content, developed to meet popular demand. The kernels are a deep, orange yellow, and are wholly free from white grains. They are always eight-rowed and grow on ears from 6 to 7 inches long, of fine proportion and size.

To every grower who banks on high production average of the best quality, we recommend, without reservations, *RICE'S Golden Bantam*.

← *On eating, people find RICE'S Golden Bantam as good as it looks That's why they buy it.*



*Maturity days and cultures shown in this handbook
are for average soil and weather conditions in
the latitude of central New York State*

Asparagus

CULTURE—Sow the seed in the spring in drills about 18 inches apart in light, rich soil, placing seeds 1 inch apart and cultivate frequently during the summer. The plants will then be ready to set in a permanent bed the next spring.

For a permanent bed, the soil should be prepared by deep plowing, a moist but well drained sandy soil being best. A liberal application of complete fertilizer should be worked into the soil, after which the plants should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, spaced from 1½ to 2 feet apart in the row. Most present day growers plant in trenches, covering the plants lightly at the start, cultivating the soil into the trenches as the season advances. The second season the bed may be cut over two or three times, with heavier cuttings each year as the plants become established. Good cultivation should be maintained at all times, and each year at the end of the cutting season the beds should be heavily fertilized with a high grade complete fertilizer. A bed 15 x 50 feet will be ample for the ordinary family, and will require about 100 plants.

1 ounce of seed will produce 800 plants. -

WASHINGTON, MARY—The highest type of the rust-resistant asparagus. It is earlier, larger and longer than the original Washington and quite as resistant. Tips are very tight and do not “sprangle out” or “blow” prematurely.

Beans

All beans are put up 120 pounds to the bag

Dwarf Butter, Wax Podded Varieties

CULTURE—A succession of sowings can be made from the first week in May until the middle of July. These dates are for the latitude of New York. Plant in drills about 2 inches deep and from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, according to the richness of the soil. The seeds should be dropped about 2 inches apart.

*1½ pints to 100 feet in drills, or 150 hills;
1 bushel to the acre, in drills.*

← *Field of Rice's Bountiful Beans.*



BLACK WAX, PENCIL POD (56 days)—The best of the dwarf black-seeded wax varieties. Early and very productive. Pods large, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, round, nearly straight and crease-backed; strictly stringless, free from fiber, fleshy and brittle; of highest quality; color very clear yellow. Plant growth exceptionally strong and vigorous.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX (50 days)—Very early and productive, pods large, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, flat and straight; the bright yellow color makes it attractive in the market. Has more or less fiber and string. Seed black. Grown largely by market gardeners because of its earliness and hardiness.

DAVIS' WAX, STRINGLESS—RICE'S (52 days)—It produces the same attractive waxy yellow pods of the original variety but minus the strings. The larger flat pods are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and uniformly straight. The white beans are kidney shaped. Introduced by us in 1931. (*Illustrated above.*)

DAVIS' WHITE KIDNEY WAX (55 days)—An early, productive and attractive wax variety. Pods large and flat, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, very uniform and extremely straight, stringy and fibrous and fair quality. Color clear bright yellow. Seed white and kidney shaped. A market gardener's sort.

GOLDEN WAX, OLD STYLE (52 days)—Probably the most popular of the wax varieties and one of the best. Very early and quite productive; pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, very stout, straight or slightly curved and oval in form; flesh brittle, stringless and of good quality; color bright yellow; seed white, much mottled brown. Best of the Golden Wax type.

GOLDEN WAX, IMPROVED (52 days)—Closely resembles Golden-Wax, differing only in having a shorter, stouter and straighter flat pod. Plant a trifle shorter and apparently not so productive as in the Old Style. Seed is white, sometimes slightly splashed with brown, with a brown eye.

KIDNEY WAX—Burpee's New Stringless (52 days)—Resembling Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but pod is longer and thicker, though not so broad; fairly productive, and of high quality; stringless, fiberless, very straight, fleshy and brittle. Pods about 6 inches long and of an attractive clear yellow color; mid-season. An excellent variety for canning.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX—Brittle Wax (52 days)—An excellent early round-podded, stringless variety of highest quality. Pods 5 to 6 inches long and of a light yellow wax-like color. Seed white with brownish-black eye.

SURE CROP WAX (53 days)—Apparently a selection from Currie's Rust Proof Wax, having black seed and differing in that it is stringless, more hardy, and a little later. Pods flat, 6 inches long, somewhat thicker than Currie's and with a stronger plant growth.

UNRIVALLED WAX (53 days)—An immensely productive, first early, showy sort. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, rather narrow, either perfectly straight or slightly curved, somewhat flattened but fleshy. The pods show their clear yellow color at an early stage and while having a trace of string are quite fiberless. Plant large, vigorous, and nearly disease resistant; seed distinctly small, flat, kidney-shaped; ochre-brown in color.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX (53 days)—A very popular early gardener's variety. Pods large, 5½ to 6 inches long, moderately stout, straight and flat, fleshy, brittle, fine grained and nearly stringless. Of good quality and very attractive.

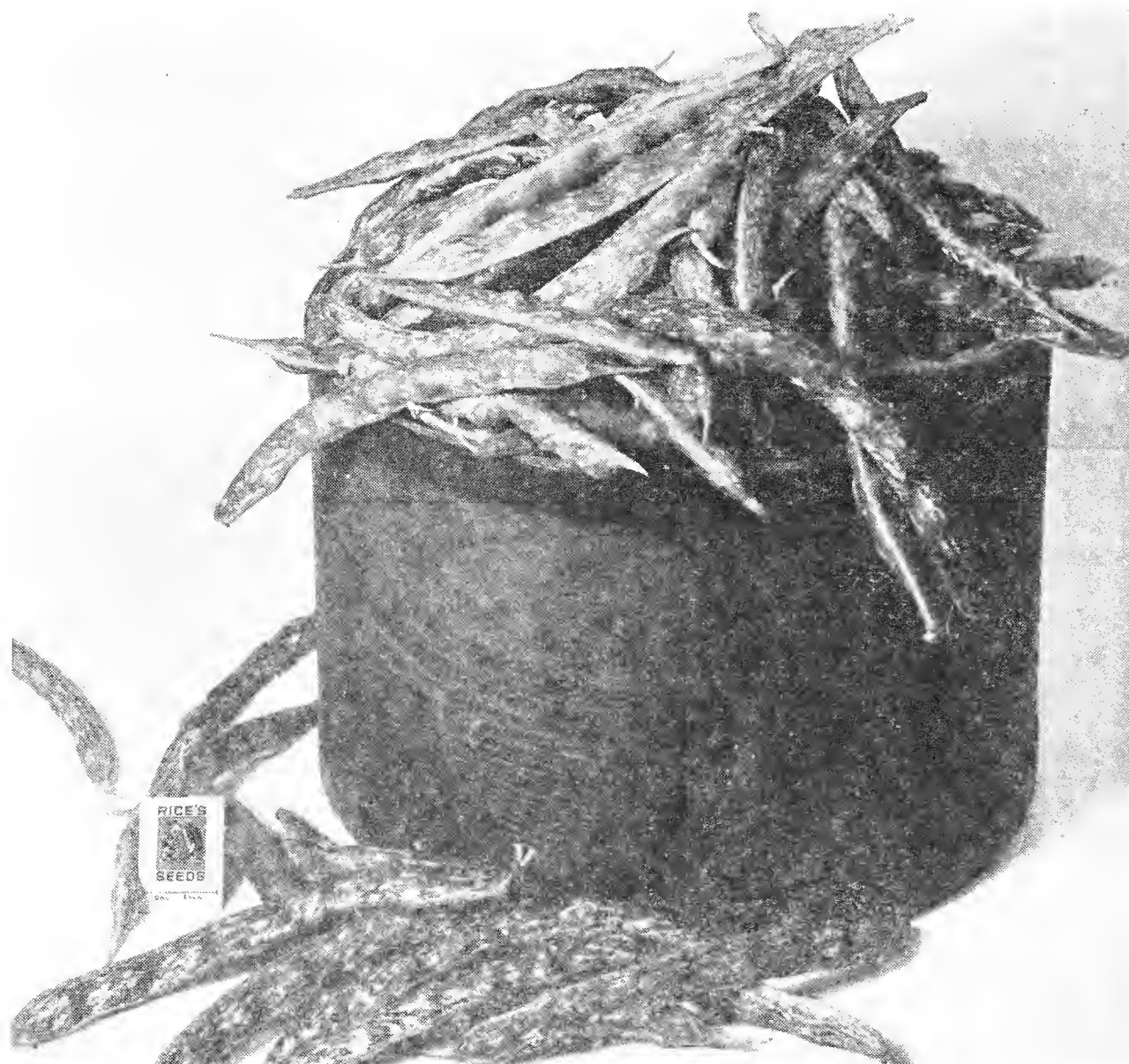
WEBBER WAX—Cracker Jack Wax (52 days)—A high quality flat podded stringless variety of the season of Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, quite broad, and uniformly curved, fleshy, stringless and brittle, with little fiber. Plant more vigorous and productive than Wardwell's. Color of pod is a decided bright yellow. Seed yellow kidney-shaped.

BLACK VALENTINE (53 days)—The beautiful large pods are about 6 inches long, slender, nearly round and almost straight; stringy, fibrous, though fine grained; dark green in color; seed black. An early, productive, profitable gardener's variety. Plant more vigorous and productive than Red Valentine and pods darker green.

BLACK VALENTINE, STRINGLESS (53 days)—While the pods are not quite as rounded as in the old type, it possesses all the other desirable characteristics and is free from strings.

BOSTON SMALL PEA—The Navy Bean of Commerce—Plant is large, hardy and very prolific, with tendency to form runners. Ripens uniformly. Pods 4 inches long. Dry beans small and white.

BOUNTIFUL (49 days)—Best of the flat-podded stringless varieties. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long, thick, flat and slightly curved; stringless, slightly fibrous, attractive, and of fine quality; color light green. Very early, vigorous, hardy and productive.



BROAD WINDSOR—Fava (75 days)—The English “Broad Bean”; largest and best of its class. These so-called Fava beans are very popular in all localities having a large Italian population.

FRENCH’S HORTICULTURAL (65 days)—One of the most attractive of the Horticultural family. Vine very erect, straight and compact, with a tendency to throw out short runners. Pods prolific, 7 to 8 inches long, broad, stringy and fibrous, and distinctly marked with a very vivid crimson. (*Illustrated above.*)

FULL MEASURE (54 days)—A fine stringless, early, medium green, high quality bean. Pods straight, 6 inches long, very fleshy, round crease-backed. In season slightly later than Burpee’s Stringless. Seed much mottled on a brown background. Desirable for canning, also valuable for shipping.

HORTICULTURAL DWARF (54 days)—An old standard snap and shell sort. Pods about 5 inches long, flat, almost stringless, greenish-yellow splashed with carmine.

LARGE WHITE KIDNEY (100 days)—A most excellent white kidney-shaped field bean.

LARGE WHITE MARROW (100 days)—Large oval-shaped white beans, grown as a field crop for baking.

LOW'S CHAMPION BUSH (55 days)—A very old variety of the Horticultural type, sometimes known as Red Cranberry. Pods deep green, about 5 inches long, very flat, extremely straight, stringless, tender and of fine quality. Beans deep red. Extensively used as a canning variety in the Eastern States.

RED KIDNEY (95 days)—Quite like White Kidney, except the beans are deep red in color.

RED VALENTINE, IMPROVED EARLY (52 days)—A very hardy, early and productive standard sort. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round and crease-backed, medium green, slightly stringy and of good quality.

RED VALENTINE, STRINGLESS (54 days)—A stringless selection of Early Red Valentine.

REFUGEE STRINGLESS (65 days)—A desirable stringless selection from Refugee or 1000 to 1, resembling that variety in form of pod, season of maturity and habit of growth, though not as hardy or quite as productive. Very popular with canners.

REFUGEE or 1000 TO 1 (70 days)—A very productive, hardy, vigorous late sort, much in favor with the canning trade. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, somewhat slender, round and slightly curved; almost stringless; fine grained and good quality; color light green.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD, BURPEE'S (53 days)—Early, hardy, vigorous and productive. Pods large, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, thick, round and crease-backed, dark green in color; strictly stringless, tender and brittle; of good quality. Used as a cut bean by many canners.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD, GIANT (54 days)—Somewhat similar to Burpee's Stringless, but pod is a little longer, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, straighter and more slender, more depressed between beans and slightly lighter in color; early, hardy and of highest quality. A desirable canners' variety.

TENDERGREEN, HENDERSON'S (54 days)—One of the very best of the round, green-podded beans. Fleshy pods about 6 inches long, stringless, very productive and closely resembles an improved Full Measure.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD—BROWN BUNCH (54 days)—A popular sort in the South where it is sometimes known as Dwarf Kentucky Wonder. One of the very earliest green-podded beans. Plant vigorous, hardy and productive; pods 6 to 7 inches long, broad, very flat, irregular in shape, dark green in color, nearly stringless, and of exceptionally fine flavor. Beans chocolate-brown.

Pole or Running Beans

CULTURE—Plant in successive sowings from the latter part of May to the middle of July, preferably on a sandy loam soil which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills which are formed 3 to 4 feet apart, 5 or 6 seeds being planted about 2 inches deep in each hill. Stout poles 7 to 8 feet high, well set in the ground to prevent being blown over, should be provided for the plants to climb upon.

BURGER'S GREEN POD OR WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER (64 days)—A very early, white-seeded variety of German origin. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, flattened and nearly straight; very tender, fleshy and stringless; of high quality; color medium green. Foliage distinctly dark green, much crumpled.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX (70 days)—An excellent pole wax-podded sort; early, vigorous, hardy and productive. Pod 6½ to 7 inches long, extremely straight, broad and flat; very fleshy, stringy though fine grained, attractive and good quality; color light waxy-yellow. Beans white, oval-shaped.

HORTICULTURAL POLE OR CRANBERRY—October Bean (70 days)—An old, well-known, standard sort. Mid-season in maturity, hardy and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, straight, flat, stringless and of good quality; color dark green, splashed with bright red.

IDEAL MARKET OR BLACK CREASE-BACK POLE (58 days)—Earliest and most prolific of green-podded pole beans, a full week earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Pods 5 inches long, round, slightly curved, stringless when young, and borne in clusters of 6; very tender, pulpy, excellent quality. Seeds black.

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD (65 days)—The most popular, green-podded, climbing or corn hill bean; early and productive. Pods 8 to 9 inches long, nearly round, very slender, decidedly curved, slightly stringy, tender and good quality.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX (70 days)—One of the earliest of the pole wax sorts. Pods flat, 7 to 8 inches long, thick, decidedly crease-backed, very fleshy, brittle but stringy, attractive and fair quality. Color light yellow.

KING HORTICULTURAL—Worcester or Hampden Pole (70 days)—Both beans and pods are larger than in other types of Pole Horticultural; late, vigorous and productive. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, flat, and stringless; very showy. Color light green splashed with bright carmine.

LAZY WIFE (72 days)—A late, productive standard sort. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, straight and flat, stringless, very fleshy, brittle, fine grained, attractive and excellent quality. Color medium green. Dry beans round and white.

McCASLAN POLE (70 days)—A very early, prolific, white-seeded pole bean; one of the most popular Southern varieties. Pods deep green, meaty, stringless and of excellent quality.

MISSOURI WONDER—Noxall (65 days)—An exceedingly productive, long bearing, late variety. Pods 5 inches long, uniform, flat, curved, fairly tough, stringy and fibrous; medium green in color.

RED SPECKLED CUT-SHORT OR CORN-HILL (75 days)—A well-known, hardy, late and productive sort. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long; stout, straight, flat, stringy, fine grained, and fair quality; color light green.

SCARLET RUNNER (65 days)—Can be used like a Lima. Grown mostly in America for its ornamental bright scarlet flowers. Pods 6 inches long; seed reddish-brown, mottled black.

STRIPED CREASE-BACK OR SCOTIA—Nancy Davis (72 days)—A very hardy and productive cornfield bean. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, round, straight and crease-back; slightly stringy, very fleshy, fine grained, attractive and good quality. Pods light green.

TENNESSEE WONDER (70 days)—This is somewhat similar in habit to Kentucky Wonder but with immensely larger, straighter, smoother and more crease-backed pods. Pods 8 to 9 inches long, green, tinged purple; slightly stringy; not productive. Suitable as a shell rather than snap bean.

WHITE CREASE-BACK (63 days)—This is very hardy, very early, and moderately productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, uniform, nearly round and slender; slightly stringy, very fleshy, brittle and fine grained. Fair quality. Color light green. Beans small, oblong and white in color.

WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE (67 days)—Green snap pods, 8 to 10 inches in length, very broad, straight and flat, stringy, brittle and of fair quality; mid-season. Best as a shell bean. Beans 8 in number, very flat and ivory-white.

Lima Beans

Dwarf or Bush Varieties

CULTURE—These plants are very tender and susceptible to frost. Seed should be sown after all danger from frost is over and the ground is sufficiently warmed to promote good growth. Sow the seed in hills 2 to 3 feet apart each way, 5 or 6 seeds to the hill, or if sown in rows 3 feet apart the seeds should set about 3 inches apart in the row.

BURPEE'S BUSH (78 days)—Plant large, spreading, hardy, mid-season, and productive. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, containing 3 to 4 beans which are as large as in the pole sorts, flat and white.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH (76 days)—Both beans and pods will average larger than in the old type. The pods usually $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in length and containing 6 beans of greater thickness.

FORDHOOK BUSH (75 days)—A most excellent, early and distinct variety and exceedingly popular with market gardeners. Pods about 5 inches long, containing 4 to 5 large, oval-shaped, very thick white beans of the so-called Potato Lima type.

HENDERSON'S BUSH, or BABY LIMA (66 days)—A vigorous, hardy, very early and small type Bush Lima; much in favor with canners. Pods small, about 3 inches long, containing three to four small, flat, white beans of good quality.

JACKSON WONDER or CALICO BUSH (65 days)—A very prolific, almost drought resistant Dwarf Lima. Seeds small, like Sieva, spotted and mottled dark brown. Plant growth resembles the Sieva type or Henderson's Bush.

NEW WONDER BUSH (75 days)—Similar to Burpee's Bush in season and productiveness. The plant, however, is more dwarf. Bean broader, thinner and more flat.

WOOD'S PROLIFIC (70 days)—Quite similar in character and habit of growth to Henderson's Bush, though the beans are somewhat larger and thicker.

Pole Lima Varieties

CULTURE—These plants are very tender and susceptible to frost. Seed should be sown after all danger from frost is over and the ground is sufficiently warmed to promote good growth. A sandy loam soil is recommended for best results. The seed should be sown in hills 5 to 6 feet apart, and 5 or 6 seeds to the hill. Stout poles 7 to 8 feet high, well set in the ground to prevent being blown over, should be provided for the plants to climb upon.

CARPENTERIA (88 days)—A very fine, vigorous, strong-growing Lima. Very productive, pods averaging 4 to 4½ inches long; beans usually four to the pod, are larger and somewhat thicker than ordinary Limas. Seed retains its distinctive green tinge.

DREER'S IMPROVED—Challenger (80 days)—Plants very vigorous, very hardy, late and productive. Pods about 3½ inches long, containing four to five very thick, medium sized, light green beans of excellent quality. Also known as Potato Lima.

EARLY LEVIATHAN (79 days)—A very early, large podded variety; the earliest of the Large Lima class. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, containing 5 to 6 large, flat white beans.

FLORIDA BUTTER—Speckled Pole Lima (78 days)—A dependable, prolific, small seeded Lima, popular in the South. Pods borne in clusters. Seeds size of Sieva, cream colored, speckled reddish-brown.

GIANT PODDED (90 days)—The largest podded Lima in cultivation; extremely vigorous in growth, with dark green foliage and pods; mid-season. Pods measure about 7 inches long by 1½ inches broad, and are borne in clusters of six to eight; beans extra large and of excellent quality. Undoubtedly the best of all the large-podded varieties.

KING OF THE GARDEN (88 days)—An improved strain of large White Lima. Pods about an inch longer, proportionately wider, and uniformly four-seeded.

LARGE WHITE (88 days)—The standard Pole Lima. Vigorous, mid-season, productive. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, very flat, three to four seeded.

SMALL OR SIEVA (78 days)—Beans small and white on the order of Henderson's Bush Lima. Plant of large growth, vigorous and productive.

Beet

Table Varieties

CULTURE—The soil which is best suited is that which is rather light and thoroughly enriched with a complete fertilizer. For an early supply sow in spring as soon as the ground becomes fit for work, in drills about 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. For main crop, sow the first week in May, and for winter use, sow the last of June.

1 ounce to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre in drills.

BOSTON CROSBY (55 days)—An exceptionally good selection from Crosby's Egyptian, being more "globy," with a smaller top and tap root. Roots are remarkably uniform, very dark red, flesh deep purplish red with little tendency to zoning. One of the most popular and handsome of the early beets.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (55 days)—Where a first early market is desired our strain of this variety is unequalled. Roots a flattened globe shape; skin fairly dark red, flesh a trifle lighter in color and lightly zoned; tops small.

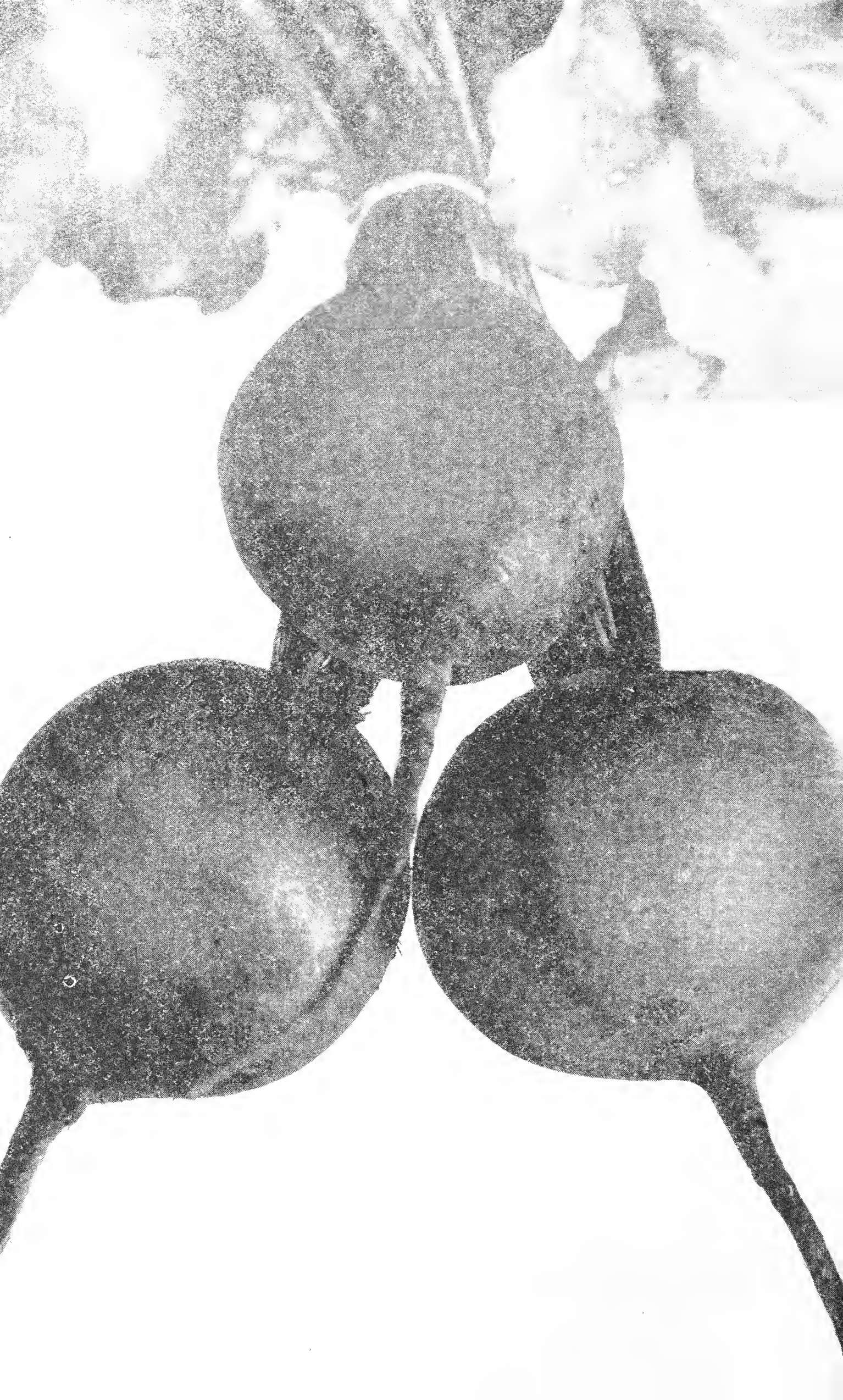
DETROIT DARK RED. (*See next page.*)

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP, IMPROVED (60 days)—The old standard table beet. Roots nearly round or slightly flattened, bright red, zoned and of good quality. Not so early as Detroit, and with a larger, coarser top.

EARLY WONDER (55 days)—A selection from Crosby's Egyptian, though not so early as our strain of that variety. Roots uniform, nearly globe-shaped, with small top and tap root; skin dark red, flesh deep blood red, with little zoning. Popular with market gardeners for early or late planting.

ECLIPSE (65 days)—An early variety with small tops and medium sized, round, bright red roots; flesh bright red, zoned pinkish-white.

EDMANDS' BLOOD TURNIP (65 days)—A second early sort, with short tops; roots nearly round, dark red; flesh purplish red with little zoning. A good keeper.



DETROIT DARK RED (68 days)—One of the very best sorts for home or market garden and for canning purposes. Roots uniformly smooth, of medium size, and globe shaped; skin dark red, flesh solid vermilion red. Our special stock of this variety shows no white zones. Tops are small, upright, dark green, shaded red. (*Illustrated on preceding page.*)

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN (55 days)—One of the very earliest, with small top; roots distinctly flat and moderately thick, very dark red; flesh dark purplish red, zoned a lighter shade.

GOOD FOR ALL (55 days)—A recent addition to the list of fine quality beets. Roots are nearly globular, of even size and with a small tap root. Exterior and interior a rich deep crimson color. Tops are small and very refined.

Swiss Chard

DARK GREEN WHITE RIBBED—Smooth (50-55 days)—A dark green leaved variety, quite similar to Fordhook Giant, but having fairly smooth upright foliage and broad white leaf stems.

FORDHOOK GIANT (55-60 days)—Decidedly the best of the Chards. Leaves broad, upright in growth, very dark green, crumpled or savoyed, with broad white mid-rib.

LUCULLUS (50-60 days)—An improved type of Chard. Of more upright growth than the Silver variety. Leaves yellowish-green, much crumpled and curled; mid-rib and veins white; stalks thick, broad and flat and as large as rhubarb.

SILVER (50-60 days)—Its yellowish-green large leaves are used as greens and the middle leaf-rib served like asparagus.

Mangel-Wurzel

CULTURE—The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the varieties cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be sown in drills about 2 feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about 2 inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough, thinned out to 12 to 15 inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, the globe sorts succeeding better on sandy soil.

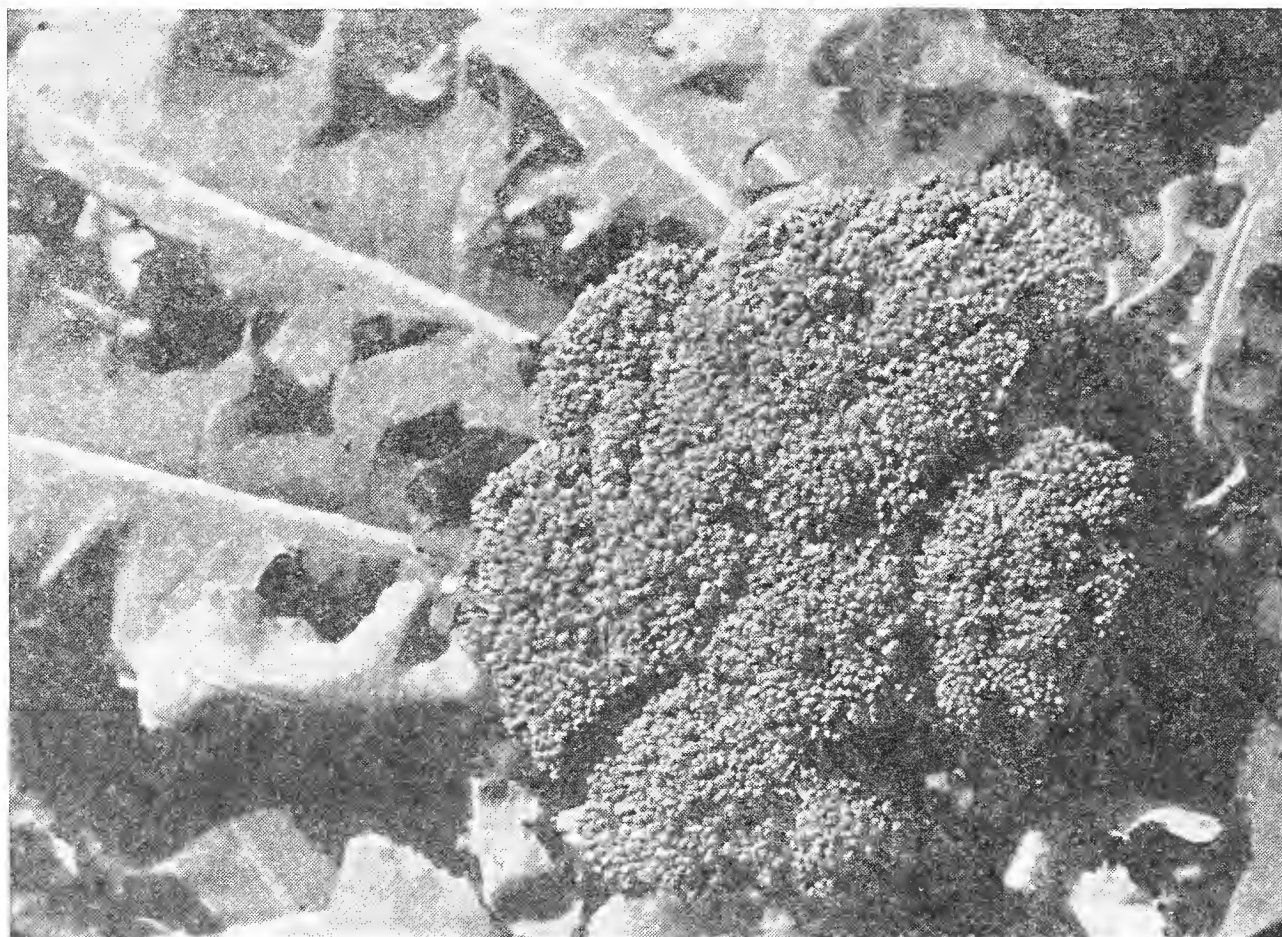
Six pounds of seeds will sow an acre.

GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE—Feeding Sugar (90 days)—A most valuable large yielding variety for feeding; oval-shaped; skin rose-colored, flesh white.

GIANT SLUDSTRUP—Yellow Intermediate — A long, reddish-yellow, ovoid root, growing more than half above ground. Easily harvested, and by actual test far excels any other variety in weight and feeding value.

GOLDEN TANKARD (90 days)—Roots large, nearly cylindrical in shape, narrowing abruptly at both ends; skin deep orange-yellow, flesh zoned yellow and white. Sweet and productive.

LONG RED MAMMOTH PRIZE (110 days)—Attains enormous size, producing thirty to fifty tons to the acre. Roots nearly cylindrical in shape, light red, growing well above ground; flesh white and rose-colored.



Broccoli

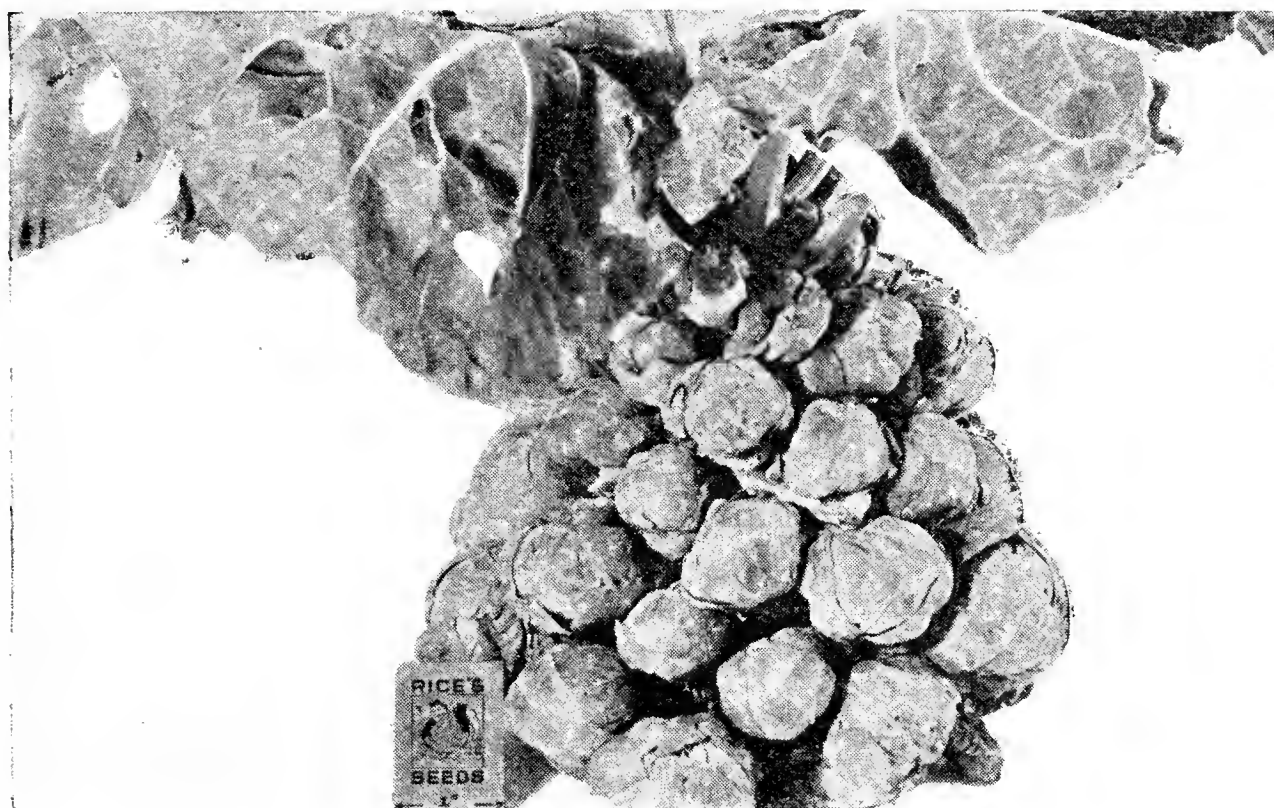
Days are from transplanting to first cutting

This vegetable is becoming increasingly popular on the American market. It is easily grown, has a delectable flavor, and may be prepared and served similar to asparagus.

CULTURE—Sow the first week in May, in drills 3 or 4 inches apart, covering the seeds lightly. When the leaves are about 3 inches broad, transplant to prepared beds 2 feet apart each way. Much resembles cauliflower. Cultivation the same.

One ounce will sow a bed of 40 sq. ft. and produce about 3000 plants.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (55-60 days)—A distinct variety, extensively cultivated by all gardeners. Plant forms a large, solid head which will remain green. When the central head is cut, numerous sprouts develop from the leaf axils, each sprout terminating in small green heads, which are bunched for the market. Cook and serve like asparagus. Frequently called Broccoli Calabrese. (*See picture above.*)



Brussels Sprouts

CULTURE—This is a delicious vegetable, more delectable in flavor than any other member of the Cabbage family. The small, cabbage-like heads which grow upon the stem are much improved by a moderate frost. Sow in hotbeds in March or April, and in the open ground in May; cultivate same as Broccoli.

1 ounce will sow a bed of 40 sq. ft. and produce about 3,000 plants.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—Undoubtedly the best and most dependable. Plant earlier, more dwarf and compact than other varieties.

Cabbage

Days given are from transplanting to maturity

CULTURE—Soil for Cabbage should be rich, heavy loam, with good drainage. For an early crop sow the seed in the late winter in a greenhouse or hotbed, later transplanting to cold frame for hardening, and then to the field in early April. The crop will be ready for use about the latter part of June. For a mid-season, or late crop, plant the seed in the open ground about May 1st, transplanting later in rows 2½ feet apart with plants 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the row. Give good clean cultivation at all times, and as necessary fertilize with a complete fertilizer, high in Nitrogen content.

Use varieties adapted to seasons, either early or late, as per descriptions.

1 ounce will produce 3,000 plants; 4 ounces for an acre.



ALL HEAD EARLY (80 days)—As early as most of the early summer cabbages. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. Makes a fine winter cabbage if sown late; splendid sort for kraut making.

ALL SEASONS (85-90 days)—Heads large, round and very deep. Can be planted for early or late crop; a splendid keeper. In season a late second early, coming in with Early Flat Dutch. A favorite with kraut manufacturers.

CHARLESTON LARGE WAKEFIELD (75 days)—About one week later than Early Jersey Wakefield, but the conical heads are fully one-half larger.

COPENHAGEN MARKET (70-75 days)—Very fine, nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield; stem is short, heads are large, round and solid, with a few outer leaves of an upright growth. Our stock of this popular variety is *very early*, uniform and dependable.

DANISH BALLHEAD, HOLLANDER (100-110 days)—One of the very best winter sorts and one of the most hardy; heads round, deep or balloon-shaped, and very solid. Our selected stock of this cabbage is unexcelled.

DANISH ROUNDHEAD, Short Stem (90-100 days)—Similar to Danish Ballhead, but with shorter stem; heads slightly larger, more round and about two weeks earlier. Very hard and heavy.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH (80 days)—Earlier and heads somewhat smaller than Late Flat Dutch; a good short-stemmed second early variety.

EARLY SUMMER (76 days)—Heads medium in size, round, somewhat flattened, compact and solid; outer leaves spreading and light glaucous green. Ten days later than Jersey Wakefield, and one of the best large second early sorts.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—RICE'S SELECTED (65 days)—The most widely known and popular extra early variety. Heads are broad cone-shaped and very solid. Our stock is very dwarf, compact, and *extremely early*.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT—RICE'S TRUE (80-85 days)—Medium early, short stemmed. Heads solid, fine grained, cone-shaped and pointed, the leaves having a peculiar and distinct twist at point of head. Very productive and excellent quality.

Back Row:

Jersey Wakefield, All Head Early

Next Row:

Early Flat Dutch, Golden Acre

Middle Row:

Early Summer, Copenhagen Market, Winnigstadt

Front Row:

Charlestown Wakefield, Glory of Enkhuizen, Jersey Wakefield

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN (80-85 days)—Excellent medium early short-stemmed variety, maturing ten days earlier than Danish Roundhead. Heads large, round, very solid, with few outer leaves. Of late has become very popular as a mid-season variety. One of the most satisfactory for kraut making. We have a very fine re-selected strain.

GOLDEN ACRE (65 days)—An extra early selection of the Copenhagen type, and the earliest of the round headed cabbages, maturing with Jersey Wakefield. Plant small, dwarf and compact, with few outer leaves; heads of medium size, round as a ball, hard, solid and very uniform. Our strain must not be confused with average stock of the variety as to either earliness or regularity of type of head.

LATE FLAT DUTCH—RICE'S PREMIUM (110 days)—A justly popular and esteemed variety; extensively cultivated for market and family use. Heads large, round, flattened and very firm. Has a medium stem and is very hardy.

RED ROCK (85 days)—The largest and surest heading red cabbage; more deeply colored at the heart than Red Dutch. Medium to long stem.

SAVOY, PERFECTION DRUMHEAD (90 days)—The best winter keeper of the Savoys; heads late, round, compact and solid; leaves numerous, deep green and coarsely crimped.

SAVOY, RICE'S PRIZEWINNER (85 days)—The most uniform and handsome of the Savoys. Heads are compact, intensely savoyed, very firm and quite distinct from Drumhead Savoy, the outer leaves being of a blue-green color.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH (95 days)—An early and excellent type of Early Flat Dutch, with a medium stem. Heads round, flat and solid.

STONE MASON DRUMHEAD—WARREN'S (95 days)—Produces large, firm, broad, flat heads, fine grained and sweet. One of the best late, main crop sorts.

SUCCESSION (86 days)—One of the best cabbages. Heads very large and somewhat flat; ten days later than Early Summer.

SUREHEAD, RICE'S (95-100 days)—All head and always sure to head. This is an exceptionally fine late cabbage of the Flat Dutch type, but with the outer leaves of more upright growth. Heads are large, round and flattened, very hard and fine-grained. A splendid keeper.

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER No. 8 (100-110 days)—A yellows-resistant strain of the Danish Ballhead type, desirable for growing in sections infected with this disease. Plants are somewhat larger, more leafy and spreading than the Ballhead, but heads are fully as firm, compact and long keeping.



Cabbage salad made with Chinese Cabbage

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

This crisp, attractive vegetable has a flavor all its own. It may be included in many salad combinations, or is delightful when stuffed with cream cheese dressing. If properly stored will keep well into winter.

Chinese Cabbages do best when seed is sown in the fall when one sows turnips, and succeed better when thinned rather than transplanted. Seed sown too early will cause the plants to shoot to seed.

CHIH LI (75 days)—Earliest and most sure heading of the Chinese varieties. Plant of upright growth, producing long, solid, white cylindrical heads, two feet in length. Leaves very broad, smooth, fringed on edge, with broad, white mid-rib. Superior quality.

PE TSAI (75 days)—Sometimes called Celery Cabbage. Resembles Cos Lettuce as much as Cabbage, though with a decided cabbage flavor.

WONG BOK (80 days)—The heads of this variety are shorter and broader than Pe Tsai, the in-curving leaves producing a tighter, more compact head.



Carrot

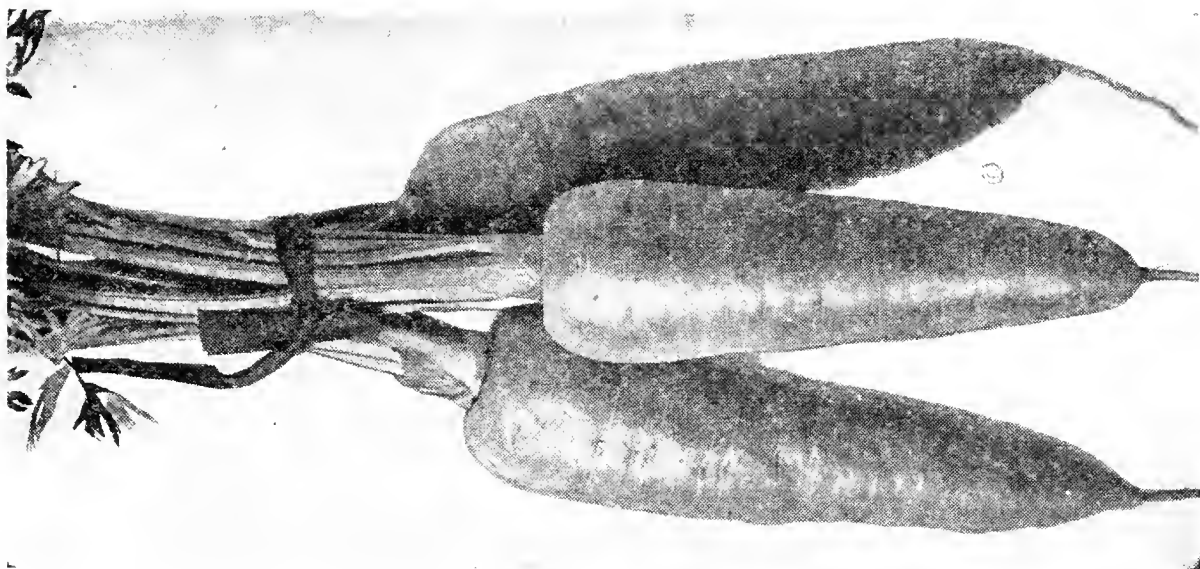
CULTURE—Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good light and well enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart and cultivate well with suitable tools. When the plants have attained the proper size, thin to from 2 to 3 inches apart in the row, so as to allow ample development.

Carrots require a complete fertilizer, especially rich in Potash.

1 ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 pounds required for an acre.

CHANTENAY HALF LONG—THE MODEL (70 days)—A variety much used by market gardeners, bunching quite early. Half long, stump-rooted. The thick, smooth, deep orange roots are from 6 to 8 inches long and very attractive. The heavy tops bunch well. Late sowings may be made to produce roots for storage, as it will be found to keep well.

CHANTENAY, RED CORED (70 days)—Fine grained flesh of a deep or reddish orange. The core is so small as to almost warrant the name “coreless.” Shippers are finding this to be quite popular on the markets.



DANVERS HALF LONG (75 days)—The best known second early, half-long sort; roots 6 to 8 inches long, tapering to a blunt point; flesh deep orange, tender and good quality. (*Illustrated above.*)

EARLY SCARLET HORN (65 days)—Very early, with small top; roots about 3 inches long, rather blunt rooted; color orange-red.

HALF LONG STUMP ROOTED NANTES (65 days)—Roots 6 to 8 inches long, nearly cylindrical, blunt ended, smooth and of bright orange color. Flesh red, sweet and mild; almost coreless.

HUTCHINSON (80 days)—Largely grown in the New England States. Roots 10 to 12 inches in length, nearly cylindrical in form and ending in an abrupt stump root. Color a deep orange. Immensely productive.

IMPERATOR (74 days)—A variety of very recent introduction and which has quickly become popular in certain localities for shipping to distant markets. Roots are 10 inches long and 2 to 2½ inches wide at shoulder and inclined to be of a symmetrical, cylindrical shape. Roots gradually come to a short point and are of a deep orange color.

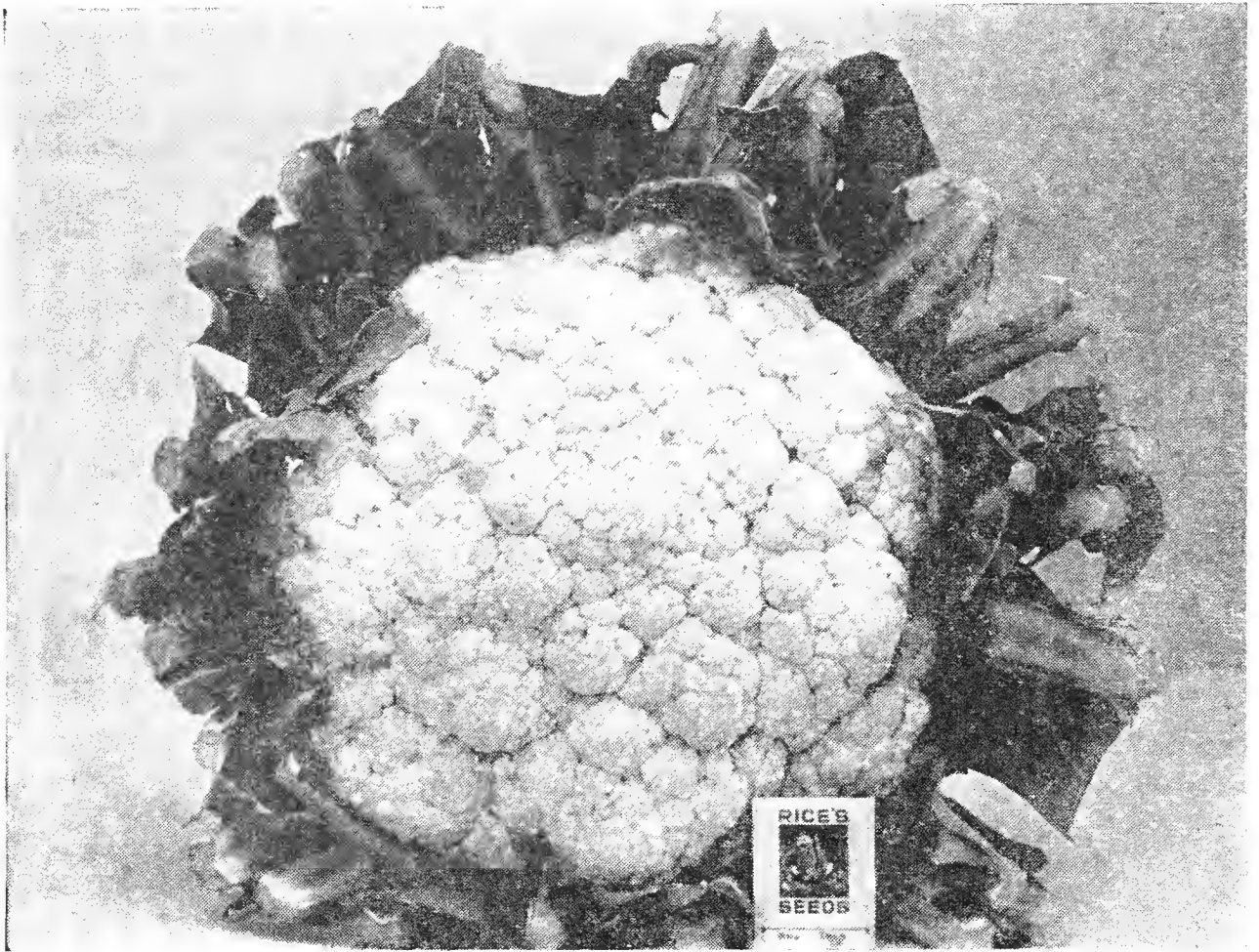
IMPROVED LONG ORANGE (85 days)—An excellent, intermediate season, standard sort; roots 12 inches long, about 3 inches broad at the crown, tapering regularly to a point; deep orange color.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN (100 days)—Grown exclusively for stock feeding. Roots about 16 inches long and very thick. White under ground and green above. Grows about one-third above ground.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN (100 days)—Quite similar to White Belgian except in color. Roots 20 inches long, broad and pointed. Light orange below the surface, green above.

OXHEART (75 days)—Mature roots 4½ to 5 inches long, very stout and thick, ending in an abrupt, small tap root. Small top. Easily harvested. Color light bright orange.

RICE'S CORELESS (70 days)—The most strikingly handsome early carrot with which we are acquainted. Roots are deep orange in color, cylindrical in form, exceptionally smooth, 6 inches in length by 1½ inches in diameter. Free from woody heart or core, and of the highest quality.



Cauliflower

CULTURE—A most delicious vegetable which well repays generous treatment in cultivation. With a deep rich soil and an abundance of moisture, which in dry seasons must be applied artificially, cauliflower can be grown well. The cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. For early fall crops sow in May and transplant in June, in rows 3 feet apart, setting the plants 2 feet apart in the row. It facilitates blanching if the leaves are gathered loosely together and tied over the top of the head to protect from the sun. Cut when heads have attained suitable size for use.

1 ounce will sow a bed of 40 sq. ft., and produce about 3,000 plants.

DRY WEATHER, or DANISH GIANT (67 days)—One of the very best varieties; especially adapted for growing in dry locations.

EARLY FAVORITE (60 days)—One of the best early, large growing kinds; forms a large head which is solid, crisp and under unfavorable conditions will form heads more frequently than any other variety.

EARLY SNOWBALL, HENDERSON'S (54 days)—Undoubtedly the finest and most popular early variety. Heads very early, of medium size, firm, compact, solid and very white; plant compact in growth with few short, upright leaves. (*Illustrated above.*)

EXTRA SELECTED EARLY DWARF ERFURT (60 days)—The finest strain of the Erfurt Cauliflower; almost as early as the Snowball, producing very solid, pure white heads of the very finest quality. Seldom fails to form a good-sized head.

Celery

Days are from transplanting to maturity

CULTURE—Celery requires an abundance of moisture at all times. For an early crop sow the seed in hotbed or cold frame, later transplanting to the field when of sufficient size. Seed for a later crop may be sown in the open ground in drills 1 foot apart about May 1st, later transplanting to the field about July 1st. The rows should be at least 4 feet apart, and the plants 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. When the plants have attained the proper size, they require blanching, which may be done by placing 12 inch boards on each side of the row, fastening them upright on edge securely in place, or late in the season they may be blanched by hoeing the soil up against the row on either side until a large portion of the main stalk is completely covered.

1 ounce will produce 7,000 plants.

EASY BLANCHING—SANFORD SUPERB (125 days)—A new variety, resembling Golden Self Blanching, but the leaves are green and the stalks blanch white instead of yellow. It is also more hardy and less likely to blight. Stalks are somewhat taller, but have the same form and heavy heart of the Self Blanching, and while maturing about two weeks after that variety, has the advantage in being an excellent winter keeper as well as an early celery. One of the easiest to blanch and of best quality.

EMPEROR, or FORDHOOK (130 days)—A valuable selection from Columbia. Plant quite dwarf and stocky, with large, full light yellow heart. Stalks broad, thick and crisp. Follows Self Blanching in season and is a superior sort for fall and winter use. Very tender and too brittle for shipment to distant markets.

GIANT PASCAL (135 days)—A compact, vigorous, productive variety and one of the best for winter use; leaves upright, short and dark green; stalks short, thick and very broad. Blanches a beautiful yellowish-white.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING DWARF—Selected Stock (120 days)—Our strain of this variety is unexcelled and absolutely reliable. This sort is without doubt the finest early celery in cultivation. Plants compact and stocky, with yellowish-green foliage; stalks perfectly solid, of a fine, nutty flavor, attaining good size. Blanches a handsome golden yellow color. A superior, dependable strain for the critical trade.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING TALL (118 days)—Comes in earlier than the dwarf type and in some localities has become very popular.

GOLDEN PLUME, or WONDERFUL (115 days)—Resembles Golden Self Blanching in appearance, crispness and fine nutty flavor, though somewhat earlier, larger and ranker growth. Blanches quickly with a full heart and rich, golden-yellow color. Apparently more disease-resistant than other yellow celeries. A very desirable variety.

WINTER QUEEN (120 days)—Of medium height, broad, light green stalks; very solid and crisp; blanches well.

Celeriac

Turnip-rooted Celery

CULTURE—A variety of celery with turnip-shaped roots, which are white fleshed, comparatively tender, and have the flavor of celery stalks. The seed may be sown in the open ground in April and the young plants cared for in the same manner as celery, but these plants do not require bleaching as does celery.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE (120 days)—One of the largest; smooth and almost spherical. Especially recommended for the market gardener trade.

Chicory

Chicory is cultivated chiefly for its roots, which are dried and used as a substitute or flavoring ingredient for coffee. The leaves, when they are blanched, are also esteemed as a salad. Cultivate as recommended for carrots.

One ounce will sow a bed $\frac{1}{4}$ sq. yds.

LARGE ROOTED—MAGDEBURG (120 days)—The dried roots are roasted and used as a substitute for coffee.

WITLOOF—FRENCH ENDIVE — The plants form long, parsnip-shaped roots. The roots are forced in frames or greenhouse and the new growth of tender leaves is cut and served as a salad.

Collards

A variety of cabbage known in different sections as “Cole” and “Colewort.” It is extensively used in the South for “greens,” where it continues in luxuriant growth all winter.

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

TRUE GEORGIA (80 days)—Plant 2 to 3 feet high, forming a cluster of tender, undulated leaves at the top of its rather long stem; used as “greens” in the South and West.

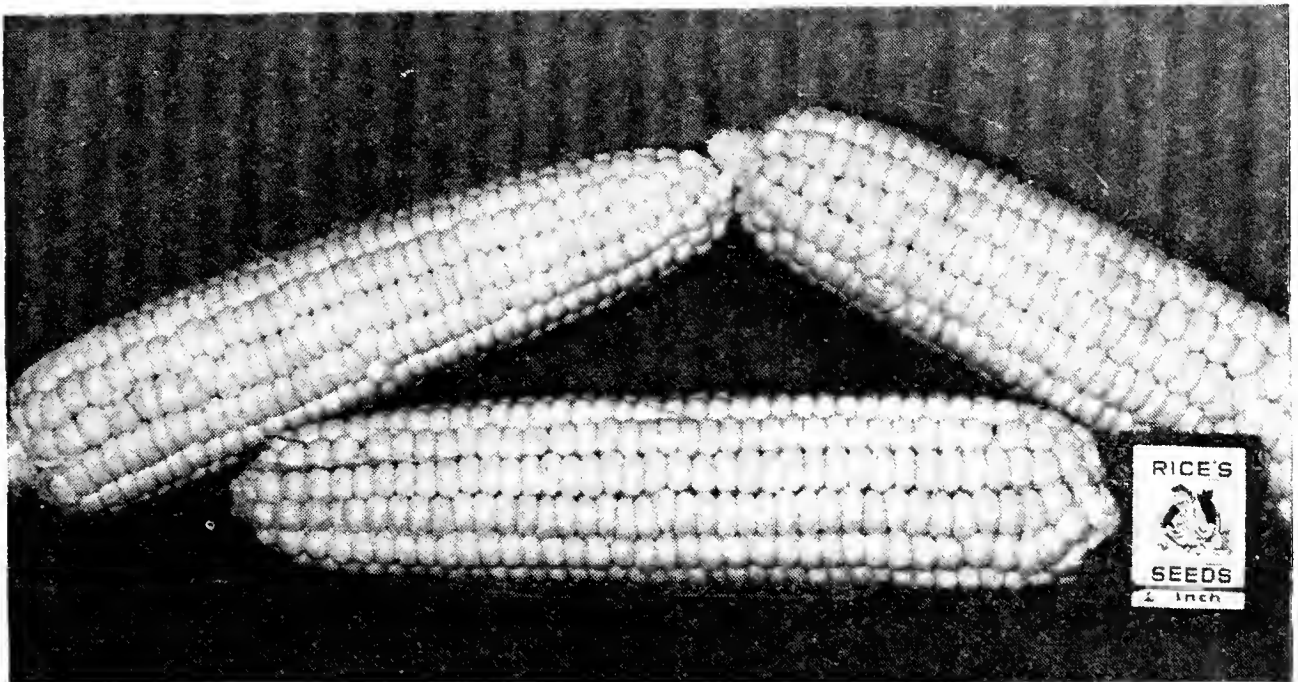
Corn Salad

CULTURE—This excellent hardy salad may be had the year round. Sow in September in drills 8 inches apart, covering seeds lightly, and protect from frost by a light covering of hay or litter. Seed may also be sown in spring.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

LARGE GREEN CABBAGING—A quite distinct sort, with short, rounded, smooth, almost erect, very green leaves, forming a compact rosette.

LARGE SEEDED DUTCH—A vigorous variety; leaves large, round, grayish green and veined.



Sweet Corn

All Sweet Corn is put up 100 lbs. to the bag

We have devoted a great deal of time and study to the improvement of our stocks of Sweet Corn. Not only have we given care to the selection and improvement of our types, but we have been most careful in testing our stock seed, ear by ear, for root rot and other troublesome diseases, and then by ear to row plantings have been able to check the results obtained, eliminate disease if found, and improve our types as well.

CULTURE—Corn requires a good soil and a warm situation. Commence for first early by planting the early varieties about May 1, and if a continuous supply is wanted all summer, make plantings about two weeks apart from May 1 until the last of July. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, and make the hills about the same distance apart in the rows. Five kernels in a hill are plenty.

Cover about 1 inch deep for early, and a little deeper for late. Thin to three plants in a hill.

One quart will plant 200 hills; 1 peck will plant 1 acre in hills.

Extra Early Varieties

ADAMS' EXTRA EARLY (80 days)—Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use; hardy, standing early planting, and the thick, hard husks prevent entrance of the corn worm. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, 12-rowed. Our strain is superior in earliness, size of ear, and dwarf habit to any other stock ever in our trials.

EARLY MARKET (60-day Make Good)—A first early corn with decided merit for the market gardener, being the first large-eared white sweet corn in the market. Plant growth about 3½ feet, ears close to the ground. Ears 6 to 7 inches long, blocky in form, 12 to 14 rowed, with exceptionally white grain.

GOLDEN BANTAM (80 days)—Early, golden yellow in color and of highest quality. Ears 6 to 7 inches long, 8-rowed. Our stock has been most carefully selected and is superior to much that is offered and we know by experience that it has given satisfaction to thousands of planters. (*See Headliner No. 5.*)

GOLDEN GEM (71 days)—The earliest yellow or golden eared corn, being a few days earlier than Sunshine, of more dwarf habit, and possessing a sweet, 8-rowed ear equal in size to Golden Bantam, although over a week earlier than that variety.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE (75 days)—A very early corn of the Golden Bantam type, maturing several days earlier than that variety. More dwarf in habit than Bantam, with ears 8 inches long, containing 12 rows of broad, yellow sweet grains. Especially desirable for its extreme earliness.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY WHITE (87 days)—An early variety with the deep grain of the Evergreen type. About 5 days earlier than Early Crosby. Stalks 5 to 6 feet high, of vigorous growth; ears produced 1½ feet from the ground, often two to the stalk, are 8 inches long, rather "blocky" in form, 16 to 18 and often 20 rowed, filled to the end with rather narrow, deep, wedge-shaped grains of pearly whiteness and high sugar content.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW (83 days)—A remarkable new yellow sweet corn of much merit. While the stalks grow 6 feet or more in height and the 14-rowed ears are 7 to 8 inches in length, this variety matures three days later than Golden Bantam. The kernels are broad, deep, and of excellent quality. (*Illustrated page 37.*)

Second Early Varieties

ADAMS' EARLY (95 days)—Not a sugar corn; similar to Adams' Extra Early, but two weeks later; ears about 8 inches long, 12 to 14 rowed, and of fair quality.

BANTAM EVERGREEN (95 days)—A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, having the color and sweetness of the Golden Bantam plus the strong plant growth and large ear of the Evergreen. Ears are 8 inches long, 12 to 16 rowed. Valuable for either the home or market gardener. (*Illustrated below.*)

BLACK MEXICAN (92 days)—One of the sweetest and best; ears 8 inches long and 8 rowed; grains bluish-black when ripe.

EARLY EVERGREEN, RICE'S (90 days)—Ears nearly as large, about 8 inches long, 14 to 16 rowed; grains somewhat narrower than Stowell's. Very productive and of high quality.

GOLDEN CREAM—GOLDEN COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (90 days)—A very fine corn on the order of Golden Bantam but a week to ten days later. Ears about same size as the Bantam, but the grain is smaller, deep and zig-zagged and of a rich golden color; of excellent quality.

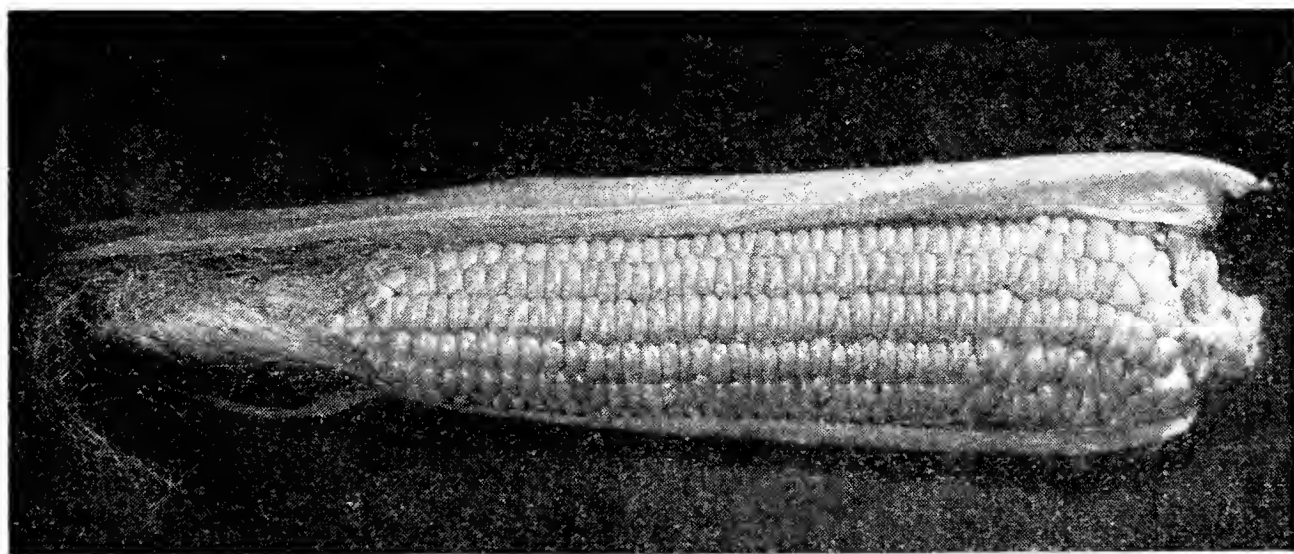
GOLDEN GIANT (88 days)—A cross between Golden Bantam and Howling Mob and is one of the few new yellow corns to retain the high quality of its golden parent. In season between Golden Bantam and Bantam Evergreen, of medium growth, with ears 8 inches long, 16 to 18 rowed.

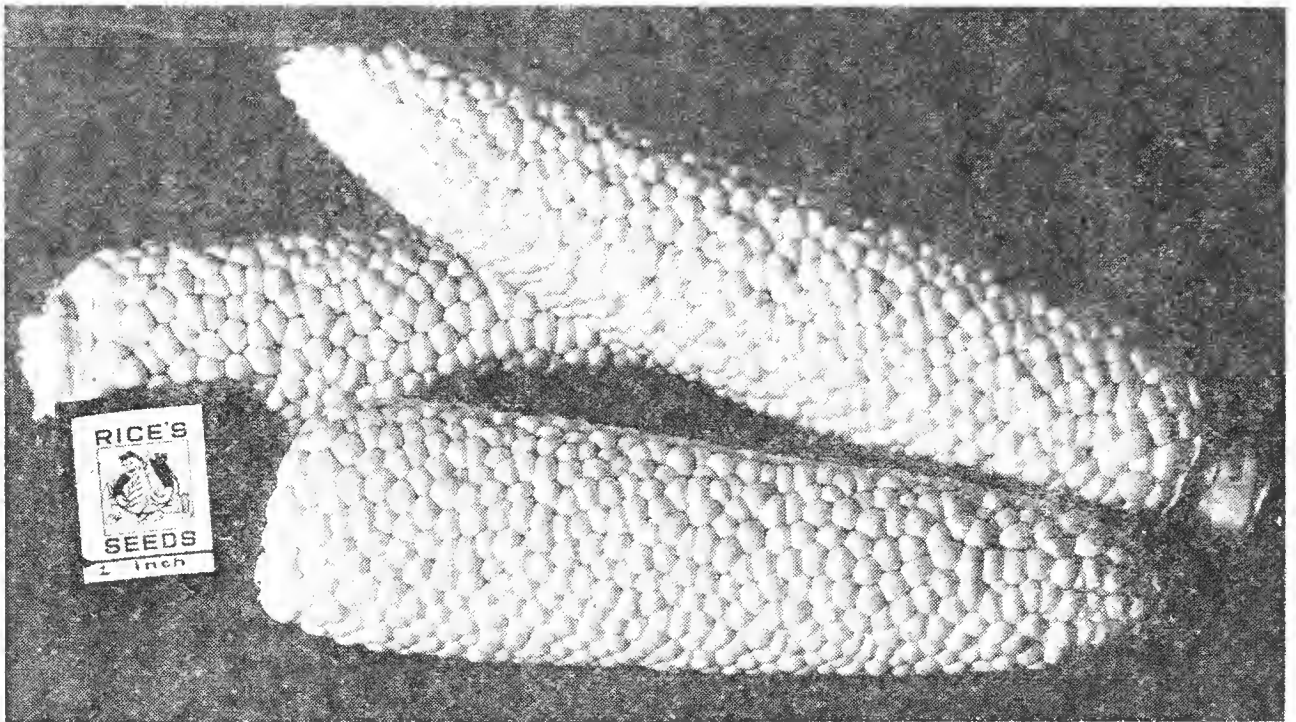
HOWLING MOB (85 days)—One of the finest second early large-eared sorts. Very productive, white, and of excellent quality. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 16 rowed.

Main Crop and Late Varieties

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—SHOE PEG (100 days)—An especially fine quality corn. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, cob small, white and densely covered with long, slender white grains, without row formation. Season with Stowell's Evergreen. (*Illustrated next page.*)

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY (100 days)—A popular main crop variety with immense large white ears often a foot in length, 16 to 18 rowed. Very sweet and sugary.





NARROW GRAINED EVERGREEN (95 days)—A splendid, high quality Evergreen. Slightly earlier than Stowell's; ears 8 to 9 inches long, with a small cob containing 18 to 20 rows of very deep, narrow white grains. One of the best canning varieties.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN (100 days)—The standard and best known white sweet corn. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 16 to 18 rowed, with a very deep sweet grain. Our strain of this variety is noted for its uniform deep grain and small cob.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE (100 days)—A late sort of the Adams' type; ears 9 to 10 inches long, handsome, 14 to 16 rowed. Not a sweet corn.

WHITE EVERGREEN (100 days)—A type of Stowell's Evergreen of the same season, but with rather a whiter grain. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 16 rowed.

Popcorn

CULTURE—Popped corn is more popular than ever. A few short rows should give a supply for winter months.

BLACK BEAUTY—While the seed is black, the kernel pops white.

JAPANESE HULLESS—Very popular with sellers of popped corn.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—The golden yellow kernels pop to almost double the size of any other variety.

SOUTH AMERICAN T.N.T.—A comparatively recent introduction with large yellow kernels, which pop to an enormous size. It is of highest quality and is well adapted for home use, as well as for market trade.

WHITE RICE—A very desirable variety and greatly preferred by many growers.

Cress

or Peppergrass

CULTURE—The Curled Cress may be sown in the early spring, very thickly in shallow drills, and repeated at frequent intervals for succession, as it soon runs to seed. The Water Cress may be sown in May, preferably along the edges of swift running streams where it grows rapidly and quickly forms a permanent bed.

EXTRA CURLED—PEPPERGRASS—A small, curled plant, having a fine pungent flavor and used as a salad.

TRUE WATER—For growing along banks of ponds and streams; wholly unlike Extra Curled. Leaves are quite large and thick.

UPLAND—Quite distinct from Curled Cress, the leaves more resembling True Water.

Cucumber

We are extensive growers of cucumber seed, producing our stocks in the North under our own supervision. We believe them to be superior to those generally offered.

CULTURE—For earliest use, sow the seed in the hotbed or greenhouse in February or March, in warm loam, where the temperature is about 90 degrees; cover half an inch deep, and when the plants are of fair size, transplant into hills (made in the greenhouse), 4 plants in a hill, so that when the weather permits the whole hill may be moved to the open ground by means of boxes made for that purpose. Plant for general use in the open ground, about June 1st, in hills 4 to 5 feet apart each way, and later thin to three plants in a hill. Stable manure, supplemented by a liberal application of high grade complete fertilizer rich in phosphorus will add much in producing a large crop.

1 ounce will plant 50 hills; 3 to 4 pounds will plant an acre.

The figures following descriptions represent the average length and diameter of the mature fruit grown as a field crop; if produced under gardening conditions fruit may average larger.

B. S. indicates Black Spine: W. S., White Spine

Write us for Special Prices on Large Quantities or Growing Contract

BOSTON PICKLING, or GREEN PROLIFIC (58 days)—Fruit short, smooth, symmetrical and bright green; very productive, making a good pickle; 6½ x 2½ in. Especially good in Dill sizes. B. S.

CHICAGO PICKLING (59 days)—A most excellent pickling sort; very uniform, productive and good color. Our strain is much superior to stocks generally sold under this name. Rather slender in small sizes, but especially valuable for Dills; 7 x 3 in.

- DAVIS' PERFECT** (65 days)—An extra long, dark green type of White Spine; retains its color and good qualities long after being picked. Fruit is exceptionally long, smooth, and tapering at both ends; flesh crisp, solid, with few seeds; mid-season. 11 x 3 in. W. S.
- EARLIEST OF ALL** (60 days)—An extra early, prolific, desirable White Spine much in favor in the South for early shipment to Northern markets. Fruit very full and uniform, tapering slightly but abruptly at both ends; color a good deep green. While a week to ten days earlier than Early Fortune, it is not so handsome a cucumber and will not hold its color as well. It is desirable, however, for its extreme earliness. $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. W. S.
- EARLY CLUSTER** (55 days)—Very early; fruit short, chunky, small, and borne in clusters in center of the plant; light green in color; prolific. 6 x $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. B. S.
- EARLY FORTUNE, RICE'S IMPROVED** (65 days)—The finest type of White Spine yet produced. Early, very productive, and disease-resistant. Fruits slightly tapering; flesh white, very firm and crisp, with very few seeds; color rich dark green, which does not fade when shipped a long distance. 9 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. W. S. (*See Headliner No. 2*)
- EARLY FORTUNE**—Put up in 1-lb. sealed cloth bags.
- LONGFELLOW** (70 days)—An excellent long, slender, dark green variety equally desirable for greenhouse forcing or outdoor culture. An ideal type for the private garden or as a "straight pack" variety for shipment to market. 12 to 14 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. W. S.
- LONG GREEN, IMPROVED** (70 days)—A standard late, well-known table sort; Fruits slender, more or less warted, tapering towards the stem end; color dark green; flesh white and firm. We have a superior stock of this variety. 12 to 14 x 3 in. B. S.
- NATIONAL PICKLING, RICE'S IMPROVED** — The finest strain of pickling cucumber in existence. (*See Headliner No. 1*)
- SNOW'S PERFECTED PICKLE** (55 days)—An old standard sort, very popular among the pickle packers. It is early, productive, small, square ended and deep green. It produces a very small percentage of "nubs" and "crooks." In its desirability it is second only to RICE'S *Improved National Pickling*. Our selected strain of this variety is much superior to stocks generally sold under this name. 6 x $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. B. S.
- STAYS GREEN** (60 days)—A well-advertised, popular, early dark green cucumber grown extensively in the South for Northern markets. Fruits symmetrical, nearly square ended. 8 x 3 in. W. S.
- WEST INDIA GHERKIN** (60 days)—Grown exclusively for pickles; fruit very small, oval and covered with spines; color light green. 2 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.
- WHITE SPINE—HENDERSON'S PERFECTED** (65 days)—A very fine strain of White Spine, showing evidences of its Emerald parentage in occasionally throwing a smooth green type. Fruits very rich dark green, symmetrical, thick and nearly square ended; plant healthy, vigorous and productive. Popular in the South as a shipping variety. 8 x 3 in. W. S.

WHITE SPINE, IMPROVED EARLY—ARLINGTON (60 days)—One of the very earliest and best known of the White Spines. A short, square-ended, rather three-cornered type; very productive; fine for slicing or pickling; medium green color. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. W. S.

WHITE WONDER (60 days)—Fruit, produced in clusters, is symmetrical, short, blocky and rounded at both ends; color, ivory-white from time of forming until maturity; moderately productive. Popular in Canada. 7×3 in. W. S.

Dandelion

CULTURE—The Dandelion resembles Endive and affords one of the earliest and most healthful of spring greens. Sow seed in the early springtime in rows 12 inches apart and later thin to 3 inches apart in the row. The plants will make a vigorous growth and seldom require winter protection.

IMPROVED THICK LEAF—One of the best, forming a regular tuft of rather upright growth; blanches readily.

COMMON—This is the well-known Dandelion; early, vigorous, and hardy.

Egg Plant

Days are from transplanting to maturity

CULTURE—The Egg Plant will thrive in any good garden soil, but will repay good treatment. The seeds should be sown in hotbed or warm greenhouse in March or April, and when about an inch high, potted in 2-inch pots. Plant out



about June 1st, 2½ feet apart. If no hotbed is at hand, they can be grown in any light room where the temperature will average 75°.

One ounce for 2,000 plants.

BLACK BEAUTY (120 days)—Earlier and nearly as large as New York Purple; fruit very dark purple, which color it holds for a long time. Has become the most popular variety for both home and market gardens.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—SPINELESS (130 days)—The favorite market variety. Plants large, spreading and spineless, producing four to six large oval fruits of dark purple color.

Endive

CULTURE—Endive is one of the best salads for fall and winter use. Sow for an early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in the fall months, the main sowings are made in June and July. Plant in drills 15 to 18 inches apart and when the plants are ready thin to 1 foot apart in the row. When the plant has attained its full size, gather up the leaves and tie them by the tips in a conical form. This excludes the light and air from the inner leaves, which, in the course of from three to six weeks, become blanched.

1 ounce will sow 300 feet of drill.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—ESCAROLE (90-95 days)—One of the best varieties for salads. Leaves of upright growth, broad, more or less twisted and waved, bright deep green, with a nearly white mid-rib. Inner leaves form a fair head which blanches a creamy white.

GREEN CURLED WINTER (100 days)—The most hardy and vigorous sort; leaves bright, deep green with the outer midribs usually showing a trace of rose; readily blanches a creamy white.

MOSS CURLED (100 days)—Grows more compact than Green Curled and the medium green leaves are finer cut; leaf stems often tinged purple; blanches creamy white.

WHITE CURLED (100 days)—The divided leaves are of a very light yellowish-green color which blanches almost white.

Fennel

CULTURE—This vegetable is used for its thickened leaf stalks which develop a bulb like form at the base of the plant. The seed is sown in rows 2 feet apart early in the season, the young plants later being thinned to a distance of 1 foot apart in the row. After the plants develop the earth is hoed up against the lower part of the leaf stalks in order to blanch them and make them tender, after which they are used much in the same manner as Celery, or used for seasoning, for their delicious flavor much resembles that of Anise, to which this plant is closely related.

FLORENCE—FINOCCHIO, also called SWEET ANISE—A bulb-like vegetable formed above ground at base of leaf-stalk.

Herbs

CULTURE—The seeds should be sown in the spring, in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and the young plants thinned out or transplanted to about 4 inches. Those varieties which are used in dry form should be harvested on a dry day, just before the blossom develops, dried quickly and bottled, or closely packed in dry boxes with the air entirely excluded.

CARAWAY (*Carum Carui*)—Biennial. Seeds used for flavoring.

DILL, MAMMOTH (*Anethum graveolens*)—Annual. Used in making dill pickles.

FENNEL, FLORENCE—(See page 44).

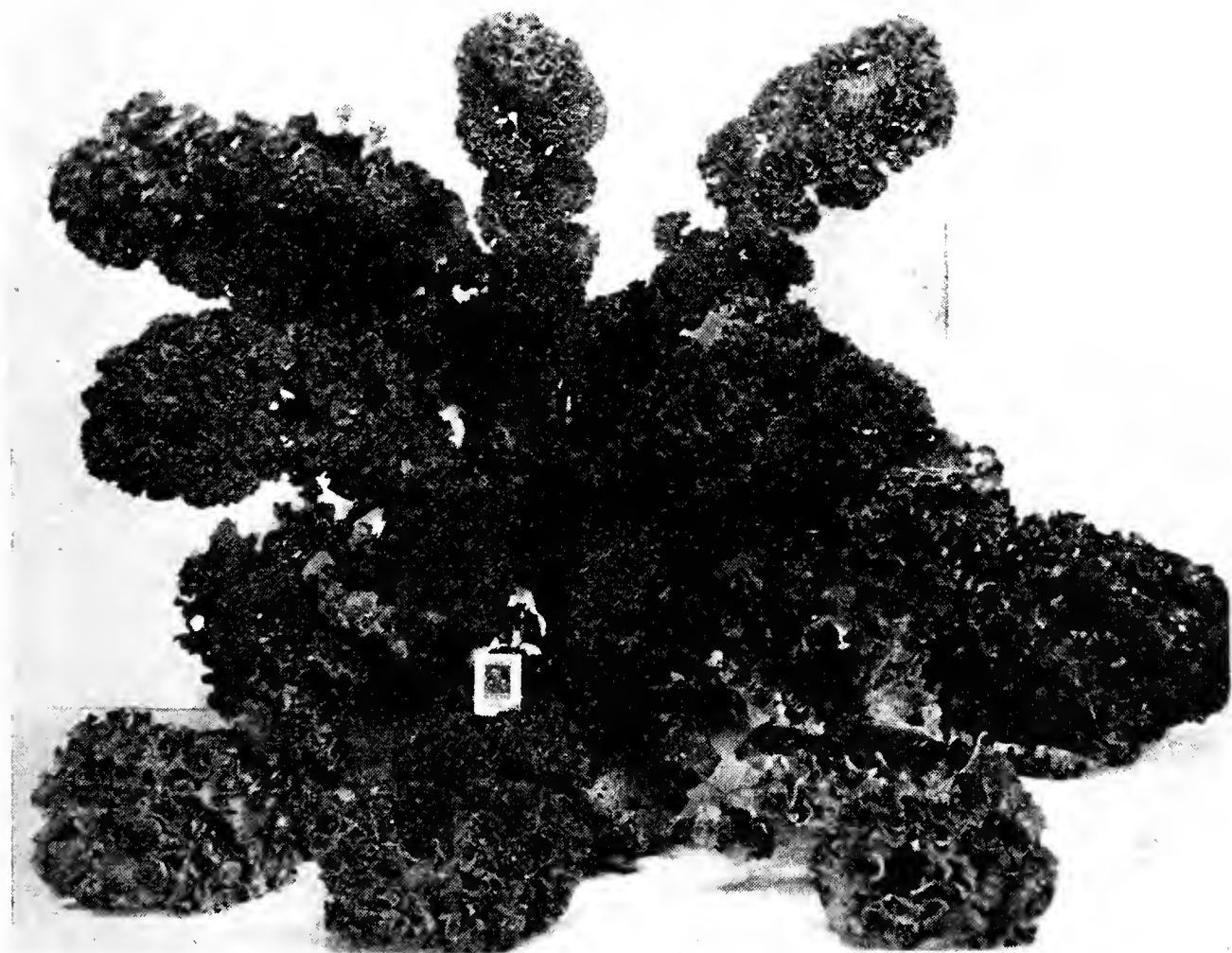
FENNEL, SWEET (*Foeniculum officinale*)—Perennial. Seeds used for flavoring.

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum marjorana*)—Tender perennial. Young leaves used for seasoning.

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*)—Hardy perennial. Most useful of all herbs.

SAVORY, SUMMER (*Satureia hortensis*)—Annual. Used for seasoning.

THYME, BROAD LEAVED (*Thymus vulgaris*)—Hardy perennial. Used for flavoring and medicinally.



Kale

CULTURE—Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May in prepared beds; transplant in June and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. The quality is improved by a slight freeze in the fall.

1 ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

DWARF BLUE STEM CURLED SCOTCH (55 days)—A hardy type of Scotch Kale very popular in the Norfolk district, the plants having a distinctive blue-green coloring.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH (55 days)—A handsome, very finely curled, dwarf spreading variety; foliage long and of an attractive bright green; very hardy.

DWARF CURLED SIBERIAN—GERMAN GREENS (65 days)—A most vigorous and spreading variety; leaves are large and rather plain in the center, cut and frilled at edges; color is a bluish-green. (*Illustrated page 45.*)

DWARF PURPLE, or BROWN CURLED (55 days)—Similar to Dwarf Curled Scotch, excepting in color of foliage, which is a rich purple; very hardy.

TALL CURLED SCOTCH (60 days)—Plants of this variety grow two to three feet in height, bearing long, plume-like light green leaves which are much cut and deeply curled at the edges; very hardy.

Kohl Rabi

Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

This vegetable, the popularity of which is rapidly increasing, combines the virtues of the turnip and cabbage, but excels both in nutritive, hardy and productive qualities.

CULTURE—The seed may be sown in June, in rows 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned out to 8 or 10 inches in the rows.

One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA—Early and with small top; bulbs medium size and purple in color; flesh white.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Extremely early, with distinctly small tops. bulbs medium size, very light green or nearly white and of best quality;

LARGE GREEN, or WHITE—Quite hardy and most productive; grown mostly for stock feeding; bulbs often weigh 8 to 10 lbs., and color a greenish-white.

Leek

CULTURE—The Leek is very hardy and easily cultivated. It succeeds best in a light but well-enriched soil. Sow as early in the spring as practicable, in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart. When 6 or 8 inches high thin to 5 to 6 inches apart, or transplant to trenches, which later may be filled up in order to bleach the stems. In either case the stems should be bleached by the use of earth hoed up against them, as it not only produces a white appearance, but also makes them much more succulent and tender.

1 ounce will plant 200 feet of drill.

BROAD AMERICAN FLAG—The favorite gardeners' variety. Strong growing, broad leaved, and productive.

Lettuce

CULTURE—Requires a rich, moist soil, and to be crisp and tender needs to be grown in cool weather. For winter use, sow in hotbeds every two weeks, at the rate of 1 ounce of seed to 4 sashes (a sash is 3 feet long by 6 feet wide); cover very lightly and transplant first to 3 inches apart each way, afterward to 8 inches. For garden or field, sow in rows, and cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Later thin out to 12 inches apart in the rows.

1 ounce will sow 100 sq. ft., or 120 feet of drill.

B. S. indicates Black Seed, and W. S., White Seed

Heading Varieties

ALL HEART—SUMMER HEADER (72 days)—B. S. A fine strain of Salamander but produces a larger head and one of the most adaptable heading varieties we are acquainted with, heading as well in mid-summer as in spring or fall. Forms a medium-size, solid, cabbage butter head; leaves light green, straight on edges and crumpled; quality fine.

BIG BOSTON—(Selected Stock) (75 days)—W. S. Very popular for garden or field culture. Head large and compact; leaves broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge; color light green, slightly tinged reddish-brown; heart greenish-white, tinged yellow; of fair quality. Especially suited for muck lands.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER (75 days)—B. S. Plant compact, heads large, globular, and very firm; leaves broad, blistered, crumpled and very thick; color dark glossy green, lightly tinged and spotted brown. The heads blanch a beautiful golden yellow.

CRISP AS ICE—HARTFORD BRONZE HEAD (75 days)—B. S. A slightly elongated, medium sized, compact heading variety; leaves very broad, somewhat blistered, crumpled, very thick and stiff; outer leaves variegated dark brown and green, the brown predominating.



HANSON IMPROVED—NONPAREIL (82 days)—W. S. One of the most reliable, sure-heading sorts. Heads globular, large and late; leaves large and very broad, fairly blistered and crumpled, borders finely frilled; color clear light green; quality good. A fine variety for mid-summer planting outside, as it withstands the hot season better than most sorts and is a slow seeder.

HENDERSON'S NEW YORK CABBAGE—WONDERFUL (80 days)—W. S. A very large, late, globular heading variety; leaves broad, of thick texture, fairly blistered and crumpled, and the borders frilled; color clear dark green; quality good. Known in California and the Far West as "Los Angeles," and shipped to Eastern markets under the misleading name of "Iceberg."

ICEBERG (80 days)—W. S. A large, late, crisp cabbage-heading variety; heads very firm, hard and well blanched; leaves unusually broad and quite blistered and crumpled, borders finely frilled; color medium green with faint brown tracing on the border; quality good. An excellent summer variety. If you wish the lettuce offered by dealers in vegetables as Iceberg, please specify New York in your order.

MAY KING (61 days)—W. S. A handsome, small, extremely early, compact heading variety; leaves light yellowish-green, tinged reddish brown at the edges, while the heart blanches a rich golden yellow; quality fine.

NEW YORK No. 12 (75 days)—W. S. An exceptionally fine selection from Henderson's New York. Very large, light-colored heads which, under favorable conditions, become very solid. May be successfully grown along Atlantic Coast and Eastern parts of the U. S. as it is recommended for mid-summer use.

TENNISBALL, BLACK SEEDED (72 days)—A very reliable, adaptable, sure-heading sort; heads globular, firm and well blanched; leaves broad and crumpled; color medium green, never spotted brown; quality the best. Quite identical with Salamander.

WHITE BOSTON (76 days)—W. S. A cabbage butter head variety of a light green color with a distinctly yellow heart; very resistant to tip burn. Very similar in size to Big Boston.

Loose Leaf Varieties

GRAND RAPIDS, (Selected Stock)—B. S. The favorite loose-leaved forcing lettuce, which does well in the North for early planting outside. Leaves short, spatulate in shape, excessively blistered and crumpled, and the border heavily fringed; color very light green, with no trace of brown. A most handsome and attractive lettuce of fair quality.

PRIZE HEAD EARLY, or BEEFSTEAK—W. S. A crisp, tender, loose-leaved, non-heading sort, and one of the most popular; leaves much crumpled and excessively frilled at the borders; color light brown on a medium green base; quality good.

SIMPSON BLACK SEEDED—One of the best and most popular large, early, loose-heading varieties, succeeding everywhere, and always reliable. Leaves very broad, much blistered, crumpled and excessively frilled on the borders; color light yellowish-green; quality fine.

SIMPSON EARLY CURLED—W. S. A leading early, loose-heading variety of fairly large size; leaves broad, crumpled and well frilled at the edges; color light green; quality good.

CHICKEN LETTUCE—W. S. A tall-growing, leafy variety, grown solely for poultry.

Romaine, Cos or Celery

WHITE PARIS—W. S. A medium large, strictly self-closing lettuce, making a well-blanching, firm, loaf-shaped head; leaves oval in form, flat and smooth; color medium dark green; quality excellent. Also known as Trianon Cos.

Muskmelon

or Cantaloupe

We are extensive producers of Muskmelon seed, the stock seed being grown under expert supervision on our breeding plots at Rocky Ford, Colorado. Our stocks are true to type and no better are available.

CULTURE—A rich, deep sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with rotten compost, amply supplemented with a commercial fertilizer high in phosphorus, is of first importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to 3 or 4 plants to a hill. When they have 4 or 5 rough leaves pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. This will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity.

1 ounce will plant about 80 hills; 3 pounds to 1 acre in hills.

Green Fleshed

EXTRA EARLY KNIGHT—(80 days)—An extremely early, medium-sized melon of the Acme type. Fruit oblong, showing the neck tendency of its parent; skin deep green, turning to golden at maturity, well covered with a close gray netting and distinctly ribbed; flesh fairly thick and very sweet; color medium green blending to light pink near the center. The earliest high quality melon and a good shipper.

GOLDEN HONEYMOON, (New) (95 days)—A great improvement over the original Honey Dew. Fruits very attractive. The skin has a rich, velvety, golden color, which sells the melon on sight. Earlier than Honey Dew by two weeks, and slightly smaller in size, it should be grown successfully in the East. Vines said to be disease-resistant. Very productive, flesh green, ripens clear to the rind, and is very sweet. We consider it a valuable addition to the melon list.

HACKENSACK EXTRA EARLY IMPROVED (80 days)—An improved selection from the old Hackensack, maturing from a week to ten days earlier; somewhat smaller and not so deeply ribbed, but otherwise similar to the old type. Fruit large, round, flattened at the ends, deeply and irregularly ribbed, coarsely and heavily netted; flesh green, thick and of fine quality.

HONEYDEW (110 days)—A distinct melon of the Cassaba type. Fruit large ovoid in form, about 10 inches long and 8 inches in diameter; surface smooth and hard without ribbing or netting; creamy white in color, turning to a lemon tint when fully ripe; flesh light emerald green, very thick, ripening to the rind; very tender and melting, with an extreme sweetness found in no other melon.

OHIO SUGAR (90 days)—Might well be termed a green fleshed Tip Top, resembling that variety in every way except in color of flesh.

ROCKY FORD, or NETTED GEM (90 days)—We have an especially fine, improved strain of this popular melon as now grown at Rocky Ford. The fruit is small, almost round, and smooth, showing no ribs, and densely covered with heavy, hard gray netting; flesh thick and deep green, showing a faint lining of pink or gold at the center; of the highest quality. Excellent shipping variety.

Salmon Fleshed

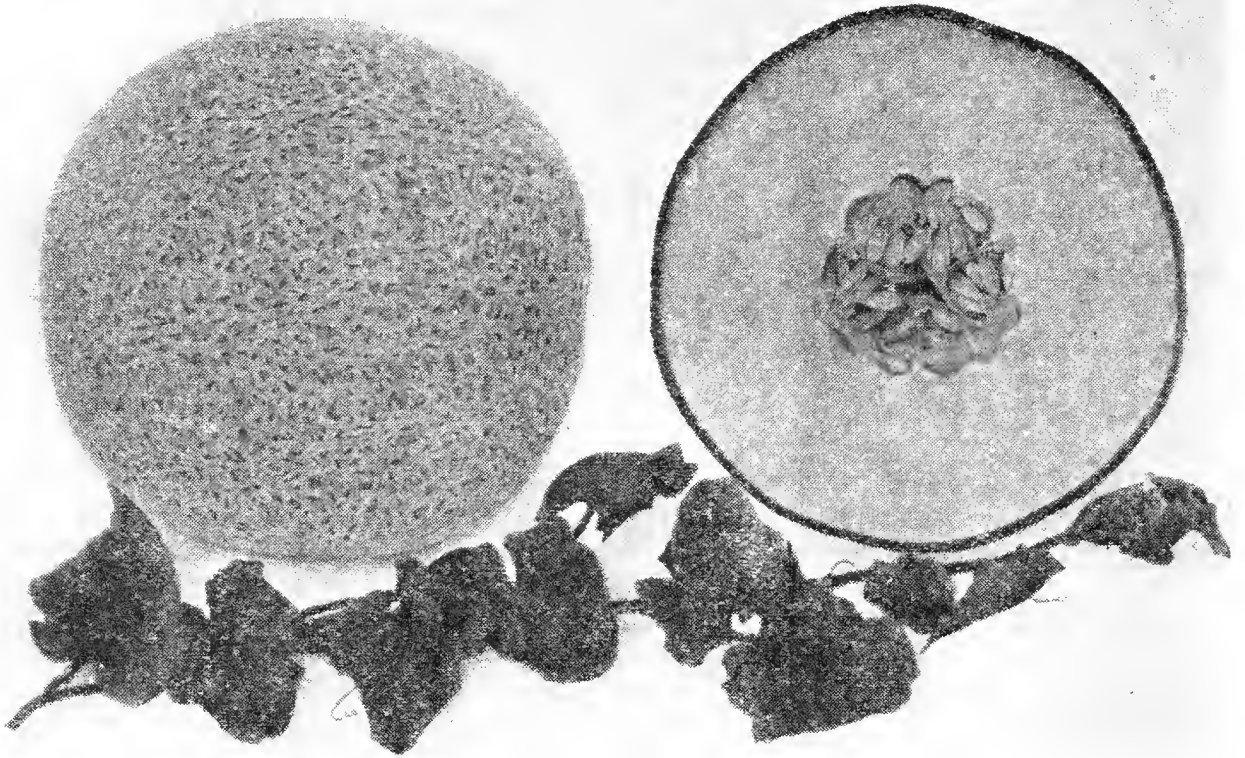
BANANA CANTALOUPE (100 days)—Shaped somewhat as name indicates; grows about 2½ feet long; flesh deep salmon color and has a sweet, mild flavor.

BENDER'S SURPRISE—THE BENDER MELON (95 days)—A very popular variety in the East, particularly around Albany, N. Y. A selection from Surprise and a close kin to Irondequoit, differing from that variety in being slightly earlier, more oblong, fuller and more rounded at the ends and not quite as well netted; skin light greenish-yellow when ripe. A very delicious, large, salmon-fleshed melon with superior shipping and keeping qualities.

DELICIOUS (90 days)—Best described as an early strain of the famous Bender melon and while a trifle smaller in size, possesses all the good qualities of its parent. Not to be confused with a green-fleshed variety bearing a similar name. Popular for home markets.

EMERALD GEM (88 days)—A splendid early variety, coming in just ahead of Rocky Ford; fruits deep emerald green in color, globular or slightly flattened, irregularly, and distinctly ribbed; lightly netted; flesh very thick, sweet and of a deep, rich salmon color, having an exceedingly small seed cavity. One of the best melons for the home garden and local market.

EXTRA EARLY OSAGE (85 days)—A week to ten days earlier than the old type Osage, and nearly as large; flesh very thick, salmon colored and of high quality. Form, color and general appearance similar to Osage. One of the very best melons we grow.



FORDHOOK (88 days)—A medium-sized melon, round, much flattened at the ends; decidedly ribbed and fairly netted; skin deep emerald green; flesh thick orange-yellow in color and of excellent quality.

HALE'S BEST (85 days)—A remarkably early shipping melon and very popular on all markets. Melons are oval in shape, about 6 x 4½ inches, with heavy netting and fairly distinct ribbing. Flesh exceptionally thick and deep salmon in color.

HEARTS OF GOLD—IMPROVED HOODOO (94 days)—A splendid, mid-season variety developed from the Hoodoo, being larger and more uniform; fruit round, with tendency to heart-shape, lightly ribbed and covered with a fine gray netting; flesh very thick, deep salmon color, and of high quality. A good shipping melon.

HONEY ROCK, or SUGAR ROCK (90-95 days)—This melon was originated in Indiana and acquired immediate popularity on account of its high quality. Of medium size with gray-green skin moderately covered with a heavy, coarse netting; a rich salmon flesh.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN—GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN (88 days)—An exceedingly early, salmon fleshed melon of medium size and fine quality. Evidently a cross between Fordhook and Emerald Gem with a tendency to produce melons resembling both types.

MILWAUKEE MARKET (87 days)—A variety very popular in Chicago and Milwaukee markets. Of Surprise parentage and close kin to Bender's Surprise, although later. Fruits of medium size, nearly round, lightly ribbed and fairly netted; skin light green; flesh thick, salmon colored and very sweet.

OSAGE, or MILLER'S CREAM (95 days)—A rather large, main crop, oval melon of very superior quality; fruit dark green, slightly ribbed and well covered with a shallow, gray netting. The exceedingly thick flesh is a rich orange-salmon color. Seed cavity small.

PERFECTO, SALMON TINT, or EDWARDS' PERFECTO (88 days)—A very superior type of the Rocky Ford melon, having a deeply tinted salmon flesh, an exceedingly small seed cell, and a firm, hard, gray netting. Excellent shipping qualities.

RICE'S ORANGE FLESH (85 days)—Unquestionably the finest of the Rocky Ford type of shipping melons, it is noted for its ability to bring highest prices in the shipping markets. Its appealing deep orange flesh is its distinctive characteristic. It is the most solid, with the smallest seed cell of any type, and will weigh more to the crate. Fruits very uniform in size, nearly round, and densely covered with a hard gray netting. Recommended for its hardness, prolificness, deep flesh and excellent eating and shipping qualities. (*Illustrated page 52.*)

RICE'S ORANGE FLESH—Extra Selected Stock—Put up in 1-lb. sealed cloth bags.

TIP-TOP (90 days)—In shape varies from round to slightly oblong; rather large in size and somewhat late in maturing. Skin green, distinctly ribbed and lightly netted. The rich, deep salmon flesh has a sweet, spicy flavor.

Watermelon

CULTURE—Watermelons are cultivated in hills, which should be 6 to 8 feet apart each way, and composed of light, moderately rich soil. The hills should be dug about 2 feet square, 18 inches deep and half filled with well-rotted manure, supplemented with a liberal amount of a complete fertilizer rich in phosphorus, which must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Plant in May, 10 seeds to a hill, and when the plants are well up, thin out to 3. Cultivate until vines cover ground, and pinch ends of growing shoots to induce early fruiting.

1 ounce will plant 25 hills; 5 pounds per acre.

CITRON, RED SEEDED (98 days)—The old, well-known, red-seeded preserving melon.

EXCEL (92 days)—Largest of the shipping melons; mid-season; fruit long, dark green in color, with an irregular faint striping, covered with a fine veining of a darker shade; flesh red and crisp; rind hard and tough; seeds gray-brown, but variable as to color.

FLORIDA FAVORITE (85 days)—Oblong in shape and grows to a fair size; rind light green with irregular stripes of dark green; quality excellent; seeds white.

- GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—STRIPED GYPSY** (90 days)—Large and oblong; rind very tough and a distinctive pale light green in color, much mottled and striped very dark green; seeds white. An attractive and fine shipping melon.
- GOLDEN HONEY—GOLDEN ICE CREAM** (90 days)—An attractive, distinct melon, possessing a dark green rind, oblong in form, with a very solid, sweet, canary-yellow flesh; very early; seeds brown.
- HALBERT HONEY** (85 days)—Shape oblong, well filled to the ends; skin very dark green, showing a faint longitudinal tracing or indentation in the rind; medium early and fairly large; flesh crimson and very sweet; seeds white.
- HARRIS' EARLIEST** (80 days)—A medium-sized, extra early melon, quite similar to Cole's Early.
- IRISH GRAY** (90 days)—A large, long, main crop variety with a distinctive, gray-green skin; shell very tough and hard, making a fine shipper; flesh very firm, crisp and sweet; seeds brown.
- KLECKLEY'S SWEETS, or MONTE CRISTO** (90 days)—Medium to large size, medium early; exceedingly sweet; oblong in form, slightly tapering toward the stem; rind very dark green; flesh very bright, rich red; ripens nearly to the rind; too tender for a shipping melon; seeds white to light brown.
- LONG LIGHT ICING—GRAY MONARCH** (85 days)—Grows long and to a large size; medium early and productive; rind light pale green, with a light mottled tracing of a slightly darker shade; flesh brilliant crimson and of exceptional quality; seeds white.
- PEERLESS, or ICE CREAM** (85 days)—A very early, medium sized melon of short oblong form. One of the best for growing in the North. Rind thin, light green, mottled and finely veined with a darker shade; flesh bright scarlet and very sweet; seeds white.
- STONE MOUNTAIN, or DIXIE BELL** (90 days)—A very large, nearly round or "blocky" melon of high quality. The sweet flesh, of rich scarlet color, with few seeds, is covered by a fairly tough, dark green rind. Very prolific, it is one of the most popular shipping varieties.
- SWEETHEART** (90 days)—A medium early variety. Fruits growing to a very large size. Round to oblong in form with a rather thick, tough rind; a good shipper; color very light green, slightly veined a trifle darker shade; flesh bright red and of fair quality; seeds black.
- TOM WATSON** (95 days)—Probably the best shipping melon. One of the best main crop sorts. Grows to a very large size. Fruit large and long in shape, colored a medium green with a light tracing of a darker shade, not unlike Peerless in color; flesh rich red and of good quality; seeds brown.
- WONDERMELON—IMPROVED KLECKLEY'S SWEETS** (88 days)—A large, oblong melon with a thin dark rind and showing faint tracings or indentations running the length of the melon. Also known as White Seeded Kleckley.

Mustard

CULTURE—Largely grown, especially in the South, for use as greens. Sow the seed very early in the spring in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, later thinning the plants to stand 10 to 15 inches apart in the row. High fertilization, especially with a Nitrogen fertilizer, combined with clean cultivation at all times, will do much to increase the size of the plants and to improve their quality.

FLORIDA BROAD LEAVED—Good strong growth. Thick broad leaves with white ribs.

FORDHOOK FANCY—OSTRICH PLUME—A handsome, vigorous growing, mild variety, standing a long time before going to seed; leaves bright green, intensely curled and fringed on the edges; seeds reddish-brown.

MUSTARD SPINACH, or TENDERGREEN—The thick, tender, dark green leaves are produced quickly and are very palatable.

NEW CHINESE—ELEPHANT EAR—A very vigorous sort of upright growth; leaves deep green.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Plant vigorous and hardy, of upright, spreading growth. The leaves are 5 x 3 inches, light green, tinged yellow, much crumpled and frilled at the edges.

WHITE LONDON—Plant of rapid, upright growth, soon going to seed.

Okra

or Gumbo

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the South for making gumbo soup. The pods, when young and tender, should be sliced in sections, strung on a thread and hung in the shade to cure, like dried apples; can be used for soup at any time.

CULTURE—Sow the seed thinly in dry, warm soil, in shallow drills 2 feet apart. After the plants are up, thin them out to 9 inches apart; hoe frequently, and draw a little earth to the stems as they grow. Gather the pods when quite green and about 1½ inches long.

One and one-half ounces will plant 100 feet of drill.

EARLY DWARF LONG POD—An early, dwarf-growing, sturdy variety producing an abundance of long, fluted, dark green, 8-inch pointed pods.

EARLY DWARF PROLIFIC—One of the earliest; pods short, rather blunt, 4 inches long, deep green, slightly corrugated; quality good; very productive.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH—LONG GREEN—Very early and productive; plant 3 feet high; pods bright green, 7½ inches long, straight, slender, pointed and slightly corrugated.

WHITE VELVET—Plants 3½ feet high; pods whitish-green, 7 inches long, slightly curved and pointed, smooth and tender. Early and productive.

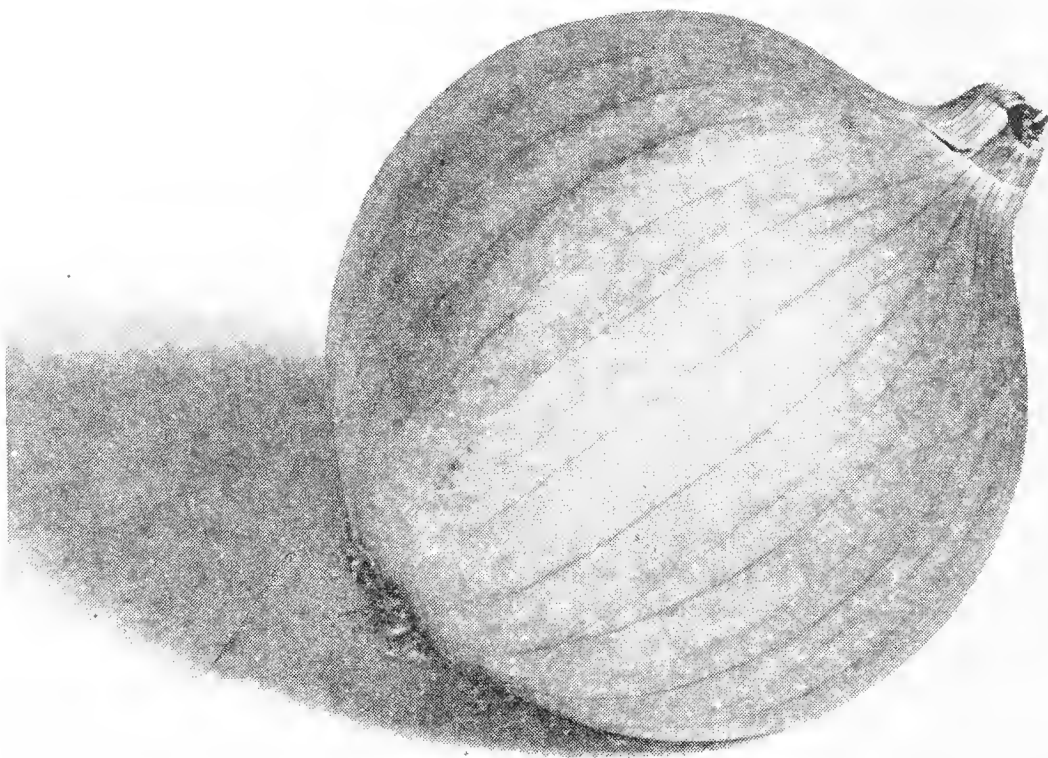
Onion

Where days are given, time is measured from planting of seed to marketable bulbs

CULTURE—The Onion requires an abundant supply of moisture at all times and thrives best on a deep fertile loamy soil. The seed may be sown as early in the spring as the soil may be worked in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, the young plants later being thinned to stand 1 inch apart in the row. The crop should be well cultivated at all times with a wheel hoe, or other suitable tool. The rows should be hand seeded, for it is very important that the soil be kept clean at all times.

1 ounce will plant 200 feet of drill; 4 pounds in drills for an acre.

For sets from 50 to 60 lbs. should be sown to the acre, according to richness of the soil.



Red Varieties

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD (100 days)—One of the oldest and best known types of onion. Used for growing sets or mature large onions. The large, flat, deep mahogany red bulbs have pinkish white flesh of a decided onion flavor.

SOUTHPORT LARGE RED GLOBE (114 days)—The finest type and most popular of the red onions. The bulbs are distinctly globe-shaped, with a small neck, and are excellent keepers; color a deep purplish red. We have an unequaled strain of this variety.

Yellow Varieties

EBENEZER, or JAPANESE (120 days)—A popular variety for producing “sets.” The small onions have a heavy, yellowish-brown skin. These onions show a less tendency to produce scallions and are better keepers than other yellow varieties.

OHIO or MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE (114 days)—A variety quite popular in Ohio and some of the eastern onion-growing districts. It resembles Southport Yellow Globe, with the exception that it is distinctly flat bottomed.

PRIZETAKER (Same as Yellow Spanish or Valencia) (102 days)—One of the largest onions grown and the mildest; is productive and a sure cropper; bulbs are globe-shaped and of a light straw color. Our seed is American grown and very superior.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE (115 days)—The most extensively and profitably grown yellow market onion. The bulbs are a true deep globe, having a small neck and a heavy, thick skin which makes it an excellent storage sort; the color is a deep yellow or golden-brown, quite distinct from most stocks of this variety. The flesh is white, crisp and mild in flavor.

SWEET SPANISH, Riverside Strain (114 days)—This is the best strain of all the so-called Spanish types. The large bulbs with a coppery-colored skin have mild white flesh and are of very delicate flavor. It has been developed into quite a good keeper.

YELLOW DANVERS, ROUND (114 days)—More flat in form than Globe Danvers, but in other respects quite similar; produces a good market onion and is an exceptional keeper; used mostly to produce onion sets.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS (114 days)—While not so “globy” as the Southport type and hence not so popular in the more critical markets, it is a very dependable onion to grow; it is almost devoid of “stiff-necks” or scallions; is always a heavy yielder; has an excellent color, and because of its small neck, cures well and makes splendid storage stock.

White Varieties

BERMUDA CRYSTAL WAX (95 days)—A pure white, flat onion, largely grown in Texas for the early Northern market.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE (112 days)—Of the true Southport Globe form with a thin, delicate skin of purest paper whiteness; flesh is very crisp, fine-grained, snowy white in color, and exceedingly mild; usually commands the highest price in market.

WHITE PORTUGAL, or SILVERSKIN (102 days)—A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained. White Portugal is more extensively grown for sets than any other white variety, and is also largely used as a pickler and for bunching. An excellent keeper.

Imported Onions

WHITE BARLETTA—One of the earliest, handsomest and smallest of the white pickling onions; makes a good bunching sort.

WHITE LISBON—A variety grown largely as a bunching onion. When matured the round white bulbs are about three inches in diameter.

WHITE QUEEN—A rapid growing, small, flat, early white onion; grown extensively for sets, pickling and bunching.

WHITE WELSH—While it forms no bulbs, it is one of the best for bunching as green onions. A very hardy perennial. The white shoots make a rapid growth and are ready for market ahead of those from sets. Very mild and delicate in flavor.

Parsley

CULTURE—Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seed germinates very slowly, it should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep. For winter use, protect in a frame or light cellar.

1 ounce for 150 ft. of drill.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—Leaves are a uniform dark green color, very finely cut and so closely curled as to resemble bunches of moss; one of the most useful and decorative sorts. Fine for bunching.

THICK LARGE-ROOTED HAMBURG— HEIMISHE—The edible roots of this variety resemble a small, thick parsnip in shape and color, and are extensively used for flavoring soups and stews; leaves plain. Roots with tops attached have a large sale in Jewish communities.

PLAIN—The leaves are flat, deeply cut, but not curled, and very dark green in color.

Parsnip

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 15 inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in the fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the balance in the ground till spring, to be dug as required.

1 ounce for 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds in drills for an acre

GUERNSEY—Our stock of this variety is not quite so long as Hollow Crowned, but of greater diameter; clean skinned, with fine grooved neck.

HOLLOW CROWNED—LARGE SUGAR—Better known and more generally grown than any other sort; roots smooth, usually 15 inches long by 3 inches in diameter at the top; tender and sugary.

Garden Peas

Rice's Pedigreed Stocks

We pride ourselves on the quality of our seed Peas. We are one of the largest and oldest American growers of these seeds. The care devoted to developing, raising and testing our stocks insures that they are unsurpassed either in America or Europe. Our crops during the past adverse growing seasons have amply proved the quality of our stocks.

CULTURE—Early varieties of peas are best grown in a light, rich soil, but for general crop a rich loam or clay loam is best. Peas respond especially well to a very fertile soil and it is advised that one use a liberal amount of a complete fertilizer, rich in phosphorus, before sowing the seed. When grown as a market crop peas are seldom staked. For the home garden it is a general practice to sow in double rows, staking the tall varieties with brush. For an early crop sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring and make repeated sowings every two weeks for succession.

1 quart for 75 feet of drill; 2 to 3 bushels in drills for an acre.

*Wrinkled Peas are marked *, averaging 56 lbs. per measured bushel, being bagged 112 lbs. net, unless otherwise ordered.*

Smooth Peas average 60 lbs. per measured bushel, being bagged 120 lbs. net, unless otherwise ordered.

We shall be pleased to quote special prices for future contract orders on request.

Extra Early and Early Dwarf Varieties

***AMERICAN WONDER, BLISS** (59 days)—Standard, well-known extra early dwarf sort. Height 1½ ft.



***HUNDREDFOLD** (60 days)—One of the best of the Laxtonian types; vine 2 feet high, sturdy, dark green and productive; pods dark green, 4 inches long, fairly broad and pointed containing 8 large dark green peas; excellent quality.

***LAXTONIAN** (65 days)—A large-podded, dwarf variety; height 22 inches; pods and vine deep green; pods $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, straight and pointed, containing 6 to 8 large, dark green peas.

***LAXTON'S PROGRESS** (60 days)—The earliest large-podded dwarf sweet pea. Height 18 inches. In season four days earlier than Laxtonian. Pods 4 inches long, broad and pointed, deep green in color, containing 8 large dark green peas of high quality. (*Illustrated page 63.*)

LAXTON'S SUPERB—EARLY BIRD (63 days)—A hardy, semi-wrinkled, blue-seeded, extra early variety, growing 22 to 24 inches in height with dark green 4-inch semi-broad, pointed pods; of fair quality. Its ability to withstand early planting makes it particularly desirable as a market gardener's first crop pea.

***LITTLE MARVEL** (62 days)—An extra fine dwarf sweet pea. Pods somewhat larger than Nott's Excelsior and same season. A fine variety for either private or market garden. Height 18 inches. Foliage and pods very deep green; pods 3 inches long, nearly round, and square ended, containing 7 very dark green peas of high quality; very productive. *Picture below.*



← Corner of one of Rice's mammoth seed storehouses. Each hold 4,000,000 pounds of seeds. 1,000,000 pounds of peas in sight here.

- ***LITTLE GEM, PREMIUM** (65 days)—An improved and more dwarf strain of McLean's Little Gem. Height 1½ feet. Foliage dark green; pods light green 3 inches long, round, square ended, and well filled with 6 to 8 light green peas of good quality; very productive.
- ***NOTT'S EXCELSIOR** (62 days)—A standard extra early dwarf pea. Height 1½ feet. Foliage medium green, stout and heavy; pods light green, 3 inches long, round, straight and blunt ended, containing 6 light green peas of high quality; productive.
- ***RICE'S LITTLE GIANT** (65 days)—One of the most satisfactory and dependable peas for the home or market garden. Best described as a dark podded Sutton's Excelsior, although somewhat earlier. An excellent, extra early, dwarf variety of highest quality. Height 18 inches. Foliage dark green, stout and healthy. Pods 3½ inches long, dark green, straight, round, and square ended, containing 6 to 8 large very dark green peas; exceedingly productive.
- ***SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR** (63 days)—An improvement on Nott's Excelsior, with larger pods and greater productiveness. Height 20 inches. Vine and foliage stout, medium green in color; pods light green, 3½ inches long, straight, round, and square ended, containing 7 to 8 large bright green peas of very fine quality.

Extra Early and Early Varieties—Not Dwarf

- ALASKA** (60 days)—A very early, smooth, blue pea. Popular with canners and market gardeners for a first early sort. Height 2½ feet. Foliage and pods light green; pods 2½ inches long, round, straight, and square ended, containing 6 light green peas. Very uniform in maturity.
- ***GRADUS—PROSPERITY** (65 days)—A standard, early, large-podded variety, very popular with market gardeners. Height 3 feet. Vine and foliage moderately heavy and medium green; pods medium green, 3¾ inches long, semi-round, straight, slightly curved at the tip, and pointed, containing 6 to 8 large, very sweet, medium green peas; moderately productive and of high quality.
- MAMMOTH PODDED EXTRA EARLY** (60 days)—On the order of RICE'S Extra Early, but pods one-fourth larger. Matures practically with Extra Early and Alaska and is much more productive. Vine and foliage robust, heavy and deep green. Height 3 feet. Pods dark green, 4 inches long, round, broad, saddle-backed, and square ended, containing 7 extra large light green peas. A very productive and extra fine sort, bound to take first place as a leading market gardeners' first early pea. Dry seed, variable in color, white and green.
- PILOT IMPROVED** (62 days)—A popular market gardeners' large podded, extra early, smooth pea, much more productive than the old type Pilot, with larger pods. Seed large, light to dark green in color. Follows closely after RICE'S Extra Early in season. Height 3 feet. Foliage medium green. pods a shade darker, peas dark green. Pods 3¾ inches long, rather broad and pointed and containing 6 to 7 peas; productive.



RICE'S EXTRA EARLY—FIRST AND BEST (60 days)—Our finest, earliest, selected strain of extra early peas. Height 2 feet. Foliage medium green, pods and peas light green. Pods round, square ended, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and containing 6 peas; productive.

***THOMAS LAXTON** (60 days)—A very popular variety. Height 3 feet; vine and foliage moderately stout, medium green. Pods medium green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, nearly round and square ended, containing 7 medium dark green peas of superior quality. Compared with Gradus, it is a little earlier and more productive.

***WORLD'S RECORD** (60 days)—An improved type of Gradus, being slightly earlier, more dwarf, true to type, and productive. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vines moderately stout, medium green; pods medium green, 4 inches long, very broad, pointed and well filled with 7 to 8 very large dark green peas of exceptional quality. (See *Headliner No. 4.*)

Second Early and Main Crop Varieties

***ALDERMAN** (74 days)—Of the Telephone type, but with darker pods and peas. Height 4 feet. Vine strong and stout, medium green; pods $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, very broad, dark green, pointed, straight, though slightly curved at the point, containing 9 large, medium green peas of finest quality.

***BLISS' EVERBEARING** (76 days)—An old standard late main crop variety. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine and foliage sturdy and strong, dark green; pods usually in pairs, medium green, 3 inches long, straight, and containing 4 to 5 light green peas of good quality. Matures following Telephone.

- ***CHAMPION OF ENGLAND** (80 days)—One of the richest, best flavored late peas; well known and popular. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine stout, deep green; pods, often in pairs, medium green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, nearly round and blunt ended, containing 8 light green peas; productive. Season following Telephone.
- ***DWARF CHAMPION, RICE'S IMPROVED** (80 days)—A fine main crop pea. Height 3 feet. Foliage stout, medium dark green; pods medium dark green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, broad and square ended, containing 7 to 8 large, medium dark green peas of fine quality; moderately productive.
- ***DWARF TELEPHONE, CARTER'S DAISY** (70 days)—A standard main crop variety popular with market gardeners. Vine and foliage exceptionally stout, medium green in color; height 2 feet. Pods medium green, 4 inches long, broad, straight and pointed, containing 7 to 8 bright green peas of high quality; fairly productive.
- MARROWFAT, LARGE WHITE** (82 days)—An old-time, smooth, round, white-seeded pea, growing 5 feet in height. While immensely productive the quality is below the average. Pods light green, 3 inches long.
- ***ONWARD** (74 days)—A very distinct and valuable mid-season variety, coming in just ahead of Telephone. A heavy cropping pea, 3 feet in height, with vigorous, strong, medium green foliage. Pods are 4 inches long, large, broad, straight and blunt ended, deep green in color, containing 6 to 8 deep green sweet peas.
- ***PRINCE EDWARD** (75 days)—One of the best of the large dark-podded Telephone types, and one of the most productive. Height 4 feet. Vine and foliage stout and heavy, medium green; pods dark green, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, broad and pointed, containing 8 to 9 very large medium green peas.
- ***STRATAGEM, IMPROVED** (78 days)—A well-known old favorite sort. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine stout and dark green; pods 4 inches long, slightly curved, pointed and dark green, containing 8 to 9 medium green peas.
- ***SUGAR, DWARF GRAY SEEDED (Edible Pods)** (75 days)—Height $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet; purple blossoms. Quite like Tall Gray, but earlier and of shorter growth.
- SUGAR, DWARF WHITE (Edible Pods)** (75 days)—Height 2 feet. Vine fairly heavy, light green; pods light green, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, pointed, and narrow as compared with Mammoth Melting Sugar; 6 light green peas to pod; quite early.
- ***SUGAR, GIANT LUSCIOUS (Edible Pods)** (75 days)—One of the best of the Sugar Peas, growing 5 feet high and very productive; seed large, gray, much wrinkled.
- SUGAR, MAMMOTH MELTING (Edible Pods)** (75 days)—Large, broad pods, very brittle and entirely stringless. Height 5 feet. Vine stout, medium green; pods light green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 inch broad, pointed, containing 7 light green peas. Seed smooth and white. Season of Telephone.
- ***TELEPHONE** (74 days)—A standard, high quality, large podded pea. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine and foliage strong and heavy, medium green. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, medium green, straight, broad and pointed, containing 8 large, light green peas. Main crop; productive.

*California Wonder**Worldbeater*

Pepper

CULTURE—The hot varieties are useful in mixed pickles, while the larger fruited sorts are used in many ways. Sow the seed in hotbeds early in April and transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is over. Peppers should be planted in a warm, mellow soil in rows 18 inches apart each way and given the best of cultivation at all times.

1 ounce will produce 1,500 plants.

Sweet Varieties

CALIFORNIA WONDER (75 days)—Resembles Chinese Giant in the large size and “blocky” form of its fruit, but having an extremely thick, mild, sweet flesh not possessed by that variety. Fruit indistinctly 4-lobed, upright, crimson, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. Rather late in maturing. (*Illustrated above.*)

CHINESE GIANT (80 days)—One of the very largest of the mild red varieties. Plant of short, stocky growth, with light green foliage; fruits pendent, thick, blocky and square ended, 4 to 5 inches in diameter and of equal length; color brilliant glossy scarlet.

EARLY GIANT, HARRIS' (63 days)—The earliest and most prolific of the large peppers and a real acquisition. It matures its fruit but slightly later than Harris' Earliest, is of dwarf, compact growth, bearing as many as 12 pendent fruits on a single plant. Scarlet fruit measuring 5 inches long by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, 3-lobed; mild and sweet.

HARRIS' EARLIEST (55 days)—The best pepper for the home garden. The earliest pepper we are acquainted with, being earlier than Neapolitan. Plant very uniform in growth, dwarf and compact, seldom over 18 inches in height, and extremely productive. Fruits pendent, mild and sweet, similar to Bull Nose in form, 3-lobed, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

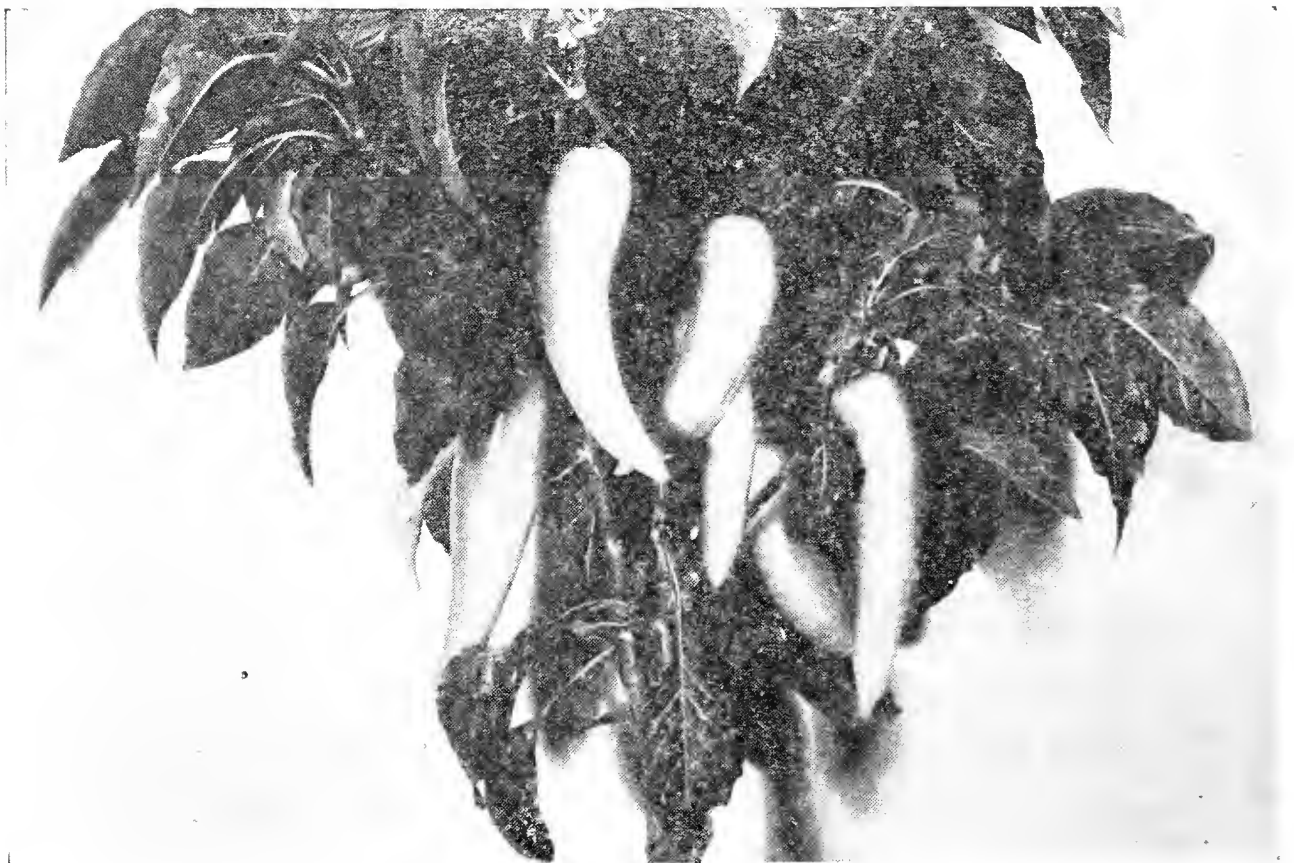
MAMMOTH GOLDEN QUEEN (65 days)—One of the largest of the sweet, yellow peppers; resembles Ruby King in size, form and mild flavor; green in color, fruit pendent, 3-lobed, 4 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, turning yellow at maturity.

NEAPOLITAN (60 days)—A very early, productive, large variety and one of the sweetest and mildest. Fruit 3-lobed, of upright growth, 4 inches long and 2 inches in diameter; color yellowish-green, turning bright red at maturity.

PIMENTO (73 days)—A very thick-fleshed, heart-shaped, smooth, mild, crimson variety, much used for salads; fruit pendent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, greatest diameter. Rather late in season.

RUBY KING (69 days)—One of the most satisfactory varieties for the home or market garden; plants are early, productive and of compact, upright growth; fruits pendent, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches thick, tapering, and of a bright ruby-red color; flesh is thick, sweet and mild.

WORLDBEATER (70 days)—One of the very best large peppers, being a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. Has the longer form and earliness of the latter with size of the former. Fruits 4-lobed, 5 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; flesh very thick and mild; exceedingly productive and a good shipper. (*Illustrated page 65.*)



Hot Varieties

HUNGARIAN YELLOW (65 days)—Fruit pendent, very pungent, 5 to 6 inches in length, rather slender and tapering to a somewhat twisted point. Waxy canary yellow color, turning crimson at maturity; very prolific. Also known as Bulgarian Yellow Wax. (*Illustrated page 66.*)

LARGE BELL—BULL NOSE (60 days)—A standard early variety and popular as a pickling sort. The pendent scarlet fruits are 2 inches in diameter, 3 inches long, and blunt ended; usually mild and sweet, but an occasional fruit is hot on account of pungent ribs.

LONG RED CAYENNE (70 days)—Pendent fruits about 5 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter at the base, often curved and twisted; bright red; hot and pungent.

LONG THICK RED, FINGER PEPPER (70 days)—A hot pepper on the order of Cayenne, though much larger with a thicker flesh. Early and very prolific. Pods pendent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at top; red and pungent. Popular in many markets; very early.

RED CHILI (82 days)—Of low growth, forming a spreading plant about 18 inches high; fruit usually erect, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, cone shaped, bright red, and very hot; exceedingly prolific. Used for pepper sauce.

Pumpkin

CULTURE—The common practice is to drop two or three seeds in every third or fourth hill in the cornfield, but if cultivated on a large scale the seed may be sown in hills 8 feet apart each way and later thinned to 4 plants to each hill, and otherwise treated in the same manner as recommended for melons or cucumbers.

1 pound will plant 250 hills.

CONNECTICUT FIELD (90 days)—Generally used for planting in corn for stock feeding, and also for making pies; fruit rather oblong, flattened at the ends, often 15 inches in diameter; smooth, hard, reddish-orange distinctly ribbed skin, with rich orange-yellow flesh.

CUSHAW, GOLDEN (110 days)—Similar to White Cushaw, except in color of shell, which is golden yellow.

CUSHAW, STRIPED (110 days)—Of the crookneck type with mottled green and white stripes; fruit will weigh from 10 to 15 pounds; flesh yellow, very solid and fine grained.

CUSHAW, WHITE (110 days)—A popular crooknecked variety with a hard creamy-white shell; fruits 2 feet in length, with long, solid, meaty necks fine quality.

JAPANESE PIE (115 days)—Shaped somewhat like the Cushaws and grows to a large size; skin deep green with dark stripes; flesh deep yellow and of high quality.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS (120 days)—The giant among pumpkins; specimens have been grown to weigh 100 pounds or more and reaching 2½ feet or more in diameter; fruit round and flattened, slightly ribbed; skin salmon-orange, flesh bright yellow and very thick.

LARGE CHEESE, or KENTUCKY FIELD (108 days)—Large, round, flattened fruits, much ribbed and creamy-buff in color; flesh yellow, very deep and of finest quality; one of the best canning sorts.

SWEET, SUGAR, or NEW ENGLAND PIE (118 days)—Fruits small, round, flattened at the ends, and slightly ribbed; skin and flesh deep orange-yellow; flesh very thick and of high quality.

Radish

Our Radish stocks are grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots produced on our Michigan farms. They have remained for years unsurpassed for earliness and purity, either in Europe or America. The most critical trade will appreciate our forcing varieties.

We shall be pleased to quote special prices on large quantities or growing contract orders

CULTURE—The soil for radishes should be very rich, light and mellow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use, sow in mild hotbeds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked at intervals of ten or twelve days for a succession as long as they may be wanted. The winter varieties should be sown in August, lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar.

1 ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

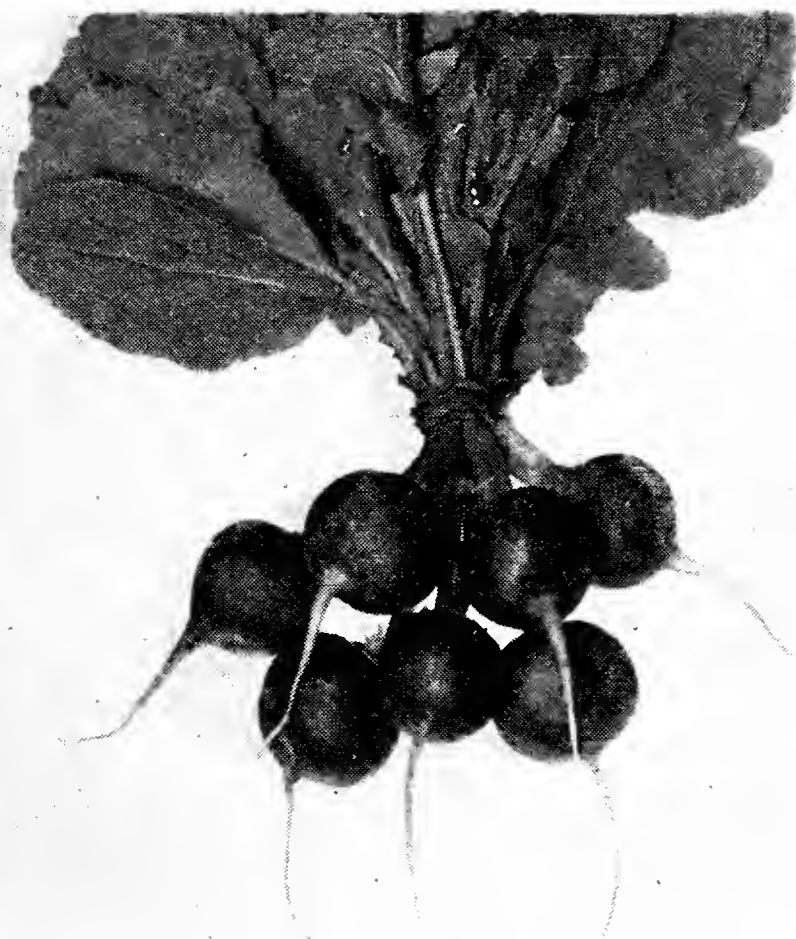
Turnip-Shaped Varieties

CRIMSON GIANT (28 days)—Very desirable for home and market gardens. Roots are a deep globe shape and of a dark crimson color; stands a long time before becoming pithy. Quality excellent.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP (26 days)—A well-known variety; very quick grower.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED, or ROSY GEM (26 days)—Round, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip on the bottom; very early; used extensively both as a forcing and outdoor sort. We have a very superior strain of this radish.

SPARKLER WHITE TIP (26 days)—Quite similar to Scarlet Turnip White Tipped as to size and time of maturity. The root, however, is more round or ball-shaped, and the white extends farther up on radish. On this account is more popular in many markets.



RICE'S SAXA (22 days)—The earliest of the forcing radishes, and one of the slowest to shoot to seed. Round, bright scarlet, and with the smallest possible top. We have an excellent stock of this radish. (*Illustrated above.*)

Globe and Olive-Shaped Varieties

EARLY DEEP SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED (25 days)—Of attractive olive shape. Color, deep scarlet.

FRENCH BREAKFAST (24 days)—Of oblong form, small and quick growing; color, bright rose-scarlet, with small white tip. Good outdoors or under glass.

RICE'S IMPROVED SCARLET GLOBE (24 days)—Noted for its extreme earliness, perfect shape, small top, brilliant color, and unmatched quality. Its bright scarlet color lends attractiveness to the crisp, tender, globe-shaped roots. One of the earliest forcing varieties, which does equally well outdoors. (*See Headliner No. 3.*)

Long Varieties

CINCINNATI MARKET (29 days)—An improved strain of Long Scarlet, being slightly larger and with a very small top; roots 6 to 7 inches long, scarlet colored; flesh white, almost transparent, brittle and crisp.

ICICLE, or LONG WHITE (30 days)—The handsome, long, pure white roots have tender, brittle, juicy and agreeably snappy flesh. It is to be preferred to Lady Finger or Long White Vienna.

WHITE GIANT STUTTGART (42 days)—The roots are large, top-shaped and frequently four inches in diameter and of equal length; of a clear white color. A fine summer or fall radish.

WHITE STRASBURG (39 days)—Roots are about 5 inches long, thick at the shoulder and abruptly tapering; skin and flesh pure white, and remain firm and brittle longer than most varieties.

Fall or Winter Varieties

LONG BLACK SPANISH (55 days)—One of the latest and hardiest varieties for winter use; roots 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and nearly black in color.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH (56 days)—Roots are round, inclined to top-shape, and 3 to 4 inches in diameter; skin almost black; flesh white, crisp and pungent.

ROSE CHINA WINTER, or SCARLET CHINA (52 days)—One of the very best winter sorts. Roots are cylindrical, or largest near the bottom; stump rooted or blunt at both ends; skin smooth and bright, deep rose color; flesh white, crisp and pungent. The roots grow 5 to 6 inches long and 2 inches thick.

WHITE CHINESE, or CELESTIAL (60 days)—Roots 6 to 8 inches long, thick, cylindrical and smooth, with a beautiful white skin and flesh; the whitest and least pungent of the winter radishes.

Rape

CULTURE—Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows 2½ feet apart, at the rate of 2½ pounds of seed per acre; or sow broadcast, 5 pounds per acre.

DWARF ESSEX—For sowing. There is no plant that will give so large a yield of forage at so small a cost as this. Our strain is an especially selected English variety which produces a much heavier crop than the ordinary strain.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

CULTURE—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. A deep, rich soil, trenched to the depth of 2 or 3 feet, is required to insure the full development of the leaf-stalks. Sow the seed in April in drills, and when the plants are of fair size, thin to 9 inches apart, in the drill. In the fall following, or the next spring, the plants will be large enough to transplant into rows 3 feet apart, setting them the same distance apart in the rows.

1 ounce will produce 1,000 plants.

MYATT'S LINNEAUS GIANT—The most popular variety. Broad, thick, tender stalks, showing much of the preferred red color. Many growers prefer growing their own plants from seed instead of setting divided roots.

Salsify

or Vegetable Oyster

CULTURE—Sow the seed in light, deep soil, early in spring, in drills 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out the young plants to 4 or 5 inches. The roots will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like carrots. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground till spring, but should be dug up before commencing their growth.

1 ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—A great improvement over the ordinary type. The roots produced are shorter, thicker and of even straight growth; flesh nearly white and finely flavored.

Spinach

CULTURE—This is a very important crop, both for market and the home garden, and it is one of most easily managed of the vegetables, requiring a minimum amount of culture. As Spinach thrives best during the cooler season of the year, it is usually grown either as an early spring or a fall crop. For a spring crop sow the seed in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, as early as the soil may be worked. Rapid growth and high quality may be brought about by liberal applications of a complete fertilizer, high in Nitrogen. Good, clean cultivation is necessary at all times. The fall crop is grown in the same manner, but the seed is not sown until after August 1st, when successive plantings may be made at intervals of one week during the balance of the season. In a mild winter season, many of the plants will come through very nicely and may be available for use in the extreme early spring.

1 ounce for 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds in drills to the acre.

BLOOMSDALE LONG STANDING (42 days)—Nearly as early as the old strain and will stand two weeks longer before bolting to seed. Plants very uniform; leaves intensely crumpled and blistered, dark glossy green in color.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED (39 days)—Very early and hardy, and one of the best for market and canning. Plant of upright growth with a tendency to go quickly to seed in hot weather. Petiole (stem) 3 inches long; leaves of medium size, the lower ones rounded while the upper leaves become pointed, more or less crumpled and blistered; color glossy deep green.

GIANT NOBEL (45 days)—A greatly improved strain of the Viroflay or smooth-leaved types; a very productive variety with large, very thick, rather smooth, rounded leaves. Long standing and one of the best for canning.



KING OF DENMARK (46 days)—A fine long season spinach, remaining longer than most varieties before bolting to seed. Plant vigorous and spreading; leaves large, rounded, fairly crumpled and blistered; dark green in color. Fine for spring seeding.

LARGE VIROFLAY (45 days)—For either spring or fall sowing. Plant of upright growth; leaves are very large, broad, thick and arrow-shaped, dark green in color, with a 4-inch petiole. Desirable for canning because of its clean, upright leaves.

NEW ZEALAND (70 days)—Entirely distinct from the true spinach. Plant tall and spreading with numerous side shoots; leaves medium green, rather small and pointed. Grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions.

PRINCESS JULIANA (47 days)—An exceptionally fine type of Long Standing Spinach. Plant a dense compact rosette with very short petioles; leaves are large, rounded, thick in texture, much blistered and crimped, very dark green in color.

VICTORIA (48 days)—Makes a dense, flat rosette with very short petioles. Leaves very large, thick and much wrinkled, blunt or rounded, and dark green in color. Stands hot weather well and is exceedingly slow to shoot to seed.

VIRGINIA BLIGHT RESISTANT—A blight resistant strain of the Savoy Leaved Spinach developed at the Virginia Experiment Station, making it now possible to grow spinach successfully on infected soil. A fairly early seeder.

Squash

CULTURE—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way, and the winter sorts 8 feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. Do not break the stems from fruits intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase liability of decay.

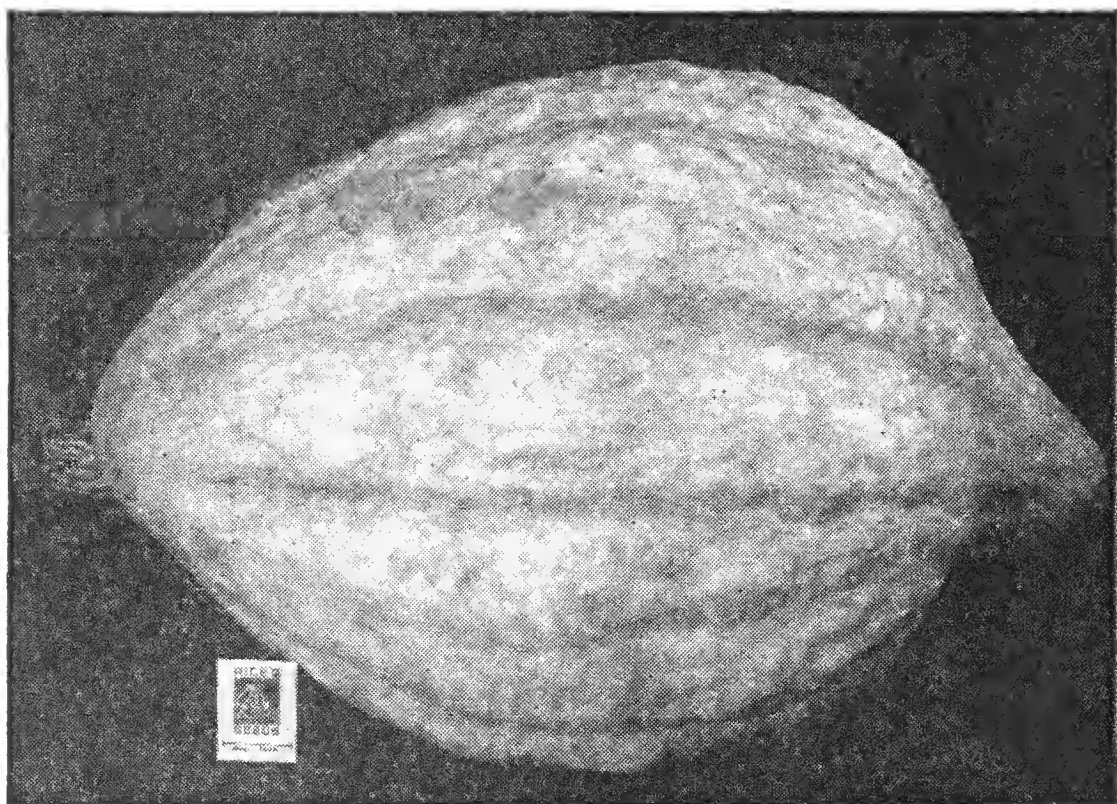
1 oz. Summer will plant 50 hills;

1 oz. Winter will plant 25 hills.

BANANA (105 days)—A prolific, oblong variety, 2½ feet in length by 6 inches in diameter, having a gray-green shell with irregular stripes and dashes of a darker shade, distinctly pointed at the blossom end; solid dry flesh and small seed cavity. Rather late in maturing.

CROOKNECK, GIANT SUMMER, BUSH (56 days)—The largest and one of the earliest summer varieties; fruits often 2 to 2½ feet long, very warty and deep orange in color.

CROOKNECK, GOLDEN SUMMER, BUSH (50 days)—A standard early and productive summer sort. Fruits about a foot long, moderately warted and of a bright yellow color.



DELICIOUS (102 days)—A fall and winter sort of medium size; top-shaped in form and dark green, some specimens showing light green markings running toward the blossom end; flesh orange, very dry and delicious.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS (100 days)—A fall and winter variety of recent introduction. Medium in size, somewhat top-shaped; color a rich golden tint; flesh dry and very thick, with highest quality. Very productive, it will yield more in cans per acre than any other variety of squash or pumpkin.

HUBBARD BLUE (100 days)—A new type of Hubbard squash and said to excel all in the superior quality of its flesh. Form and habit of growth similar to the original Hubbard, but differing in having an extremely hard blue-gray shell. (*Illustrated above.*)

HUBBARD GOLDEN (98 days)—Earlier than Hubbard. The shell is moderately warted, hard, strong and of a rich orange-red color; flesh deep orange. An excellent keeper.

HUBBARD IMPROVED (100 days)—The standard winter squash. Fruits large, heavy, and moderately warted; shell dark bronze-green, showing more or less light green markings toward blossom end; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, thick and dry.

HUBBARD WARTED (100 days)—Somewhat larger in size than the well-known Hubbard, and of equal quality, but is more heavily warted and the shell is very dark green, almost black in color. Our stock of this variety is exceptionally true.

MARROW, BOSTON (100 days)—The orange-colored fruits are oblong and somewhat flattened at the blossom end; skin is moderately hard; flesh salmon yellow in color and it is fine grained. Very popular with canners.

MARROW, ITALIAN VEGETABLE, or COCOZELLA (55 days)—A summer variety of bush habit. Fruits oblong, 16 to 18 inches in length and 5 inches in diameter; color dark green, marbled with yellow and dark green stripes, carrying 5 furrowed ribs the length of the fruit. Very early.

SCALLOP, EARLY WHITE BUSH (50 days)—Very early summer squash; fruit flattened and scalloped, about 8 inches in diameter, comparatively smooth on surface and creamy white in color. Also known as Patty Pan.

SCALLOP, MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH (55 days)—Very similar to Early White Bush, though much larger; 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and of a clear, waxy-white color.

SCALLOP, GREEN TINTED WHITE BUSH (50 days)—A squash similar to White Bush Scallop, but carrying a fresh green tinge well towards maturity, making an attractive market sort. When fully matured the fruit becomes pale brown in color.

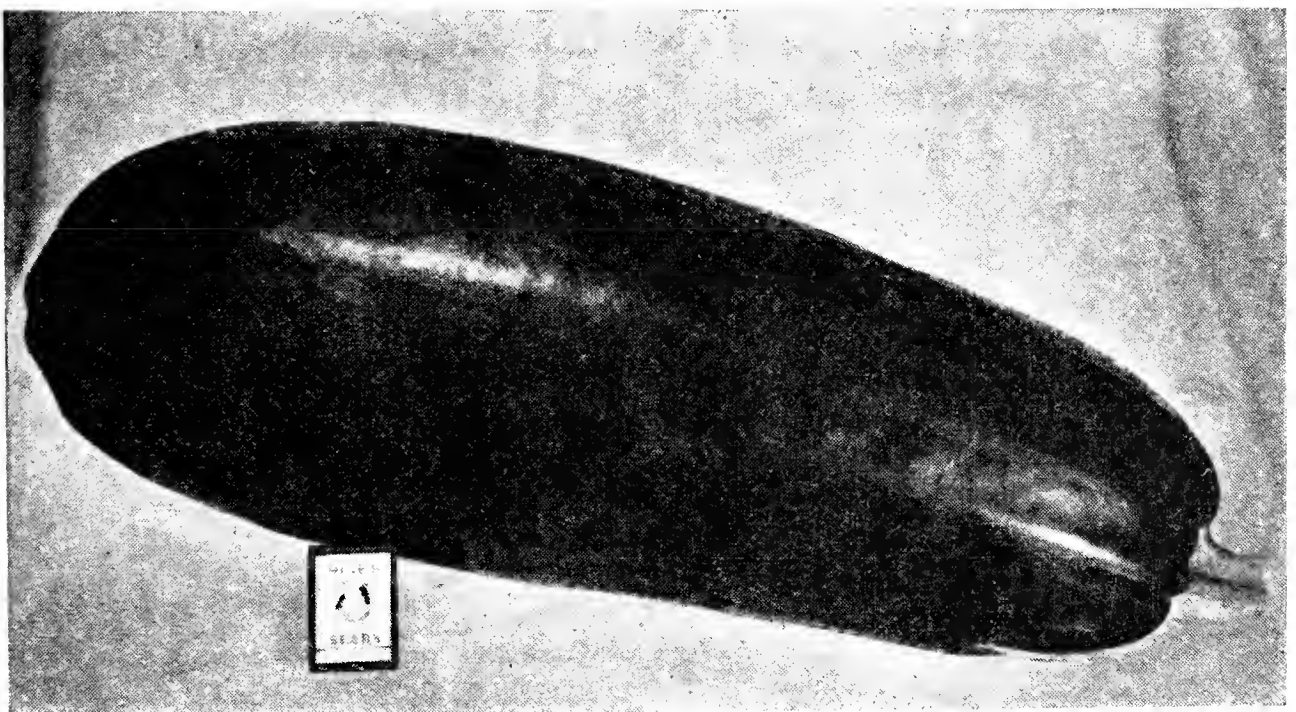
SCALLOP, EARLY YELLOW BUSH (50 days)—Quite identical with White Bush except in color, which is deep orange.

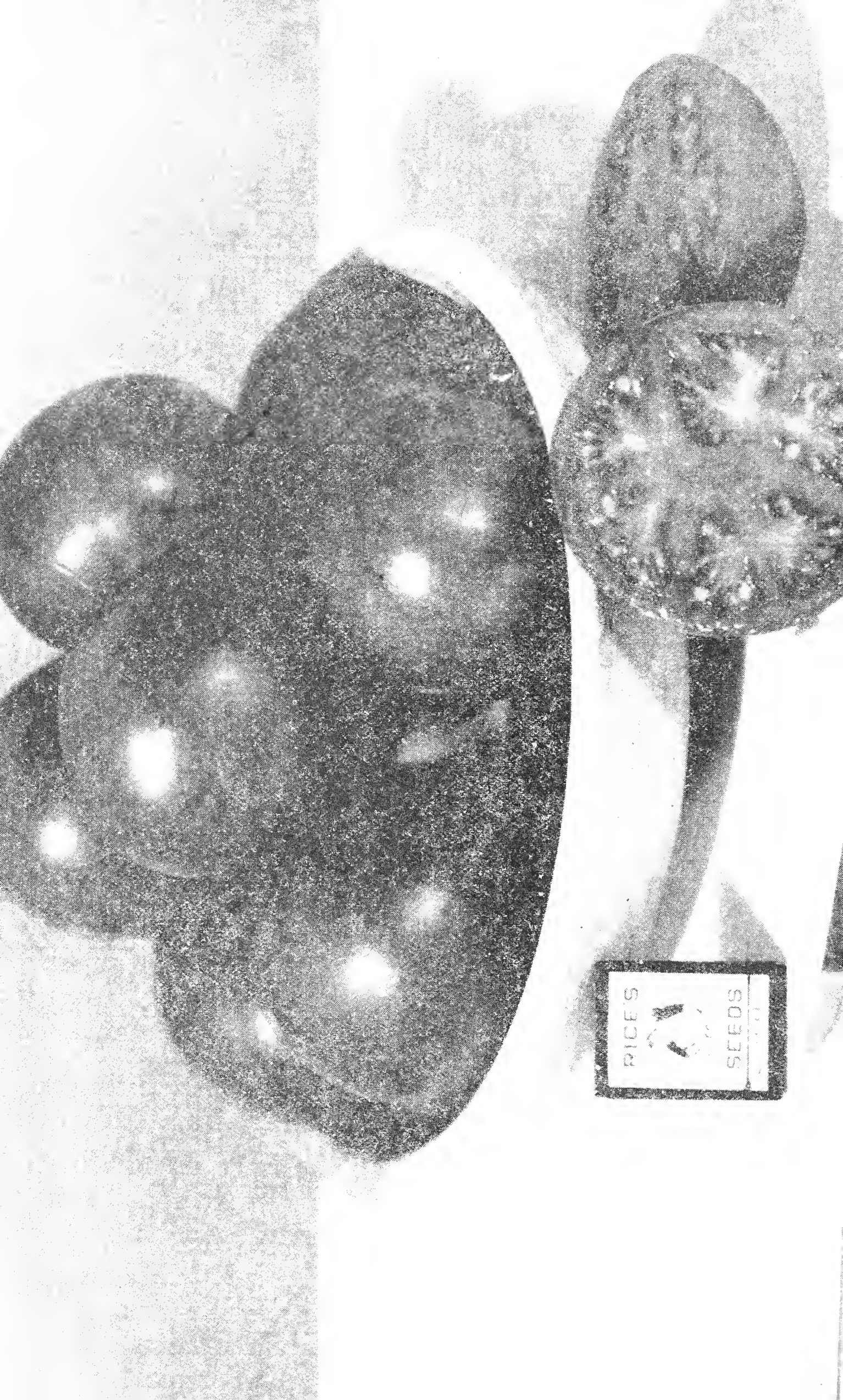
SCALLOP, MAMMOTH YELLOW BUSH, or GOLDEN CUSTARD (55 days)—A mammoth strain of Yellow Bush Scallop.

STRAIGHTNECK, GIANT SUMMER (55 days)—A selection from the Crookneck squash but with a straight rather than a crooked neck, and thus being more easily packed for shipment. Fruits intensely warted, 18 to 20 inches long, deep orange in color with a thick, meaty neck.

TABLE QUEEN, ACORN, or DES MOINES (58 days)—A trailing variety, producing acorn-shaped fruit with a thin, distinctly ribbed, dark green shell; 6 inches long by 4½ inches in diameter; flesh light yellow and bakes well. Quite early.

ZUCCHINI (55 days)—A short, blocky type of the Coccozella squash, growing 13 to 14 inches long. Skin is dark green, becoming lightly mottled and striped yellow at maturity. A desirable type of the Italian Marrows.





RICE'S

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ZUCCHINI, BLACK (55 days)—An improved strain of the popular Italian Marrow. Skin entirely black. 18 inches long by 5½ inches in diameter and distinctly fluted. (*Illustrated on page 75.*)

Tobacco

CULTURE—Seeds may be started in hotbeds, or sown in the open ground as soon as the ground can be worked, in rich, dry soil; rake off the bed, and sow broadcast, pressing down firmly and evenly, covering the seed very slightly; keep free from weeds, and water frequently if weather is dry; set out the first of June, 3 feet apart, in land that has been heavily manured.

1 ounce will produce 5,000 plants—two ounces will plant one acre.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—A popular sort, used for cigar wrappers.

Tomato

Days as given are from transplanting to date of maturity

CULTURE—The tomato is raised from seed, which should be sown in the hotbed about February 20, and continuous sowing made until April 1, according as the plants are wanted for use. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant to 4 inches apart, and, after three or four weeks, transplant from the hotbed into a coldframe, setting the plants 8 inches apart each way. (A coldframe is simply a low wooden frame covered with glass, used to protect such plants as are not sufficiently hardy to withstand our winters.) Keep the plants cool, so as to make them stocky. Set out in the open ground about June 1, in well enriched soil, setting the plants 5 feet apart each way.

1 ounce will produce 2,500 plants.

BEAUTY (85 days)—A productive main crop variety; fruits large and exceptionally smooth, solid, and of excellent quality; color purplish-pink.

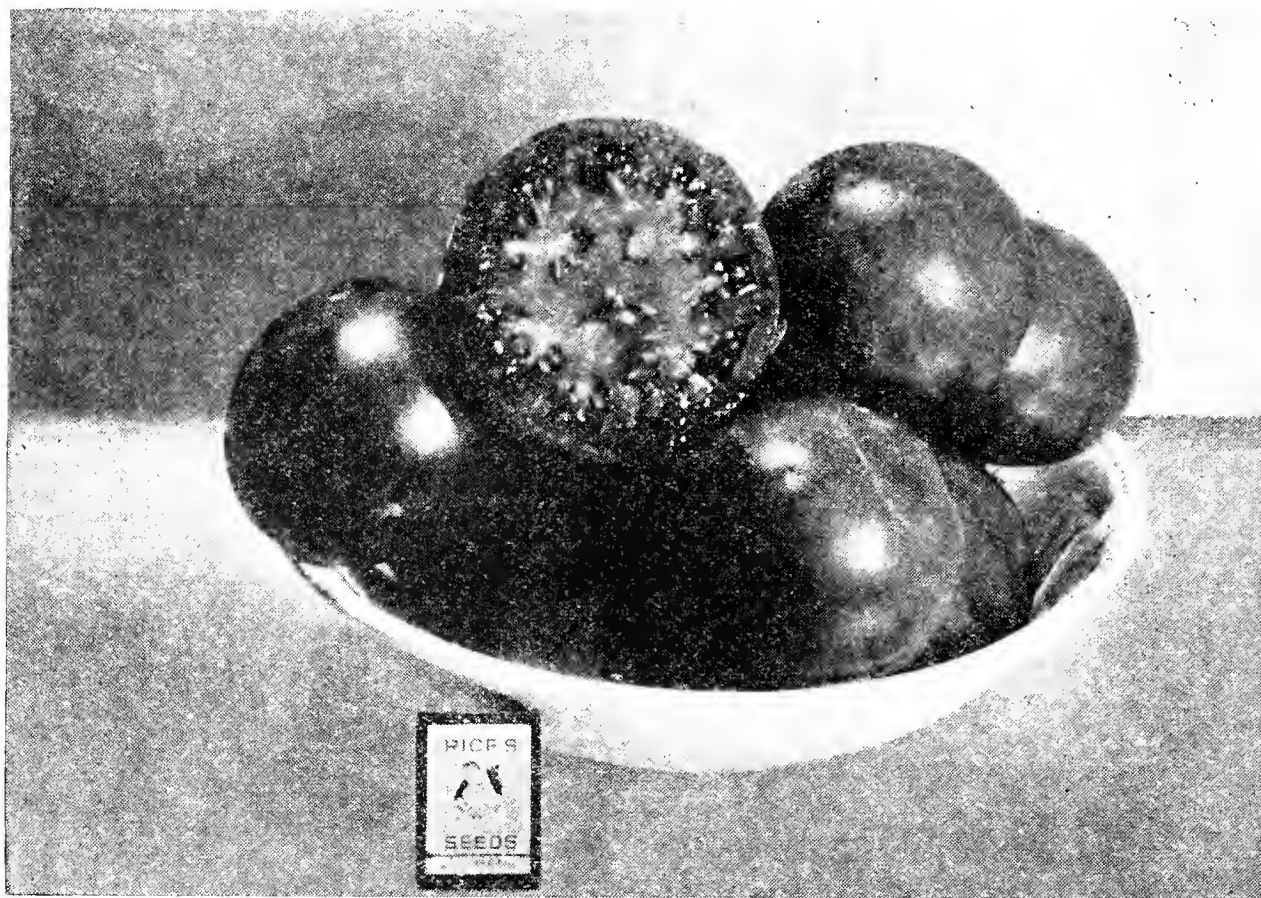
BONNY BEST (65 days)—About a week earlier than Chalk's Jewel. Fruit somewhat smaller, very smooth, round, solid and uniform, and produced in clusters in center of the plant; ripens uniformly and is very productive; color bright red.

BREAK O'DAY (60 days)—An early wilt-resistant variety with large, solid, globular scarlet fruits. One of the best of the disease-resistant varieties developed by the late Dr. Pritchard. About ten days earlier than Marglobe.

CRIMSON CUSHION, BEEFSTEAK, or ENORMOUS (90 days)—The largest of the bright red tomatoes.

DWARF CHAMPION (65 days)—Of distinctly dwarf, compact, upright growth; fruits smooth, solid and medium size; color pink. Quite early.

DWARF STONE (70 days)—The best of the dwarf tomatoes. Fruits large, smooth, round, very solid, and of deep scarlet color.



EARLIANA (Rice's Selection) (60 days)—Earliest and best of the very early tomatoes. Very productive for an early sort. Fruit of fair size, round, very smooth and solid, and produced in clusters in center of the plant; color bright scarlet. Plants have a distinct open habit of growth. Our many years of selection on this stock has made it unequaled today. (*See above.*)

GLOBE, LIVINGSTON'S (80 days)—A vigorous, productive, medium early tomato, much in favor with Southern truckers. Fruit globe shaped, smooth and solid; color purplish-pink.

GOLDEN PONDEROSA (90 days)—Largest of the yellow tomatoes and similar to Ponderosa except in color of fruit.

GOLDEN QUEEN (80 days)—Ripens early, is large, smooth and solid; color golden yellow.

GREATER BALTIMORE (80 days)—A main crop, productive, red-fruited variety of the Matchless type; quite popular with the canners.

GULF STATE MARKET (70 days)—A globe-shaped selection from Early Detroit, retaining the earliness of that variety, but larger, deeper and more productive. Fruits very solid and free from cracking; color deep purplish-pink. A shipping variety in the South.

JOHN BAER (65 days)—An early, productive, red tomato on the order of Chalk's Jewel. We have a splendid, uniform stock of this variety.

JOHN BAER (Starr Selection) (60 days)—Selected especially for canner trade. Very productive, of good sized smooth fruits, with cell walls very thick and seed cavity small. (*Illustrated page 76.*)

JUNE PINK (60 days)—In habit of growth, productiveness and size of fruit identical with Earliana, differing only in having purple fruit. The best extra early purple variety.

MARGLOBE (70 days)—One of the most popular of the wilt-resistant varieties. It is second early in maturity. The plant is vigorous, large and erect, its foliage shading the fruit and preventing sun scald. Fruits are red in color, large, smooth and globular. A very productive variety well adapted for truck gardening, shipping, and as a canning variety.

NORTON WILT RESISTANT (80 days)—Similar to Stone, but bred for its resistance to Fusarium Wilt. Possibly a trifle later than Stone. Deep red in color.

OXHEART (90 days)—One of the largest of all tomatoes. Purple fruits often weigh up to 1½ pounds. Of distinct "oxheart" form, very solid, with few seed cells.

PONDEROSA, or BRIMMER (90 days)—An exceptionally large, purple-fruited tomato, and one of the best for home use. Fruit very solid, with few seeds. We have much improved this stock.

PRITCHARD, or SCARLET TOPPER (75 days)—A mid-season scarlet-fruited sort, which is resistant to Fusarium Wilt and to Nail Head Rust. Vine vigorous, and productive. Fruits nearly globular in shape.

RED ROCK (85 days)—A very fine selection of the Baltimore type. Medium early, round, smooth, and cardinal red. Makes a good canning variety.

ROYAL PURPLE (80 days)—An improved type of Beauty and more productive. Fruits exceedingly smooth and uniformly large in size, round, and with little core; color deep pink, tinged purple. A mid-season sort.

STONE (85 days)—The standard and general favorite with truckers and canners; always dependable, very vigorous and productive; fruits round, large, solid, smooth and deep red in color. Our selected stock of Stone is much above the average.

STRAWBERRY, WINTER CHERRY, or HUSK (90 days)—The small yellow fruits are produced in a husk. Excellent for preserves.

Turnip

We are large producers of American grown Turnip Seed and will be glad to quote Special Prices for quantity orders for either prompt shipment or future contract

CULTURE—For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, in drills 15 inches apart, and thin to 8 inches apart as soon as the plants are large enough to handle. For a main crop, the seed is usually sown at short intervals after August 1st, and cultivated in the same manner as described for the early crop.

1 ounce will sow 250 feet of drill: 1½ pounds will sow an acre.





EARLY SNOWBALL (50 days)—Very early, of medium size, round as a ball, with white skin and flesh.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (55 days)—A very early flat, strap-leaved white turnip of medium size and fine quality.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN (45 days)—Extremely early and of splendid quality; bulbs of medium size, flat and white, with a bright purple top; strap leaved.

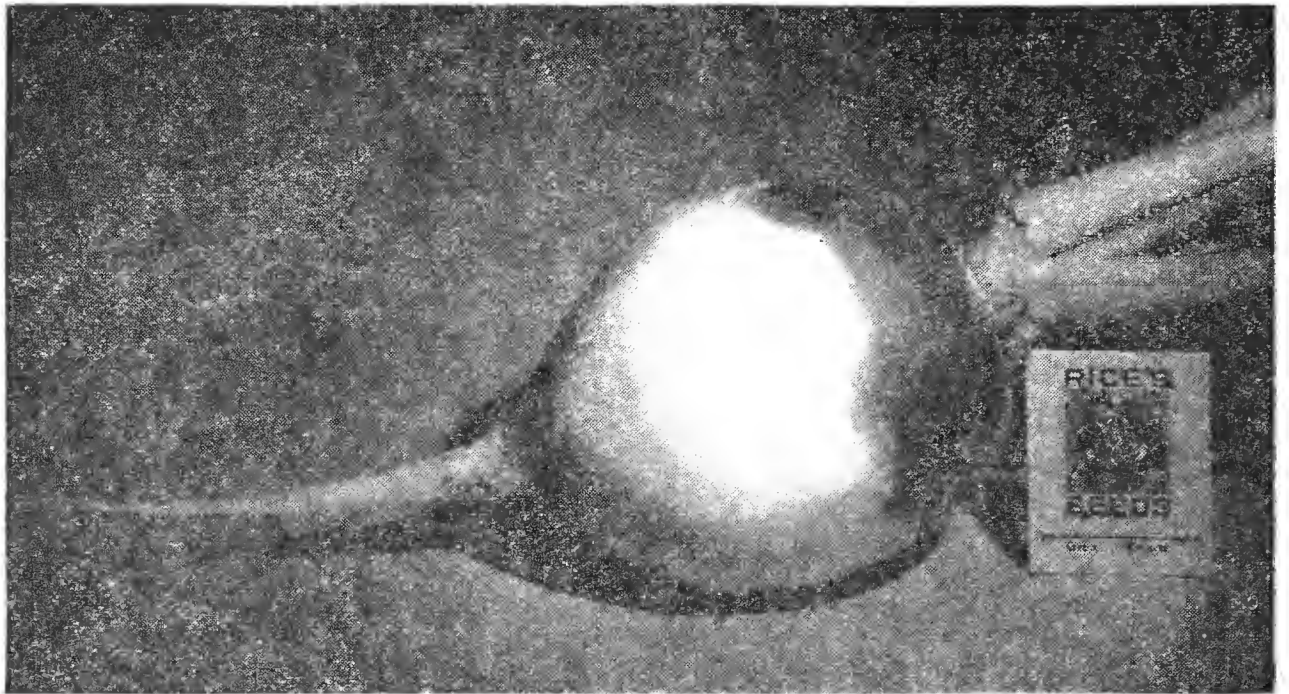
EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN (45 days)—Similar to Purple Top Milan, except that the roots are a solid clear white.

GOLDEN BALL (Rice's Improved) (55 days)—The best of the yellow-fleshed turnips. The tops are small, roots medium size, round, smooth and deep yellow; flesh firm, crisp and of most excellent quality.

LONG WHITE COW HORN (60 days)—Roots are often 12 to 15 inches long and 3 inches in diameter, round, carrot-like in form, and slightly crooked; clear white in color except a shade of green at the top; quality good.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE, or LARGE WHITE GLOBE (60 days)—One of the largest and most productive. Roots often grow to weigh 10 to 12 pounds. Are globe-shaped, slightly flattened. Skin smooth and white. Largely used for stock feeding.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED (50 days)—The most widely cultivated and best known variety. A very early, productive sort. Roots are flat, medium size, purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, tender and fine grained. (*Illustrated above.*)



PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE (55 days)—Almost a perfect globe in form; flesh and skin white, colored purple, or red, above ground; very fine grained and sweet. A superior variety. (*Illustrated above.*)

SEVEN TOP (60 days)—Grown exclusively for the tops, which are used for greens.

SHOGOIN, or JAPANESE FOLIAGE TURNIP (60 days)—A Japanese variety becoming very popular in the South for turnip greens, displacing the Seven Top to some extent. Bright green leaves grow upright, about 2 feet; roots semi-globe, pure white, sweet and tender. After tops are cut and used for greens, roots form very quickly.

WHITE EGG (50 days)—An early oval or egg-shaped variety. Roots of medium size, smooth and clear white; of the very best quality.

YELLOW ABERDEEN, or PURPLE TOP (60 days)—A late medium-sized, long-keeping variety. Roots round, yellow, with a purple top; flesh tender and sweet.

YELLOW GLOBE, or STONE (60 days)—A round, smooth, light yellow variety of medium size, with green top; good quality.

Ruta Baga or Swede

CULTURE—Should be sown from the 20th of June to the middle of July in drills 2 feet apart, and thinned out at the first working to 10 inches between the plants. The roots are best preserved in a pit or cellar during winter, and are excellent early in the spring.

1 oz. will sow 250 ft. of drill—1½ lbs. will sow an acre.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP IMPROVED, or LONG ISLAND (90 days)

—A hardy, productive variety with a small neck; roots are large, oblong or globular in form, with a very small tap root; color bright yellow with a purple top; flesh very solid, tender and sweet.

CANADIAN GEM, UNIVERSAL (90 days)—Roots nearly round, golden-yellow flesh with purple top; very small top and neck; quality about the average. Noted for its exceptional hardiness and vigor.

GOLDEN NECKLESS (90 days)—Roots attain a large size; are almost globular, being slightly oblong; flesh yellow, with purple top, solid and of finest quality; neck very small.

WHITE SWEDE, or RUSSIAN (90 days)—Roots very large, nearly globe-shaped, with a small neck; color white with a green shade at the neck; flesh white, firm and sweet.

Sunflower

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—The standard large-growing variety; seeds white, striped black.

Morning Glory

IMPERIAL JAPANESE (Mixed Colors)—Flowers much larger and of more delicate coloring than in other sorts.

TALL MIXED—An excellent collection with a great variety of colors.

Nasturtium

For size of flowers and variety of color our Nasturtium mixtures are unsurpassed

DWARF MIXED

TALL MIXED

Sweet Scented Varieties

These varieties have become very popular since their recent introduction. They are as easy to raise as the older types of Nasturtiums, but are much more attractive, as they have a sturdier plant growth and produce beautiful semi-double flowers in much greater profusion. The rich green foliage of these plants makes a splendid background for the beautiful blossoms which they produce in such splendor. They are a delight to behold, whether used as cut flowers or left to bloom on the plant. These plants start blooming at an early stage and continue almost an indefinite length of time if flowers are cut to encourage the continuance of the bloom.

GOLDEN GLEAM—The flowers of this variety are a rich golden yellow in color.

SCARLET GLEAM—Fiery orange-scarlet.

GLEAM HYBRIDS—These develop into many varying shades, among which the principal ones are salmon, golden yellow, orange scarlet, cerise, cream, orange, maroon, and crimson.

Pansy

FINE FRENCH MIXED—A very fine mixture of good standard colors.

SUPERB MIXTURE—An unsurpassed mixture of giant flowering varieties of finest shades.

Ricinus or Castor Bean

COMMON—Green foliage.

ZANZIBARIENSIS (Mixed) — A gigantic leaved, ornamental foliaged variety, of mixed colors.

Sweet Peas

Sweet Pea Mixtures

ECKFORD'S MIXED (Grandiflora) Early Flowering **SPENCER MIXED**

RICE'S BEST SPENCER MIXED (Very Fine)

Grasses and Clovers

Rice's Lawn Grass Mixtures

RICE'S BEST MIXED—Forms a thick, compact growth of short-growing varieties, following one another in succession. It is composed of quality seed proportioned on the basis of years of experience and is unsurpassed for lawns, parks or grass plots.

This mixture is supplied in bulk or in attractive one-pound containers, packed 24 cartons to the case. No charge for containers.

RICE'S QUICK RESULTS is the mixture to be used for rapid coverage on new sowings. Sold in bulk only.

RICE'S SHADY NOOK is the best for the more heavily shaded areas. Sold in bulk only.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Valuable for lawns as well as pastures.

WHITE CLOVER—Choice stock for lawns.

FANCY RED TOP—Unhulled Red Top.

Seed Bags

We offer what we believe is the best seed bag on the market at any price—at the cost of cheaper bags. These bags are made of fine, strong kraft with leak-proof seams.

All bags are printed with our business card unless purchaser expressly states that he wishes them without it.

For other printing the following prices apply:

Purchaser's Name and Address

—All one size, 50c per M or less quantity.

—For more than 1 M, all same size, 40c per M.

—Orders less than 1 M of a size, 40c per change of size.

Printing other than plain name and address will be charged in accordance with time required to set.

Bag Prices

CAPACITY		SIZE	PER M
2 oz.	2 oz. Fine seed or 1 oz. Beet	$3\frac{5}{8}$ x $5\frac{5}{8}$ "	\$1.75
4 oz.	4 oz. Fine seed or 2 oz. Beet	4 x $6\frac{1}{2}$ "	2.60
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Fine seed or 4 oz. Beet	$5\frac{1}{8}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$ "	3.00
1 lb.	{ 1 lb. Fine seed or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Beet 1 qt. Peas, Beans or Corn* }	$6\frac{1}{4}$ x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "	3.50
3 lb.	{ 3 lb. Fine seed or 1 lb. Beet 2 qt. Peas, Beans or Corn* }	$8\frac{1}{4}$ x $11\frac{7}{8}$ "	5.25
5 lb.	{ 5 lb. Fine seed or 2 lb. Beet 3 qt. Peas, Beans or Corn* }	$8\frac{7}{8}$ x 14"	8.00

**In Squared Bags*

RICE'S



SEEDS

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