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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

FARM SEED

SPECIALTIES.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

Gunson, Higbie & Company,

FIELD SEED GROWERS,

Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SPRING OF 1899 DELIVERY.

This catalogue is for the exclusive use of our agents in presenting the merits of our seeds to the public. We issue circulars for free distribution.



INTRODUCTION.

The first few pages of this catalogue will be devoted to giving you such instruction in argument and example as will permit you to convince the "would-be-customers" you meet, of the excellent investment we offer in the line of seed specialties.

No man will be your customer unless you can show him that it is to his advantage, in dollars and cents, to invest with you. It should be your first duty to make yourself acquainted with these arguments in order that you may talk to your customers with the utmost confidence.

The varieties we offer to the public are the "CHOSEN FEW." Out of the scores of varieties now in cultivation we know of nothing as good as the kinds we offer and our position in the trade enables us to be thoroughly well posted. We might offer many more kinds but they **COULD NEVER RANK WITH THESE HERE PRESENTED.**

WE PAY ALL FREIGHT

on our seeds, and customers pay us only when goods have been safely received; and we guarantee all our seeds to be true to name and grow, to this extent, that if they fail in either particular, we will refill the order free at our next delivery. Other seed houses require customers to remit in advance and pay cost of transportation. Farmers should buy small amounts of several varieties, find out which are best adapted to their particular soil and climate and then grow their own seed. They can grow their own seed in quantities cheaper than any one else can grow it for them.

We have in every case tried to give a correct description of each variety so that customers can make an intelligent selection. It pays to buy **THE BEST** and "the best" is what we offer regardless of cost.

We use the annual product of more than 500 acres and are the largest growers of Farm Seeds on this continent

Where Our Seed is Grown.

Since our trade extends east to the Atlantic, south to the Gulf of Mexico, west to the Rocky Mountains and north to extremely cold localities, we take every precaution to have seed that will give good results wherever we may sell. While we use the crops from over 500 acres right here at Rochester, which supplies the bulk of our seed, we cannot grow some varieties of seed in this climate. All of our varieties of Dent Corn we grow in one of the best corn belts of Ohio, and our spring wheat for northern trade is all grown in one of the most fertile counties in the State of Iowa. Every precaution is taken with all crops to keep each variety separate and free from any admixture.

•••••STANDING INVITATION•••••

To all customers or salesmen visiting Rochester at any time we extend a hearty invitation to call on us and look over our warehouses and cellars or the crops when growing in their season.

References.

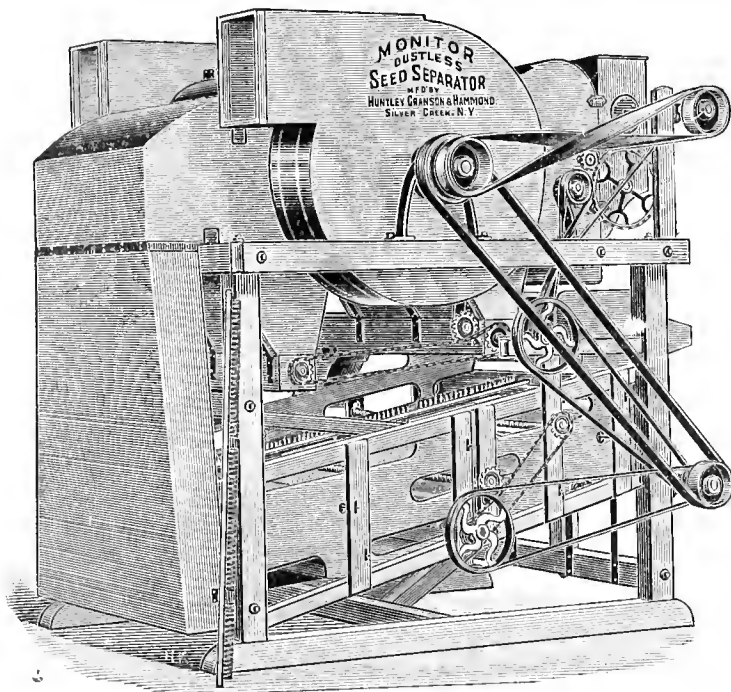
Bank of Monroe, Rochester, N. Y.; Fourth National Bank of New York City; Dun's or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports; Postmaster or any bank or business firm in Rochester.

We also give letters from customers and salesmen taken at random from localities where our seeds have been used for the past ten years in many cases. These letters are published giving addresses by county for obvious reasons. If we were to give post office, people could write to our customers and buy seed from them. Such customers could well afford to sell for less than we where they pay nothing for advertising.

Facilities for Shipping.

We believe our facilities are superior to those of any other firm in the seed trade. We can load cars on the tracks of the N. Y. C and H. R. R. R. direct from our warehouse doors. This is of special benefit to customers in having their orders filled with despatch at shipping time.

For Cleaning Our Seed.



We have the most expensive and the most perfect cleaning machine which money can buy represented in the above cut. The grain, when received at our warehouse, passes into a hopper beneath the ground floor; is there taken by a grain elevator consisting of an endless chain of cups to the top of the warehouse at an even flow and deposited in the cleaning machine. This machine makes five separations, that is, all grain which enters it is delivered in five different grades. All the light and imperfect grains are taken, weighed in the air and carried away by suction. To accomplish this there are two large fans which revolve at the rate of 600 times per minute.



THE OLD WAY.



The old way of changing seed which has existed we suppose from Abraham down, was for a farmer to get enough seed of some new variety at quite an advance over the market price to plant or sow anywhere from an acre to a whole field, and although the seed may have been a good kind and given exceptionally large yields in other sections, he finds that it is not adapted to his particular soil or climate and the result is a failure, the farmer not only having lost the extra amount paid for the seed, but a loss of perhaps many bushels per acre on the crop grown amounting in the whole to a sum he can ill afford to lose.

Our newer and better way

Removes practically all the risk and is as follows: We furnish the farmer small amounts of several different varieties, all of them new and improved seed of superior merit, the cost of any of them being but a comparatively small amount. He plants or sows them all, finds out which is best adapted to his particular soil and climate and in a year or two he has enough seed for his own growing from but a small original outlay and without any risk whatever.

Another Gain for the Farmer IS THIS: By getting the right seed stock to start with he can grow his own seed much cheaper than anyone else can grow it for him and not only grow his own seed but furnish his neighbors as well who are always glad to buy when they see how much superior our new and improved varieties are to those they have been growing.

Apply the Following Example.

Prudence vs. Pennywise.

The following is the actual experience of two persons who are both good customers of ours to-day, and our agent is authority as to the truth and facts in the case. We simply give the matter in the form of a dialogue.

MR. PRUDENCE—Did you buy any seed yesterday from Mr. A, representing Gunson, Higbie & Co.?

MR. PENNYWISE—No! I thought the prices were too high.

MR. PRUDENCE—Too high! Why I paid \$1.00 a pound for Early Rose Potatoes the first year they were sold and that was the best investment I ever made.

MR. PENNYWISE—Then you bought something?

MR. PRUDENCE—Yes, 30 pounds of potatoes and only paid \$3.00.

MR. PENNYWISE—Whew! I'll bet I can buy a whole bushel next year for \$2.00 or less.

THE TWO MEET A YEAR LATER.

MR. PENNYWISE—Well, Prudence, how did that 30 pounds of potatoes turn out?

MR. PRUDENCE—Fine! I dug just 1,815 pounds (30 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, an increase of 60 fold) of as nice potatoes as you ever saw.

MR. PENNYWISE—They looked nice in the lot when growing. Are you going to let me have a bushel?

MR. PRUDENCE—Yes, I can spare a few more.

MR. PENNYWISE—What are you asking?

MR. PRUDENCE—All I have sold so far brought \$2.00 per bushel and I could have sold all at that price.

MR. PENNYWISE—I'll give you \$2.00 for a bushel; (the price is paid); now Prudence do you see how I got the best of the deal? You paid \$3.00 for 30 lbs., I pay \$2.00 for 60 lbs. Ha! Ha!

MR. PRUDENCE—Hold on, now, till you figure my side of the deal before you kill yourself laughing. The bushel I sold makes the fifteenth sold at \$2.00 per bushel.

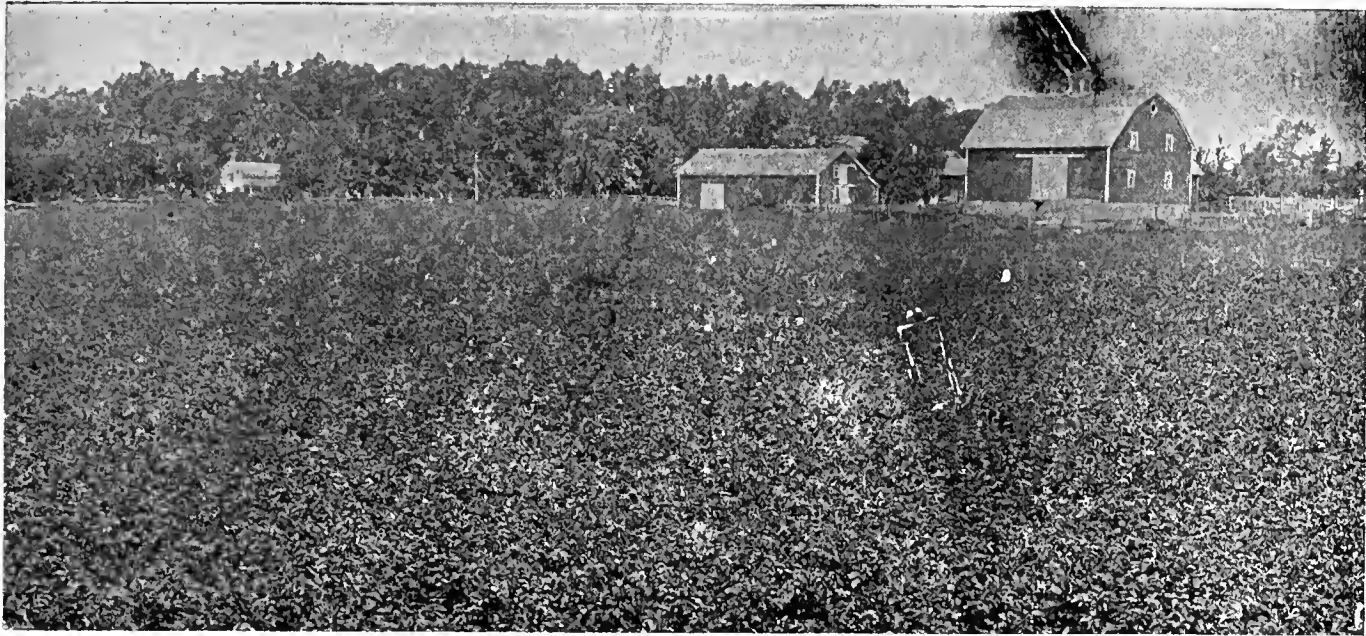
My seed cost-----	\$3.00	
It cost me 15 cents per bushel on 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels to grow the crop----	4.54	
Total cost-----	\$7.54	
I have sold 15 bushels at \$2.00 per bushel-----		\$30.00
I have 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels left worth \$2.00 per bushel to me-----		30.50
Clear profit-----	52.96	
Total value of crop-----	\$60.50	\$60.50

I figure I have cleared just \$52.96 on my deal. Why don't you laugh now? Ha! Ha! Ha!

MORAL—Buy a small amount of new seed and grow your own. It is cheaper and better than letting others profit by your mistakes. A single dollar invested now is better than \$10.00 invested a little later. Are you farming successfully? If there seems to be a screw loose and you can't locate the trouble, you'd better look to the starting point and see if the seed isn't at fault. If your seed has 'run out' try some of our new blooded varieties. They are second to none in the country.

View of One of Our Potato Fields

Planted with the seed we are selling about May 28 and photographed July 28.



VIEW No. 2.

AFFIDAVIT.--(Copy.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 COUNTY OF MONROE, } ss.
 City of Rochester. }

Charles H. Turpin, being duly sworn deposes and says, that he resides in Rochester, N. Y., and is a landscape photographer by profession; that on the 18th day of July he made the photographic negatives of which the pictures marked respectively Views Nos. 1 and 2, are the positive reproductions; that the same are absolutely accurate representations of their respective subjects; that the subjects of said pictures are adjoining potato fields in the town of Penfield, County and State aforesaid, of apparently equal fertility, planted in hills of equal distance apart, and separated merely by an ordinary farm fence; that deponent's camera in taking said negatives was placed on the line of said fence; that in taking View No. 1 said camera was pointed South, and in taking View No. 2 was pointed North; that an interval of less than thirty minutes elapsed between the taking of said negatives; that deponent is informed and verily believes that the field which is the subject of View No. 1. was planted on or about May 10th with the ordinary varieties of potatoes raised in that locality, and that the adjoining field which is the subject of View No. 2, was planted three weeks subsequently with improved varieties grown by Gunson, Higbie & Co. especially for seed.

C. H. TURPIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before WM. M. SHAW, Com'r of Deeds.

\$80 FROM ONE-HALF BUSHEL OF SEED.

"Beaver Co., Pa., July 12, 1897. Harvey Reed bought 30 pounds of your seed potatoes of me and raised 40 bushels therefrom which he sold for \$2.00 per bushel realizing \$80 from the half bushel of seed.

J. Hays Duncan."

15 BUSHELS FROM 25 POUNDS.

Lebanon Co., Pa., Jan 22, 1898. From 5 pounds of Rose of Erin Frank Knapp grew three bushels, and from 5 pounds of Early Victor, a little more than three bushels, and from 15 pounds of White Giant, nine bushels of fine potatoes.

John A. Miller."

THEY WILL BE SURE OF THEIR SEED NEXT TIME.

"Lucas Co., Ia., March 31st, 1897. Your farm seeds came this morning and are fine, better than we expected. All are much pleased and many who saw them say they wish they had given an order.

L. Young."

POTATOES LOOKING FINE.

"Lawrence Co., Ind., Aug. 9, 1897. Potatoes are very near a failure here but all the potatoes I bought of you are looking fine and my neighbors say I have the only potatoes they know of. My corn I bought of you is pronounced by all who see it to be the finest corn in this section.

W. R. Davidson."

\$109 IN TWO YEARS FROM ONE DOLLAR.

"Dallas County, Iowa, April 18, 1898. I sold Mr. M. Moore one dollar's worth of Rose of Erin potatoes two years ago. He raised 3 bushels the first year. He gave them to his son Frank Moore. He planted the 3 bushels last spring and raised 109 bushels of splendid stock. He is selling them this spring for \$1 per bushel when ordinary stock is selling for 45 to 50 cents per bushel.

Jno. J. Gleiser.

View of a Field of Potatoes adjoining ours

Planted with ordinary seed about May 10. and photographed July 28.



VIEW No 1.

A glance at the yields reported by our many customers in all parts of the country proves that it is nothing unusual for our seed potatoes to increase forty fold over the amount planted. That is, you plant one bushel and get forty bushels; you plant the forty bushels and get 1,600 bushels. With ordinary seed under like conditions the increase would not be more than twenty fold, or if you plant one bushel you would get twenty bushels; you plant the twenty bushels and get 400 bushels—difference in favor of improved varieties, 1,200 bushels from one bushel of seed in two years. Are our figures correct? After an experience of twenty-five years in the business we can say that we believe they are. Where do you find another investment so safe or so prompt in paying such dividends? The best way to increase your income is to increase the yield per acre instead of the number of acres raised. The first thing necessary in doing this is to plant the very best seed obtainable, then with good soil and cultivation make one acre produce what two acres have been producing. It can be done. You can do it. The successful farmer of the future must do it. It will cost but a trifle to try some or all of these varieties, and it may be worth hundreds of dollars to you. The seed has just as much to do with the yield as the soil and cultivation. Times are changing. The methods and varieties that were in use in years past will not do now. There are better methods of culture which are fully described in our circular, "Potatoes! How to grow them with profit."

Larger Crops Mean More Money. There are improved varieties to grow. We are selling them—the best in existence. The most successful men in all kinds of business are not those who work the hardest but those who plan the best and thus obtain better results and avoid the failure of those who work harder and plan less. Brains are worth more than muscle. 400 bushels of potatoes have often been grown on one acre. How many bushels are you growing per acre? Decide now to double your yield. Do more thinking. Do more planning and you will make more money. We invite you to come and see our seed growing or stored for shipping.

FINEST OATS IN THE COUNTRY.

"Door Co., Wis., April 21, 1897. The oats you sent here are just splendid, the finest that ever came into this country.
J. A. Hickox.

OUR OATS YIELDED 100 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

"Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 20, 1897. I send you a sample of oats raised by George Goodfellow. He had four acres from your seed from which he threshed 396 bushels that went through the machine and there were at least 15 bushels on the floor not measured so that they actually yielded more than 100 bushels to the acre.
E. S. Walker."

3 BARRELS FROM 10 POUNDS.

"Clinton Co., Pa., April 15, 1898. Mr. Henry Fisher of Center Co., Pa., harvested three barrels of White Giant potatoes from 10 pounds of seed which he bought last spring.
B. W. Vallen."

LIBERTY OAT THE ONLY KIND FREE FROM SMUT.

"Stephenson Co., Ill., Dec. 7, 1897. I enclose \$35.50 worth of orders. The White Giant potatoes and the Gold King Corn give the best satisfaction, so does the Liberty Oat. The Liberty has no smut while all other varieties smut very badly.
J. M. Miller."

HOW TO GROW POTATOES.

♦♦ **A**FTER an experience of twenty-five years in growing potatoes on large areas, we would offer the following suggestions.

Potatoes do better when not planted on the same ground in successive years. The usual four years rotation with the potatoes planted on clover sod gives the best results, and are generally much freer from weeds than when following any other crop. A sandy loam soil is best adapted to them. There is such a variety of soils and climates that it is impossible to lay down rules which will apply equally well to all localities. While we obtain the best results from deep plowing some seven or eight inches in depth, others say that they get the best returns from shallow ploughing, about five inches deep. We would advise every grower to test this matter for himself and see what depth seems best adapted to his soil. Our soil, which is a lime stone loam, potatoes require deep ploughing in order to withstand severe drouths. The best fertilizer for potatoes is stable manure, spread upon the sod when ploughing. We have never seen any ill results either as to rot or scab, from a coat as heavy as the plow would turn under. The more manure the better.

If barnyard manure cannot be obtained, use some high grade potato fertilizer, mixed equal parts with plaster dropped in the hill, and the potato placed above. After ploughing pulverize thoroughly with a Disc or Acme harrow until soil is in good condition. Soil can be brought to a better tilth before than after planting.

Early varieties as a rule do the best when planted early; as early as the ground can be got in good condition in the Spring, and late varieties when planted later, from the 15th to the 20th of May, give the best results with us. Every one should observe for himself and see whether early or late planting does best in his locality.

As a rule it is not advisable to plant potatoes in drills, as it is impossible to cultivate them thoroughly. With a horse, lay out the ground with marks of good depth, two feet nine inches apart each way.

In planting, use medium sized seed cut to about two eyes per piece, and one piece to the hill.

In cutting the seed, ALWAYS hold the stem end up and ALWAYS cut from stem end toward eyes.

Potatoes have veins running from stem end to each eye as will be seen if you cut a thin slice lengthwise from the middle of a potato, and hold before a strong light. You should avoid cutting these veins as much as possible, for they carry sap to the eyes, and when a potato is not properly cut it is caused to bleed more than is necessary. Sprinkle the potatoes thoroughly with plaster as fast as cut. If cut before you are ready to plant, spread thin in a cool place, a cellar bottom is best. There is danger of heating if piled too deep after cutting.

If ground is in good condition, a coverer will do as good work as a man with a hoe.

Cultivate as soon as tops show enough to indicate the rows, and at frequent intervals, till potatoes begin to set. It will do to cultivate very close to the hill if ground is damp, but if very dry, do not run cultivator so close to growing plant as to disturb the roots.

All cultivation should cease as soon as potatoes set.

When the vines have reached proper size—that is, before they fall so as to obstruct, run a shovel plow through both ways, and let man follow with hoe to draw earth in hills about the plant.

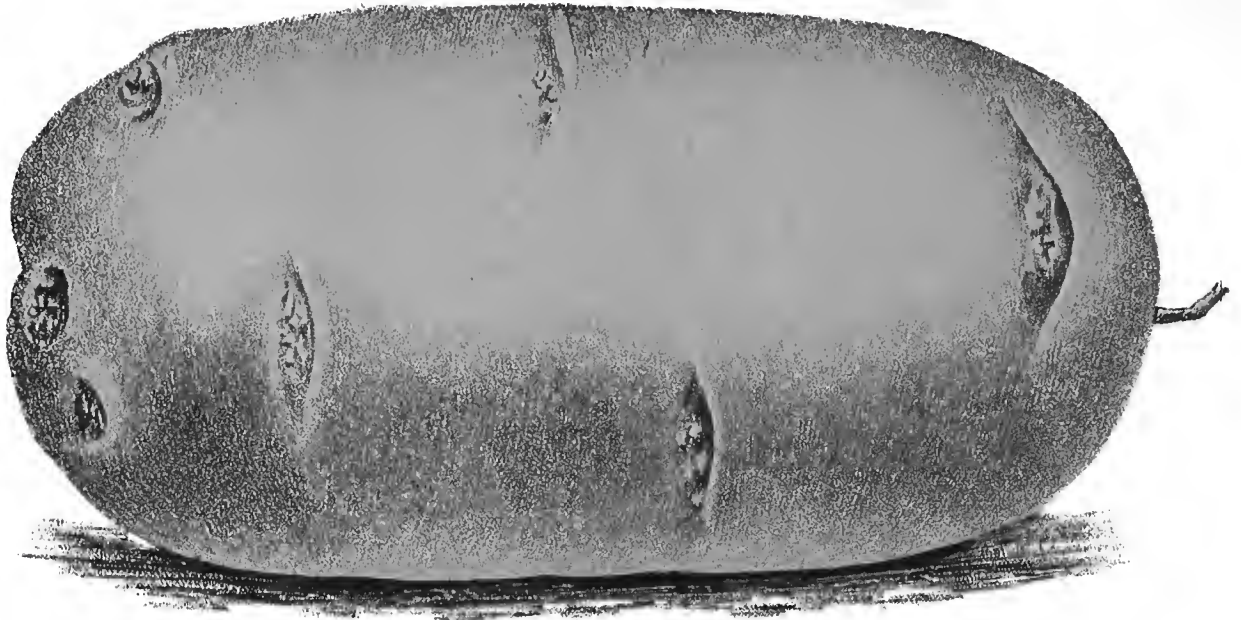
A sun burned potato always rots first, and it is therefore necessary to hill the potato carefully.

If troubled with bugs, thoroughly mix Paris Green and fine plaster, in the proportion of one pound pure Paris Green to 150 pounds plaster. Mix at least one day before using so the strength of the Paris Green may impregnate the whole mass. Apply the mixture with tin sifters having perforated bottoms. Don't apply just before a rain is expected, and it is not necessary to apply when dew is on, for it will adhere equally well at any other time.

Before digging, run the cultivator through the rows and thus take away the sides of the hill; this allows the digger to work one-third faster, and he should work in the opposite direction from the cultivator.

We would not advise planting potatoes of the Rose type on low ground. By nature they seem better adapted to light soils. White skinned varieties are not so particular as to soil, but if the ground is in good condition and the season favorable, will give good returns on most any kind of soil.

Do not attempt to plant any more ground than you can thoroughly manure and cultivate. Remember there is more profit in a LARGE CROP on a small area, than a SMALL CROP on a large area. Strive to make one acre produce what two have been producing. By observing the above rules and using our new and improved varieties for seed, ninety-nine out of every hundred plantings would double their usual yield.



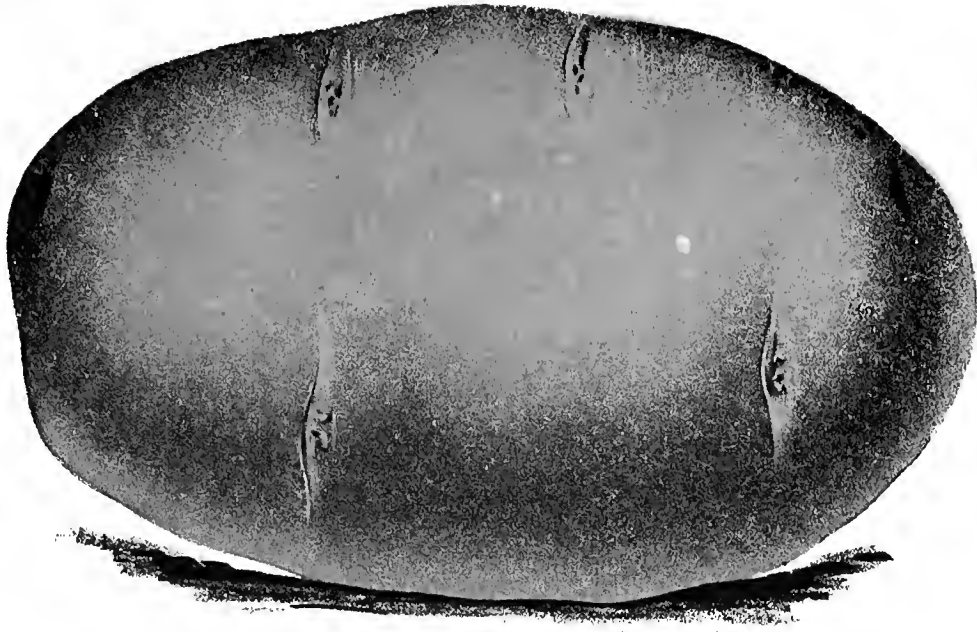
EXTRA EARLY YORK.

A new, extra early variety of the *Rose* type. The shape is well represented by the above cut. Claimed by the originator to be *two weeks earlier than the Early Ohio*. It is the heaviest yielding early potato we have ever grown. Eating quality A No. 1; cooks dry and mealy when only half grown.



WHITE GIANT.

A new late white potato. The shape is well represented by the above cut. Tested beside the best white varieties, it has far outyielded everyone of them. The most promising white potato ever introduced.



EXTRA EARLY CRUSADER.

A new, vigorous, *early* white potato. Produced by crossing Polaris and Early Harvest—combines the earliness of the Early Harvest and the superior eating qualities of the Polaris—one of the handsomest, earliest and best eating potatoes ever introduced.



ROSE OF ERIN.

A new variety of the rose type; eyes few and nearly flush with surface; skin light pink; flesh white; eating quality first class; enormously productive, *13 potatoes weighed 33 pounds*; matures medium to late. We have been testing them for three years before sending them out. The vines grew so rank they have been the only variety on which we have NEVER FOUGHT BUGS.



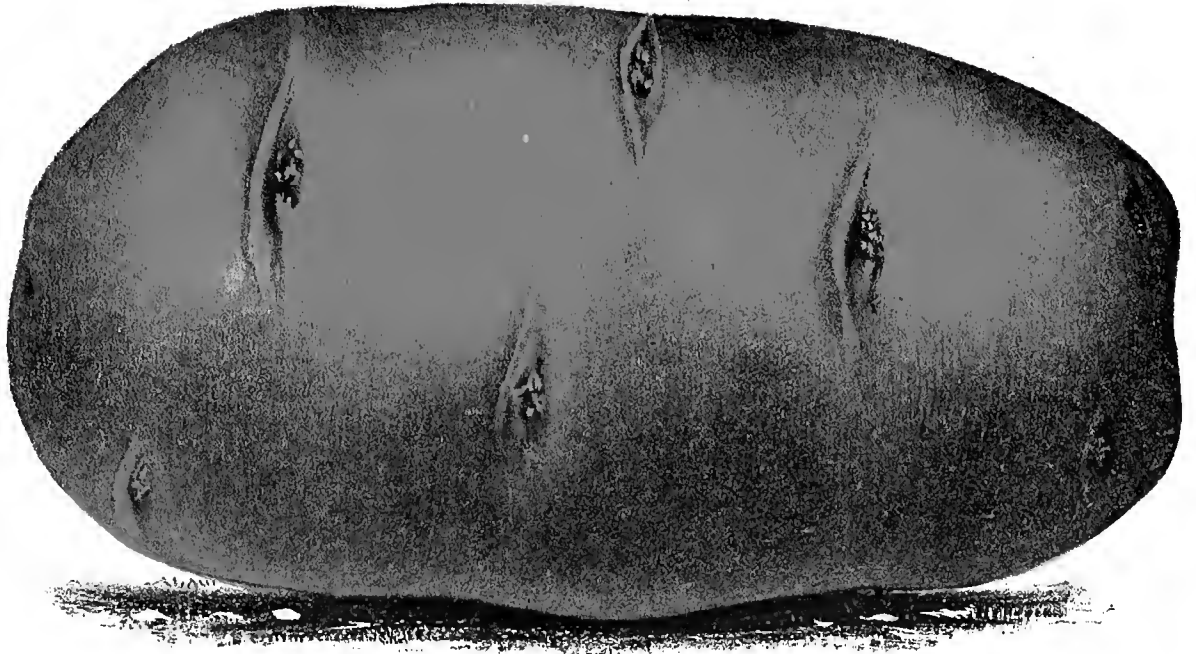
EXTRA EARLY CANADA.

An extra early variety. The early potato of the future. From a week to ten days earlier than the Early Ohio. A very heavy yielder. Cooks dry, white and mealy, even when only half grown. Just the potato for market gardeners to catch the early market with.



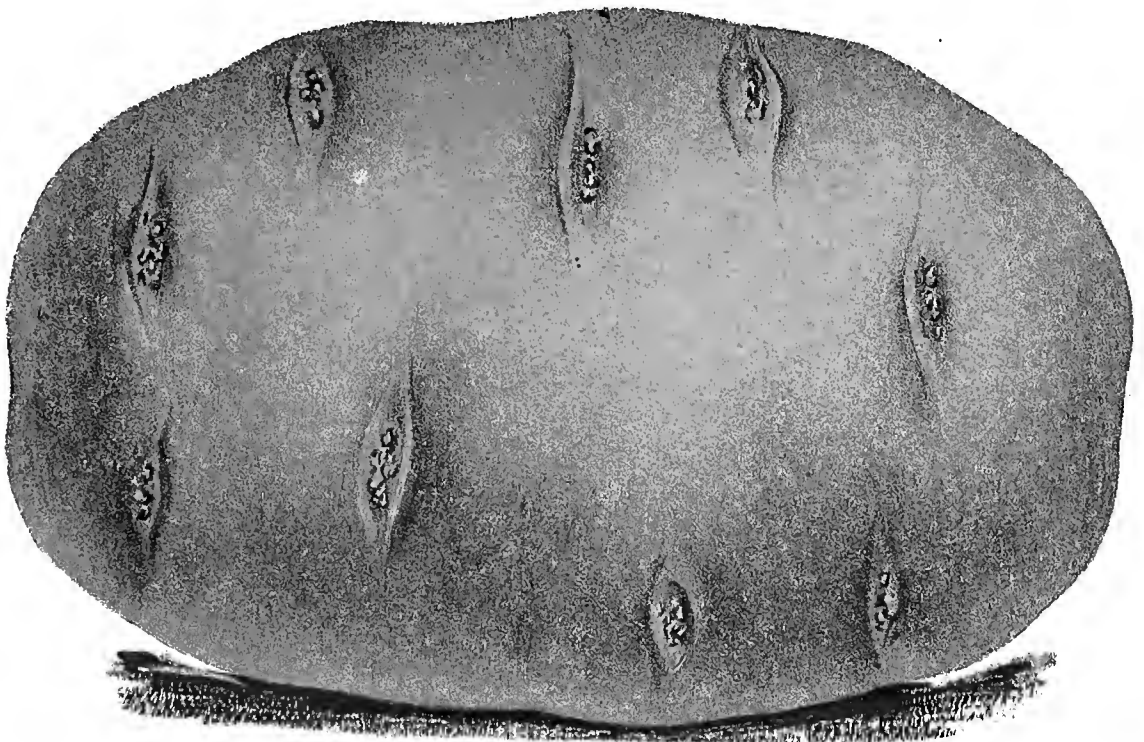
DUBLIN PRIZE.

New, first late, white variety of distinct type. Skin is completely netted, giving it a handsome russetish-brown appearance. There is no better cooking potato. It is a great yielder and one of the finest potatoes in existence.



OLD GLORY.

A large early potato. Cooks dry and floury when not fully grown. Skin is light rose color; very smooth and handsome appearance. One of the biggest yielding before the public.



CELTIC BEAUTY.

A medium, early potato; oval in shape; most desirable for market; skin white; a fine cooker and an enormous yielder. The tubers develop rapidly and are fit for market almost as early as the Early Ohio. Will outyield the Ohio three to one.



GUNSON'S EARLY.

A perfect potato. Tubers are oval, covered with a netted skin indicating fine quality. Like a ball of snow when cooked. A great yielder, strong grower. Will command the highest market price.



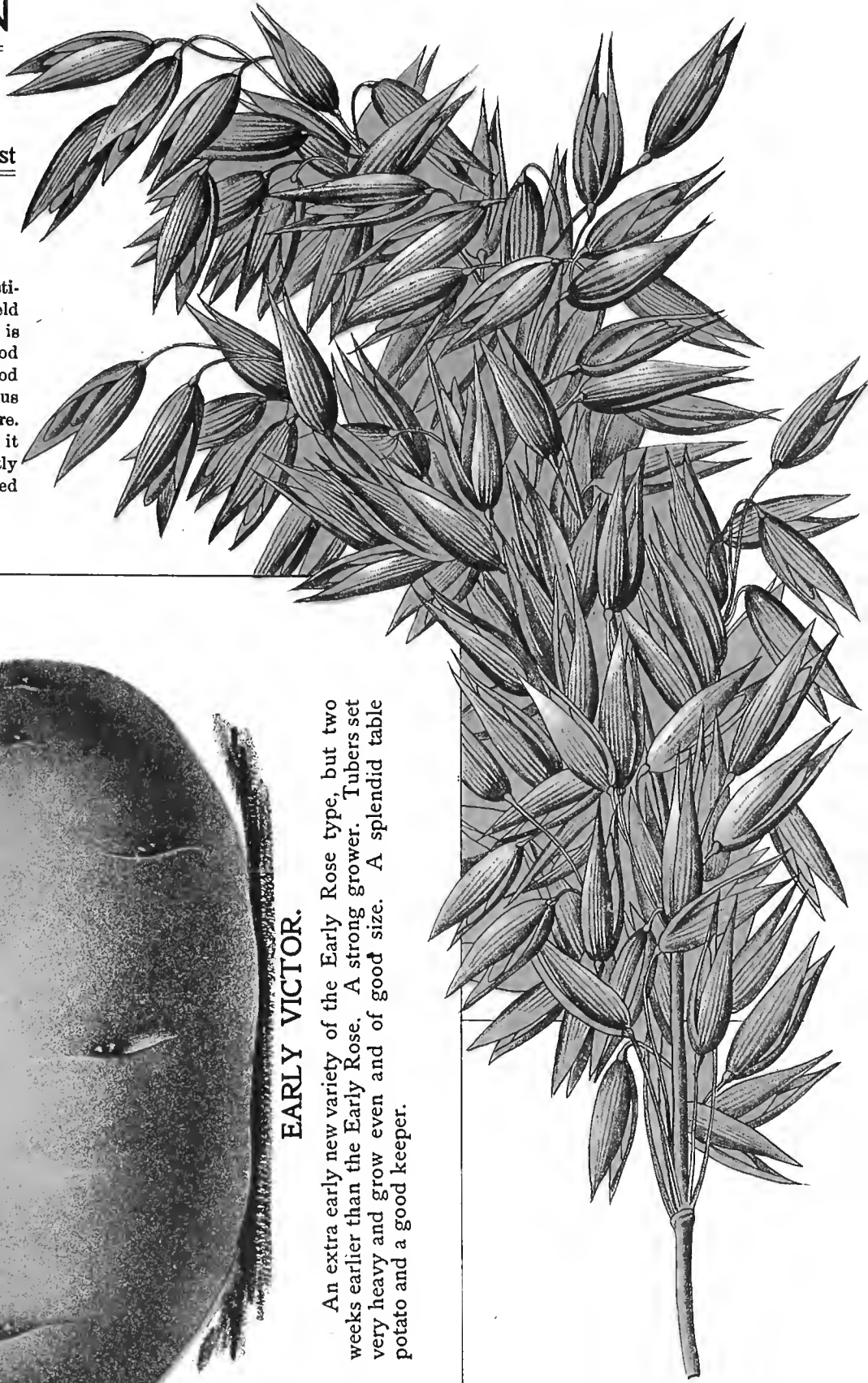
CHURCHILL SEEDLING.

A new late white potato of the white star type, eyes few and but slightly depressed; skin and flesh white; cooks dry and mealy; an enormous yielder and a good keeper. Vines grow rank. Originated from seed balls of the Late Rose on the Pacific Coast. This is the first introduction east of the Rocky Mountains.

SENSATION OATS.

Enormous Yields, Largest
Grain, Best Quality,
Strongest Straw.

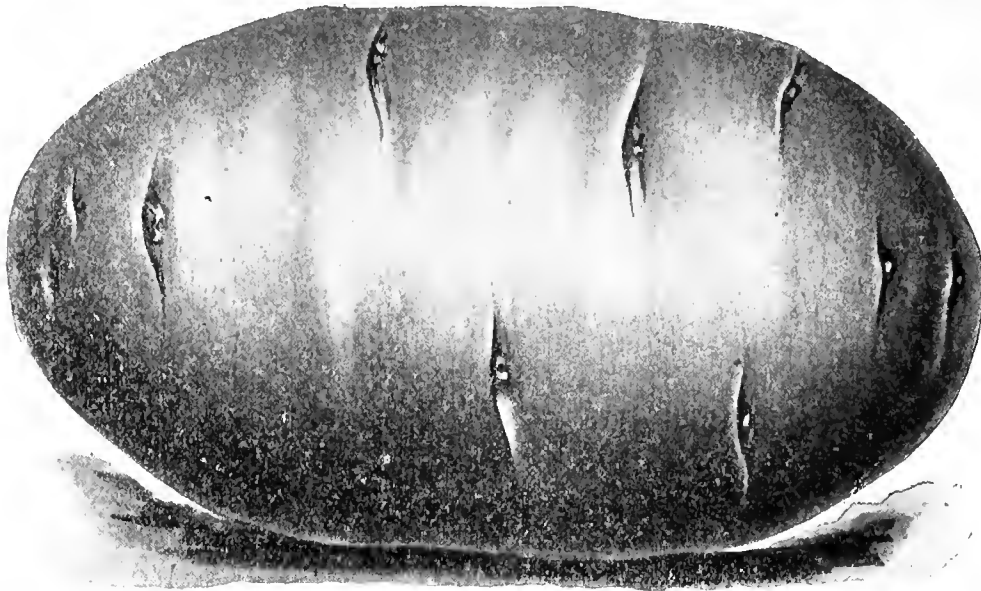
The yield may generally be estimated as double the average yield of common varieties. Its grain is magnificently large and of good quality, amply supported by good straw. It stools abundantly, thus helping the earth to hold moisture. In dry and unfavorable seasons it will grow to maturity apparently unaffected. It may, safely, be called the "PERFECT OAT."



EARLY VICTOR.

An extra early new variety of the Early Rose type, but two weeks earlier than the Early Rose. A strong grower. Tubers set very heavy and grow even and of good size. A splendid table potato and a good keeper.

EXTRA EARLY CRUSADER.



A FIRST

EARLY

WHITE

POTATO.

Good Cropper,

FINE EATER.

Extra Early.

There is a common belief that early potatoes are not as profitable to grow as late ones. This is undoubtedly true of many varieties but could hardly apply to the **EARLY CRUSADER.**

As a rule a potato which matures in six weeks yields only about half as much as a later potato which requires twelve weeks to ripen. We know of some late potatoes which will produce more than the Early Crusader, but don't know of one which will produce double or any where near it. We don't know of any extra early potato which will out yield the Extra Early Crusader, and no potato can command a higher price, for it catches the early market and is handsome enough to hold its own against all competition.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

The **EXTRA EARLY CRUSADER** is a cross between the Polaris and Early Harvest and resemble both parents in color and shape, though slightly longer than the Early Harvest has shallow eyes and the fine eating qualities of the Polaris.

It ripens with the earliest varieties.

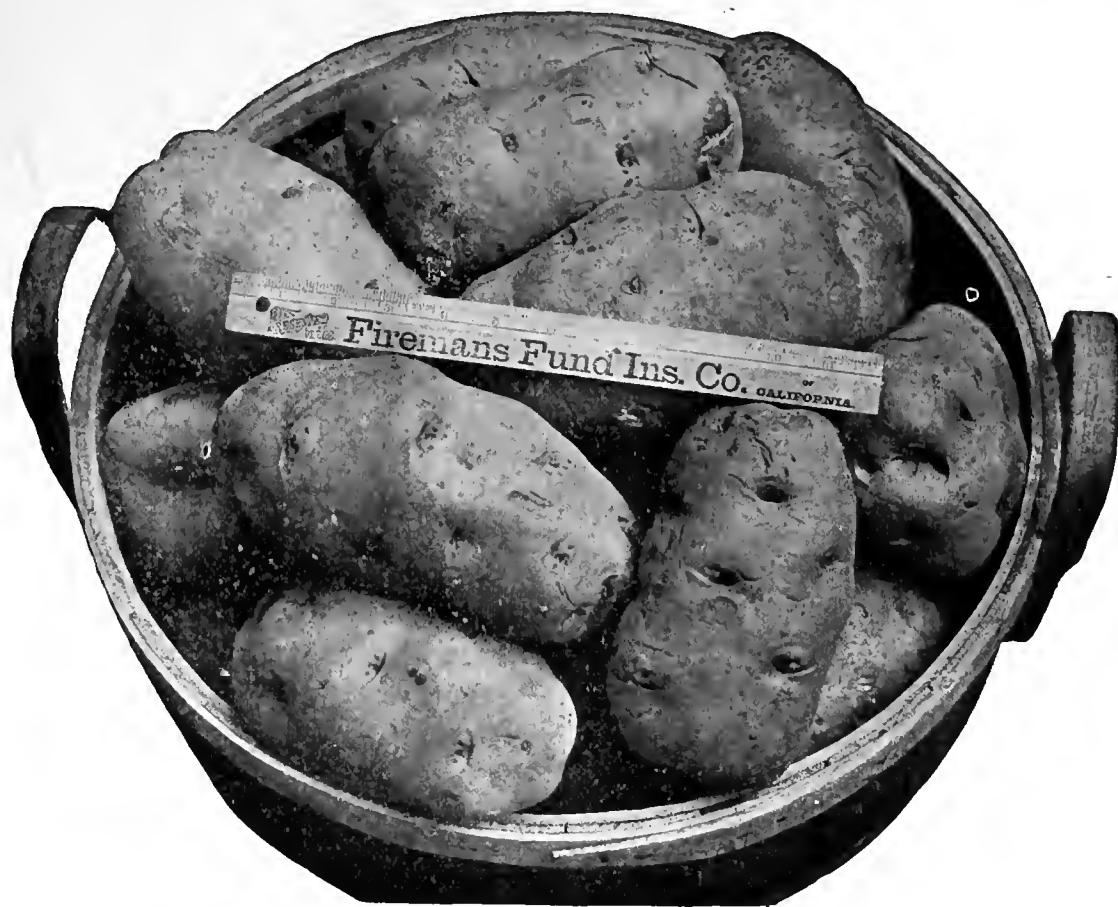
During two years in which we have carefully watched its characteristics we have been surprised with its apparent natural vigor.



It often happens that early potatoes

set heavier than they should and the short season allowed for maturing produces a large number of small, unmarketable tubers, and especially in light soil. This has always been the great trouble with the Freeman potato. The **EARLY CRUSADER** is particularly free from this objection and may be depended upon for a good crop of **MARKETABLE** tubers, even under adverse conditions.

ROSE OF ERIN POTATO.



Photograph
of the
26
Rose of Erin
Potatoes
which
weighed
60 LBS.



DESCRIPTION.

This new variety is of the Rose type, but nearer round and better shaped; skin, pink; flesh white; shape, oblong, but chunky; eyes few and but little depressed; eating quality, first-class; matures, medium to late; an enormous yielder, keeps late into the spring without sprouting.

Although the potatoes of this variety grow to an unusual large size in a favorable season, yet we have never known them to be hollow and they are unexcelled for table use. The vines of the Rose of Erin are especially rank in their growth, so much so in fact, that in the time we have been growing them they have been the only variety on which it has not been necessary to fight bugs.

**12 POTATOES
WEIGHED 33 Lbs.**

“East Spokane, Wash.

“Yes, I had 26 ROSE OF ERIN POTATOES that weighed 60 pounds, grown by ordinary field culture. They were smooth, straight potatoes without a blemish. I had one Rose of Erin potato that weighed 4 1-2 pounds.

EDWD. S. ROSS.”

Men have written us that they do not believe the above statements are true. We will forfeit \$100.00 in gold if we cannot prove they are.

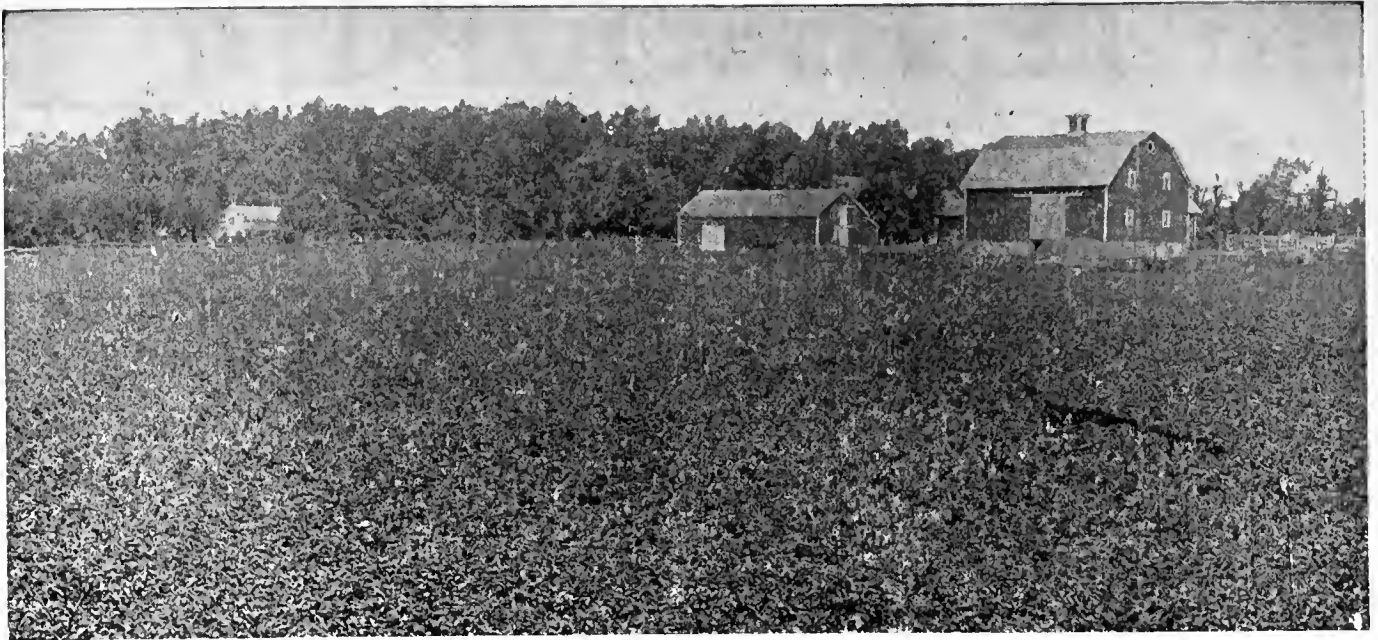
JUST ONE INSTANCE of how some bright farmers are making money when prices of Farm Produce are very low.

“Woodbury Co., Iowa, Oct. 10, 1895. I have just finished digging my ROSE OF ERIN potatoes and have 175 bushels grown from 166 lbs. of seed and they are beauties. I took eight of them to the Sioux City Fair. I got there too late to enter for a prize but left them on exhibition and they were much larger and nicer than anything else in the potato line there. James Pack, proprietor of the Hotel Davenport says they were the biggest and nicest potatoes he ever saw grown in the State of Iowa. I have no trouble selling them for \$1.00 per bushel while other potatoes are selling for 12 to 15 cents.

F. E. Carrington.”

NOW SUPPOSE that Mr. C. paid \$1.00 for 10 lbs. of ROSE OF ERIN potatoes two years ago. The first year he gets 166 lbs., the second year (although potatoes are worth only 15 cents per bushel) he gets \$175 worth. Now, if instead of investing that one dollar in ROSE OF ERIN potatoes he had kept it, planted some common variety and grown 175 bus. he would have had at 15 cents per bushel \$26.25 worth instead of \$175 worth which he now has showing a net profit of \$147.75 in two years from an investment of \$1.00. The chances are any common variety would not have produced more than one-half of 175 bushels on the same ground so the profits in favor of ROSE OF ERIN would be more than \$147.75

There are just as good chances for making money in your community. Will you improve them?



Photograph of a Field of Rose of Erin Potatoes, grown on our Seed Farms, 5 miles east of Rochester.

625 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Fulton Co., Ohio. "After repeated failures in trying to raise potatoes I was induced to buy one-half bushel of ROSE OF ERIN for which I paid \$2.50, and I think it was the best investment I ever made. Last season I planted five bushels of them on less than 56 rods of ground and dug 218 bushels. I cultivated them but twice. The ground has been in constant cultivation for twelve years and fertilized but once. These are the greatest yielders I ever saw; cook up dry and mealy and are very late keepers. Marion Berlin."

5 BUSHELS FROM 5 POUNDS.

E. D. Morgan, Jefferson Co., N. Y. "The ROSE OF ERIN beats anything we have ever tried in this section. Byron Hogmer raised 5 bushels of the nicest potatoes I ever saw from 5 pounds of seed, and A. Parker raised 4 bushels from 5 pounds on the hardest clay ground. They are the stuff for clay."

HOW MR. REAY GOT HIS SEED FREE.

Charley Reay, Richmond Co., Que. "One man has raised 542 pounds of potatoes from 10 pounds of ROSE OF ERIN seed. I took two prizes at our Richmond County show, one for varieties, the other for the five largest tubers. The prizes more than returned to me what I paid for the seed."

\$140 FROM 3 BUSHELS.

Berks Co., Pa. "Mr. Donnoyer here got 154 bushels from 3 bushels of ROSE OF ERIN. He sold 140 bushels at \$1.00 per bushel and planted the rest. He says if it had not been so terribly dry last year he would have got a better crop. C. A. Boettcher."

10 BUSHELS FROM 15 POUNDS.

Keenebec Co., Me. "All are well satisfied with the seed I sold for you last fall. Waldo Kidder planted 15 pounds of ROSE OF ERIN and dug 10 bushels of as nice looking potatoes as I ever saw. C. L. P. Handy."

593 POUNDS FROM 3.

W. A. Hughes, Crawford Co., Pa. "I dug the ROSE OF ERIN potatoes raised from 3 pounds of seed and the yield was 593 pounds."

The above statement was sworn to before J. C. Nelson, a justice of the peace in and for that county.

3 BUSHELS FROM 2 POUNDS.

Shelby Co., Ohio. "I sold 2 pounds of ROSE OF ERIN to Logan Clayton and he dug 3 bushels of as nice potatoes as you ever saw. He thinks they are dandies. John W. Davis."

500 BUSHELS PER ACRE

Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio. "Charles Baltzell says that if he had planted all ROSE OF ERIN he would have had 500 bushels on an acre. P. D. Proper."

TURNED OUT LIKE PUMPKINS

Saratoga Co., N. Y. "I have been digging my ROSE OF ERIN and they have turned out like pumpkins. There has been lots of men to see them and they say they beat all they ever saw. E. C. Clute."

32 BUSHELS FROM ONE-HALF A BUSHEL

Hendricks Co., Ind. "My half bushel of ROSE OF ERIN potatoes turned out thirty-two bushels of as fine potatoes as ever grew in this country. I have sold all that I could spare of them for two dollars per bushel. John Harding."

BANNER POTATOES.

Gratiot Co., Mich. "Herman Tinkham brings us the banner potatoes, one weighing three and the other two and one-fourth pounds, seven of which made a peck. They are of the ROSE OF ERIN variety. W. R. Peters."

THE BEST I EVER GREW.

Hillsboro Co., N. H. "Four years ago I bought some of your ROSE OF ERIN potatoes. They are the best potato I ever grew and I have had eighteen years experience in farming. I have no interest in speaking of these potatoes as I am a stranger to you but not to the potato. Henry J. Holt."

Mr. Holt is not selling for us but writes without being asked simply to tell of the satisfaction our seed has given him.

A HALF BUSHEL FROM ONE POTATO.

Win. Spencer, Wayne Co., O. "One of my customers bought 10 pounds of potatoes last spring and planted all in his garden but two potatoes, one of which was the ROSE OF ERIN, and from that one potato he got one-half bushel. How is that for high?"

15 BUSHELS FROM 15 POUNDS.

W. D. Curtis, Wayne Co. "The ROSE OF ERIN was the best selling potato I sold. I took an order from Merritt Moiser for 15 pounds of ROSE OF ERIN; when I met him the other day he informed me that he raised from the 15 pounds he bought of me 15 bushels of very nice potatoes and he thought of taking some to our County Fair."

FINEST FOR EATING.

B. W. Vallen, Clinton Co., Pa. "Your ROSE OF ERIN is giving great satisfaction in this part of the country. R. D. Heating says he never saw such large potatoes; he sampled them for cooking purposes and says they are the finest kind of potatoes for eating and a great yielder."

180 POUNDS FROM 3.

Enos Burgett, Pickaway Co., O. "I purchased from your agent here 3 pounds of ROSE OF ERIN potatoes. When I was cutting them to plant, some of my neighbors took some of the pieces to plant; later on my family dug 14 hills to use before I knew it. From the balance I dug 3 bushels of as fine potatoes as I ever saw; in quality perfect. I consider this the best dollar's worth I ever purchased."

242 POUNDS FROM 3.

C. A. Kelton, Orleans Co., Vt. "A. P. Bean raised 219 pounds; Asa Beach, 234 pounds; Robert Walker, 242 pounds from 3 pounds of ROSE OF ERIN and David Walker raised 12 bushels from 10 pounds; Hon. C. P. Owens raised 22 bushels from 15 pounds of your seed."

WHITE GIANT POTATO.

In every respect a remarkable and entirely new variety.



The Choice out of Thousands.

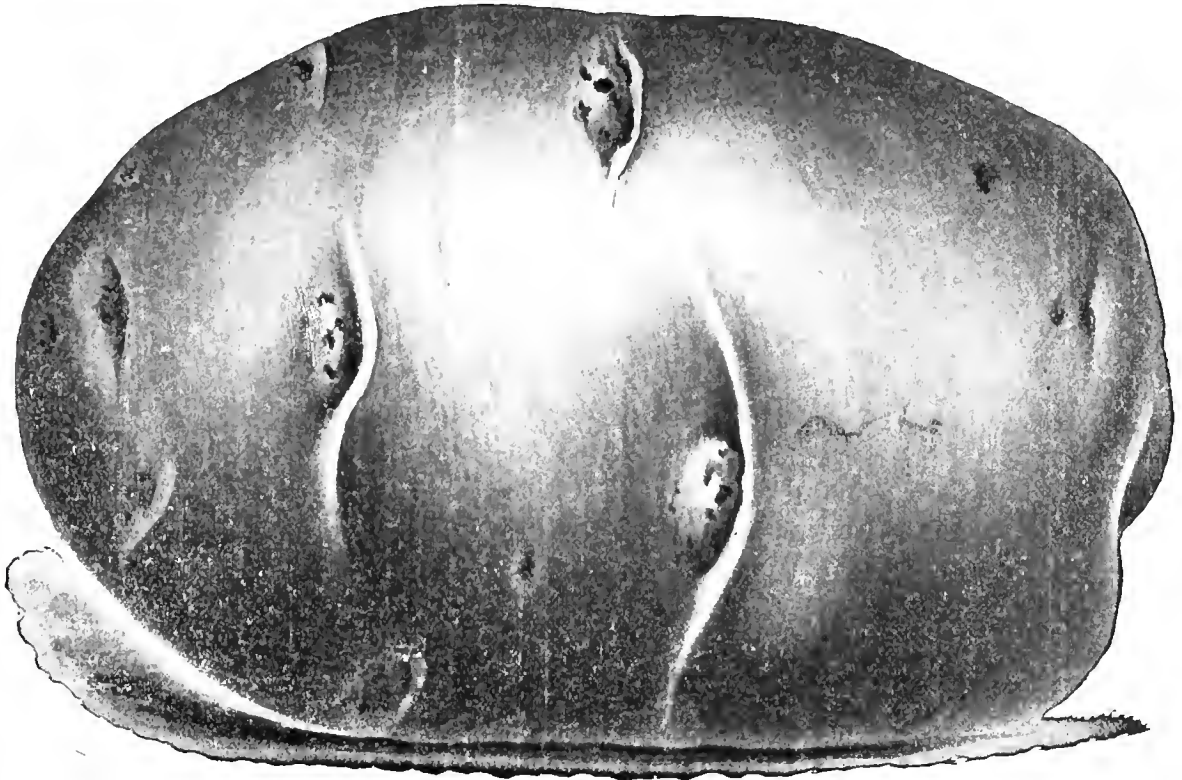


The White Giant Potato is a seedling from a seedling, in other words, represents a double cross, therefore contains a strain of entirely new blood. The tests we have made warrant us in saying that this or any other country has never produced a potato more worthy of every grower's attention. The tubers are an ideal shape and oblong, pure white skin, slightly netted, which always indicates good eating qualities, eyes full, even with the surface. The eating qualities are equal to the Snow Flake, cooks dry and mealy, and keeps sound and firm in the cellar until new potatoes are dug.

The Potato from which the cut was made measured 7 5-8 inches long, 15 1-4 inches in circumference. Weight, 36 1-4 ounces. You want a heavy yielder? Then try the White Giant.

BECAUSE it is one of the most perfect potatoes ever produced. Almost every potato is of marketable size. It is an easy potato to harvest owing to the size. The shape is such that even a very heavy potato does not look large. It will command the highest price in any market.

10 POTATOES WEIGHED 21 1-2 POUNDS.



This potato cut was copied from nature and shows the potato just as grown, except the size, which is reduced one-sixth.

THE WHITE GIANT.

THIS IS THE SECOND SEASON

we have offered this potato and have tested it thoroughly in every way, and we know it to be without fault. With ordinary field culture the White Giant produced at the rate of

445 BUSHELS PER ACRE

of marketable potatoes and we had no rain for more than five weeks after planting. At the time this circular goes to press our crop of White Giants show a deep green leaf, and the prospects are good for a record breaking crop. Several of our customers who bought 5 pounds of our Rose of Erin two years ago have written us that the second year after planting they had from 150 to 175 bushels which sold readily at \$1.00 per bushel, when other potatoes were selling at 15 cents per bushel. All who buy the White Giant now will realize large profits and we look for even greater results in the future than ever shown by our Rose of Erin.



The foreground of this Photograph shows our **WHITE GIANTS** as they appeared July 20

White Giant Potatoes Absolutely Free if they Fail to Please You.

We have such unlimited confidence in this potato that we make the following unparalleled offer to purchasers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 20, 1898 We hereby agree with any and every purchaser of **WHITE GIANT** potatoes sold for delivery in the Spring of 1899, that in case they do not prove perfectly satisfactory when harvested; if they are not one of the best investments ever made, to either give them their money back or an equal amount in value of any of our seeds **ABSOLUTELY FREE** at our next delivery.

GUNSON, HIGBIE & CO.

Our order blanks state that there are no other terms or conditions of sale existing between the customer and agent than those stated thereon. Take notice, the above offer is made by us direct to the customer and becomes binding on our part as soon as the order is given.

95 POUNDS FROM ONE.

Daviess Co., Ind., Nov. 16, 1896.—From the one pound of White Giant I grew 95 pounds of the very finest potatoes. They are splendid table potatoes. Some of them grow very large, weighing from 2 lbs. to 2½ lbs. each. D. W. Hodges.

59 POUNDS FROM ONE.

Schoolcraft Co., Mich., Nov. 28, 1896 —I planted one pound of the White Giant potatoes, making 47 hills. Seven of them failed to grow, but from the forty hills left I dug 59 pounds of the very finest potatoes I ever grew. There were no small ones. Sixty-four potatoes weighed thirty-two pounds. Garrett Israel.

\$32 WORTH FROM ONE PECK.

Webster Co., Ia., March 11, 1898. I bought a peck of your White Giant Potatoes last spring and raised eight bushels from them and have been offered \$1 per peck for them. G. G. Erickson.

95 POUNDS FROM ONE.

Vermillion Co., Ill., Nov. 8, 1895.—From one pound of White Giant potatoes I grew 95 pounds with only ordinary cultivation. I find them an excellent table potato as well as a large yielder. A. A. Stoddard.

51 POUNDS FROM ONE.

Isabella Co., Mich., Nov. 18, 1895.—From one pound of White Giant potatoes I grew 51 pounds of as fine potatoes as I ever saw, uniform in size and very smooth. Geo. W. Thorpe.

FINEST POTATOES HE EVER SAW.

Junietta Co., Pa., Aug. 17, 1896 —I planted the one pound of White Giant potatoes you sent me and harvested a good yield of the finest potatoes that I ever saw. Nearly every one of them was fit for market. T. T. Davis.

CHURCHILL SEEDLING POTATO.

A Medium Late White Potato of the White Star Type



❁ DESCRIPTION. ❁

The shape is very well represented by the above cut. Eyes few and almost even with the surface. Skin and flesh white; cooks dry and mealy; an enormous yielder and good keeper; vines grow extremely rank; just the variety to grow for main crop.

Originated in the state of Washington, from seed balls of the Late Rose. This is the second year of introduction this side of the rocky mountains, and we are the original introducers here.

Why grow from 100 to 200 bushels per acre when a change of seed will produce from 200 to 400, yes, and we believe

600 BUSHELS PER ACRE

is possible with the Churchill and good soil and cultivation. The Churchill is an entirely new variety, possessing a remarkable amount of stamina and vigor, it has never been known to blight or rot, and as one man puts it, it grows so fast the bugs can't catch it. The size and shape are so near perfect that they are sure to command the highest market price, as one dealer here who saw our stock last winter says, you are conferring a blessing upon the produce dealers throughout the country by introducing the Churchill Seedling, for such stock is worth at least 10 cents per bushel more than ordinary stock for shipping purposes.

Ten pounds planted next spring will produce anywhere from five to fifteen bushels, and enough the year following for a large acreage, don't say "farming don't pay" it does pay, and pays big, those who are growing the wonderful Churchill Seedling.

SIXTY DOLLARS FROM THREE.

Grayton Co., N. H., Nov. 15, 1897.

My neighbors laughed at me last spring because I paid \$3.00 for one-half bushel of Churchill, but one of them who laughed the loudest has offered me \$1.50 per bushel for all I have, forty bushels. Whose laugh is it now.

JAMES L. O'CONNOR.

THE BEST OF 25 VARIETIES.

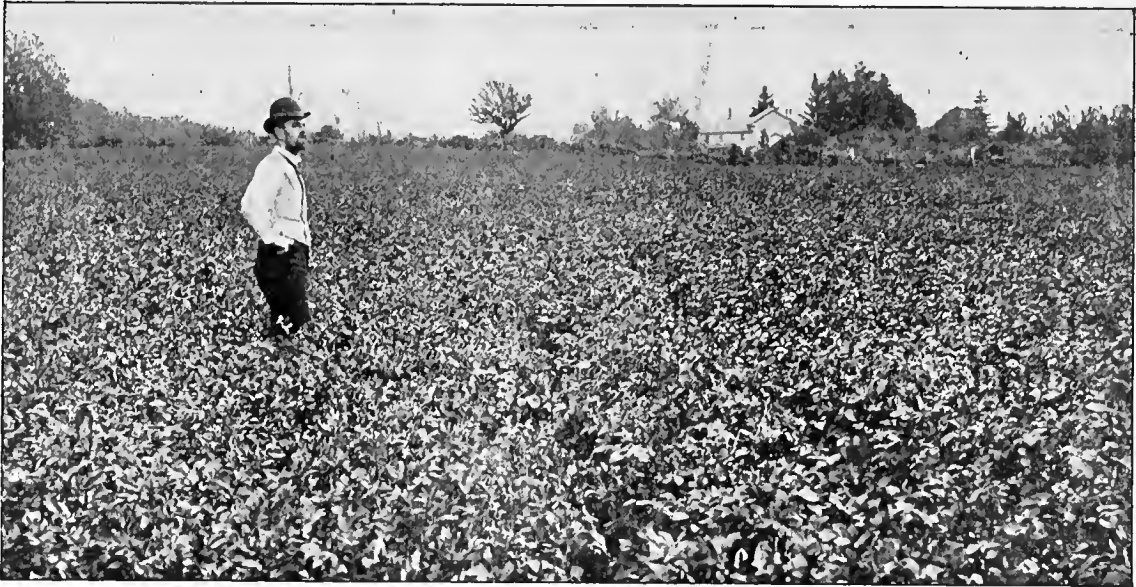
Walla Walla, Wash.

Of twenty-five varieties that I have, the Churchill is my choice.

N. G. BLALOCK.

Can't You See Money in Such a Crop?

With the right seed and good soil and cultivation you can grow just as good.



CHURCHILL SEEDLING,

We have had many years experience in handling seed potatoes, and have seen many large tubers, and will here state that these potatoes grown two years ago were the largest potatoes we have ever seen. We do not know their weight, but feel confident we are correct in making this assertion.

THEY GROW LARGE AND SMOOTH,

With scarcely any small ones in the hill. If you want an early potato do not plant the **CHURCHILL**, but if your soil is suited to growing white skinned varieties and you wish to grow the largest crop of potatoes ever grown in your section of the country, whether for eating or market.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY THIS REMARKABLE POTATO.

Almost always varieties which grow so large are not of good quality, but not so with the **CHURCHILL** which is a very FINE TABLE POTATO.

CHURCHILL AHEAD OF THEM ALL.

Potter Co., Pa., Nov. 1st, 1897.

Talk About your Rural's, Daises St. Patrick's, and all the other heavy yielding late varieties, I tell you they are not in it with the Churchill Seedling. I've tried them side by side, and the Churchill Seedling outyielded any and all the others at least 50 bushels per acre.

R. L. THOMPSON.

520 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Bureau Co., Ill., Oct. 29th, 1897.

My Churchill Seedling yielded at the rate of 520 bushels per acre with only ordinary field culture.

B. V. MURPHY.

TWELVE POTATOES WEIGHED 30 POUNDS.

Washington Co., Colo., Oct. 30, 1897.

My Churchill Seedlings are the largest potatoes ever seen in this section of the state, one potato weighed four and three quarter pounds, and twelve of them weighed thirty pounds. I tell you they are dandies, and the best of it is they are so smooth and good shape.

HARRY BELL.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS FROM ONE.

Rock Co., Wis., Nov. 8th, 1897.

From 10 pounds of Churchill Seedling I grew 787 pounds of the handsomest potatoes I ever saw. I would not sell them for \$25.00.

OLE. J. NIELSON.

493 POUNDS FROM ONE.

Bennington Co., Vt., Sept. 23d, 1897.

From the 5 pounds of Churchill Seedling I bought of your agent. I have just dug 493 pounds of bright, smooth potatoes.

P. W. HAMMOND.

322 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

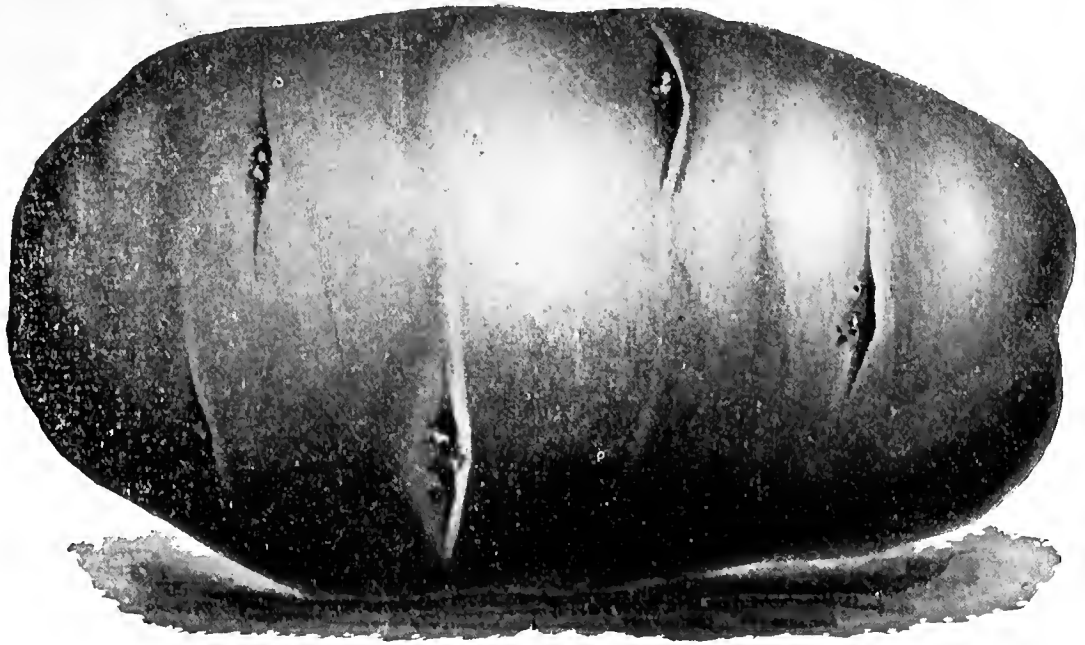
Montcalm Co., Mich., Nov. 1, 1897.

My Churchill Seedlings yielded at the rate of 322 bushels per acre without manure of any kind. I shall give them a better chance next year and expect to get 500 bushels per acre.

W. L. GIFFORD.

THE EARLY CANADA.

A new variety of the Hebron type now offered for the first time for general introduction.



The shape and general characteristics are well represented in the above cut.

AN EXTRA EARLY VARIETY. It has been tested by the side of nearly all the ordinary kinds of potatoes grown in this vicinity and it is not only **EARLIER THAN THE EARLIEST** but has outyielded many of the latest varieties. In fact it is

—AN ENORMOUS YIELDER.—

Our test of this Potato has extended over a period of 3 years upon different soils and under greatly varying conditions. It has produced a splendid crop on light sandy soil where ordinary varieties would hardly repay the seed; and enormous crops free from disease on clay soil where most varieties are almost certain to blight and rot.

They have never blighted and have been almost entirely free from bugs, just the variety to grow to catch the early market. A difference of two or three days may make a loss of from 50 cents to \$1.00 per bushel in the price you can get for extra early potatoes. You want the heaviest yielding extra early variety you can get, then do not fail to try the EARLY CANADA.

The Tops Grow very Stocky and Rank with wide dark colored leaves; growing well together in the hill, making them easy to dig. They cook dry, white and mealy, and will always bring the highest market price on account of their fine shape, color and superior eating qualities.

When this circular goes to press, July 1st, the tops of our EARLY CANADA completely cover the ground and are just beginning to ripen, and have all the way from 5 to 12 good sized sale potatoes in a hill, and will certainly give an enormous yield.

Early Canada Potato.



The Early Canada will do just as well for you.

"One hundred pounds from one potato."
"The Earliest potato I ever grew."
"Would not take \$25 for my crop from \$1 worth."
"The neighbors are all crazy after the seed."
"Have been offered \$3 per bushel for all I have."
"I must have seed for another acre this year."

"Are ten days earlier than the Early Ohio."
"The finest eating potato I ever grew."
"The Early Canada is the potato for this section."
"Have just dug 6 bushels from 5 pounds planted."
"Grew fast and rank, bugs never touched them."
"Early Canada's, the wonder of my neighborhood"

Such are the reports coming in from the few we sold last year.

Mr. F. E. Carrington, of Rock Co., Iowa, made \$175.75 in two years, from a \$1 investment in our ROSE OF ERIN potato, as described in our ROSE OF ERIN circular. There are better chances for you to make money with the EARLY CANADA, because when he made his money potatoes were only worth from 12 to 15 cents per bushel. It is the far sighted farmers who are watching out for and improving such chances, who are making the money these days.

Twenty Years Ago a fruit can factory consisted of several dozen men and as many boy helpers who made the cans by hand, with twenty men and twenty boys the most that could be turned out with a hard days work was sixteen thousand cans. While to-day the same number of hands, mostly boys, with modern machinery will turn out two hundred thousand cans per day.

Thirty Odd Years Ago the iron clads Monitor and Merrimac revolutionized naval warfare and shaped the destiny of this nation. To-day those same vessels would be like childrens toys in the presence of a modern warship. While such wonderful advances have been made in all branches of manufacture, warfare, etc., just as great have been made in originating and improving farm seeds.

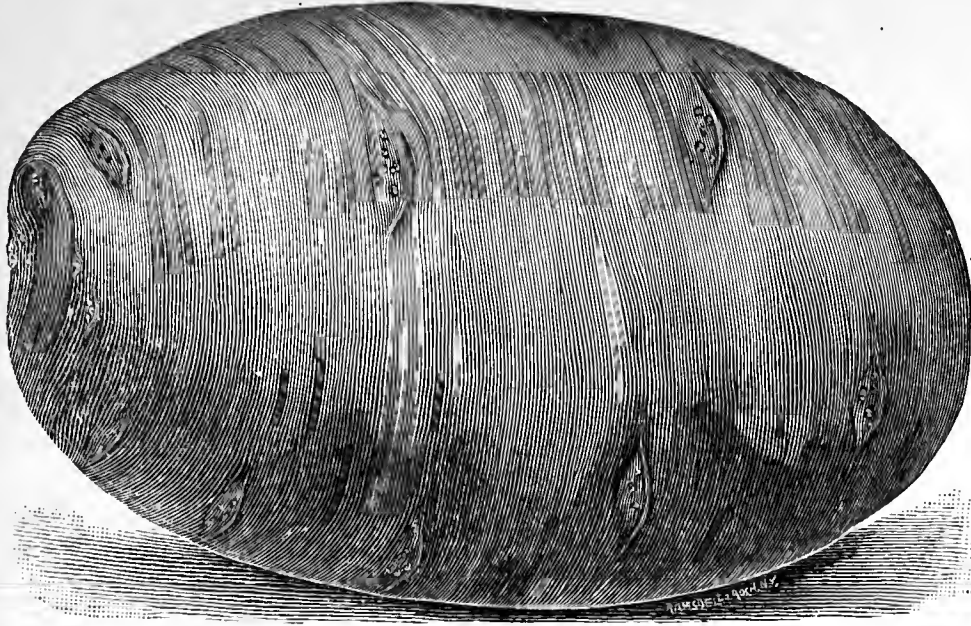
Thirty years ago the Early Rose Potato was considered a perfect wonder, the Early Canada is as far superior to what the Early Rose was then as modern machinery is to the old, besides the new varieties being superior at the start, the old varieties are constantly deteriorating by long continued cultivation. No farmer can afford to not try this wonderful potato even if he had to borrow the money and pay 20 per cent. for the use of it.

Monroe County, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1898.

I grew a small piece of EARLY CANADA potatoes last year by the side of several of the ordinary varieties grown in this vicinity both early and late, and the Early Canada outyielded them all many bushels per acre. I dug 13 sale potatoes from one hill, all smooth and handsome, they are the earliest variety I have ever grown and I have been growing potatoes for 25 years.

MICHAEL KILEY.

GUNSON'S EARLY.



A New Seedling Potato,
the Model of Per-
fection.

Points of Merit.

Earliness,

Excellent Quality,

Enormous Yields,

A Splendid Keeper,

Perfect in Shape.

Finest Flavor.

Description. The above cut made from nature is a good representation of this potato. The eyes are flush with surface, making one of the handsomest appearing potatoes possible and will command several cents per bushel more in the market than the average potato owing to the evenness of the tubers. Matures medium early and will greatly outyield what are termed "extra early" sorts.

Quality. A point always to be considered is the quality, and our Gunson's Early will please the most particular. You could not get a potato of finer flavor and will boil or bake and turn out like a ball of snow. Where land is known to give larger yields of poor quality, planters should use this variety entirely and overcome the difficulty. Tested on all sorts of land this seedling has proven to be of first quality.

Yield. As yet this variety has not been grown on large areas but wherever tests have been made results have been unusually flattering. Small plots show the following yields: Ohio, 435 bushels per acre; Northern Michigan, 485 bushels per acre; Iowa, 565 bushels per acre; North Dakota, 800 bushels per acre. Reports from other states were given in pounds and showed an increase of from 90 to 150 pounds from one pound planted. This potato sets heavily and its tubers will be almost all of a size. We have dug a single hill giving TEN pounds and all potatoes large enough for market.

A DANDY COOKER.

Penobscot Co., Me., May 7.

The 30 pounds of Gunson's Early received O. K. My wife said they were too good looking to be any use and cooked a couple. They are dandies and no mistake.

Ed. Coulson.

SMOOTH AS SILK.

Westmoreland Co., Pa., April 20.

Those Gunson's Early you shipped with my other order beat anything I ever saw. They are smooth as silk.

John Donnelly.

THEY TAKE THE CAKE.

Saunders Co., Neb., June 29.

The Gunson's Early take the cake. From the outlook now they knock other varieties way in the shade. Would like you to have a photograph of my little patch and show them to people who come in. Some of the ladies want one or two just to let them cut out one eye to plant.

P. Wickware.

I AM AFTER A PRIZE.

Dallas Co., Iowa, June 23.

My Gunson's Early potatoes are looking immense and I am after one of your prizes sure. Please advise me on what day you wish report as I lost your circular.

E. J. Brisban.

FINEST OF POTATOES.

Renfrew Co., Ont., June 28.

Judging from appearances at present the Gunson's Early is the best potato ever grown here. Some "prize money" is spoken for right enough.

P. J. Dawson.

ARE BEAUTIES.

Barron Co., Wis., May 2.

The potatoes (Gunson's Early) reached me safe and sound. They are beauties. If we can grow such potatoes here shippers will pay us a bonus on such stock.

Nelson Larsen.

GUNSON'S EARLY.

A 20 Acre Field of Potatoes.

The field from which this photograph was taken contains 20 acres planted entirely to potatoes. The foreground of the picture shows the Gunson's Early in full leaf, and bloom.



THIS CUT IS FROM AN ACCURATE PHOTOGRAPH.

A Thorough Test.

In the spring of '98 we sold a limited quantity of the "Gunson Early" in fifteen and thirty-pound lots, making three prize offers in cash and three other premium offers for the largest yields. These potatoes sold under this offer have been sent as far as possible to different states and provinces in order that we may get a true report from each section of the country. The yields are to be reported by Oct. 15th. And we will then as soon as possible publish list of customers winning prizes, and will also give yields. None other than verified reports will be given.

Some Advance Reports.

At the time this catalogue goes to press (July 10) we have had no reports from crops actually dug this season, but give the following extracts from customers which speak volumes.

Caps Anything.

Sullivan Co., Mo., April 4th.

"The "Gunson's Early" caps anything I ever saw in the potato line. I have them in my office and show them to people who come in. Some of the ladies want one or to just let them cut out one eye to plant.

Every Farmer Should Plant the Gunson's Early.

If you grow only for your own family use you get the best flavor and nicest cooker ever introduced and at the same time get a big yield of potatoes which will command the highest market price.

The Dublin Prize Potato.



The greatest discovery in the line of a White potato is well named the Dublin Prize.

We offer it now for the first time

to our customers, confident that it will receive the hearty endorsement of everyone as it has from those who have tested it. It is a difficult task to produce a variety with distinct and marked characteristics from other varieties, but in our Dublin Prize it is accomplished. We have spared neither time nor expense in the propagation and tests of this remarkable variety. Our customers want the best obtainable and that is what we propose to furnish them. The demand for seed of our Dublin Prize promises to eclipse all previous records of potatoes, not excepting the once so famous Early Rose. It possesses the essential qualities to make it the foremost potato in the land.

Description.

Perfection—that word describes this variety in brief, view it from whatever standpoint you may. Tubers are round to oblong in shape, with eyes flush with the surface; uniform in size, not coarse and overgrown; almost every potato in a hill is of marketable size. Although of good size they do not grow hollow and there are scarcely any small ones. Skin a russet brown, beautifully netted and smooth as silk. There is no better cooking potato extant; cooks dry and mealy.

THEY HAVE YIELDED AWAY AHEAD

of standard and new varieties with which they have been tested. Vines grow rank and strong and are of a rich dark green color and so far with us have been free from blight even under very unfavorable conditions when other varieties have blighted badly; they withstand drouth when others succumb; stand up green till fall.

On account of the vigorous growth of the vines, from our experience, we can say this variety is practically bug proof.

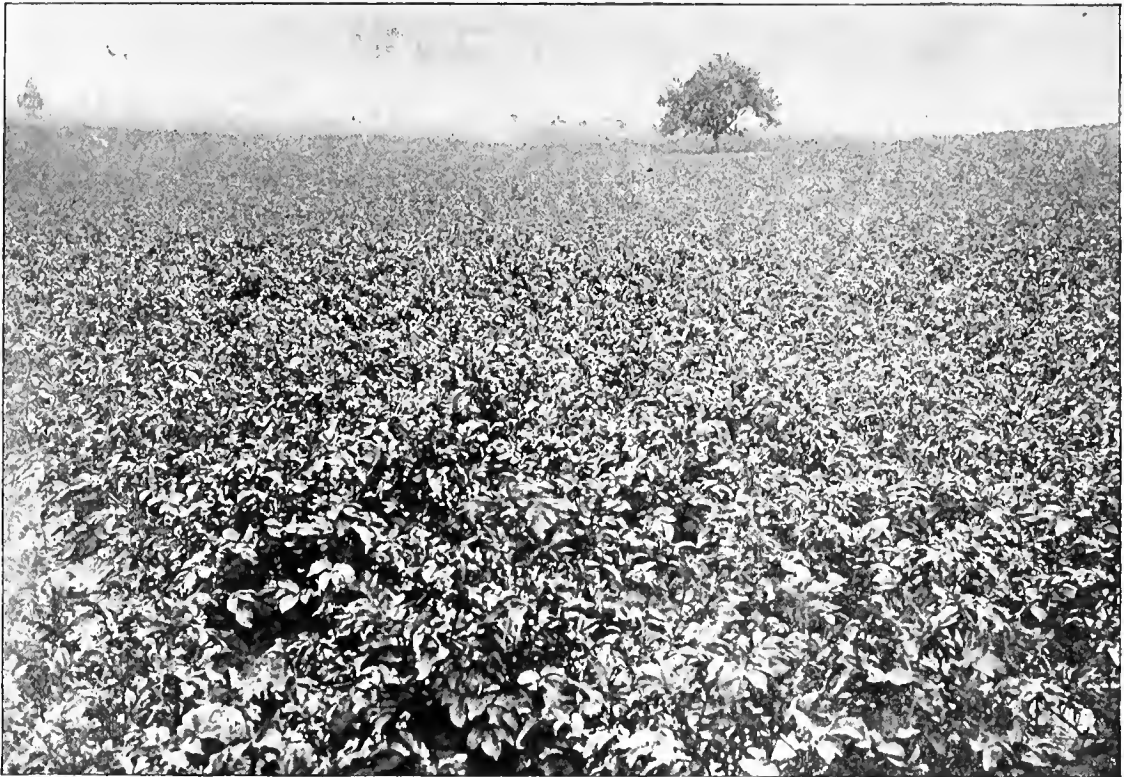
Matures first late. We have not said half as much in favor of this variety as might be, but a test of it will suffice to convince any one that it cannot be beat.

Why continue to grow from 100 to 200 bushels per acre when Dublin Prize with the same soil and cultivation will produce from 300 to

400 Bushels per acre.

A small investment in some seed of this variety will enable you very soon to have all the seed you wish of a variety that will not only give double the yield of your old varieties but will command the top notch in any market.

The Dublin Prize Potato.



Any progressive farmer who exercises prudence and foresight will never let the opportunity of testing this variety go by.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS.

In order to find out if the Dublin Prize was adapted for growing in different soils and under different climatic conditions we sent one pound to several parties to test and they report:

90 LBS. FROM ONE.

Marion Co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1897. In compliance with your request for a report on the new potato, DUBLIN PRIZE, must say that I am delighted with it and have 90 pounds from the one pound planted. My old varieties are outclassed by it entirely.

M. D. Marsden.

PLANTED ONE AND HARVESTED 96 LBS.

Pottawatomie Co., Kan., Nov. 10, 1897. I had better luck with the one pound of DUBLIN PRIZE potatoes than I expected; dug 96 pounds of good sized potatoes besides a few small ones. The tops stayed green when other kinds had gone down. I never saw such a rank, strong growing variety.

Geo. S. Jamison.

72 LBS. YIELD FROM 1 LB.

Shiawassee Co., Mich., Nov. 15, 1897. The yield from the one pound of DUBLIN PRIZE that you sent me was 72 pounds, all nice, smooth large potatoes. Have tested them for the table and they are A No. 1 cookers. Can heartily recommend the potato as being a grand variety.

Stephen Moore.

HARVESTED 28 LBS. FROM ONE.

Oxford Co., Me., Nov. 18, 1897. What do you think of the DUBLIN PRIZE? I think it can't be beat. My yield from the one pound was 28 pounds of the nicest potatoes I ever saw. They only had ordinary cultivation.

Geo. Wilkinson.

88 LBS. FROM ONE.

Adams Co., Wis.

Am more than pleased with the DUBLIN PRIZE. I had no idea they would turn out the way they did. I dug 88 pounds from the one pound sent me. Took some to the fair and got first premium. I would not take \$10 for them.

O. B. Larson.

DUG 70 LBS. FROM THE ONE.

Licking Co., O., Nov. 6, 1897. I thought I had the best potatoes obtainable until I tried the one pound of DUBLIN PRIZE you sent me. I dug 70 pounds from the one pound although they did not have a very good show as the weather was unfavorable.

Thos. G. Mayberry.

THE CELTIC BEAUTY.



A SURE CROPPER.

A medium early variety. Oval, oblong, white, flush eyes; cooks mealy; tremendous yielder. Well adapted to either garden or field culture.

The Celtic Beauty is what might be termed a "general purpose" potato. It may be depended upon for a good average yield of large handsome tubers, even under unfavorable conditions. It is specially recommended for heavy soils upon which some varieties would be inclined to grow soggy. Also for a **SECOND EARLY** sort upon light soil which couldn't be depended upon for a good crop of **FIRST EARLY**.

We have tested the Celtic Beauty in many sections and under various conditions. We know positively that it will give complete satisfaction to every customer and have not the least hesitation in recommending it in the most positive manner.

History and Description.

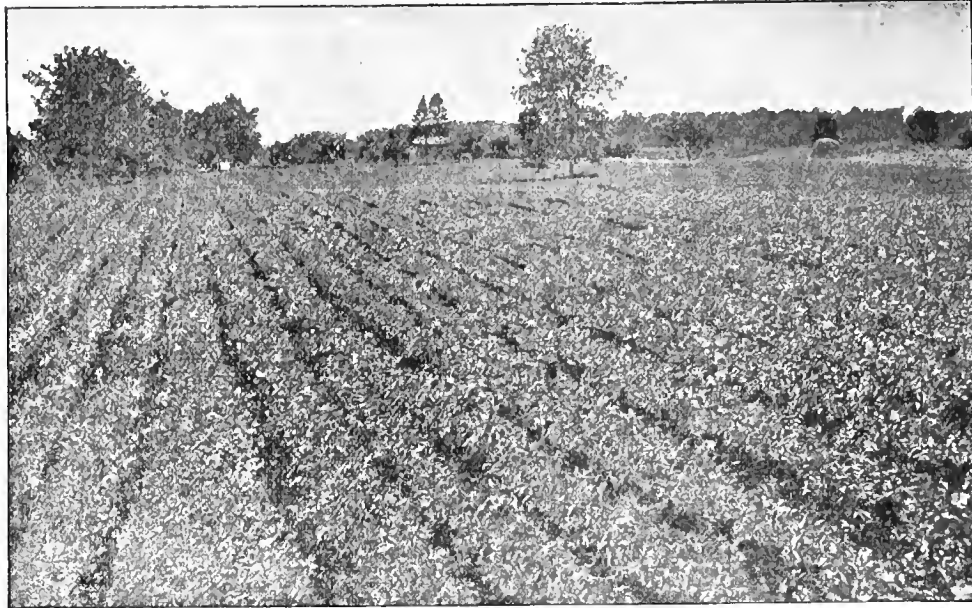
Celtic Beauty found its birth-place in one of the largest trial grounds in the country, and under the watchful care of the leading potato specialist of the day. This potato is not a chance acquaintance, it was introduced to us by a **MUTUAL FRIEND**. The introduction cost us a **large sum of money**, but it was money well spent, it will come back with interest. The price we paid for the first eight barrels of Celtic Beauty would seem incredible to most readers. It is certain we never purchased control of any variety which was more **FULL OF PROMISE**.

The report of the originator follows:—Celtic Beauty was known in my trial grounds as 7-13, and is a cross between Rural New Yorker No. 2 and a new variety which one of my correspondents had sent me to be tested, but unfortunately the name of which I have never learned. In earliness the Celtic Beauty ripens fully two weeks earlier than the Rural New Yorker No. 2, and in many sections would be considered a first early variety. Tubers are large and shapely; setting compact in hill with almost no small tubers; vines are remarkable for their rich, dark green color.

The eating qualities of the Celtic Beauty are not excelled.

THE CELTIC BEAUTY.

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS HAVE BEEN HANDED TO US BY THE ORIGINATOR AND ARE USED BY HIS PERMISSION.



SIXTY FOLD.

Bureau Co., Ill.

Upon receipt of the small sample of your "Celtic Beauty" potato, I took it to a nearby store, and found that the exact weight was 16 ounces. It arrived rather late in the season, and I was much afraid it would not produce good results; but notwithstanding the dry weather which damaged so many crops in our section, the "Celtic Beauty" showed wonderful vigor from the start; but in spite of this I was much surprised upon digging the potatoes, to find that I had a little more than sixty pounds of very fine marketable tubers. I gave thirty pounds to my brother-in-law, the balance I intend to keep and would not part with them for \$10.00.

A. J. Verdine.

FOUR HUNDRED EIGHT FOLD.

Bergen County, N. J.

When half of your "Celtic Beauty" potato came to hand, it weighed about one ounce. To keep it from becoming withered or dried up, another potato was cut in halves, and one piece was laid flesh side against the flesh or cut side of the other. On Oct. 2nd, one of my sons, my wife and myself commenced the work of digging, guessing not more than a few pounds at the start, but washed and weighed a good 25½ pounds, and nearly every potato perfect as potatoes can be in shape and not to exceed one-half dozen small ones. I should have stated that I made three hills of the seven sets or eyes, and that they were directly under an apple tree, in a row; the first hill being not more than two feet from the body of the tree.

C. B. Curtis.

THIRTEEN AND ONE-FOURTH POUNDS FROM ONE-HALF A SMALL POTATO.

Columbia Co. Pa.

I received from you last fall one-half of a small potato, called the "Celtic Beauty"; part of this rotted. I planted about April 1st, manured the ground in the fall with stable manure; when planting put on some potato fertilizer, watered them during the drought; dug 13¼ pounds of nice, large tubers, smooth and nice shape, all salable except one-half pound. The potato crop is about one-fourth crop in this part of Pennsylvania.

J. D. Bodine

THE BEST HE EVER HAD ON HIS TABLE.

Yates Co., N. Y.

I received your sample of "Celtic Beauty" on June 1st. As I had no suitable land upon which to give it a fair test, I dug up a few cabbage plants in the corner of my garden and made the ground ready as well as possible, cut the potato to one eye, and found I had just enough for twelve hills. Though these potatoes had been ripe for some little time, we did not dig them until September 15th, and I was very much gratified to find that each hill had a fine show of large, smooth tubers. By actual count I found that the average number of marketable potatoes in each hill was 12. Am sorry I did not weigh the sample you sent me, but I should think it could not have weighed quite one pound. I now find that I have seventy pounds of very choice potatoes, and my wife claims they are the best eating potatoes we have ever had on our table.

C. F. Moor.

HE IS NOT DISCOURAGED.

Routt Co. Col.

I received a sample of your "Celtic Beauty" late last Spring, but am sorry to say that I placed them in soil which had been manured too heavily. I was so anxious to give them an extra chance, that I enriched the ground to such an extent that worms and grubs destroyed just half the number of hills I had planted; but I figured out if all the eyes planted had come up, as well as those which I have just now dug, I would have potatoes at the rate of more than 600 bushels per acre. Other potatoes in my garden near by were badly affected by scab, but not one scab could be found upon the "Celtic Beauty." The eyes are very flush with the surface, and I have no doubt but that they are excellent for table use; but I value my seed so much that I WILL NOT try to test them for eating qualities this season, but rather will use every potato I have to increase my stock as much as possible. Will it be possible for me to secure any more of the "Celtic Beauties" this season at a reasonable price?

Yours truly,

FREDERICK SIMONS.

HIS NEIGHBORS ARE PLEASED.

Madison County, N. Y.

After watching my crop of "Celtic Beauty" potatoes which I have been growing from the small sample sent me last spring, and giving them the very best care I knew how, I am obliged to report that I have nothing to show for my pains. There were several of my townsmen in the post-office when I received my sample, and admired it, and as my garden is on the street line, there were quite a number who saw me plant the potatoes. Many persons admired them, and it seems that some person admired them so much that he could not keep his hands off, and I have discovered this morning that every potato has been dug and carried away.

Yours truly,

J. A. FRIEBORN.

TWO TO ONE IN FAVOR OF THE "CELTIC BEAUTY."

Center Co., Pa.

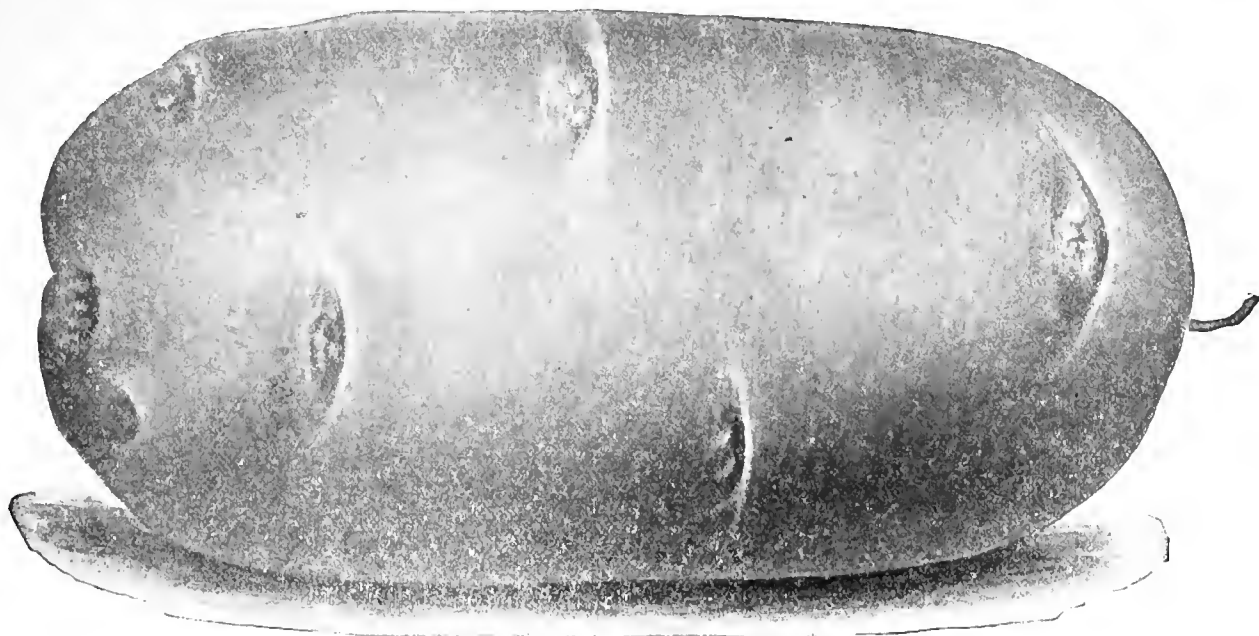
I selected a potato from my own stock which had the same number of eyes, and apparently was just the same size as the sample of the "Celtic Beauty" sent me to be tested, and I planted them side by side, under equal conditions; and I find the yield of the "Celtic Beauty" is nearly double that of the other potato.

Yours truly,

W. G. Saunders

EXTRA EARLY YORK.

THIS IS THE SECOND YEAR OF ITS INTRODUCTION.



The above photograph gives a good idea of the Size, Smoothness and very desirable shape. A New Variety.

IT IS CLAIMED BY THE ORIGINATOR TO BE

The Earliest Potato in Existence

The great fault with very early varieties of potatoes is that they are generally light yielders. Everyone has been looking for a potato which was not only as early as the earliest, but would yield as heavy as the latest. We have been testing nearly every variety of potato as soon as brought out in hopes of finding one which would fill the bill. We have been compelled to discard scores of them which came to us with the very highest recommendations, but which failed in either earliness or yield, but after a test of the EARLY YORK, extending over a period of three years, we are able to say that the long desired is found at last. While it is



Earlier than the Early Ohio

or Early Fortune, it has outyielded such well known late varieties as the Irish Daisy White Star and Reeves Rose. In fact, it is

AN ENORMOUS YIELDER.

Adams Co., Ohio, June 30th, 1898.

I have 9 varieties of early potatoes, all planted at the same time and in the same field, and the EARLY YORK is by far the best in the lot. I dug one hill to day, and found 6 potatoes which weighed 4 pounds, I believe they will yield at least 250 bushels per acre. They are the kind to grow for early market.

JAS. D. WILSON.

Blue Earth Co. Minn. Oct. 21, 1897.

From the one pound of Early York you sent me to test last year. I grew 87 pounds of the finest potatoes I ever saw, I planted them by the side of the Early Ohio and the Early York were at least a week the earliest.

HARRY J. RANSOM.

Androscoggin Co., Maine, July 1st, 1898.

I have just dug $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of splendid potatoes from the 5 pounds of EARLY YORK seed I bought of you last spring. How is that for HI?

WM. S. HILL.

Anderson Co., Ind., July 19, 1897.

I have not been selling any farm seeds for you since early last spring, for the reason that I did not know but that you might be a fraud, and I wanted to satisfy myself as to your seeds. I am now fully convinced that you are all right and your predictions are A No. 1. The seeds we purchased last spring have given the best of satisfaction. I am now ready to do business with my nearest neighbors. Send on your new supplies at once. W. F. IRWIN.

EXTRA EARLY YORK.

DESCRIPTION

It is of the Rose Type in color and shape, but the tubers are more chunky and better shaped; eyes few and but slightly depressed; vines grow rank, very stocky; has always been free from bugs with us, and has never been known to blight; in fact it seems to be both BLIGHT PROOF AND BUG PROOF.



HOW OUR EXTRA EARLY YORK LOOKS WHILE GROWING.

Hillsboro Co., N. H., June 13, 1898.

One of my neighbors to whom I sold 10 pounds of the Early York potatoes planted them beside another early variety, both being planted at the same time, and you can tell the Early York as far as you can see them. They are far and away ahead of the others.

JESSE H. SPOFFORD.

Seed of this variety is very limited and will be for several years to come. Do not fail to try at least a small amount this year and grow your own seed. Failure to do so is sure to result in personal loss. This being the second year of its introduction we have only a limited amount of seed to offer. As soon as that is sold we shall close sales on this variety. Be sure to place your order early so as to insure its acceptance.

Steuben Co., N. Y., July 7th, 1898.

The Early York potato growing from your seed has the finest looking tops I ever saw. I pulled up one hill to show a neighbor and found 11 sale potatoes, which weighed 4 1-2 pounds. He offered me \$3.00 per bushel for all I can spare. I would not take \$50.00 for my crop from the \$3.00 worth of seed.

PETER A. LYONS.

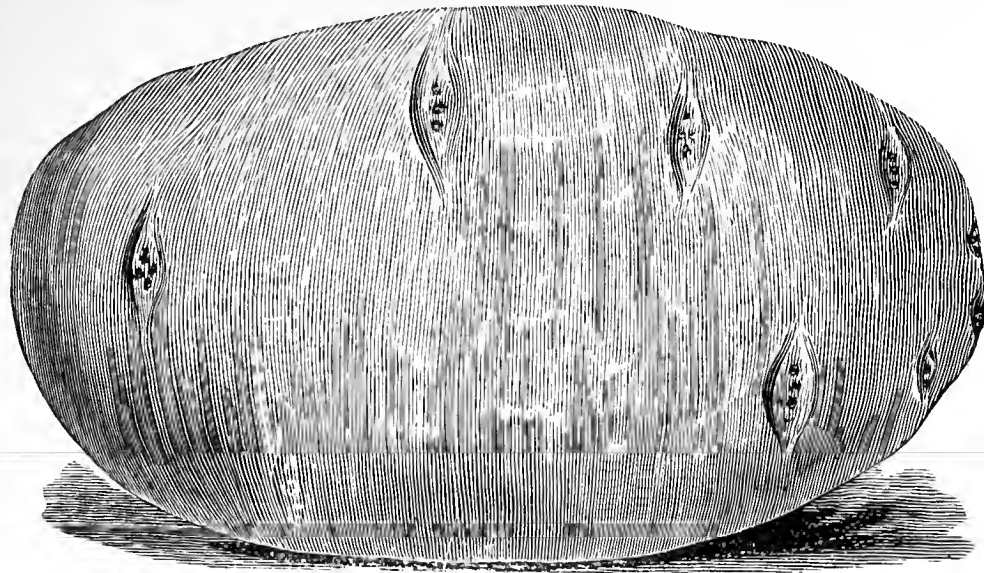
Clinton Co., Ohio, July 1st, 1898.

The great drouth we have had here killed all the early potatoes in this section except the EARLY YORK of which you will remember I sold a large quantity last spring. They are looking splendid. They grow so rank and vigorous they scarcely mind the drouth at all. The farmers who have them will make big money out of their seed. I know I can sell lots of them this year.

VINCENT K. BROWN.

THE EARLY VICTOR.

Sure to be a great favorite with planters who want a first-class extra early variety.



Good Points.

- A GOOD KEEPER ❧ ❧
- THE FINEST ❧ ❧
- QUALITY ❧ ❧ ❧
- A SPLENDID ❧ ❧
- YIELDER. ❧ ❧ ❧
- THE EARLIEST ❧ ❧
- OF EARLIES. ❧ ❧

An Extra Early New Variety of the Rose Type.

From an Early Rose seed ball. Quality first-class. Extra early. A strong grower. Tubers even and of good size. Sets very heavily.

History--- Unlike most new varieties the Early Victor does not claim parentage of two different varieties. This potato is from a seed ball of the Early Rose fertilized by its own kind, the potatoes showing the strongest and earliest growth being accepted. After four years careful sorting of the product of the seed ball we have a thoroughly fixed type, and we are sure it will rank among the very best early varieties.

Description=== The tubers are average size, a slimmer oblong than its parent, the early Rose; skin light pink or rose color, eyes shallow; cooks very dry and mealy and very finest quality; matures fully two weeks earlier than the Early Rose, hence the name Victor. This potato will be of exceptional value to market gardeners who wish to harvest a crop early.

WE WILL OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT

and reserve the privilege of recalling our offer as soon as we find we have sold all we can spare and leave ourselves sufficient for planting next season. "First come first served will have to apply in this case as we wish to show no partiality to any of our customers.

REPORTS FROM SMALL SAMPLES SENT OUT RUN AS FOLLOWS :

57 1/2 POUNDS FROM ONE.

Schoharie Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1897—From one pound of Early Victor potatoes, I harvested 57 1/2 pounds of the very finest potatoes. They beat anything to grow I ever planted. After they got out of the ground the tops got their growth in the shortest time of any potatoes I ever saw.
E. I. Brown.

EARLIEST POTATOES EVER GROWN.

Charlevoix Co., Mich.—I planted the Early Victor potatoes you sent me on May 21st and dug them on the 29th of July thoroughly ripe. They are without doubt the earliest potatoes I ever raised. They can be put on the market in this northern section by July 4th.
J. G. Reid.

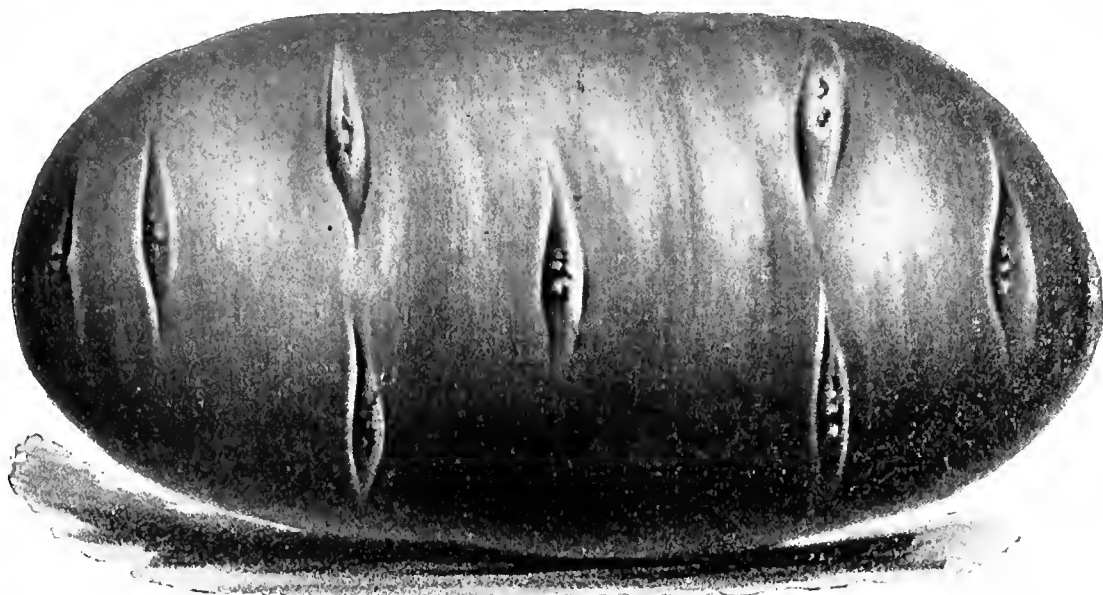
READY FOR MARKET IN 63 DAYS.

The Early Victor you sent me were planted May 16th and were ripe by July 18th. From my small test I am satisfied this is the best early variety ever grown here.
J. C. Stevens.



OLD GLORY.

An Extra Early Seedling Potato of the Rose Type.



Points of Merit.

.....

Size,

Quality,

Productiveness,

Strong Grower,

Free from blight

Good Shape.

HISTORY. When first brought to our notice "Old Glory" was not fully developed in type as the crop showed a marked resemblance to both parents, Early Sunrise and Beauty of Hebron from which the cross was obtained, in shape of tuber and other characteristics. Three years of careful selecting has developed as fine a potato in every way as any one could wish for and a distinct type has become thoroughly fixed.

DESCRIPTION. The tubers are long and well proportioned making a handsome appearance. Its skin is a light rose color all over the tuber. Flesh very white and of finest flavor; cooks dry and mealy and fit for table use very early as the quality is number one even before the crop is fully matured.

YIELD. In point of yield Old Glory will hold its own with all comers in the early or medium early class. Few equal, none excel.

Equal to 423 Bushels per Acre. "Hardin Co., Ky. For curiosity my wife and I weighed the Old Glory potatoes and measured the plot of ground and found one acre of land at the same rate would have grown us 423 bushels per acre.
M. L. GRUBB.

Lincoln Co., Md. Old Glory to the front as usual. Knocks out seven other varieties I grew in same field. They yielded nearly a third more than the next best. E. Ashman.

York Co., Pa. Those potatoes, Old Glory, are just what the trucker wants here to catch the early market. In 69 days from planting I dug several potatoes weighing nearly a pound.
John Sherman.

Pike Co., Ill. You are sure to get a big southern trade in your Old Glory potato. The few tests here prove it to be well named. Have you anything in a White Potato as good.
Robt. Lane.



THE SENSATION OAT.

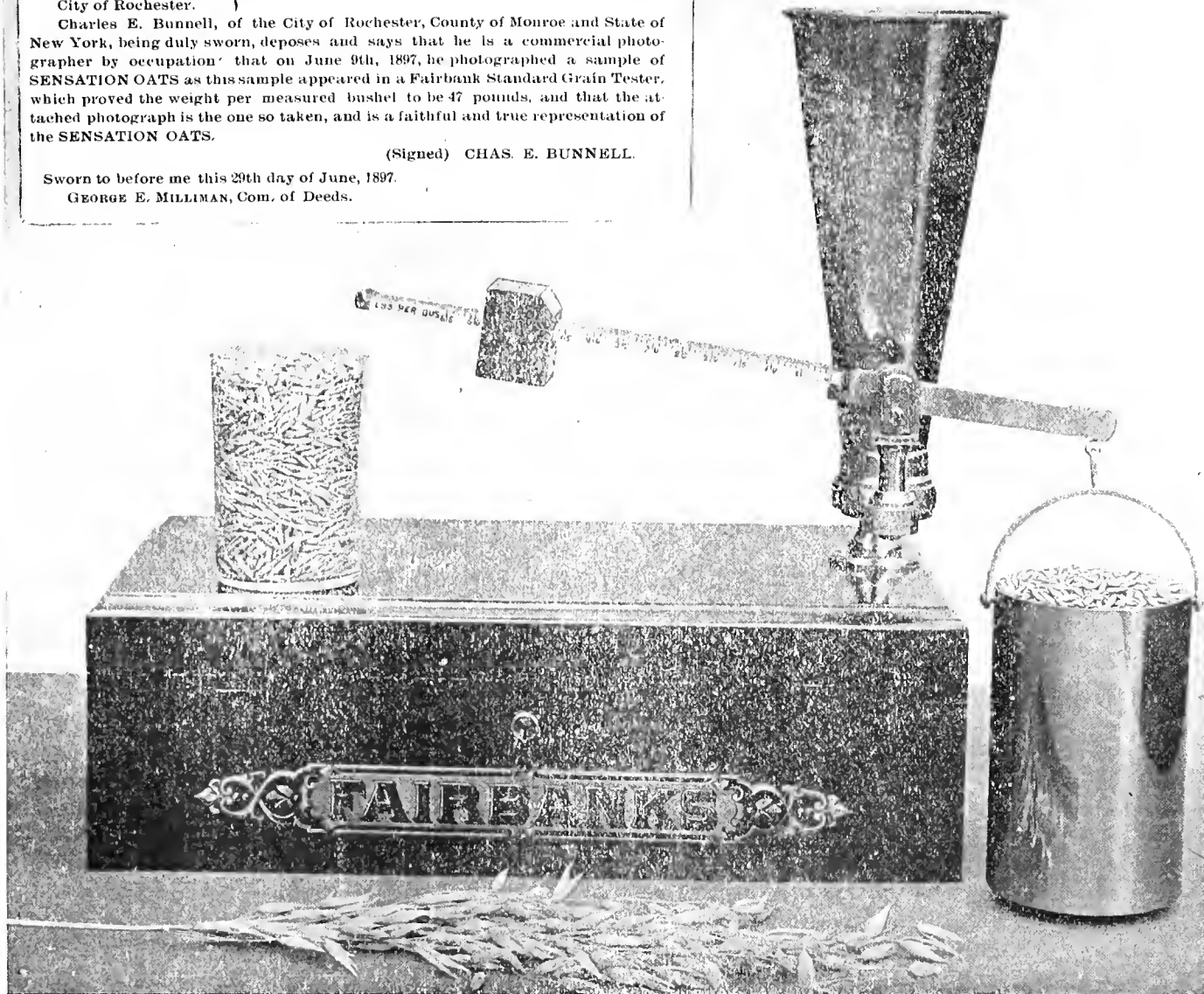
STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 COUNTY OF MONROE, } s s
 City of Rochester. }

[copy.]

Charles E. Bunnell, of the City of Rochester, County of Monroe and State of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a commercial photographer by occupation that on June 9th, 1897, he photographed a sample of SENSATION OATS as this sample appeared in a Fairbank Standard Grain Tester, which proved the weight per measured bushel to be 47 pounds, and that the attached photograph is the one so taken, and is a faithful and true representation of the SENSATION OATS.

(Signed) CHAS. E. BUNNELL.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1897.
 GEORGE E. MILLIMAN, Com. of Deeds.



THE NEW WHITE OAT. "SENSATION" OATS WEIGH 47 POUNDS PER BUSHEL. Read the affidavit above.

THE NAME.

The name "Sensation" is the natural consequence of our first test. From the time the oats were eight inches high they excited comment which developed into a genuine "SENSATION" when harvested.

THE FIELDS.

The fact that other fields near by yielded less than half as much as the "SENSATION," and in some cases only a third, only added to the reputation of the latter.

GUARANTEE.

We make the following guarantee in good faith. The "Sensation" Oats are offered to the public with our POSITIVE GUARANTEE that they will give satisfaction both as to yield and quality and we hereby agree to refund money or replace the oats in the case of any or all customers not satisfied after giving the "Sensation" Oats a trial.

WE CLAIM

It is impossible to exaggerate or over estimate the good qualities of the "SENSATION" OAT. During our entire business career we have never met anything to compare with it in quality and productiveness.

YIELD.

The "SENSATION" OAT has never yielded less than ninety-seven bushels per acre with us, and that with only ordinary cultivation in an unfavorable season. Under favorable conditions it is easily possible to produce twice as much. In Colorado and other Western States, where crops are grown by irrigation, oats have frequently produced two hundred bushels or more per acre, but such records are easily broken by "SENSATION" Oats.

THE SENSATION OAT.



“SENSATION” OATS IN NATURE.

The above photographic reproduction is not imaginary. It is a half tone etching made direct from a photograph which represents a field yielding one hundred and eight bushels per acre in a season and section where 35 bushels per acre was a good average, only one other field yielded so much as 60 bushels per acre.

DESCRIPTION.

GRAIN. The grain of the SENSATION OAT is enormous in size, and has the largest meat in proportion to size of any oat.

STRAW. The straw is very strong and does not lodge even when others with less weight of grain in the head go down. The blade is nearly double the size of that of ordinary oats and is good evidence of its inherent vigor.

STOOLS. The SENSATION OAT stools heavily and is really remarkable in that respect. In one of our fields this past season, we sowed ten pecks per acre on part and the remainder was sown with seven pecks. It was absolutely impossible to see any difference in the appearance of the two parts and we noted no difference in the yield.

HULL. The hull is thin and easily separated from the meat, making them valuable for feeding. It is no trouble for a horse to digest every kernel of grain.

VIGOR. The remarkable vigor of the SENSATION OAT is easily noticed in the growing crop from its first appearance above ground. One of our fields this season was sown to SENSATION oats and two days before a neighbor's field to common oats. When the SENSATION OATS were seven inches above ground the others were not more than two. While common kinds suffered from excessive dry and cold weather the past spring, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, the SENSATION OATS were a rich dark green.

HAVE YIELDED MORE THAN DOUBLE ORDINARY KINDS UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

Tested side by side with other oats the “Sensation” has actually yielded double the number of bushels per acre. This can be partly attributed to the fact that in many cases the spikes or beards will contain **THREE FULL KERNELS** where other oats give but two.

THE MARVEL OATS.

NEW! WHITE! BRANCH!

Stooling Propensity.

We have a theory with reference to the MARVEL OAT which may or may not be correct. Careful examination of several varieties under similar conditions show that the Marvel Oat stools at least one-third heavier than average oats. If the early part of growing season is favorable most oats take on large heads. If the latter part of a season is dry and unfavorable the heads in many cases do not fill and light oats result. With the MARVEL OATS it is the surplus of stools which fail to head when attacked by an unfavorable season and such heads as are formed are sure to fill and produce a good crop. This is a theory we have been induced to accept since studying the habits of the Marvel Oats.



A field showing how beautiful the Marvel Oats grow.

TESTIMONY.

In accepting a new variety to place before our many customers we invariably test it in many sections and under all conditions. In 1897 we sent twenty four samples to correspondents in eight states. Seventeen reports were returned, four samples were not tested and three correspondents made no reply.

The reports are shown by States below. In each case the samples tested weighed exactly one pound of sixteen ounces.

MAINE. { 1 pound produced 52 pounds.
 1 " " 61 "
 1 " " 56 "

WISCONSIN. { 1 pound produced 60 pounds.
 1 " " 56 "

NEW YORK. { 1 pound produced 57 pounds.
 1 " " 63 "
 1 " " 48 "

OHIO. { 1 pound produced 50 pounds.
 1 " " 63 "

PENNSYLVANIA. { 1 pound produced 44 pounds.
 1 " " 61 "

KANSAS. { 1 pound produced 60 pounds.
 1 " " 52 "

MISSOURI.—1 pound produced 58 pounds.

VIRGINIA. { 1 pound produced 50 pounds.
 1 " " 61 "

By an examination of the above table you will see that Marvel Oats made an average yield of 56 fold, or the 17 samples of 1 pound each yielded 952 pounds. At the same rate of increase 2 bushels which would be light seeding for one acre, would produce 112 bushels. While it is undoubtedly true that these tests were made under most favorable conditions, there was no division made of stools. It is not claimed that Marvel Oats will yield 112 bushels per acre on large areas, but we have abundant right to expect that they will yield enough more than average oats to make them one of the best investments a man could hope for.

THE SUNSHINE OAT.

A Yellow Side Oat.

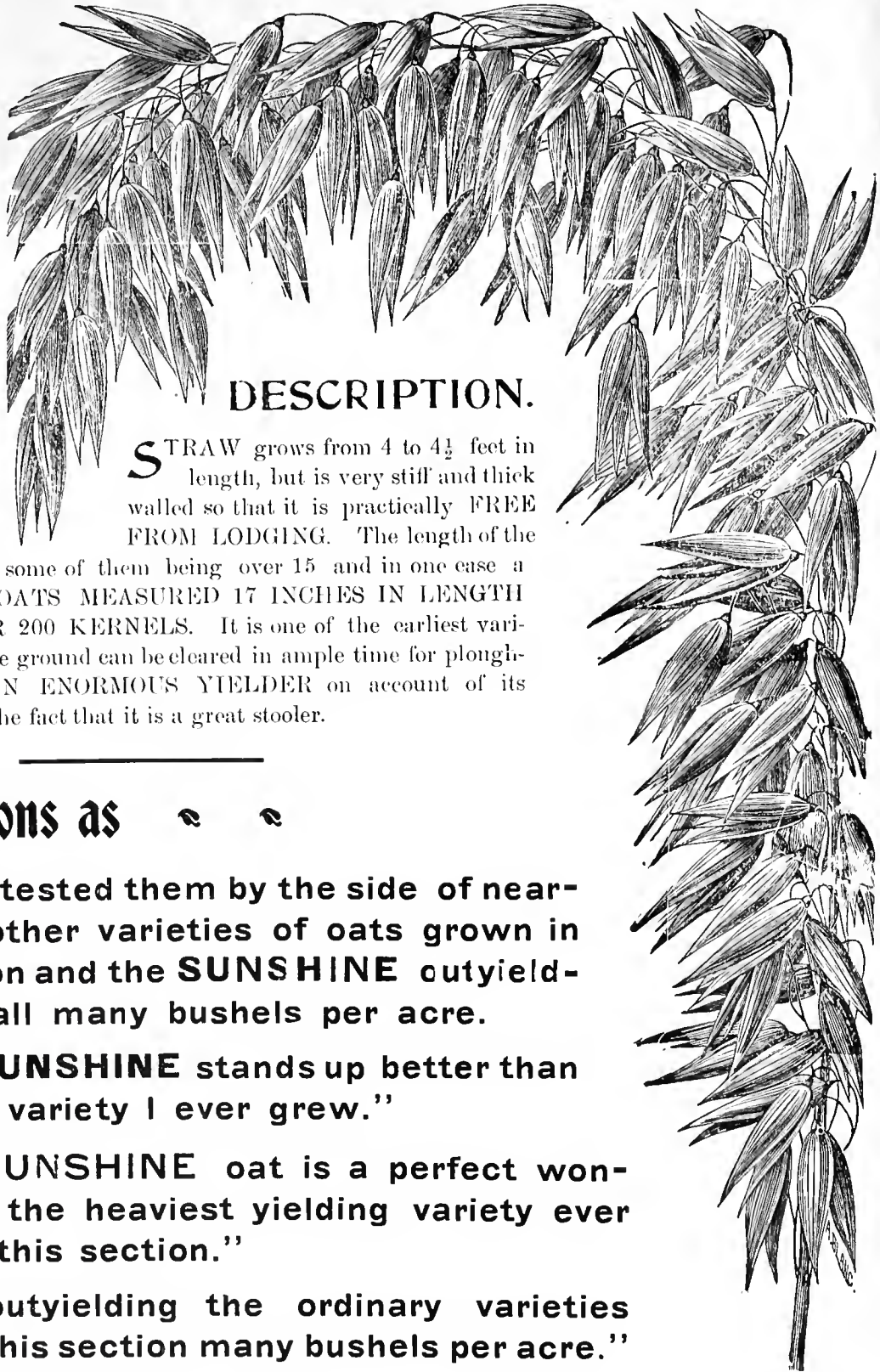
A field of this variety when ready to cut looks like a mass of Sunshine on account of its beautiful golden color. This is why we have named them

“SUNSHINE OATS.”

heads is simply wonderful, some of them being over 15 and in one case a HEAD OF SUNSHINE OATS MEASURED 17 INCHES IN LENGTH AND CONTAINED OVER 200 KERNELS. It is one of the earliest varieties in existence, so that the ground can be cleared in ample time for ploughing for wheat. IT IS AN ENORMOUS YIELDER on account of its extremely long heads and the fact that it is a great stooler.

DESCRIPTION.

STRAW grows from 4 to 4½ feet in length, but is very stiff and thick walled so that it is practically FREE FROM LODGING. The length of the



Such Expressions as

“ I have tested them by the side of nearly all the other varieties of oats grown in this section and the **SUNSHINE** outyielded them all many bushels per acre.

“ The **SUNSHINE** stands up better than any other variety I ever grew.”

“ The **SUNSHINE** oat is a perfect wonder. It is the heaviest yielding variety ever grown in this section.”

“ It is outyielding the ordinary varieties grown in this section many bushels per acre.”

Are found in almost every letter received from farmers who have grown them. It has been thoroughly tested in all sections of the country by small samples sent out and has produced wonderful yields both North, South, East and West; and on both thin soils where ordinary varieties would not pay the cost of growing and on heavy and rich soils where most sorts would lodge badly.

THE SUNSHINE OAT.



Sow the Sunshine and You can Grow such Crops.

You Can Just as Well Grow from 60 to 80 Bushels per Acre of Sunshine Oats as to grow 30 to 40 bushels of the ordinary run out varieties.

Your neighbors will come for miles to see them growing and take all you have to spare at a big advance over the market price. No farmer who grows an acre of oats can afford not to try this wonderful variety. We don't expect or want you to sow a whole field to start with, but try a small amount by the side of the variety you have been growing, leaving a small strip between the two kinds, so they can be kept separate and simply give the SUNSHINE a chance to demonstrate its great superiority. It will do it every time.

A small amount sown next spring will produce enough for several acres the year following from but a nominal outlay. It will pay you better than money in the bank, even if you got 100 per cent. interest on it.

Some farmers prefer a SIDE OAT to a branch oat. The Sunshine is the only side oat we are handling and is without question the best variety of Side Oats in existence. All our other varieties of oats are what are known as White Oats, while the Sunshine is a yellow oat; not only the straw while growing, but the berry as well has a beautiful golden cast. Thus the name SUNSHINE.

“ My Sunshine yielded 80 bushels per acre.”

“ The grandest oat of the century.”

“ Outyielded my Probestier 2 to 1.”

“ Made more money on my Sunshine Oats than anything else on my farm last year ”

“ My acre of Sunsnine Oats were the wonder of all.”

“ Am offered \$1.50 per bushel for my Sunshine Oats.”

Such are the reports from those who have grown them.



LIBERTY OAT.

A Grand Success.

After thorough tests made with the Liberty Oat, we are prepared to offer it with unreserved assurance, feeling it will give our patrons the most pleasing results. In point of yield, quality and hardihood, the Liberty Oat deserves a place in the front rank, as no variety ever produced a better combination of good qualities. With the Liberty we are prepared to compete with any Oat on American Soil.

Description.

The Liberty is an early white oat; grain well filled and handsome appearance. Stools abundantly; heads are very long branching supported by good stiff straw and will withstand wind and rain storms without lodging, where other varieties have been blown flat. One customer expresses it—"The Liberty Oat stood up like a stone wall." **Is your crop paying?** or are you one of the many raising from 22 to 30 bushels per acre, which the government reports show to be the average yield in almost every state? The cause of this unnecessary low average is in most measure due to the neglect in changing seed. If you sow your worn out seed you get a poor crop. **Use good seed and get a good crop.** The time to change is before your old seed has dropped off in yield. Buy a small amount of this new kind and grow a supply of your own before what you are now using fails. See last years report on the opposite page. No farmer should fail to buy enough Liberty Oats this season to get a start and produce enough himself for the entire seeding the year following.

Liberty Oat is weather proof and good for 200 bushels per acre.

LIBERTY OAT.

201 and 1-3 BUSHELS FROM ONE ACRE

Is the certified statement made by Hoover & Moore, of Garfield Co., Col. Their report reads: "We, Hoover & Moore, do hereby certify that we have grown and threshed from one acre of Liberty Oats six thousand, four hundred and forty-three (6443) pounds, or 201 1-3 bushels.

Mr. P. U. Sinnott, Fayette Co., Ia., among others, writes: "Liberty Oats are the most wonderful Oats I have ever seen. I purchased last spring 2 1-2 bushels of Liberty Oats which I sowed on one measured acre and harvested 196 bushels, 15 pounds, only lacking 3 bushels and 17 pounds of the coveted 200 bushels. I am sure I would have got 200 bushels, yes, much more, but the season was so dry. People came for miles to see my field of beautiful oats, and all pronounce them the finest they have ever seen."

A prize of \$200 in gold was offered for yields of 200 bushels per acre or more, with the result as given above. Ten competitors for the prizes averaged 121 bushels per acre, the lowest yield reported being 96 1-2 bushels per acre.



Photographed during drought of 1895. Fields of common varieties on neighbors' farms adjoining were cut with a mower and raked up as the straw was not long enough to bind.

Of the 1,200 farmers distributed

All over the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Germany and France, to whom 1-4 lb. packages were sent for trial, nothing but the most glowing, hearty and enthusiastic reports came. Every one reporting has the very best words to say for Liberty Oats. The Oats were sent in packages containing the following descriptions: 1-4 lb. sample of Liberty Oats. Here's a brand new Oat; please plant it and care for it fondly; it will prove a gold mine; it's worth its weight in gold; we believe a yield of 200 bushels per acre possible with the Liberty Oat; try it and send a 20-word, or less, report, on a postal card, regarding Liberty Oats by Oct. 1, 1895. In order to give you an idea, we append herewith a few of the 1,200 testimonials received.

Albert Sible, Ind.—Liberty Oat proved the most wonderful I ever saw or grew. Its yield will surely be 200 bushels per acre.

Frank Herbs, Wis.—You may well shout "Eureka." Liberty is grand. Nothing seen like it here. I expect 200 bushels per acre next year.

Henry Schmsler, Ill.—I thank you for that sample of Liberty Oats. I believe it will be the biggest yielder out.

C. E. Bradney, Minn.—It is just as you say, Liberty is certainly all you claimed for it. I am satisfied it will reach nearer 200 bushels than any other sort.

Theo. Schmaltze, Ill.—It does well here. Weather was bad but Liberty proved the better of all oats here. Yields enormously.

J. E. Esty, Ky.—Blue Grass is fine but this oat beats it, I am sure it will yield 200 bushels per acre.

Chas. Richter, Ind.—We raise lots of Oats here but never saw anything like the Liberty. It will lift many mortgages.

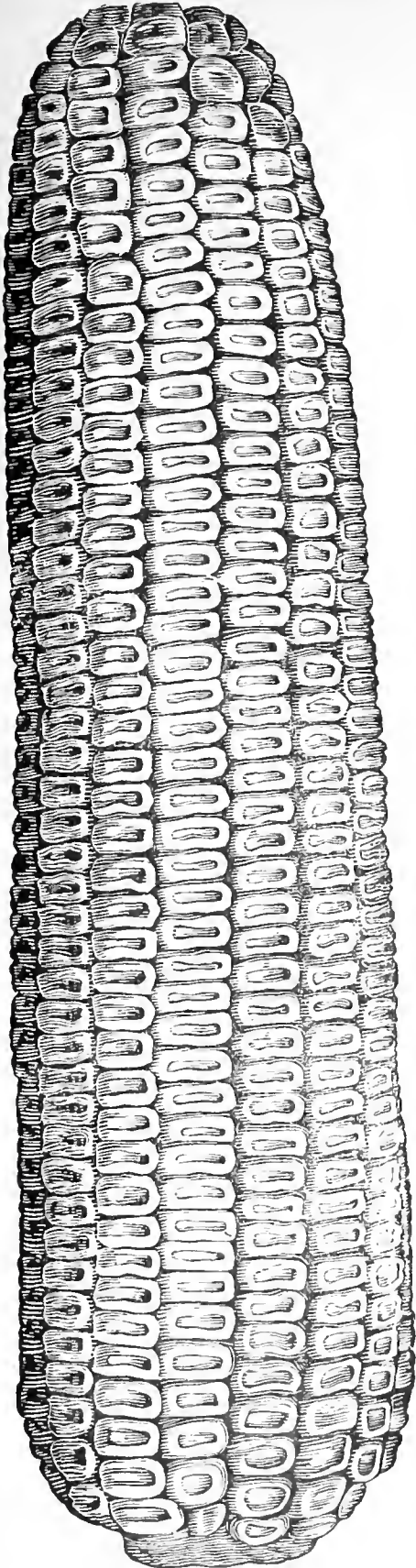
H. C. Litecke, Ohio.—Again a new Oat. That's what I thought when sample came, but now I say Liberty. It's a marvel.

J. D. Holstead, Mich.—No use talking, Liberty takes everything. Everybody wants it. I'll sell 200 bushels next spring in bushel lots. What's your price?

H. H. King, N. Y.—Bonanza won the \$500 in this state, Your Liberty gets away ahead of it and is a finer Oat, too.

THE WISCONSIN DENT.

The Earliest Variety of Dent Corn in Existence.



HISTORY-- Every farmer knows that Dent varieties of corn are more productive than Flint but on account of their lateness in ripening it has been safe for only those who are located well south where the seasons are long to raise them. We have had numberless calls from our customers in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Northern Iowa, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York for a Dent Corn which would ripen with them in an ordinary season. We have been on the lookout for such a one for several years past and have tried and discarded a large number which had come to us highly recommended as being just what we were looking for but upon trial proved to be too late. We have a friend who resides in what is known as the best Corn Belt in the State of Ohio. Two years ago we appealed to him to help us find what we wanted and he sent us a small amount of a kind which he said he felt confident was "just what our customers were looking for." We planted part of it on our seed farms here at Rochester and sent out small amounts to our representatives in the territory the corn was desired for and received nothing but praise and commendation the first year. Thinking that perhaps the year had been an unusually favorable one for corn and that another season's trial might not give as favorable returns, we decided to give it another year's test before offering it to our customers as we will not under any circumstances offer them any seed unless we know it is exactly as represented so we wrote each man to whom we had sent samples requesting him to give it another year's trial and to make the test more severe if possible and report results. We also told them to give out small amounts to their neighbors so as to have as large a number of trial plots as possible and the reports the second year (last year) were if possible even more flattering than the first year. We have named it

WISCONSIN DENT

and now offer it to our customers who have been growing Flint varieties fully assured that the long desired corn is found at last.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN NAMED MINNESOTA DENT,

Timothy Whalen, of Wright Co., Minn., says:—"If the farmers of this state all grew your WISCONSIN DENT corn, it would be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to them. I know of ten different small pieces of it in this section and they were all thoroughly ripe and cut before frost came. It yields nearly double what the ordinary Flint varieties grown in this vicinity do: You should have named it Minnesota Dent. No other kind will be grown here as soon as farmers can get seed enough of this."

\$25 00 WORTH FROM 1 IN ONTARIO,

H. W. Jones of Victoria Co., Ont., says:—"When your agent first asked me to buy some Dent corn, I laughed at him to think of such a thing as growing a Dent corn in Canada. He finally said 'Try a dollar's worth, and if you are not satisfied I will give you your dollar back.' I couldn't kick on that, so I bought the dollar's worth and I tell you what, I thought I knew all about corn, but I begin to think I don't know anything about these new varieties. The WISCONSIN DENT is just as early as the Flint varieties and will outyield them every time, stand dry weather better, makes better fodder, and in fact is better in every respect. I wouldn't take \$25 for my crop from the \$1 worth."

WISCONSIN DENT.



Description.

The Wisconsin Dent being an early variety neither the ears or grain are as large as our Gold King, Silver King or Eldorado and we do not recommend it for growing where the seasons are long enough to ripen the larger and later varieties. It is especially adapted for growing wherever the ordinary Flint varieties will ripen. The grain is of a beautiful golden color; the shape and size of the ear is well represented by the cut. The stalks grow to a medium size and make the very best of fodder. The cob is small and red. The corn is very rich in oil and starch.

What our average farmers have been doing.

The average yield of corn in this country for the past ten years, according to the government report, has been twenty-six bushels shelled corn per acre. The average value for the past ten years, as given by the same report has been \$9.47 per acre.

Such Crops do not Pay.

The Wisconsin Dent has yielded 2 bushels to 1 of the ordinary Flint varieties grown under exactly equal conditions.

THE CORN FOR VERMONT.

James Snyder of Essex Co., Vt., says: "I got sixty bushels of WISCONSIN DENT corn from the five pounds of seed. I can sell all I have for \$1.00 per peck. It was one of the best investments I ever made. I tell you its the corn for Vermont."

IT'S THE CORN TO GROW IN WISCONSIN.

Olf Oberg of Milwaukee Co., Wis., says: I tell you it is rightly named. It's the corn to grow in Wisconsin. It's just as early as the ordinary Flint varieties and will outyield them at least one-half. I have sold all I have to spare for \$3.00 per bushel. I wish I had bought five bushels instead of 5 pounds last spring.

Such Crops do Pay.

And the difference is mostly in the seed. It is for you to decide what kind of a crop you will raise, an average crop or a very large one. Suppose you buy 15 lbs. of Wisconsin Dent Corn and plant one acre and harvest 100 bushels of shelled corn which, at say 40 cents per bushel, is worth \$40.00; then on another acre you plant some common variety and get an average yield of 26 bushels of shelled corn worth \$10.40; you have made a profit of \$29.60 on one acre and on ten acres it would be \$296.00. You cannot afford to grow an average crop of corn. From 10 to 15 lbs. will plant an acre which will give you enough seed for all your own planting another year and a large amount to sell to your neighbors. They will all want some when they see how much superior it is to the varieties they have been growing and be willing to pay a good advance over the market price for seed.

Seventy lbs. of ears made 64 lbs. of shelled corn

and only 6 pounds of cobs. This will give you a good idea of how very small the cobs are, almost every stalk bears from two to three ears making it is AN ENORMOUS YIELDER.

MONROE FLINT.

The longest eared Flint Corn in existence. It is an 8 rowed yellow variety.

Dent varieties of corn

as a rule yield heavier than Flint. Almost every farmer who grows corn wants to grow the Dent, but those living in the New England and North-western States and Canada are unable to do so as the growing season is not long enough for the Dent varieties to ripen, consequently such farmers have to grow the Flint instead. Of course these farmers have felt that they have been laboring under a disadvantage on that account. But the introduction of the Eight Rowed Yellow Flint will change all this as it is not only one of the earliest Flint varieties in existence but it is also an enormous yielder outyielding many of the Dent varieties in general cultivation.

The ears average a considerable longer

than any Dent corn grown, the difference in the thickness of the ear being offset by the extreme length, many of the ears measuring from 12 to 13 inches and in some instances even 14 inches long.

The stalks grow to a good height

and nearly everyone has two ears and many of them three ears each. The picture of the ear was made from nature, but we were obliged to greatly reduce it in size as the pages of our catalogue are not large enough to show a full sized ear.

The Monroe Flint

is the result of careful selection extending over a long period of years. The introduction of the Monroe Flint Corn will be to the history of corn what the introduction of the Early Rose was to the history of potatoes—an event to be looked back at as marking a great step in advance.

As scores of farmers

made anywhere from five, to hundreds of dollars each by getting into the seed of the Early Rose at the start and selling their crops to their neighbors for seed, so you can make money by getting into the seed of the Monroe Flint Corn and selling your crop to your neighbors, in addition to having the longest eared and heaviest yielding Yellow Flint Corn in existence yourself. This is an opportunity you cannot afford to neglect.

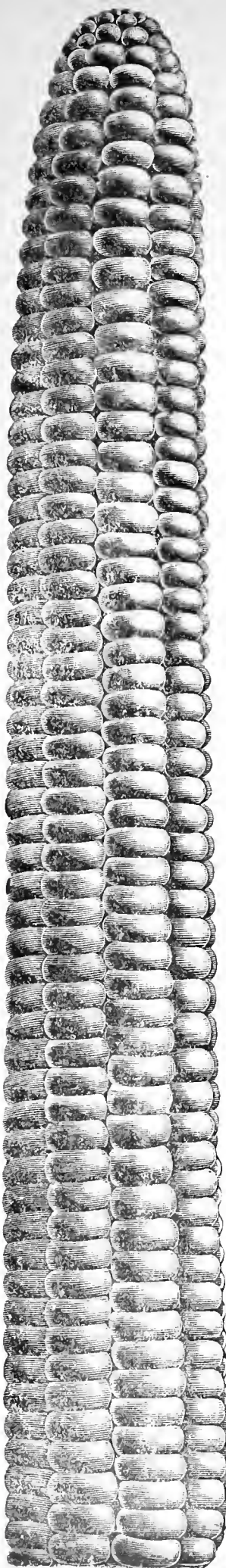
One peck will easily plant an acre or more.

One acre with a favorable season and good soil and cultivation will produce anywhere from 100 to 150 bushels. A ten acre field of this corn has yielded 128 bushels per acre. One peck planted next spring will produce enough for all your planting the year following and enough to supply your neighbors also who will gladly buy every bushel you have to spare at a good advance over the market price when they see how far superior it is to the varieties they have been growing.

We would not advise any farmer who is living in a section where Dent varieties can be grown, to grow the Monroe Flint, but in all sections where it is necessary to grow a Flint corn; the Monroe Flint is the corn to plant. It will outyield any other Flint corn in existence at least 50 per cent., in fact it is an

ENORMOUS YIELDER.

We would like to ask every farmer who has been growing Flint varieties, how many bushels of shelled corn per acre have you averaged the past five or ten years? and how much has each bushel of shelled corn cost you per bushel to grow. With the MONROE FLINT you can increase your yield from 50 to 100 per cent. and thus decrease the cost price per bushel of growing your corn. Do not increase your acreage but increase your yield per acre by planting this wonderful variety.



The ECLIPSE.

A Dent Corn, Medium Early Pale Yellow;

SUITABLE for sections where late Dent Corn cannot be grown with safety. In some warm sections it ripens in one hundred days but in cooler climates will mature in one hundred and fifteen days. * * * * *

A Sure Cropper and extremely productive, often produces three ears on each stalk. Stalks grow very tall and often measure twelve feet from ground to tip. Excellent for fodder.

Description in Detail.

Eclipse corn was originated in Bucks Co., Pa., and pushed its way to the front in tests beside Chester Co., Mammoth and other excellent varieties which require twenty to twenty-five days longer to ripen but which have never produced as much as the Eclipse.

The Eclipse is a very large handsome corn and well filled on the ear. The cob is small considering the size of the ear. Seventy pounds of corn in the ear have made sixty-one and three-fourths pounds of shelled corn.

Eclipse Corn cannot be recommended too highly for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, but in territory north of these states should be grown only in sheltered localities.

Davis Co., Ind. Albert Duffield planted 10 pounds of Eclipse corn and got 35 barrels, 3 bu. to the barrel. F. E. Cobb.

Cherokee Co., Kan. One man got 100 bushels of shelled corn from 10 pounds of Eclipse. L. R. Weston.

Lehigh Co., Iowa. Dear sir: The Eclipse corn grown from your seed was ripe and cut up 100 days from planting. It is a valuable corn. A. M. Palmer.

Algonia Co., Mich. I purchased 15 pounds of Eclipse corn of your firm, and raised 200 bushels of the finest corn ever grown in this county. For fodder it can't be beat. Ears 15 inches long. E. C. Colby.

Franklin Co., Pa. Mr. Thos. Ludergan says the Eclipse beats anything he ever saw grow. R. A. Allen.

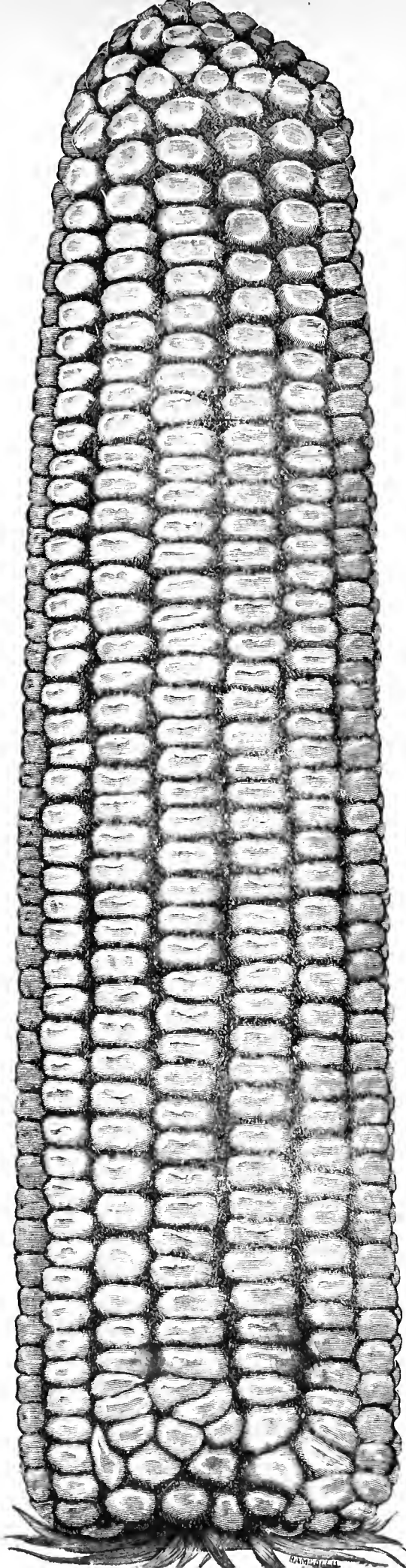
Bartholomew Co., Ind. The Eclipse corn which stood eleven feet nine inches high and had ears on it as long as a man's arm, took first premium at the local fair last winter. Abel Andrews.

Berks Co., Pa. From one pound of Eclipse I raised about seven bushels of fine corn. I also expect to plant my main crop in Eclipse next season. Arthur Cohrt.

Allen Co., Ind. T. A. Springer planted 15 pounds of the Eclipse corn. He will have at least 200 bushels of the finest corn grown in this county. For fodder it can't be beat; ears 15 inches long. Benj. Brown.

Columbia Co., N. Y. The Eclipse corn is the corn for this section. It can't be beat. The farmers all like it.

C. F. Rogers.



ELDORADO.

Something new and out of the ordinary in the corn line.

ATTENTION !

is called to the fact we offer the new Eldorado corn this season for the first time and we do so with full assurance that our customers will be more than pleased with this valuable acquisition to the corn kingdom.

WHAT THE ORIGINATOR SAYS :

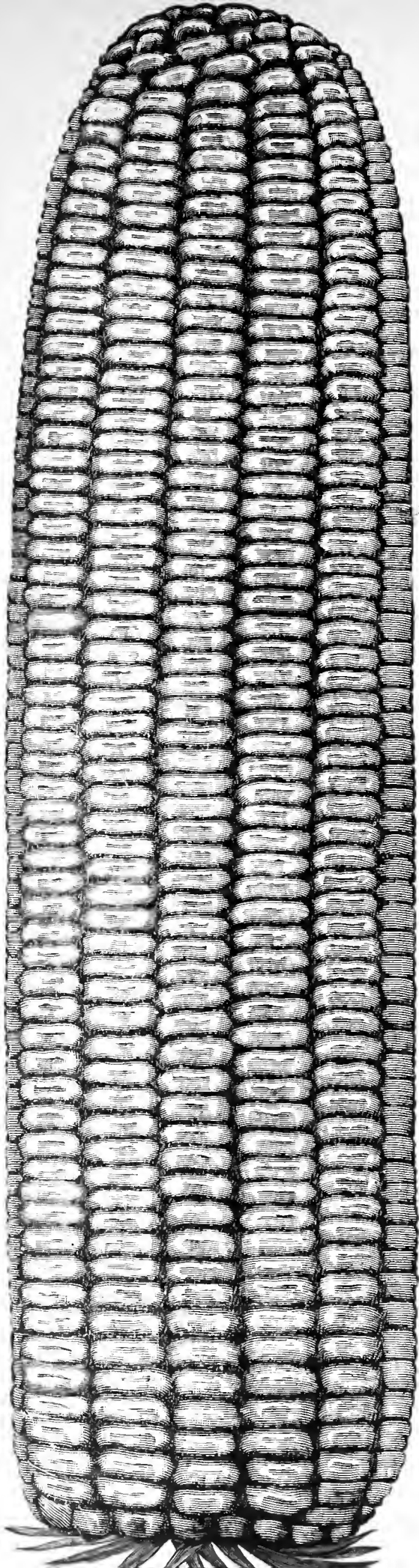
The writer grew the Eldorado on our trial grounds the past season. Same was planted May 10th ten miles south of the shore of Lake Erie. Sept. 25th it was ripe and proved a great yielder. The cobs contained from eight to fourteen rows and the ears are of good size. The grain is the **LARGEST OF ANY CORN IN THE WORLD.** It is a good strong grower.

DO YOU GROW CORN ?

If you do, this is an opportunity for you to get something new which is sure to make you big money. There will be a demand for seed of this variety for several years to come and all who buy now will be able to sell their crop at several times the market price for ordinary corn. A small quantity bought now will furnish a large amount of seed from the first crop and no person familiar with good corn can see the Eldorado without being convinced of its unusual merits. At every stage the growing crop showed points of advantage over other varieties. From the first the Eldorado indicated a strong grower and through hot and dry weather appeared a deep green as the broad leaves protected the ground.

A LIMITED SUPPLY.

At the time this catalogue goes to press our crop of the Eldorado indicates an enormous yield from the land planted with this corn, but we have only a small acreage and our stock this season will be quite limited so that we reserve the privilege of raising our price if necessary. Customers who order early will get their seed at our regular listed prices and all who can should take advantage. Later may be too late.



The : Eldorado : Corn.



WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A name may not add to the intrinsic value of anything but we like to see a good article well named. We furnished small samples to eighteen extensive corn growers with request to report last fall and suggest a name for this new seedling corn known at the time as "Seedling No. 47." Jas. Patterson of Madison County, Iowa, is entitled to the honor of naming the seedling. He writes under date of Sept. 20th: "The sample of corn you sent me was fine and I had doubts of being able to grow as good, but my doubts are all gone long ago. If I had 20 acres of corn like that to seed for seed I wouldn't trade it for the best gold field in the world and suggest the name Eldorado for the corn."

We appointed a committee to decide on a name from the list suggested and the decision was almost unanimous in favor of Eldorado. We confidently expect this corn will create as great a sensation amongst corn growers as did the rich gold fields of Eldorado.

OTHER REPORTS from the small tests made with the samples sent out showed that this corn was adapted to a large area but we would not advise planting the Eldorado in localities where frosts occur much before the first of October.

Pulaski Co., Ill. The small package of corn you sent me contained eleven grains. I planted it in the garden and every one who saw it remarked on the tremendous growth. I have harvested seventeen of the biggest ears of corn ever hung in my barn.

Rufus Long.

Texas Co., Mo. You had better call that corn the "Race Horse." It beats anything ever raised here."

Cecil Brooks.

Mason Co., Tex. I have just put away my little crop from the sample corn you sent me and am more than pleased with it. I can show the people here the largest corn ever grown in this section. Two ears would most make a feed for a hog.

James Weathers.

Bucks Co., Pa. The corn you sent me to plant was ripe by Sept. 27th. Nearly every stalk gave two large ears. From my experience with the small quantity this year I believe you have one of the greatest corns ever grown in this section. C. STEWART.

Humbolt Co., Iowa. I planted the corn you sent me to test in my garden. All my neighbors have been much interested from the time it was 18 inches high. The leaves were unusually large and indicated a strong grower. Have now harvested the crop and it is immense. The biggest ears without any exception I ever saw.

JAMES MEYER.

Pike Co., Ind. That corn you sent me is growing fine. The strongest plants I ever saw.

Philip Switzer.

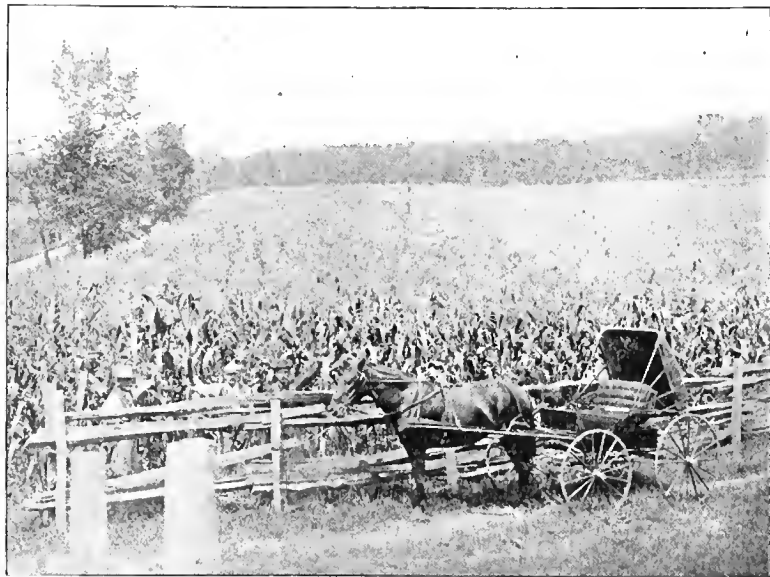
GOLD KING.

CORN IS KING, AND THE "GOLD KING"
IS THE KING OF CORN.

Clinton Co., Pa., Aug. 14, 1897.
"Oscar Brooks has an extra piece of GOLD KING corn grown from your seed. It has from two to three ears on almost every stalk. IT IS A GRAND SIGHT TO BEHOLD. All the farmers here who bought Gold King corn are greatly pleased with it."
B. W. VALLEN.

C. S. Clark, of Ohio, is the greatest corn specialist in the world. We give his description of the Gold King in his own words.

"THE GOLD KING will sell on sight; will sell by sample; will catch any man's eye who grows corn. Produce a more beautiful corn, and my check for Five Hundred Dollars is ready."



A field of our Gold King Corn Grown in Huron County, Ohio. It is considered the finest piece of corn ever grown in Huron County.

Its Grains are so long, cobs so small, ears of such size that no man living can find fault with it. And on sight, in the bag, in the field, or in the crib, beats any corn I ever saw and Clark sees them all. If your agents can't sell this corn to every eight farmers out of ten I lose my guess. Originated in Erie Co., O., and is the result of careful breeding and selection. The ears grow large with small cobs, and have from 12 to 24 rows on each cob. The grains are longer than any other corn in cultivation and being a strong, rank grower will outyield any other yellow corn in the world. It will mature in 100 days so that it is very valuable for the growers in all corn belts of the country. Its great merit lies in the fact that it is a natural grower and sure to make a crop where other sorts fail. It has the most beautiful yellow color, thus its name,

GOLD KING.

The stalks grow to a good size and are very strong resisting wind and storm to a remarkable degree. Three grains of this corn have been known to measure two inches in length and being a high colored yellow. It

Brings the Highest Market Price.

No words or description can do justice to this corn which outclasses any other yellow variety in cultivation. This is the second year of its introduction. We practically control all the seed and warrant every pound we sell to be true to name to this extent, that if it fails we will either refund the purchase price or refill the order free of cost at our next delivery.

SILVER KING.

A New White Dent Field Corn.

Averaged over 80 Bushels per Acre.

Our attention was first called to this remarkable corn by Mr. A. A. Waller, of Daviess Co., Ind., who is an extensive grower of field corn and who has been raising it to the exclusion of all other varieties for the past three years with the exception of a small amount of some of the leading new varieties he has planted in order to test their respective merits in comparison with the SILVER KING. The glowing account which he gave of the yield and the large handsome ears he sent us, convinced us that it was a decided improvement upon any other variety of white field corn in existence. Mr. Waller says: "The first year I raised the SILVER KING I averaged over 80 bushels per acre and some of it has done this during the two dry years since

Outyielded the Common Varieties 2 to 1.

Last year I planted some of two other leading varieties by the side of it, and the SILVER KING made about double as much to the acre as either one of the others, and the others had much the best chance. They averaged about 40 bushels to the acre and the SILVER KING was easily double that. As to stalks they grow small, which is a strong point in its favor with us here on account of its standing the drouth so much better than larger stalked kinds. It grows to about seven feet in height on an average and makes splendid fodder; many of the stalks have two ears each.

Farmers who have heard of this corn have driven 15 miles to get their seed from me."

The Silver King

is a large eared Dent White corn and is not adapted for growing in northern climates, but is especially recommended for Southern Illinois, Southern Indiana, Southern Ohio and all points in that latitude or which have a similar climate. This is its second year of its introduction.

If you wish to obtain a variety that is almost drouth proof and will give you an enormous yield of splendid corn and the very best fodder do not fail to try some of the SILVER KING.

\$150 WORTH ON ONE ACRE.

Morgan Co., O., March 1st, 1898.

I bought one peck of Silver King corn of your agent last spring, which I planted just one acre, from which I harvested seventy-five bushels of shelled corn. I have sold all I have to spare at \$2.00 per bushel for seed. Its the grandest corn ever brought into this state.

M. GOOD.

SWEET CORN.

90 DAY MONARCH



How our 90 Day Monarch looks when shocked for seed purposes.

DESCRIPTION.

The corn is a light color, almost white; does not shrink nearly as much as the average sweet varieties. Ears grow long and large on good stout stalks; very prolific. The flavor of the corn is excellent and will command the highest price in any market. For canning factories the 90 Day Monarch heads the list.

A VERY EARLY VARIETY!

THE BEST OF 13 VARIETIES!

FIRST IN YIELD! FIRST IN QUALITY!



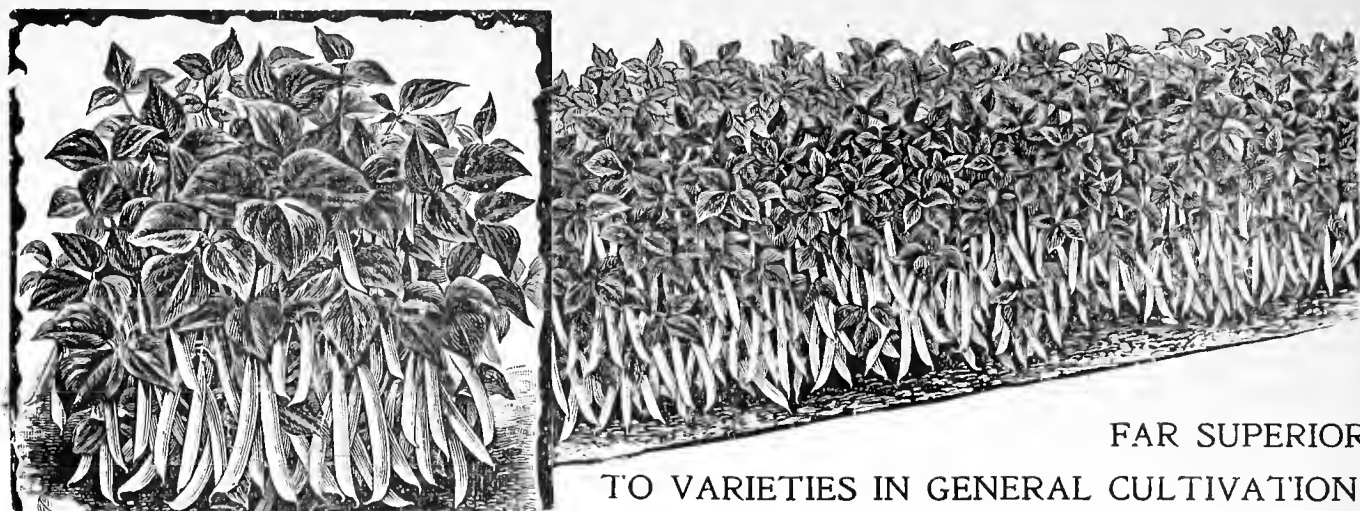
"The finest sweet corn I ever saw." "The neighbors all want to get seed of me." "Sold every pound I had to spare for seed at double the price I paid for it." "My wife says it is the sweetest corn she ever ate." Mr. Gross says be sure and grow all 90 Day Monarch next year."

Such are the reports from those who have grown it. We want your opinion.

Tested beside 12 different varieties the Monarch stands first in point of yield and quality. Our stock of this new variety is limited and there is sure to be a great demand for several years. Market gardeners and all wishing a first-class article should buy at once.

**4,840 square yards of ground to an acre.
24,000 ears per acre at 8c. per doz.=\$160.**

THE WHITE WONDER BEAN.



FAR SUPERIOR
TO VARIETIES IN GENERAL CULTIVATION.

It is a Marvelous Cropper, and those not accustomed to fabulous yields scarcely credit the scores of bushels that an acre produces. Matures very early, three weeks ahead of the Navy. Habit dwarf, very bushy and wonderfully full of pods. It yields all the way from 40 to 104 bushels per acre. Has taken first premium at every fair where exhibited. Fine for either family use or market.

An Enormous Yields. John Henderson who is one of the most extensive bean growers in Monroe County, N. Y., says under date of December 1st, 1894, that the White Wonder bean has out-yielded all the other varieties he has ever grown, that it has from 5 to 7 beans to the pod where the Scofields the leading bean grown in this section, only had 4 to 5 in a pod, and the men who threshed them said they were the finest crop of beans they had ever threshed.

\$60.00 from \$3.00. W. T. Byron, our salesman of Susquehanna Co., Pa., who called at our office recently, reported that one half bushel of WHITE WONDER BEANS he sold last season produced 24 bushels. The customer sold his crop at \$2.50 per bushel, and claimed the seed he bought was the best investment he ever made.

BOSTON SMALL PEA BEAN.

A New Early Hardy and Very Thrifty Field Bean. Wonderfully Productive.

The seed is small, round and handsome, being an exact duplicate of the Northern Small Pea Bean, which sells in the Boston market at from 25 to 40 cents per bushel above the ordinary varieties of pea beans and mediums. This Bean seldom fails to give from 40 to 60 fold, and in some instances has yielded one hundred fold with ordinary culture. One hundred and twenty-three good pods have been picked from one plant of this variety, the pods averaging six beans each. If you raise beans for either market or family use, do not fail to try these superior varieties. The cost is but small and the returns large.

James Stowe, of this county, a very extensive grower of field beans, says that the BOSTON SMALL PEA has largely outyielded the Scofields, which he has heretofore considered the best Bean in cultivation.

WE ARE GROWERS OF SEEDS.—Our seed farms which comprise over 500 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, are located in Penfield, N. Y., five miles east of Rochester, and are devoted to the testing and growing of improved varieties of Farm Seeds, and are under our personal supervision.

SCHILLER = BEARDLESS = BARLEY.



This wonderful new beardless six rowed barley has been propagated and perfected after years of careful hybridizing requiring diligent and expert attention in order to make it an ideal variety.

Does it Yield ?

YES! ENORMOUSLY.

The largest yielder on record; yields where old kinds fail. 108 bushels per acre is a good yield; the Schiller Beardless has yielded at that rate. If you are looking for a heavy yielder here you have it. Has outyielded Mansury, Silver Hull and many other leading varieties.

Straw is extra long and stiff

making it easy to harvest. Stools out thick and does not require a heavy seeding. A field of it presents a beautiful appearance, growing thick and rank. Heads are long and heavy.

By repeated tests it has been proved that on account of its hull this barley is excellent and superior to other varieties for malting purposes. Hull is tight not loose. The absence of beards makes it pleasant to harvest, store and thresh. For feeding purposes it is unexcelled.

ITS EARLINESS is only one of its many good qualities. Ripens a few days later than the Humboldt. Is adapted for growing in all parts of the country where barley is grown or where any other barley will grow.

This Barley promises to establish a new era in barley raising.

"Best barley I ever raised."

"I could not ask for a better barley."

"Would not go back to raising my old bearded sorts if I had enough seed of the Schiller Beardless to sow, for anything."

"The small sample of Schiller has done immense with me."

"I want to buy some of the Schiller so as to get a good start next season. Its the finest I ever saw."

"Never saw any barley that could equal it."

The above and similar reports are what are coming from those we asked to test our Schiller beardless barley.

People have come for miles to our seed farms to see this barley growing and pronounce it a marvel. Our seed of this variety is limited and we shall probably have to close sales on it before shipping time. Don't delay ordering or you may have to wait until another season for seed of it.

Humboldt Beardless Barley.

New 6-Rowed Club or Beardless Barley.



VERY EARLY!

A GREAT STOOLER!

ENORMOUS YIELDER!

Has Tight Hull.

Straw is strong and stiff and stands up well on rich land where bearded sorts would go down.



**HAS
VASTLY
OUTYIELDED
LEADING
VARIETIES.**

It has been tested by a leading malting firm here and pronounced a fine malting barley.



Has yielded from 50 to 90 Bushels per acre.

This variety was produced by crossing a bald hullless variety with leading bearded varieties—result, a barley very productive and having the rich nutritious qualities of the bearded kind, but without beards and the hull tight. Every barley grower knows how disagreeable barley beards are both in harvesting and for animals eating same. These objectionable features are done away with in our Humboldt Beardless Barley. If put in in good season

Two crops can be raised on the same ground the same year:

a crop of barley and one of Hungarian or millet hay, by disking the ground as soon as barley is cut and sowing millet between the shocks. Just what is needed to fill a long felt want.

A large barley grower in Ohio writes as follows after testing this barley: "I have raised barley for a number of years and tried the leading and best bearded sorts and find no bearded sorts that will yield with it. One of our agents sowed this spring a sample we sent him and he writes:

Hamilton Co., Ind., June 21st, 1898.—"I sowed the sample of Humboldt Beardless Barley in the garden and it looks fine, think it would be great feed for horses." J. T. STANLEY.

Now is the Time to get into the Seed

of this remarkable variety while it is scarce. Why continue raising old run out varieties that yield from 30 to 40 bushels per acre when the Humboldt Beardless barley will produce from 60 to 70 bushels per acre.

"CLIMAX" SPRING WHEAT,

CLIMAX OF QUALITY. CLIMAX OF PRODUCTIVENESS.
 CLIMAX OF HARDINESS. CLIMAX OF EARLINESS

DESCRIPTION.

CLIMAX is a bearded variety of Spring Wheat, grown and thoroughly tested in climates adapted to the growing of Spring Wheat.

An Enormous Yielder. The berry is well balanced, having three well defined outer layers of aleurone cells which contain the albuminoids, commonly called gluten. The inner part of the berry is well supplied with starch, having more than the average amount, as will be seen by the table below. The yield of wheat is always regulated by the quantity of starch in the berry. The more starch the greater the yield.

Average Wheat Contains.

Albuminoids.....	10 per cent.	to 21 per cent.
Carbohydrates (Starch).....	60	70
Crude Fibre.....	2	8

Climax Wheat Contains.

Albuminoids.....	over 24 per cent.
Carbohydrates (Starch).....	74
Crude Fibre.....	1 1/8

It will be seen by the above table, furnished by the introducer, why Climax Wheat gives such large yields. It is rapidly taking the place of other spring wheat wherever grown. The originator also furnishes abundant proof of its extreme hardiness and earliness. The origin of this wheat was in China, near the border of India, and was imported to this country four years since.

With our Climax Wheat we feel confident that with good soil and cultivation the possibility of a crop of this wheat is not less than.

50 Bushels per Acre.

Rochester is located in an EXCLUSIVELY WINTER WHEAT section. We therefore have our "Climax" spring wheat grown under contract, on selected farms in one of the best spring wheat producing localities in the country. The advantage that "Climax" has shown over all varieties beside which it has been tested that there is simply no comparison and will prove to be the

BIGGEST MONEY MAKER

ever placed within the reach of wheat growers. We offer but one variety of spring wheat simply because "Climax" is so much superior to all other sorts that we would not be doing our customers justice if we were to offer them anything else, knowing that any other variety would fall so far short of Climax in both YIELD AND QUALITY.

Compare the Sample

of Climax with ANY spring wheat you have ever seen and note the difference. To see this wheat in a bin it would pass as winter wheat the berry is so large and plump. For HARDINESS, VIGOR OF GROWTH and power to resist crop damage, Climax without a doubt stands at the head of all spring wheat and will command the biggest price for seed purposes for several years. Buy now and reap the benefit.

"CLIMAX" SPRING WHEAT.



REPORTS ON CLIMAX.

Last spring we sold for the first time a small quantity of Climax in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and in spring wheat localities of other states. Within three weeks after the seed was delivered to our customers last spring we began to get reports showing how much people were surprised at the remarkable growth of the Climax.

LARGER HEADS AND EARLIER.

June 20th, 1898. "There is no sign of rust in the Climax. Straw is very strong and stands up well, average height $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. Heads are very long; about one third longer than the average wheat of this section. Most of the wheat is now in bloom and the prospect for filling is extra good. It is a week or more ahead of other kinds of spring wheat here."

40 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

June 21st, 1898. "Weather dry and moderate. "Climax" improving every day. L. W. McBride says his will make 40 bushels per acre if nothing happens. He has offers of \$2.00 per bushel for what seed he will have to spare."

STANDS UP WELL.

June 22d, 1898. "Had heavy rain storm last night but Climax is O. K. It stands better than other wheat."

HEADS SPRING WHEAT CLASS.

June 24th, 1898. "Climax" wheat stands at the head of the spring wheat class, and without any reasonable doubt I think will take the prize on the last day, I believe it will beat the winter wheat. I wish you could see the wheat, it stands 5 feet 8 inches high and when I walk through it the heads rub my face, and beard and touch the brim of my hat."

CLIMAX LEADS.

July 13th, 1898. "You ask me if "Blue Stem" will yield with "Climax." It is too risky to estimate Blue Stem till you have it in shock. Blue Stem harvest will not begin for a week yet, a day or so of good hot weather and it will all go chaff. Nevertheless it will run far behind the "Climax" let the weather be ever so good."

CLIMAX CREATING A SENSATION.

"Climax" is creating quite a sensation through my section. Your customers holding their seed at \$2.00 per bushel and they will get it. Every one that sees it says it is the best wheat that ever grew in this section. I sent you a number of "Climax" heads by express last night, which I think will prove the quality of the Climax in this section. Climax will beat the winter wheat of this section, and other spring wheats are so far behind that there is no comparison.

CLIMAX DOING FINELY.

April 19th, 1898. "Climax wheat is doing finely. The Blue Stem that was sown at the same time was just coming through the ground when Climax was $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches high."

MORE THAN PLEASED.

May 15th, 1898. "Climax" is better than ever. Customers are more than pleased.

20 BUSHELS FROM 30 POUNDS.

July 20th, 1898. "Charles Jason who bought 30 pounds of Climax through me last spring, has just threshed 20 bushels of the finest wheat I ever saw."

HEADS $4\frac{1}{2}$ AND 5 INCHES.

July 16th, 1898. "When cutting my "Climax" I measured several heads that were $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 inches long. The grain is well filled and is the earliest spring wheat I ever cut."

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS.

Our business extends from Upper Canada on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and while our different varieties of Potatoes, Oats, Barley, etc. are equally as well adapted for growing in one section as another, **OUR CORN IS NOT.** Varieties of corn which are perfectly adapted to growing in one section should not be sold and will not give satisfaction in another. We give the following general instructions as to

What Corn You Should Sell.

If the growing season in your locality has a period of 120 days without frost sell the Eldorado, Gold King or Silver King. All of them are unusually rank growers and hills should be four feet apart each way in order to obtain large and well-filled ears.

The Monroe Eight Rowed Flint and Wisconsin Dent may be sold in any latitude where ordinary varieties of corn can be grown.

Wherever the seasons will permit of the late maturing varieties being used, always get your customers to order the late sorts. In almost nine cases out of ten you will find the longer a crop stands on the land before maturing the better the yield. This will apply equally as well in the case of potatoes, oats and other seeds. We want to give our customers the best of satisfaction and hope in selling corn you will follow closely the rules as given above. It is to your interest as well as to our own for we want you to sell in seasons to come on the same ground with increased sales.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE.

In addition to our full line of Farm Seeds for Spring Delivery, described in the foregoing pages, we also handle Winter Wheat and Rye for Fall delivery for which we issue separate catalogues, circulars, order blanks, etc., in other words what is known as our Wheat outfit, the orders being taken for delivery in August or September. This wheat outfit will be sent you upon request and orders for Winter Wheat and Rye for Fall Delivery can be taken at the same time you are taking orders for other seeds for Spring Delivery.

We Give a Few Reports from Our Wheat which have just come to Hand.

\$10.00 worth from one-half Bushel.

Boone Co., Ind., June 16, '98.

The wheat I sold last fall is more than meeting expectations. Last week I offered one man \$10.00 for the standing crop from one-half bushel of seed I sold him, and the chickens had eaten up at least a quarter of that but he would not accept of my offer. He said he wished he had bought enough to sow ten acres and all the others who bought of you report about the same way.

S. B. SHORE.

The Old Varieties are Full of Weevil, but no Weevil in the New Varieties.

Putnam County, O., June 25th, 1898.

"Enclosed find my report amounting to \$56.00 worth of wheat orders I have seen every piece of wheat grown from the seed which I sold last year and I tell you I was much surprised to see such awful big heads. The farmers were more than pleased with it and say they wish they had bought more seed. Several of these orders are from parties who bought last year. **ALL THE OLD VARIETIES OF WHEAT ARE FULL OF WEEVIL, BUT THERE IS NO WEEVIL IN YOUR WHEAT.** I saw Mr. A. Rogers, who bought a bushel last year and asked him if he would have any to sell this year and he said 'No sir' and that he wished he had bought \$10.00 worth instead of \$5.00 worth. The other farmers tell the same story. Oh! such heads, they say, as your wheat has and no Weevil in it."

J. BUDD.

Mr. Budd sold \$75.75 worth of wheat for last Fall's delivery, but it has given such splendid satisfaction that he has already sent in \$225.00 worth of orders for this Fall's delivery.



N. B.—Unprincipled parties have imposed upon the public by offering spurious seed in our name. In order to protect our customers and ourselves we have adopted a TRADE MARK as seen hereon. All persons are warned hereby that every package of GENUINE SEED from our Seed Farms will bear a tag with our trade mark. Under no circumstances should goods be accepted WITHOUT THIS EVIDENCE they are genuine.

