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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF
MAR 17 1898
BOTANY
SEED LABORATORY



ANNUAL

ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE

OF

SEEDS

A. TILTON,

NO. 56 CENTRAL AVENUE, COR. WOODLAND AVENUE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

INTRODUCTION.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, February 1, 1892.

IN reviewing our business for the past year, we find it has been most successful and satisfactory.

We aim constantly to make the highest quality of seed our first consideration, and then make our prices as low as good, reliable seeds can be sold. By so doing we have increased our business to such an extent that we find it necessary to remove to more spacious quarters.

After August 1st, 1892, we will be permanently located at Nos. 85 and 87 Woodland Avenue, where we will be pleased to see, not only our old customers, but anyone needing anything in our line.

Thanking you for past favors, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

A. TILTON.

REMARKS.

TERMS.—Our terms are strictly cash.

POSTAGE.—Where packets, ounces or two ounces are ordered they will be sent postpaid.

Where four ounces or upwards to four pounds are ordered, 8 cents per pound must be added for postage.

Where Beans, Peas, Corn, etc., are ordered, 15 cents per quart must be added for postage.

When ordered sent by Express or Freight, charges are to be paid by purchaser.

PRICES.—The prices in this catalogue will be as closely adhered to as possible, subject somewhat to fluctuations, especially in the prices of Clover and Grass Seeds, Onion Sets, Seed Potatoes and Plants.

DISCOUNTS.—On all orders of twenty dollars or over a liberal discount will be allowed.

REMITTANCES.—Remittances may be made by New York Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or by Express.

ADDRESS.—In ordering, be particular to sign your Name, Post Office, County and State plainly, also mention the mode of transportation you prefer; whether by Mail, Express or Freight.

WARRANTS.—There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, and for this reason we wish to state explicitly that while we have used the greatest care in the selection of our stock, to have it true to name, pure and reliable, our seeds are sold without any warranty expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop.

BAGS.—We charge for bags at cost only.

We shall be glad at any time, to give, by special correspondence, such ample information or instruction as may be required regarding the care of any varieties that come within the range of our knowledge. Also, we take this opportunity to solicit from our farming and gardening friends everywhere, correspondence relating to the success or non-success they may have with our seeds, in different sections of the country, and under the various methods of treatment given. We shall add to our list from year to year such new varieties as we consider worthy of introduction.

Patrons wishing to obtain any novelties or standard sorts not included in our list may order of us and we will supply at regular rates of other reliable houses.

SUPPLEMENT.

Including novelties of this year, and many new varieties of recent introduction, worthy of especial mention.

BEANS.

New

Golden-Eyed Wax



Golden Eyed Wax.

This new Wax Bean is extremely early, a vigorous and rapid grower and yields a great profusion of tender, succulent pods, of a beautiful waxy appearance, and in flavor unexcelled; vines grow $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, strong and branchy, pods holding well off the ground; vine and foliage perfectly free from blight and rust, while the pods which grow uniformly are without spot; keep well after picking. It has been grown extensively the last two seasons, and one and all pronounce it—one of the best—and destined to become a leading variety. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; bu., \$6.50.

RUST PROOF WAX.

A new and valuable variety that is attracting considerable attention among the Bean growers of this country on account of its being RUST PROOF. It is positively proof against that most destructive enemy of all Beans, the rust. It has been tested thoroughly in all sections, and grown side by side for several years with other Wax Beans, all of them more or less affected by rust, many of them completely ruined, and this variety has remained entirely free from it. Another most desirable feature about this splendid Bean is that it is always crisp, tender and of the most delicious flavor. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; bu., \$5.50.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

This is not only the largest of all the green podded bush varieties, but it is also the EARLIEST. It produces a great profusion of large flat pods, well filled with fine large beans of the best quality. It is a splendid variety to pick when young, and use as a snap bean, or for pickling; but is especially desirable as a green shell bean. The ripened seed is of a white color, and of fine flavor, making it a desirable variety as a soup bean when fully matured. The bush grows like the Marrow-fat, being a strong, rank grower. Per pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; bu., \$5.50.



NATURAL SIZE

Emperor William.

CABBAGE.

Extra Early Express. This new and very early Cabbage, while not as large as early variety cannot be excelled, producing fair sized heads in eighty to eighty-five days from sowing of seed. It forms solid, compact heads, conical in shape, and of a yellowish green color. Very desirable. Per pkt., 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50.

The original
Jersey Wakefield

THE
Charleston Wakefield



The "Charleston" or Large Type of Wakefield.

THE LARGEST AND BEST "FIRST EARLY" CABBAGE.

A selection from one of the best stocks of "Wakefield." Among its merits may be mentioned its large size for an early sort, small outside foliage, and its uniformity in producing a crop. As will be seen by the cut, this selection will average about 50 per cent. larger in size than the old type of "Wakefield," and is only two or three days later. Per pkt. 10c; oz., 50c; lb. \$5.00.

CELERY.

The Giant Pascal

This variety is a selection from the "Golden Self Blanching". The stalks are broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless, which, together with their beautiful color, cannot fail to make this a most valuable variety.

Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4 00.



Giant Pascal.



Golden Self-Blanching.

GOLDEN Self-Blanching

A valuable variety, and one which does not require such high "banking up", as the ordinary sorts, to fit it for the table.

It is of a Beautiful
GOLDEN, WAXY COLOR,
Very Solid,
and of a Rich, Nutty Flavor

Every grower of Celery should plant at least part of his stock with this variety.

Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

A NEW POP CORN.

Queen's Golden.

The beautiful appearance and exceeding tenderness of this variety when popped, easily distinguishes it from other varieties, the color being of a delicate golden yellow, and size of kernels enormous.

A Single Kernel

Will Expand to the Diameter
of One Inch.

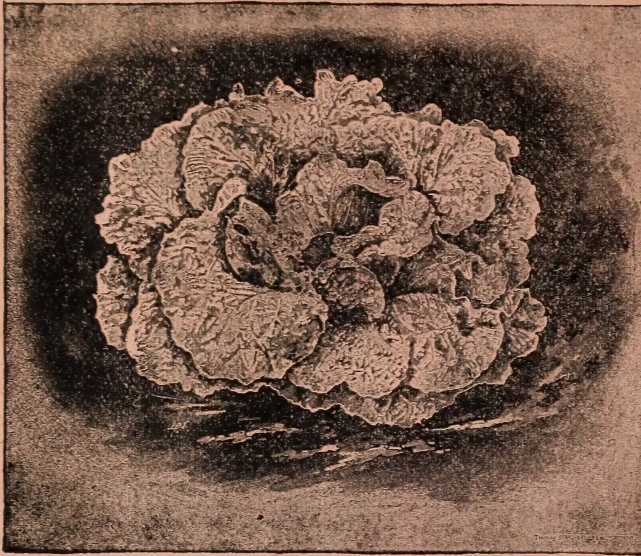
The stalks grow nearly six feet high, and the ears, which are particularly large and fine, and of a rich golden color, are produced in great abundance.

Per ear. 5c: per doz. ears, 50c.



Queen's Golden Pop Corn.

LETTUCE.



Golden Beauty

A new and valuable variety for forcing or out-door culture, similar to "Tilton's White Star," but of larger growth. A

Favorite Market Variety

On account of its enormous heads, heavy weight, rich golden color, crispness and good keeping qualities. (Stock limited.)

Per pkt., 25c; oz., 75c.

Golden Beauty.

TILTON'S WHITE STAR.

A white seeded variety of excellent qualities for forcing or planting out of doors. Forms large loose heads of bright color, tender and of high flavor. It is an enormous yielder, and remains a very long time in condition for use. Both before and after cutting. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

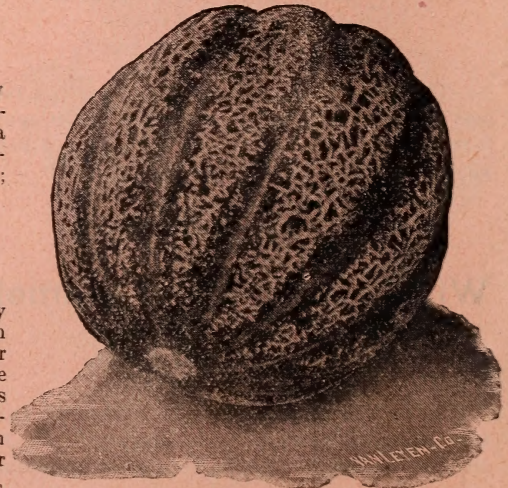
MUSK · MELON.

OSAGE.

A large oval shaped Melon, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, and a first-class market variety. The flesh is of a deep salmon color, sweet and of moderately high flavor. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

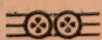
Shumway's Giant.

Is of monstrous size, cream-yellow, very early, absolutely distinct and pure, with seeds more than twice as large as other sorts. A whole field of them will average 18 to 20 lbs. each, and select specimens 25 to 30 lbs. Deliciously sweet and luscious, with fine, melting, thick, salmon color flesh. Never stringy. The flavor pleasant; not high, nor rank. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.



Osage.

PEAS.



Maud S.,

THE EARLIEST PEA KNOWN.

Has been grown for the last three years, and found to be the earliest pea in cultivation, beating the records of all other "First Earlies" by several days, and having several important points in its favor besides extreme earliness. It is of vigorous habit of growth; vines 30 inches high, and wonderfully productive, the pods being numerous and well filled. Its uniformity in ripening, together with the above features, cannot fail to make it a most profitable pea for the market gardener. Per Pkt., 10cts; qt., 25c; bu., \$5.50.



Maud S.

POTATOES.

The Mini ster.

A new variety, originating in Maine, and introduced last season. It is a strong rapid grower, comes up quickly after planting, and ripens early. It yields a large crop of medium sized Potatoes, which are of choicest quality for table use. Per peck, 60c; bu., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.00.

Stray Beauty.

A very early and productive variety. Round in shape with few and shallow eyes. The skin is red and smooth; the flesh pure white and floury, and of most delicate flavor. Worthy of high recommendation on account of its earliness and superb quality. Per peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4.50.

Early Puritan.

A first class early potato. Flesh and skin pure white; very smooth. It is oblong in shape with very shallow eyes. In quality it is most excellent, cooks dry and floury, and of delicate flavor. A very heavy cropper. Per peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4.00.

Rural New Yorker, No. 2.

The best and most productive of the later sorts. Very large, smooth, and with few and shallow eyes. Of superior quality. Sure to give satisfaction. Per peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4.00.

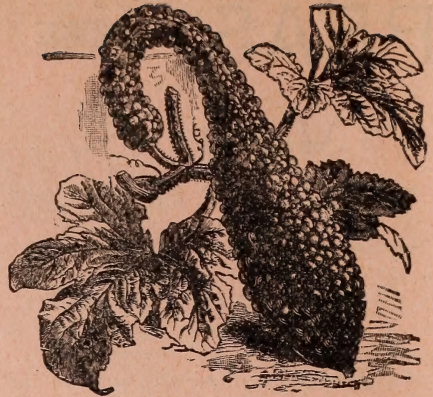
The Dandy—New.

A late variety of recent introduction. An immense yielder and a healthy grower. It is free from rot either in the ground or cellar, and its smooth white skin and handsome appearance always draw an extra price on the market. Per pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.

SQUASH.

New Giant Summer Crookneck.

A new strain of extra large size, even earlier than the common variety, and of very fine quality. Their handsome appearance commands an extra price on the market. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.



New Giant Summer Crookneck.

Tilton's Extra Large Golden Bush.

The Best and Largest Variety of Summer Bush Squash,

often attaining a diameter of 18 inches. Of excellent quality and the best for market purposes. Our seed stock is a careful selection of our own raising. Per pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.50.



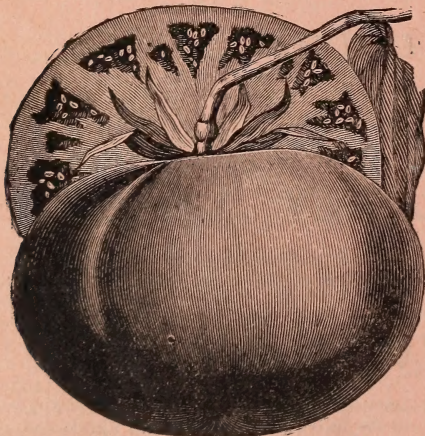
TOMATO.



ATLANTIC PRIZE,

THE VERY EARLIEST OF ALL TOMATOES.

The vines grow strong, stiff and very rapidly, setting the crown fruit when quite young; the buds appearing before the plant is four inches high. The fruit is born in immense clusters, each vine producing from sixty to eighty perfect fruits, very large and of the finest quality, being unusually free from core and seeds. Another feature about this wonderful Tomato, and one which must prove of great advantage to tomato growers and market gardeners, besides extreme earliness, is that when first fruiting it ripens very evenly and abundantly. A very valuable early market variety. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.



Matchless.

MATCHLESS

This new Tomato possesses qualities that make it one of the

MOST VALUABLE VARIETIES

ever added to the list of Tomatoes. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, and foliage of a rich dark green color. The fruit is of the largest size, free from core, and of a very rich cardinal red color, and is not liable to crack from wet weather. The skin is very tough and solid, so that ripe fruit picked from the vine will remain in marketable condition for two weeks. The size of fruit is maintained throughout the season, which, together with its solidity, fine quality and long keeping character, makes it a great favorite for market use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$3.



Dwarf Champion.

DWARF CHAMPION.

A New Variety, Entirely Different from All Other Sorts in Style and Growth
Being Very Dwarf and Compact,

Standing up straight, with thick short jointed stems, and on this account it is very desirable, as it can be planted exceedingly close and still leave room to gather the fruit.

AN EXTRA EARLY SORT,

Maturing fruit ready to market as early as July 1st, therefore valuable to market gardeners, as the first Tomatoes in market always command the highest price. The fruit is of a purplish pink color, round and smooth, ripening close around the stem, and greatly resembling the "Acme;" flesh very solid and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50



TURNIP.



Prize • Winner • Ruta • Baga!

A VERY POPULAR PURPLE-TOPPED VARIETY,

Growing to a large size with single tap root, and small fine top. A certain cropper and an excellent keeper. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

⊗ Early Snowball Turnip. ⊗

— ONE OF —

The Best Varieties for Early Sowing!

MEDIUM SIZED, ROUND, PURE WHITE and CRISP.

Matures in Six Weeks from Time of Sowing.

IS TENDER, SWEET AND OF GOOD FLAVOR,

MAKING IT AN EXCELLENT SORT FOR TABLE USE.

Per Pkt., 5c.

Oz., 15c.

lb., 75c.



TILTON'S



Fine Mixed Lawn Grass Seed!

* * * * *

A PURE,

CLEAN,

HEAVY

MIXTURE,

COMPOSED OF SEEDS OF SUCH GRASSES AS FLOURISH
DURING DIFFERENT MONTHS OF THE YEAR AND
PRESENT A LUXURIANT, VELVETY LAWN FROM
EARLY SPRING TILL LATE IN AUTUMN.

Price per lb., 25c.

Per bushel of 18 lbs., \$3.00.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

PRICES.—Our prices are quoted by the packet, ounce and pound, quart and bushel.
 Half ounces and upwards to four ounces sold at ounce rates.
 Less than half ounces sold at packet rates.
 Four ounces and upwards sold at pound rates.
 One pint and upwards to four quarts, sold at quart rates.
 Less than one pint sold at packet rates.
 Four quarts and upwards, sold at bushel rates.

ASPARAGUS. German, *Spargel*.



Palmetto.

Asparagus is one of the earliest spring vegetables, and would be in universal use were it not for the prevalent idea that it is difficult to grow it. We think this is a mistake, and that there is no vegetable on our list that can be produced so cheaply and easily as this. It delights in a moist, sandy soil, but can be grown in any garden.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth sort, frequently sending up fifteen or thirty sprouts from a single plant, and spreading less than most sorts. Color deep green; quality good. .05 .10 \$0 50

Palmetto.—Mammoth size, even and regular in growth and appearance. Of southern origin; color, very desirable bright green. .05 .10 1 00

Barr's Mammoth.—A fine new variety of recent introduction. Stalks very large, frequently an inch in diameter, with few scales, very productive, and of delicious flavor. A desirable market sort, as on account of its great size it requires much less labor in cutting and bunching, thus lessening the expense of marketing. .10 .25 2 50

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Colossal.—Two years old. Per hundred, \$0 75; per thousand, \$6 50
Palmetto.—Two years old. " " 1 50; " " 12 00

BEANS. DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP. German, *Bohne*.

Under this name are classed all the low growing sorts, called in different catalogues Bush, Bunch, Snap, String or Dwarf Beans. They are so extremely sensitive to frost and cold that it is useless to plant them before the middle of Spring, when the ground has become warm and light.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

	PKT.	QT.	BU.
Emperor William. (<i>See Supplement, Page 1.</i>) . . . . .	.10	.30	\$5 50
Early Mohawk. —The hardiest of any and the best to plant on poor land, and it can frequently be planted so as to afford beans earlier than the more tender sorts. Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves, which will stand slight frost; blossoms large, purple; pods long, straight, coarse, with long, tapering point; beans long, kidney shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown. . . . .	.10	.25	4 00
Early Red Valentine. —One of the finest of the green podded varieties for snaps, and by some preferred to the wax sorts. Vines erect, with coarse, dark green leaves, and large white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, round, being thicker than broad, with crease in back. Very fleshy, crisp and tender, beans medium sized, long, irregular, pink, marbled with red. . . . .	.10	.25	5 00

BEANS.—Continued.

Early Long Yellow Kidney, Six Weeks.—Very early, vines vigorous, branching, productive. Pods slender, straight and of good quality for snaps. Beans kidney shaped, of a yellowish drab hue, with a dark rim about the eye. Pkt, 10c; qt., 25c; bu., \$4 00.

Canadian Wonder.—Of such great value as to fully justify the name "Wonder." In growth the plant is dwarf and compact, the pods grow from ten to fifteen inches in length; very tender and delicate flavor, and for string beans it has become a great favorite, while for fresh shelled beans, cooked like Limas, hardly any variety can approach it in rich flavor and handsome appearance. Our illustration, reduced in size, gives but a slight idea of the length and great beauty of the pods; they are perfect in form, wondrously long, and delicate when cooked. Pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; bu., \$5 00.



Refugee, or Thousand to One.—Vines large, spreading, with small, smooth leaves, and large lilac flowers, very late and esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green, becoming white streaked with purple, of good quality as snaps; beans long, light drab, dotted and splashed with purple.10 .25 \$4 00

Dwarf Horticultural.—A most popular market variety; very productive, and furnish green shelled beans as early as any and about equal to the Lima in quality. Pods medium in length, round, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground.10 .25 5 00

FIELD SORTS.

California Tree.—The most prolific variety for field culture yet known; grows eighteen to twenty inches high, branching out in all directions, bearing its pods so high that they do not touch the ground, enabling it to stand a wet spell without injury to the crop. All who have raised beans know that where the pods lie in contact with the ground after ripening, a very little moisture ruins the crop, turning the pods and beans black. They have yielded on small plots of ground at the rate of 116 bushels to the acre (average yield sixty bushels per acre). The beans somewhat resemble the common navy, being more rounded at the ends and very white, cooking in much less time than the navy, and of finer flavor. They should be planted in good soil, as soon as danger of frost is past, in rows two feet apart, fifteen inches apart in the row. In the western states it has been recommended to plant them two and a half feet apart, twenty inches apart in the row, one bean in a hill. If you plant more, thin out to one when about two inches high; do not let them stand thicker than above stated, as they will be crowded and seriously reduce the crop. They will completely cover the ground planted, as stated above. They are much easier cultivated than small growing varieties with five to seven stalks in a hill, and much easier work to harvest them. Try them, and for a field or main crop bean you will grow no other. Four quarts is sufficient for one acre; half a pint will make 1147 hills. The time of maturity is about 90 days.10 .15 4 00

Large White Marrow, or Mountain.—Vines large, slender, spreading, with short runners, small leaves and small, white blossoms; very prolific; pods medium, broad, green, changing to yellow; beans large, clear white, ovoid, cooking very dry and mealy.10 .15 3 50

BEANS.—Continued.

PKT. QT. BU.

Early Marrow Pea, or Dwarf White Navy.—A comparatively new variety developed in western New York, and not only a surer cropper and much more prolific, but of better quality than the common white bean, and the beans are so hard as to resist the attacks of the bean weevil. Vines large, spreading, with occasional runners and small, thin leaves, and small white flowers; very prolific, ripening its crop early and all at once; pods short, straight, small, but containing six beans; beans small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality 10 .15 \$3 50

BEANS. DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP.

WAX PODDED VARIETIES.

New Golden Eyed Wax. (See Supplement, Page 1) 10 .30 6 50
Rust Proof Wax. (See Supplement, Page 1) 10 .30 5 50



Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—Vines of medium size, erect, hardy and productive. Pods long, broad, flat, and of a delicate waxy yellow; brittle and entirely stringless. Beans white, and more or less of two shades of reddish purple visible, and of a distinct kidney shape. Prepared for the table, it has a fine buttery flavor, and is destined to become the leading snap bean, as well as a strongly endorsed winter shelled sort. The yield considerably exceeds that of the common Golden Wax. Remarkably free from rust. 10 .30 6 50

BEANS.—Continued.

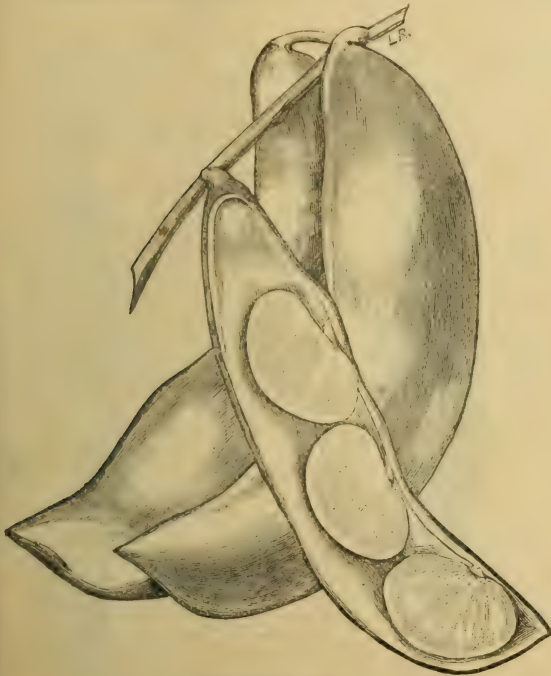
PKT., QT., BU.

- Detroit Wax.**—The handsomest and hardiest of the wax beans. Plants erect, bearing their pods near the center, often throwing them above the foliage. Very productive; leaves large, dark green; blossoms small, white; pods straight, flat, but thick to edge; distinctly broader than the Golden Wax, and a little larger. They do not turn to wax color so early, but when well grown and fit for use they are of a beautiful golden wax color and of the finest texture. Quality when cooked, the very best. Entirely free from rust, and when picked and placed by the side of Golden Wax and others, they have remained bright, crisp and clear when all the rest were unsalable. It is also one of the very best green shelled beans, and excellent dry, being very much like the White Marrow when baked. Dry beans the shape of the White Marrow, white with large patch of chocolate brown about the eye. We think this is to be the most popular of all the early market beans. 10 .30 \$6 00
- Golden Wax.**—This has been for many years the best bean for general use, in cultivation, vines medium size, erect, moderately spreading, hardy and productive, with small smooth leaves, and small, white blossoms. Pods long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax like, with short, fleshy green point, cooking quickly as snaps, and shelling well when green, and of the highest quality in both conditions. Beans medium size, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish-red. 10 .30 5 50
- Black-Eyed Wax.**—The earliest wax bean. Vines medium size, erect, bearing its pods near the center. Leaves large thin, quite dark green in color. Pods long, straight, proportionally narrow, and rounder than those of the Golden Wax, and of a lighter color, with a medium length light green point. They cook quickly, both as snap and shell beans. Dry beans medium size, large, round, white, with black spots around the eye. Earlier, with handsomer pods than the Golden Wax, and of very good quality. 10 .30 5 50
- Prolific German Wax, Black Seeded.**—An improved strain of Black Wax, having longer, whiter and more fleshy pods, and being much more productive. Market gardeners who raise Black Wax beans cannot afford to use any other strain. 10 .30 6 00
- German Wax, Black Seeded.**—This is very popular with market gardeners for use as snaps, nearly all the pods being fit for use at the same time. Vines medium sized, with light green leaves and reddish-white or purple flowers; pods short, curved, round, nearly white, thick fleshed and wax-like, with long, slightly curved point, remaining a long time in condition for use as snaps. Beans small, oblong, jet black. 10 .25 4 50
- Scarlet Flageolet Wax.**—Vines large, branching, but erect; productive. Leaves large, very light color; blossom white, pods very long, flat, often curved and twisted, of a golden wax color, but rough surface, point projecting from back side of pod, and very long, the pod gradually tapering into the point. We think the most showy of all the wax beans. Quality sweet, crisp, tender, but coarse. Dry beans: large, flat, bright red. 10 .30 5 50
- Violet Flageolet Wax.**—Plant very large, with large, light green leaves. Pods very long and large, being longer than those of the scarlet Flageolet Wax also more twisted. When well grown, one of the most showy possible of wax beans. The pods are a little later in coming to use than the Scarlet, but are distinctly larger. This is also sold as Perfection Wax, and by other names. 10 .30 5 50
- Crystal White Wax.**—New and distinct, but not strictly a wax bean. Very desirable for snaps or for pickles. Vines large, spreading, very productive, having many runners, producing pods in pairs throughout their whole length; blossoms small, yellowish-white; pods greenish-white, short, curved, round or thicker than wide, with crease in the back, very fleshy and brittle. Ripe beans small, oval, white. 10 .30 6 00
- Ivory Pod Wax.**—Vines large, spreading and productive. Pods medium, oval, creamy white and wax-like; stringless and tender. Beans small, oval and white. Desirable either as a string or as a winter shell bean. Matures a week earlier than the Black Wax. 10 .30 6 00

BEANS. POLE OR RUNNING. German, *Stangenbohnen.*

These are even more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. A pint of single packet of each of four or five varieties will be sufficient for a large family.

	PKT.	QT.	BU.
Early Jersey Lima. —An improved strain of Extra Early Lima, being very early and productive. Larger in size and thicker than the large White Lima. Measures more quarts when shelled green for market than any other variety. Vines vigorous and productive; pods large, flat, containing four or five beans. Dry beans large, flat and greenish white.	.10	.40	\$8 00
Challenger Lima. —Early and very productive, if measured in the green state; the pods are smaller than in the Large White Lima, but the beans are very plump, and are so close together in the pod as to crowd against each other.	.10	.40	8 00
Large White Lima. —Pods of medium length, broad and yellowish when ripe. Seeds broad kidney-shaped, much flattened, greenish-white. Held in universal high esteem for the peculiar flavor and general excellence, whether green or ripe.	.10	.40	7 50



Early Jersey Lima.



Large White Lima.

King of the Garden Lima.—The habit of growth of this fine novelty is quite similar to that of the common Lima, though the vines are far more productive, and mature the fruit much earlier. The pods are 6 to 8 inches in length, and contain 5 to 7 beans of unusual size, even for Limas. The latter are much larger green than when dried, and are of such beauty and symmetry, as well as excellence of quality, that the very highest prices are accorded them in all markets .10 .40 8 00

Dutch Case Knife.—Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well but not twining so tightly as some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; blossoms white; pods very long, flat irregular, green, but becoming cream white; beans broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white, and of excellent quality green or dry. Grown extensively for pickling in the vicinity of Cleveland. .10 .30 6 00

BEET.—Continued.



Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.



Early Eclipse.

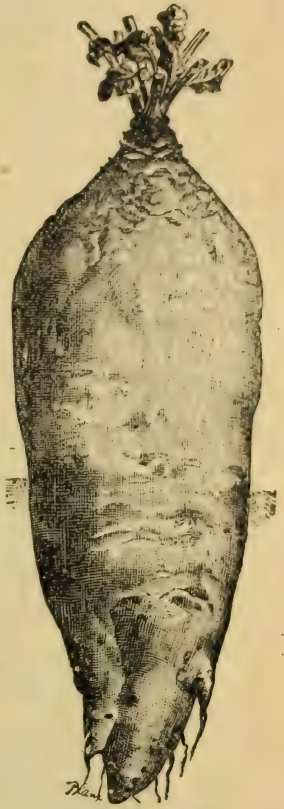


Edmund's Improved Blood Turnip.

✓ **Half Long Blood.**—The best variety for winter use. The roots are about half as long as the long Dark Blood but weigh as much on account of their thickness. Smooth and handsome; flesh dark red, sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in portions above the ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

✓ **Long Smooth Blood.**—The most popular variety for winter use. Tops large; neck small; leaf stems and veins red; leaf green; roots large, tapering toward both ends, growing even with the surface, dark red, flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, very tender and sweet, remaining so when kept till spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

✓ **Swiss Chard, Silver or Sea Kale Beet.**—A distinct vegetable, and much superior to the common beet for greens. If sown at the same time it will be fit for use before it. Later, the plants form broad, flat, beautiful white and wax-like stems to the leaves which are very delicious cooked as beets, or pickled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.



Mammoth Long Red.

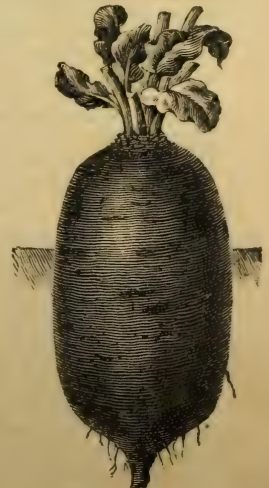
BEET—MANGEL WURZEL.

The mangel flourishes from the extreme North to the higher altitudes of the South. It keeps well during winter and is a most profitable crop for stock feeding; analyses indicating that 400 pounds of Mangels are equivalent to 100 lbs. of best hay. Crops of 1,200 to 2,000 bushels per acre are recorded.

✓ **Mammoth Long Red.**—A large well-formed variety (often 18 inches long) growing out of the ground. Under a high state of cultivation it has produced 60 tons per acre. Color light red; flesh white and rose colored. Oz. 5c; lb. 25c.

✓ **Norbitan Giant.**—Very large, growing well out of the ground. The roots are well formed, straight, smooth, and of a fine scarlet color with comparatively small top and neck. Oz. 5c; lb. 25c.

✓ **Golden Tankard.**—Tops comparatively small with yellow stems and midribs; neck very small; roots large, ovoid but filled out at the top and bottom so as to approach a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. A great improvement and worthy of trial on every farm. Oz. 5c; lb. 25c.



Golden Tankard.

CABBAGE. German, *Kopfkohl*.

There is no vegetable which is more universally cultivated than this. It is found in the poorest and smallest garden, and it responds so readily to better care that is also entitled to a place in the finest garden, and merits the attention of the most skilful gardener.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Extra Early Express. —(See Supplement page 2.).....	.05	.25	\$2 50
Earliest Etampes. —Next to the Extra Early Express in earliness; the shape of the heads are slightly conical, very solid and firm, and seldom fails to head; unsurpassed in quality.....	.05	.20	2 00
Early Jersey Wakefield. —A standard early variety of acknowledged excellence. Heads of medium size, conical, and compact. Its uncommonly fine heading properties, together with its fitness for wintering in cold frames, have secured and retained for it the high esteem of gardeners generally.....	.05	.30	3 00
Charleston Wakefield. —(See Supplement page 2.).....	.10	.50	5 00



Early Jersey Wakefield.



Early Winningstadt.

Early Winningstadt. —A well known and very popular early variety, in season very close to the Wakefield; heads large decidedly conical, leaves bright, glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure-heading variety, valuable not only for early use, but also for winter cabbage.....	.05	.15	1 50
Succession. —A second early round-headed sort that will doubtless find favor, as it heads very evenly and comes in a few days after Early Wakefield. Of good quality and in all respects a desirable sort.....	.05	.25	2 50
Henderson's Early Summer. —Heads large, flat, compact, admirable keepers. About ten days later than the Wakefield—and about double its size, yet, owing to its closeness of the outer leaves, it may be planted in about the same space. We unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the finest of the large heading early sorts.....	.05	.30	3 00
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. —An excellent second-early variety, producing fine large heads, after the first early varieties have disappeared. Highly valued, both for its fine quality and its ability to resist heat. The heads are very solid, broad and round, flattened on top; tender and fine grained.....	.05	.25	2 50
Fottler's Early Brunswick. —This is one of the best second-early sorts in cultivation. Plants have very short stems and large leaves which start from the stem horizontally, but turn upward beyond the head, making it remarkably compact. Head large, very flat, compact and solid, and of fine quality.....	.05	.20	2 00
Vandergaw. —This Cabbage, for a mid summer variety, stands at the head of the list. It is as sure to head as the "Succession," and comes in about a week after the "Early Summer," making much larger heads than that well known variety, uniform in size and color, solid, tender and of the finest quality. In fact, a very excellent variety for general cultivation.....	.05	.25	2 50

CABBAGE.—Continued.

PKT. OZ. LB.



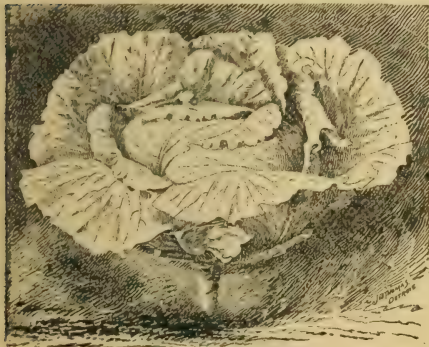
Henderson's Early Summer.



Fottler's Early Brunswick.

Early Deep Head.—A desirable second early variety. It is fully as early as the Brunswick, while the heads are as large, round and considerably deeper. Leaves wrap entirely around the head and do not drop in hot weather as much as other varieties. It is also heavier, bulk for bulk, than any other second early cabbage. A splendid keeper..... .05 .20 \$2 00

All Seasons.—As now improved this is a valuable market gardener's cabbage for a succession. The heads are very hard and solid, round, flattened on the top, of the very best quality, and ready to market very nearly as early as Early Summer, while the heads are much larger in size. It is a very sure-heading variety, noted for its ability to stand the hot summer sun and dry weather. It is called "All Seasons" because it is as good for Autumn or Winter as it is for early market..... .05 .25 2 50



All Seasons.



Premium Flat Dutch.

Premium Flat Dutch.—Heads large, round, flat, solid, bluish green, often tinted with red or brown—opening up white and crisp; very tender and of excellent flavor. Largest of the late varieties, remarkably hardy, a sure header, and for fall and winter, home or market use, has no superior, as it retains its freshness and flavor until late in the spring..... .05 .20 2 00

Surehead.—Large, round, flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type; is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is the very best Cabbage for main crops, forming solid firm heads of good size, even in the most unfavorable seasons. Very sweet flavored, scarcely any loose leaves, keeps well, and a general favorite with market gardeners and large growers of Cabbage. In good, rich soil and a favorable season, the heads will grow to a large size, frequently attaining 15 to 20 inches in diameter, and weighing from 30 to 40 pounds each, have been grown to weigh 50 pounds and upwards. Surehead is the best main crop Cabbage in cultivation, and will give entire satisfaction as a shipper and keeper..... .05 .30 3 00

CAULIFLOWER. German, *Blumen-Kohl*.

The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious of vegetables, is little known outside of our large cities. It needs, to bring it to perfection, a cool, moist atmosphere, and if this condition occurs when the plant is about to head, fine large heads will result, while if the air is hot and dry, failure will result in spite of the best of seed and cultivation.



Early Snowball.

Early Snowball.—Highly esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header. Its hardiness, sure heading and compact growth make it one of the best for forcing or wintering over. Pkt. .25c; oz. \$2 50; lb. \$40 00.

Selected Early Dwarf Erfurt.—An extra early variety, much prized in Germany for early market use. It is of dwarf habit, compact growth, short outside leaves, and can be planted twenty inches apart each way. Pkt. .25c; oz. \$2 50; lb. \$30 00.

Le Normand's Short Stem.—Considered by the french one of the very best sorts. Plant hardy, semi-dwarf, sure heading, and producing many leaves, which protect the close, solid curd, keeping it well blanched. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; lb. \$10 00.

CARROT. German, *Moehren*.

The Carrot is one of the most healthful and nutritious of our garden roots, and deserves to be more extensively used both for culinary and stock feeding purposes. We urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. As an agricultural root, it is not surpassed for feeding horses and milch cows, and every farmer should plant a few for this purpose.

Early Scarlet Horn.—Best for early planting out of doors. Tops small, coarsely divided; roots top shaped, but tapering abruptly to a small tap; surface dented, orange-red; flesh thick, with indistinct yellow core. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

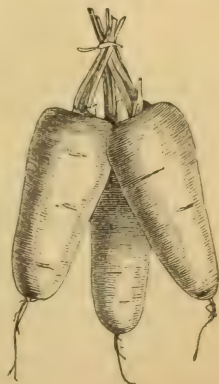
Early Scarlet Horn, Pointed.—Sometimes called "Half-Long," being a Long Orange in miniature, quite desirable, growth rapid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

Chantenay.—We have in this new French sort what is so very desirable, namely: a variety which is uniformly half long, stump rooted, smooth surface and deep, rich color. It is medium early, with small tops, and we think will give great satisfaction to both the market and private gardener. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump Rooted.—Tops medium, cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but no distinct core; of the finest quality. This and the preceding are the varieties so extensively used in France for culinary purposes, and only need be known to supersede the coarser sorts for garden culture. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

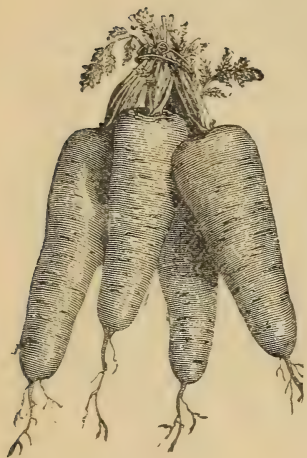


Early Scarlet Horn.

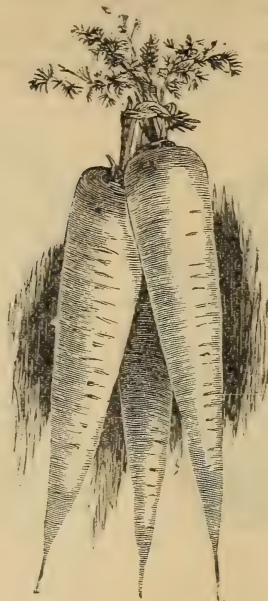


Chantenay.

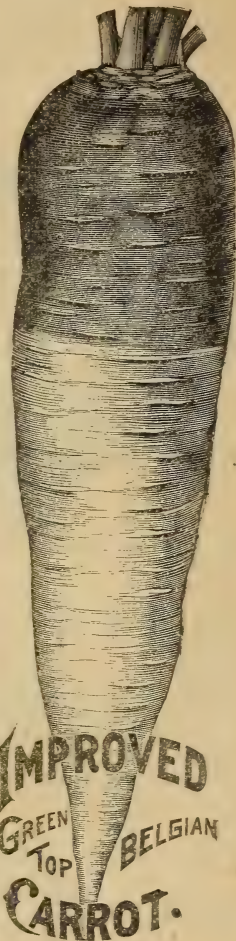
CARROT.—Continued.



Danver's Half Long.



Long Orange.



Danvers, Half-Long.—One of the most productive and best for field culture. Tops medium; roots dark colored, large, but of medium length, tapering abruptly at the point, very uniform and handsome; flesh deep orange with yellow center, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Long Orange.—A well known standard sort. Roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color, deep orange. It requires a deep soil, and the plants should stand eight inches apart, in eighteen inch drills, for the roots to attain their full size. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Improved Large White Belgian.—Grows 1-3 out of the ground. Root pure white, green above the ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse, but the roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 60.

CELERY. German. *Sellerie.*

This is becoming more and more popular, and whole farms are given up to its production. It delights in a rich, friable, well drained muck soil, but can be grown of excellent quality in any good garden, although an abundance of water while growing, and cool, moist weather when blanching, are essential for good celery.

Giant Pascal.—A new variety, developed from the Golden Self-Blanching, and retaining the beautiful color, thick, solid, crisp stalks, and rich nutty flavor of that popular variety. It is a fine keeper and a good shipper, retaining its color and fresh appearance a long time.

PKT. OZ. LB.

.05 .40 \$4 00

Golden Self-Blanching.—A popular market variety and one of the most valuable sorts ever introduced. Its rich golden yellow color, its close habit, and compact growth, and greater than all, its readiness with which it is blanched and rendered marketable, make it invaluable to the market gardener. The entire stalk is solid, crisp, and of a rich nutty flavor. An excellent keeper.

.05 .40 4 00

CELERY.—Continued.

PKT. OZ. LB.

White Plume.—Introduced with the claim that it was self-blanching and needed no earthing up; but no good celery can be grown without earthing up, or some substitute for it. The inner leaves are white and the blanched celery is quite handsome and attractive, and it comes to maturity earlier than most sorts..... .05 .25 82 50



Golden Self-Blanching.



Boston Market.

Golden Heart.—A distinct variety, of sturdy, dwarf habit. It is solid, an excellent keeper, and of fine, nutty flavor. When blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a light yellow, making this an exceedingly showy and desirable variety for both market and private use..... .05 .20 2 00

Crawford's Half Dwarf.—The favorite variety with New York City market gardeners. When blanched it is of rather a yellowish-white, and is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in weight of bunch..... .05 .20 2 00

Boston Market.—A medium sized, hardy, crisp and delightfully flavored white variety. Stalks are more numerous, shorter, and much firmer in texture than those of other varieties..... .05 .25 2 50

Golden Dwarf—A showy sort of excellent qualities. Solid, of fine flavor, and a good keeper and as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellowish or golden-tint, stamping it as distinct type and as a very desirable addition to the list of rare sorts..... 5. .20 2 00

Soup, or Flavoring Celery.—Used for flavoring pickles, sauces etc. .05 0 40



Giant Pascal.



Golden Heart.

CELERIAC. German. *Knoll-Sellerie.*

Large Smooth Prague.—An Improved form of turnip rooted celery, producing larger and smoother roots, which are almost round, and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous, with large deep green foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50.



Turnip Rooted.

Turnip Rooted.—The root of this variety is turnip shaped, tender and marrow like, having a sweeter taste and stronger odor than other varieties. It is used principally for seasoning meats and soups. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50.



Large Smooth Prague.

CORN.—SWEET OR SUGAR. German. *Mais.*

Cory.—A new sort resembling the Marblehead, but of stronger growth, with larger, lighter colored ears, and by far the largest of the early sorts. The plant does not sucker so much as the Marblehead, and it will mature a full crop earlier than that variety. All the red cobbled corns should be cooked quickly by dropping the ears into boiling water to which a little salt has been added, for if simmered over a slow fire, or allowed to stand in the water after cooking, the red cob will discolor the kernels.....

	PKT.	QT.	BU.
	.05	.20	\$4 00

Marblehead Extra Early.—Stalk very short, with many suckers from the root; ears medium size, eight rowed, with few husks; cob red, small; kernel broad, shallow, white or tinged with red. Formerly considered the earliest sort, but clearly later than the Cory.....

	.05	.20	4 00
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Early Minnesota.—Plant semi-dwarf, bearing one to two well developed, neatly covered ears, usually 8-rowed. Cob long, pointed and white. Kernels broad, tender and sweet. An excellent market variety coming on a trifle later than the preceding.....

	.05	.20	4 00
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CORN.—Continued.



Cory.



Early Minnesota.



Crosby's Early.



Moore's Early Concord.

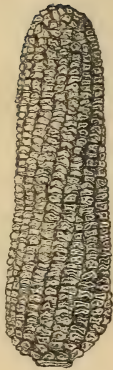
	PKT.	QT.	BU.
Shaker's Early, or Premier Early. —An extra early variety with large, well filled ears; the kernels are of pearly whiteness and most delicious sweet flavor. It is ready to market fully as early as the Early Minnesota, while the ears are very much larger.....	.05	.20	\$4 00
Perry's Hybrid. —Another eastern and very popular variety. Stalks of medium height, very stout, bearing two large twelve or fourteen rowed ears, which often have a red or pink cob; grain medium size, cooking very white and tender. Matures about with the Minnesota.....	.05	.20	4 00
Crosby's Early. —A most excellent variety, and remarkably early. Ears of good size, twelve rowed, of medium length, grain very thick, sweet, rich and delicate.....	.05	.20	4 00
Moore's Early Concord. —Produces its very large, handsome, fourteen rowed ears very low on the stalk, and comes into use after Crosby's Early. The quality is faultless, and it is valuable as an intermediate variety.....	.05	.20	3 00
Black Mexican. —Although the ripe grain is black, or bluish-black, the corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white and is surpassed by none in tenderness. This, by many, is considered the most desirable for family use of the second early sorts..	.05	.20	4 00
Tilton's Twelve Rowed. —Introduced by ourselves some years ago in the vicinity of Cleveland. We can recommend this variety for its productiveness; often yielding from 2 to 4 marketable ears on a stalk. Ears of good size; 12 rowed, medium length; grain very sweet and rich: One of the best varieties for a main crop. Our stock is raised exclusively for our own trade.....	.05	.20	4 00
Egyptian Sweet. —A variety noted for its productiveness, the stalks having from two to four ears each, the large size of its ears, its sweetness and tenderness. It is peculiarly adapted for canning purposes, and the superiority of the canned green corn of this variety is noticeable.....	.05	.20	4 00
Mammoth. —This variety produces the largest ears of any sort with which we are acquainted, a single ear sometimes weighing two or three pounds. The quality is excellent—sweet, tender and delicious, and its only fault is the immense size of the ear.....	.50	.20	3 00

CORN.—Continued.

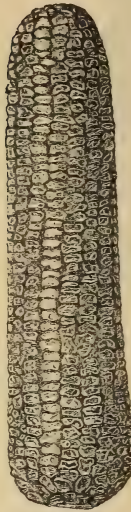
PKT. QT. BU.



Tilton's
Twelve Rowed.



Stowell's Evergreen.



Mammoth.



Pride of the North.

Stowell's Evergreen.—This variety is intermediate in its season, and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds, will keep the table supplied until October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling.....

.05 .20 \$3 00

FIELD SORTS.

Rideout, or Mercer.—Early, Prolific, Large Ears and Small Cob.—A yellow flint variety that has been grown for the past five years with great success and complete satisfaction. It is decidedly the largest eared and handsomest flint corn grown. Very prolific, having yielded one hundred and sixty-four bushels of good sound ears and seven bushels of nubbins to one acre, and weighs sixty-four pounds to the shelled bushel. Ears average from nine to eleven inches in length, twelve to fourteen rowed, well filled out to the tips, and of a rich golden yellow color. Matures in seventy-five days from time of planting. Many stalks have two and sometimes three good ears each. Very few suckers.....

.05 .20 2 00

Minnesota White.—This is an eight to ten-rowed white flint corn, with short well-shaped ears, and small cob. The stalks bear from three to five ears; the ears are small in size, kernels are hard and compactly placed on the cob. Like other flint varieties, it matures early.....

.05 .20 2 00

Longfellow.—This is an eight-rowed yellow flint variety, the result of careful selection. The ears are from ten to fifteen inches long, one and one-half to one and three-fourth inches in diameter; are well filled out to extreme end of cob. The cob is small, kernels large and broad.....

.05 .20 2 00

CORN.—Continued.

PKT. QT. BU.

Pride of the North.—Cob small, kernels deep and compactly set on the cob; has yielded one hundred bushels shelled corn per acre, ripening when nearly every other variety failed to mature on account of the bad season, giving eighty-five per cent. of good seed corn. Planted as late as July 1st, it has fully matured by October 1st. The ears have from 14 to 16 rows..... .05 .15 \$2 00

ENSILAGE CORN.

Bu.

Red Cob.—A most desirable variety for its purpose, being very tall, short-jointed, and remarkably sweet, tender and juicy. Leaves are produced in abundance..... 1 25

RED COB ENSILAGE.—In large quantities, special prices will be given upon application.

POP CORN.

Per Per Doz. Ears.

Rice.—A very handsome variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white; very prolific; used entirely for parching, for which purpose it has no superior..... .03 .25

Queen's Golden.—(See supplement page 3.)..... .05 .50

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS. German, *Ackersalat, Lanmarsalat.*



Corn Salad.

This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in from four to six weeks.

PKT. OZ. LB.

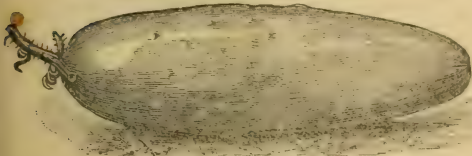
Large Seeded.—Large Leaved, the best variety..... .05 .20 \$.75

CUCUMBER. German, *Gurken.*

This is one of those vegetables which can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few square yards of soil which is fully exposed to the sun, and the fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines than it is when obtained in the market.



Improved White Spine.—One of the finest strains of white spine in cultivation; more largely grown than any other variety for both market use and pickling; comes early and very productive; the fruit is of good size, straight and well formed: full at both ends; skin deep green, holding color until maturity. We especially recommend this variety to market gardeners and pickling establishments, from the fact that the first set on the vines is unusually even in form and size, and continue so through the season..... .05 .10 \$.70



Jersey Pickling.



Extra Long White Spine.

Extra Long White Spine.—This variety, while growing too long for commercial pickles, makes splendid, dark green family pickles, and for table use is of very fine quality. They grow ten to twelve inches long and very straight; make fine, hard, brittle pickles when five to six inches long..... .05 .10 .70

CUCUMBER.—Continued.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Jersey Pickling. —Very popular in New Jersey. Intermediate between the Long and Short Green, forming a long, slender, cylindrical pickle, which is very crisp and tender.....	.05	.10	\$.70
Early Russian. —Earliest and hardiest. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit three to four inches long, small, oval, pointed at each end, covered with fine, small spines.....	.05	.10	.70
Boston Pickling, or Green Prolife. —A distinct variety, very popular for pickles. Fruit short, nearly cylindrical, but pointed at each end, bright green and a great producer.....	.05	.10	.70
Improved Long Green. —Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp, with very few seeds. The young fruit makes one of the best of pickles, and when ripe is the best of any for sweet pickles..	.05	.10	.70



Improved Long Green.



Gherkin or Burr.

Gherkin or Burr. (For Pickling.)—A very small, oval shaped, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others. It is grown exclusively for pickling; is the smallest of all the varieties and should always be picked when young and tender. The seed is slow to germinate. Pkt. 5 cts. Oz. 15 cts. Lb. \$1.50

CRESS. German, Kresse.



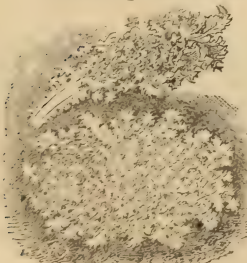
Early Curled Cress.



True Water Cress.

Early Curled or Pepper Grass.—This small salad was formerly much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition.....

True Water.—This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found.....



White Curled.

ENDIVE. German, Endivien.

Endive in its natural state is very bitter, but when properly blanched its leaves make a fine salad, and maturing as it does after lettuce is past, it is very useful.

White Curled.—By far the most beautiful variety. Plant moderately dense with divided leaves, which are coarser and less tender than those of the Green Curled; but the midrib is yellow and the leaves frequently almost white, so that the plant is very attractive and always brings the highest price on the market. Pkt. 5 cts. Oz. 20 cts. Lb. \$1.75.

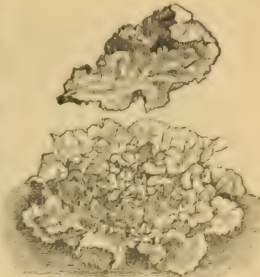
ENDIVE.—Continued.

Green Curled.—Is the hardiest variety, with beautifully curled, dark green leaves, which blanch white, and are very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; Lb. \$1.75.

Broad Leaved Batavian.—Has broad, thick, plain, or slightly wrinkled leaves forming a large head which is preferred for stews and soups, but if the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the whole plant will blanch nicely, and make an excellent salad for the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.75.



Green Curled.



Broad Leaved Batavian.



New York Improved Purple.

EGG PLANT. German, *Eierpflanze.*

The Egg Plant, when well grown, and properly cooked, is a delicious vegetable, and it should find a place in every garden.

New York Improved Purple.—The leading market variety; large, round, dark purple, free of thorns excellent and the most productive variety. Pkt. 5 cts. Oz. 60 cts. Lb. \$6.00

GARLIC. German, *Knoblauch.*

A bulbous rooted plant, with a strong, penetrating odor, but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for garlic seed, but we can supply the bulbs only. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.



Garlic.

HORSE RADISH.

The best Horse Radish is produced from small pieces of root; these are to be set small end down so that the top will be two inches below the surface. The soil should be very rich and well cultivated. It is also grown, but of inferior quality, from the crowns of the old plants. It is hardy and may be left in the ground until spring before digging. We frequently receive orders for the seed of this vegetable, but we can supply the roots only. Small roots per, doz. 15c; per hundred \$1.00.

KALE. German, *Blaetter Kohl.*

Borecole, Kale, or German Greens, are general terms applied to those classes of cabbage which do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of any of the cabbage tribe. They are hardy, and improved rather than injured by the frost.



Dwarf Curled German.

Dwarf Curled German.—An intermediate form which seems to possess all the merits of both the tall and dwarf sorts. Forming a medium sized head of nicely curled leaves, which are kept well off the ground, but at the same time so compact as not to suffer from frost. This is the leading variety among Cleveland gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00

KALE.—Continued.

PKT. OZ. LB.



Extra Curled German Dwarf Green.



German Dwarf Green.

Extra Curled German Dwarf Green.—Plant dwarf, compact. Leaves numerous, long, of deep bright green color, and a mass of frilling so that often they are as thick as wide, and are of the best quality. .05 .10 \$1 00



German Dwarf Green.—A smooth leaved sort, very popular in the South, where, if sown in the fall, it needs no protection, growing vigorously all winter; but is not equal to the other sorts for use in the North..... .05 .10 1 00

Tall Green Curled Scotch.

Tall Green Curled Scotch.—This is very hardy, and improved by a moderate frost. About two feet high, with an abundance of dark green, curled and wrinkled leaves. It stands the winters in the Middle States without any protection..... .05 .10 1 00



Early White Vienna.

KOHL RABI. German, *Kohl-Rabi*.

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and combines the flavor of both. The edible part is a turnip shaped bulb formed by the swelling of the stem. When used for the table, this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

Early White Vienna.—Very early, small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for table. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$2.00.

Early Purple Vienna.—Nearly identical with the last except in color, which is a bright purple, with the leaf stems tinted with purple. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$2.00.

Large Green.—Hardy, quite late, and used for feeding stock. Bulbs large, weighing eight to ten pounds, whitish-green in color; leaves large and numerous. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$2.00.

LEEK. German, *Lauch*.

This is a branch of the onion family, is very hardy, and by some is preferred to the onion.

Large Flag.—Is the variety more cultivated in this country than any other. It is hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$1.75.

Musselburgh.—Grows to very large size, with broad leaves, spreading like a fan; hardy and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$1.75.



Large Flag.

LETTUCE. German, *Lattich-salat.*

There is no vegetable which is more universally used than this, and yet few people know how inviting and appetizing it is when brought to the table fresh and unwilted.

Golden Beauty.—(See Supplement, Page 4.) Per. pkt. 25c; oz. 75c. (Stock Limited.)



Tilton's White Star.

Tilton's White Star.—A white seeded lettuce destined to become a universal favorite for forcing or planting out doors, on account of its enormously large, loose heads, bright color, crispness and long keeping qualities. It is distinct from Black Seeded Simpson and we think an improvement on that sort. It is an enormous yielder, and remains a long time in condition for use, both before and after cutting. If you want your forcing bed to produce the largest possible amount of high flavored lettuce, plant it to Tilton's White Star. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$3 00.

Grand Rapids.—Considered by many the best loose headed lettuce for forcing under glass. Leaves medium sized, of light, yellowish-green color, much crimped and frilled, thin, but of very upright growth; forms a fair sized but loose head; crisp, tender and of good quality. Owing to its upright habit it may be planted very closely. It is of extremely rapid growth; very little liable to rot; will stand, without spoiling, a week to ten days after it is fit to cut, and retains its freshness a long time after cutting. These qualities have enabled the market gardeners about Grand Rapids, Mich., to ship this lettuce to Cincinnati and New York, and dispose of it at profitable figures over all competitors. Our stock is true, being grown from seed obtained directly from the originator. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2 00.



Grand Rapids.



Black Seeded Simpson.

Black Seeded Simpson.—For those who like a large thin, exceedingly tender leaf, and for those markets which demand a large, loose head, this is the best variety either for forcing or early sowing out of doors. Plant large, forming a large, loose head; very light yellowish-green in color, so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves very large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered; the inner ones nicely bleached, and even the large outside leaves are tender and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1 50

Golden Ball.—A most desirable novelty from Russia, distinct from all other sorts; color a delicate golden-yellow. Retains the same beautiful color throughout the season, which enhances its value as a seller, for market gardeners. It is very crisp, tender and excellent in flavor; in fact, it is the acme of perfection in the list of lettuce, and a variety that we can especially recommend for forcing or early spring crop. It is long standing, remaining fit for eating later than any other sort with which we are acquainted.

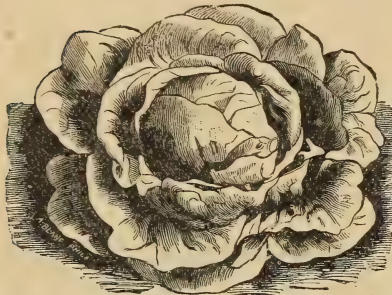
PKT. OZ. LB.

.05 .30 \$3 00

LETTUCE.—Continued.

PKT. OZ. LB.

- Frankfort Head.**—The best light colored, smooth, thick leaved head lettuce. Plant light, bright green, with many broad, smooth leaves, nearly all of which are gathered into a dense, round head, which is slow to run to seed. Leaves very thick, tender, the inner ones blanched to a light yellow, and of a rich flavor..... .05 .30 \$3 00
- Frankfort Head.**—(Black Seeded)—Similar to above in growth, but with darker green leaves..... .05 .25 2 00



Frankfort Head.



Hanson.

- Prize Head.**—Forms a mammoth plant in which even the outer leaves are crisp and tender, and remain so throughout the season. It is slow to run up to seed; of superb flavor and very hardy..... .05 .15 1 50
- Hanson.**—Heads green outside and white inside; grow to remarkable size, very solid; and are deliciously sweet and tender, even to the outer leaves. It stands the hot sun better than most other varieties..... .05 .15 1 50
- Salamander.**—A grand lettuce for summer use, forming good sized compact heads. Color, light green outside and white inside. Its great merit, however, is that it will withstand drought and heat better, and remain longer in head than any other variety..... .05 .15 1 50

MELON, MUSK. German, Zucker-Melone.

The Musk Melon is too universally popular to need any special description.



Emerald Gem.



Hackensack or Turk's Cap.

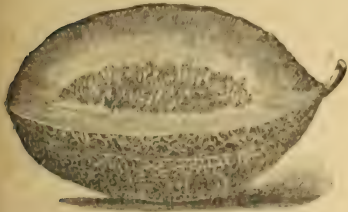
- Shumway's Giant.**—(See supplement, page 4.)..... .05 .15 1 50
- Emerald Gem.**—Entirely distinct, extra early and very prolific. The skin while ribbed is perfectly smooth and of a very deep emerald green color, flesh salmon color, and very thick, ripens thoroughly to the rind, and is very juicy and rich; flavor sweet and delicious; the vines are hardy and thrifty in growth, very prolific, bearing the melons near the root and mature very early..... .05 .10 1 00

MELON.—Continued.

PKT. OZ. LB.

New Early Hackensack.—By careful selection, this strain has been so developed that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier.05 .10 \$1 00

Hackensack, or Turk's Cap.—One of the very best market melons: of large size and attractive appearance. It is very productive, and of excellent flavor.05 .10 .75



Pine Apple.

Pine Apple.—Vines medium, very productive and hardy. Fruit oval, tapering to stem. Medium sized, slight ribs, and dark green at first, but becoming covered with shallow gray netting. Flesh green, very thick, soft, delicate and exceedingly sweet and high flavored. One of the best of all melons for home use.05 .10 .75

Osage.—This melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than from the garden, and seems to be just what the people want. It is large, oval, slightly ribbed dark green in color. The flesh is deep salmon, and is good to within a fourth of an inch of the rind. In quality it is sweet and moderately high flavored, combining the flavors of the old Cantaloupe and the green fleshed Nutmeg sorts.05 .10 1 00

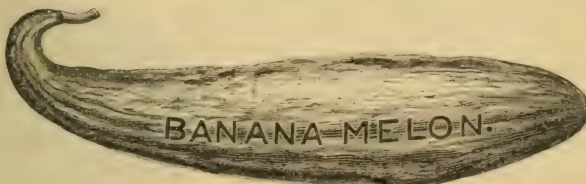


Improved Large Green Nutmeg.



elm ice.

Delmonico.—A new oval shaped Musk Melon of large size, finely netted, and has beautiful orange pink flesh, and is pronounced by connoisseurs to be a melon of par excellence.05 .10 1 00



BANANA MELON.

Improved Large Green Nutmeg.—We consider this the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green, and of the highest flavor. .05 .10 .75

MELON.—Continued.



Montreal Nutmeg.

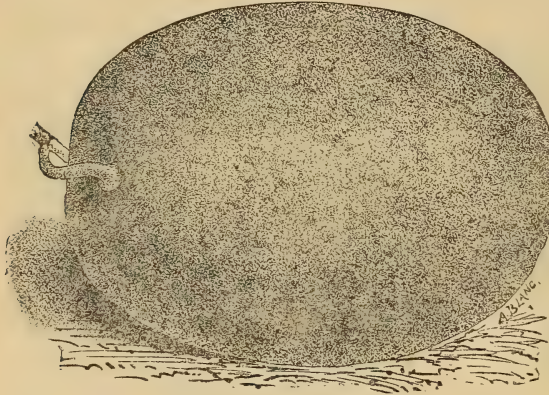
Montreal Nutmeg.—The fruit is nearly round, flattened at the ends, deeply and very regularly ribbed; skin green, densely netted; flesh remarkably thick; light green, melting and of a delicious flavor. They are very regular in shape, and uniformly grow to a very large size. To all who desire to raise the handsomest possible melons for exhibition, or extra large, fine melons for market, we highly recommend the Montreal Nutmeg. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Banana.—An entirely distinct variety, bearing long, banana-like fruit. Skin creamy white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. \$1.00.

MELON, WATER. German, *Wasser Melone*.

Although the Water Melon is a tropical fruit and can be most easily grown in the South, on a warm, rich, sandy soil, yet no one need abandon its culture because he has not these conditions.

Phinney's Early.—Fruit oval and large. Rind thin, smooth, and marked in two shades of green. Flesh red sweet tender and brittle. Hardy, productive, early and a good cropper. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.



Ice Cream.

Ice Cream.—Fruit of medium size and oval, with blunt ends. Rind thin and mottled (some-what in stripes) in two shades of green. Flesh red, solid to the center, sweet and delicious. Seeds white. Vigorous, hardy, productive and a leading variety for general use. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Mountain Sweet.—Fruit large and oblong. Rind thin and dark green. Flesh red, solid, and very sweet. A delicious and desirable well known variety. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Boss.—Medium early, small size, very productive and a good shipper. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Black Spanish.—Fruit of large size and nearly round. Skin very dark green. Flesh red, sweet and delicious. A well known standard sort of great excellence. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Mammoth Iron Clad.—A monstrous, striped oblong melon, having a rind of such remarkable strength and impenetrability as to render it perfectly "Iron Clad"; hence the best shipper produced to date. Flesh red, sweet, tender, crisp and juicy. Heart very large. The keeping qualities of this melon are remarkable. Whether plucked or left upon the vines they remain perfectly fresh fully one month after ripening. In addition to the foregoing facts it is the most remarkable yielder on record. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.



Black Spanish.

ONION. German, *Zwiebeln.*

The onion not only contains considerable nutriment and has valuable medicinal properties, but is most useful in counteracting the bad effects of sedentary life. The disagreeable odor it imparts to the breath may be avoided in a great measure by thorough cooking, or by eating a few leaves of parsley. There is no vegetable where the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence upon the crop than in onions. Here, then, if nowhere else, the greatest care should be taken to secure the best possible seed. Seed grown in the North will be pretty sure to produce better onions when sown in the Southern States than southern grown seed.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Yellow Globe Danvers. —A true globe in shape, and of very handsome appearance. Skin beautifully golden. Flesh white and delicately flavored. A very productive variety.....	.05	.20	\$2 00
Large Red Wethersfield. —This is the best red onion grown; of large size and splendid form, skin a dark red, flesh purplish-white; finer grained and stronger in flavor than the white or yellow varieties.....	.05	.20	1 75



No. 1, Extra Early Red; No. 2, Large Red Wethersfield;
 No. 3, Yellow Globe Danvers; No. 4, White Portugal;
 No. 5, White Silverskin; No. 6, White Globe.

New Extra Early Barletta.—This distinct new variety is the very earliest Onion in cultivation. It is fully two weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety in cultivation. At maturity the tops die down directly to the bulb, leaving the neatest and most handsome little bulb imaginable. They are of a pure paper white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from one inch to one and a half inches in diameter, and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Its extreme earliness and fine quality cannot fail to make it favorite in every garden. Both for table use and for pickling it is most valuable.....

.05	.25	2 50
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ONION.—Continued.

PKT. OZ. LB.

Round White Silverskin. —This is uniformly small, round and handsome, with an opaque white skin, which does not turn green upon exposure to the sun. They are also very compact and hard, but at the same time crisp and brittle, making them the best pickling onion ever introduced.05	.25	\$2 50
White Globe. —Large globed shaped, firm, fine grained, of mild flavor, and a good keeper; yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniform shaped bulbs; always commands a high price in the market. ....	.05	.30	3 00
White Portugal, or American Silverskin. —Very desirable for family use; flavor mild and pleasant, skin silvery white; of handsome appearance; highly esteemed for pickling when young, also for market in early winter. This is the variety of which White Onion Sets are grown, and is known as "Philadelphia White." .....	.05	.30	3 00

Spanish King.—This new and handsome variety is a splendid type of the Yellow Spanish Onion. The flesh is remarkably firm and of the finest quality, of rapid growth, and matures early. Onions grown from the seed the first year, rival the imported ones from Spain. The skin is of a transparent golden straw color, handsome in shape, well up at the shoulder, mild in flavor, and a good keeper. The large size, small neck, and extra fine quality of the Spanish King cannot fail to make it a popular variety for family use, and one of the most showy onions for exhibition purposes or for sale in market, where its great size and beauty will bring extra prices. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. Lb. \$2.50.



ONION SETS.

QT. BU.

Top Sets, or Buttons. —These produce on the top of the stalk instead of seed, a number of small bulbs or onions, about the size of acorns, which, if planted, will produce a large onion, maturing earlier than from seed. The large onion produces the top onion, and the little top onion produces the large onion. ....	.20	3 50
Yellow Bottom Sets. —Produced by sowing seed very thickly in the spring, and not thinning out. They mature under the method when about half an inch in diameter, and are used precisely as top onions are, setting them out in the spring instead of sowing, seed. ....	.25	4 00
White Bottom Sets. —The seed of the White Silverskin or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white sets. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season. ....	.25	5 00
Potato Onion, or English Multiplier. —Esteemed by many as the best variety for early use. It is large sized, of a mild, sweet, sugary flavor; very early and a large producer. The large onion produces several small ones in clusters around the bulb, growing mostly on top of the ground. ....	.15	3 00

Any of the preceding four varieties can be recommended as a small early crop for family use and early home market, but not as a main crop, the increase of marketable onions over the seed being too small. Of all the various modes of propagation, sowing the seed for a main crop deserves the first rank. Its cheapness compared with other modes, the facility with which seed is sown and the superior bulb which it produces, recommend it to general use.

☞ Above are approximate prices per bu., subject to variations of the market, and our ability to procure stock. The price per quart will hold good through the season, or as long as our stock lasts.

PARSLEY. German, *Petersilie*.

Double Curled.

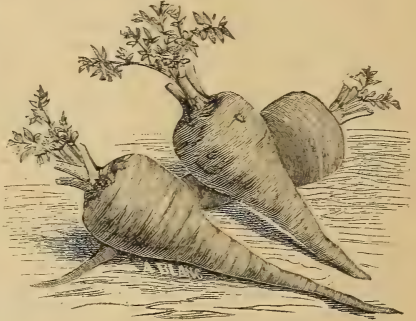
Moss Curled.—A compact growing, finely curled variety, of a bright slightly yellowish-green color. Very handsome and attractive. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Long Rooted or Hamburg.—The root, which resembles a small parsnip, is the edible portion of this variety, which is extensively grown and used by Germans for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

A very useful vegetable for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing. For flavoring, the green leaves are used, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder, and kept in bottles until needed.

Plain Leaved.—This is the hardiest variety, and is preferred by some on this account, and because the leaves are lighter and more graceful. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Double Curled.—Dwarf and finely curled. Very ornamental and desirable for garnishing. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.



Long Rooted or Hamburg.

PARSNIP. German, *Postinake*.

The value of the Parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but it is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots, which are more nutritious than Carrots or Turnips, and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

Sugar or Hollow Crown.—Has a very smooth skin. A great cropper, tender, sugary, and considered the best Parsnip for general cultivation, either for the table or for stock. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 50c.

PEAS. German, *Erbsen*.

In spite of the multitude of varieties now in cultivation there are each year many new sorts brought out, each of which is claimed to be superior. We present only such varieties as we think are really desirable.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

Maud S.—The earliest Pea known. (See Supplement page 5.) Pkt. 10c. Qt. 25c. Bu. \$5.50.

Summit.—One of the earliest and most productive peas grown, maturing all the pods in about forty-five days; height about two feet; quality excellent; 85 per cent. of the gathering in one picking. The very best for market garden use. Pkt. 10c. Qt. 25c. Bu. \$5.

First and Best.—Vines from 2 to 2½ feet high, stocky, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. The pods are straight, having an average length of 2½ inches and ripen simultaneously, or so nearly so as to enable the gardener to clear the ground at once and replant to a second crop after having reaped the benefit of the earliest and highest prices of the season. Pkt. 10c. Qt. 20c. Bu. \$4



Sugar or Hollow Crown.

PEAS.—Continued.

PKT. QT. BU.



First and Best.



Earliest of All, or Alaska.

Earliest of All, or Alaska —Early and very uniform in growth. The dark green color of the pods make it extremely desirable, as it can be carried long distances without losing color, which quality, combined with its earliness and uniformity of ripening, makes it the most desirable extra early pea for market gardeners.....

.10 .25 \$4 50



American Wonder.



Premium Gem.

PEAS.—Continued.

PKT. QT. BU.

- Landreth's Extra Early, (In Sealed Bags.)**—This very excellent and well known variety needs no recommendation from us, as it is one of the best early sorts. Vines three feet..... .10 .25 \$5 00
- Landreth's Extra Early.**—The same as above variety, but not in sealed bags. Grown from pure seed stock..... .10 .20 4 00
- Hancock.**—An extra early sort, highly recommended, very productive and of vigorous growth. Pods of large size, filled with peas of good quality..... .10 .25 5 00

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

American Wonder.—A variety whose stout, branching vines grow only about nine inches high, and are covered with long, well filled pods containing seven or eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas, and are produced nearly as early as First and Best. Pkt. 10c; qt. 25c; bu. \$5 00.

McLean's Advancer.—A green wrinkled variety, about two and a-half feet high, with broad, long pods, which are abundantly produced and well filled to the end. Considered by some the best of its season, being of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c; qt. 20c; bu. \$4 25.

Telephone.—Immensely productive, of the finest quality; vines very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stock; the pods are of large size and closely packed with large peas of excellent flavor. Height of Vines 4 ft. Pkt. 10c; qt. 30c; bu. \$6 50.

McLean's Little Gem.—This variety is dwarf and green wrinkled. When in a green state the peas are very large and of delicious flavor, being full of rich saccharine matter. It is one of the earliest varieties; grows about 16 inches high. Pkt 10c; qt. 25c; bu. \$5 00.



Stratagem.



Telephone.



Champion of England.

PEPPER.—Continued.



Long Red Cayenne.

Monstrous.—This fine variety grows to a very large size, single peppers measuring 6 to 8 inches long by two or three inches thick. Very sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; lb. \$3 50.

Long Red Cayenne.—A long, slim, pointed pod, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; Lb. \$3.00.

Small Chili Red.—Fruit red, small, ovoid; used for seasoning and for pepper sauce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; lb. \$4 00.



Small Chili Red.

POTATOES. German. *Kartoffeln.*

The various accepted methods of planting, cultivating, harvesting and preserving the crop fill a volume. The limited space here available obliges us to proceed at once to enumerate those varieties deemed of special merit and worthy of general cultivation.

	PECK.	BU.	BBL.
The Minister. —(See Supplement Page 5.)	.60	\$2 00	\$5 00
Early Puritan. —This new early potato originated from a seed ball found in a field of the Beauty of Hebron, and has been grown in the vicinity of Cleveland by some of the leading potato growers since its first introduction a few years ago. Has very shallow eyes; of handsome oblong shape; the skin and flesh are pure white. It cooks dry and floury, and is of excellent quality. It is very productive; the vines are of vigorous, upright growth, and the potatoes mature as early as the Early Rose. They are very dry, and fit for table use when only half grown.	.50	1 75	4 00
Early Sunrise. —A very early and productive variety. Tubers are oblong, solid, uniform and handsome; the flesh is white and fine grained and dry, cooking well, even when first dug. Strongly recommended.	.50	1 75	4 50
New Queen. —A seedling of the Beauty of Hebron. A very capital cropper, yielding fine, large, handsome tubers, closely resembling its parent in color and shape; skin smooth; the quality is very fine, possessing a very mealy texture.	.50	1 75	4 50
Stray Beauty. —(See Supplement, Page 5.)	.50	1 75	4 50
Early Maine. —Earlier than the Early Rose, and a better cropper. Has a smooth skin and is very regular in shape; quality fine.	.50	1 75	4 50
Early Ohio. —A seedling of the Early Rose, ripens about a week earlier. It is round and oblong in shape, of vigorous growth, and excellent quality.	.40	1 50	3 50
Early Rose. —The Early Rose is the standard early potato and is so well known as to need no description.	.50	1 75	4 00
Charles Downing. —One of the earliest sorts. Oval, oblong form; flesh pure white, of excellent quality. A very productive variety.	.50	1 75	4 00
Rural New Yorker No. 2. —A potato of most distinct appearance, very large and unusually smooth, with few and shallow eyes; in form it is oblong, inclining to round, and rather flattened; skin and flesh white, and of superior quality. In maturity the variety is intermediate, and its solidity and vigor are such that it has rotted less in very wet seasons than any of the numerous sorts grown with it.	.50	1 75	4 00
The Dandy, (New.) —(See Supplement, Page 5.)	.60	2 00	5 00

SWEET POTATOES.

Yellow Jersey or Nansmond.—A short, thick variety, very productive, and considered the best for general culture. .75 2 50 6 00

At the above prices, express and freight charges are to be paid by the purchaser. As the price of potatoes is governed by the market, the above quotations are but nominal, but are believed to be about the prices that will rule in the spring

PUMPKIN. German, *Kuerbis*.

The Pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.



Connecticut Field.

Connecticut, or Large Common Yellow Field.—A very productive, large yellow variety, and grown principally for feeding stock.....

PKT.	OZ.	L.B.
	.05	\$.25

Large Cheese.—Fruit large, much flattened and deeply ribbed. Rind reddish orange and shell-like at maturity. Flesh very thick, yellow, fine-grained and sweet. Hardy, remarkably productive.....

.05	.10	.60
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RADISH. German, *Rettig*.

Cultivated for its roots, which should always be eaten when quite young, as they are apt to be pithy and tough when full grown. The young seed leaves are used as a small salad, and the green seed pods for a pickle.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.

Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted.—A small, round, red, turnip shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color, crisp and tender qualities; should be used while young. The white and red do will mixed.

.05	.10	\$.5
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Early Round Deep Scarlet.—Similar in form to the Scarlet Turnip, but much darker in color. Flesh white, very crisp and tender; Top small. Well adapted for growing in frames. The roots bring the highest price because of their peculiarly brilliant color.....

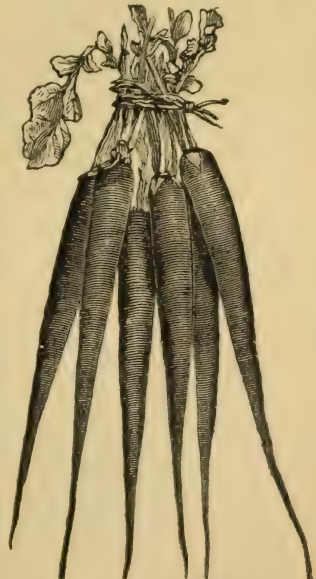
.05	.10	.50
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Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of the same size and shape as the Early Scarlet Turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Early White Turnip Rooted.—A little flatter in shape than the preceding and pure white in color, with a very small top; flesh pure white, and semi-transparent. It is a few days later than the last, and will bear the heat longer without becoming spongy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c

Wood's Early Frame.—A long, red radish, not quite so long as the Long Scarlet, and with smaller top; it is quite ten days earlier than the Long Scarlet Radish in the open ground, while from its exceedingly small top it is most excellent for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top.—This is unquestionably the best standard variety for private garden or market use, particularly for out door culture. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground, is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet; small top and is uniformly straight and smooth. Highly recommended. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.



Early Long Scarlet, Short Top.

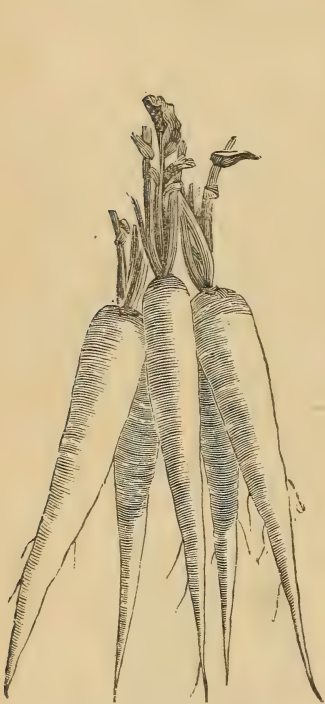
RADISH.—Continued.

PKT. OZ. LB.

French Breakfast.—A medium sized radish, olive shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the root, which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table not only on account of its excellent qualities, but for its beautiful color..... .05 .10 \$.50

SUMMER VARIETIES.

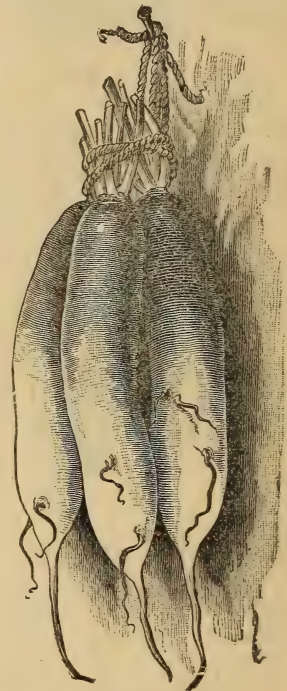
Improved Chartier.—Although this new American variety is too strong growing to be profitably used for forcing, it one of the very best for early sowing out of doors. The roots come to usable size very early and remain hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of one and one-half or two inches. Roots scarlet rose above, shading into white at the tip. They are long and cylindrical for the upper two-thirds, and then gradually taper to the tips. Flesh white, crisp and mild flavor..... .05 .10 .60



Long White Vienna or Lady Finger.



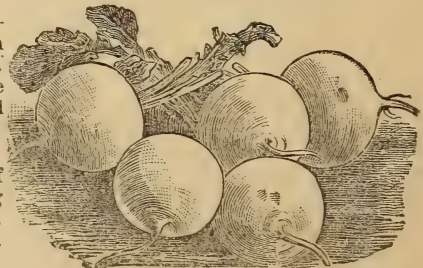
Burpee's Surprise.



Improved Chartier.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger.—This new radish is the finest long white radish in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape, white in color; both skin and flesh are pure snow white; crisp, brittle, and of rapid growth. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 60c.

Large White Summer Turnip.—One of the earliest of the summer varieties, coming to a usable size in forty days from sowing. Root round, smooth, very white and handsome. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 60c.



Large White Summer Turnip.

Golden Globe.—This variety is very popular in the Southern States. It is of quick growth, tender and brittle, of perfect globe shape, and golden colored skin. It seems to produce tender radishes in the hottest climates..... .05 .10 .60

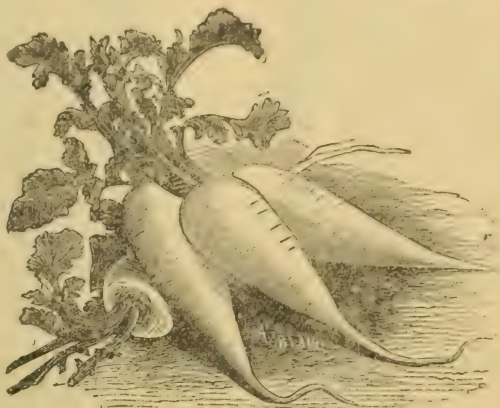
RADISH.—Continued.

PKT. OZ. LB.

- Burpee's Surprise.**—Of very early, quick growth; the Surprise is remarkable for remaining in fine condition, without becoming pithy, longer than any other early radish; it might also be called an All Season's Radish, as it has the same fine quality the middle of summer. By successive sowings it will keep the table constantly supplied with very choice radishes. The illustration rightly represents the form of the roots. The skin is thin and light brown.05 .10 \$1 00
- White Strasburg.**—Although this grows to the largest size, it is usable when quite small, and thus covers a long season. The mature roots are 5 to 6 inches long and about two inches thick, very white and the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender; is one of the large summer sorts.05 .10 .60
- White Giant Stuttgart.**—Roots large, often four inches in diameter, top shaped. Skin white; flesh white and crisp and not becoming strong and pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use.05 .10 .60



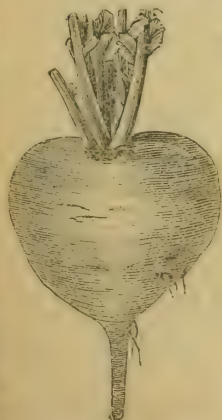
Golden Globe.



White Strasburg.

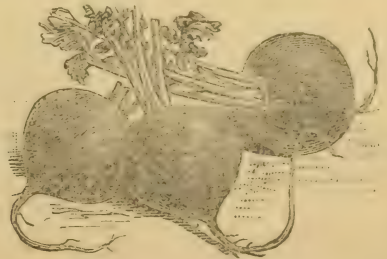
WINTER VARIETIES.

- Scarlet China, Winter.**—Form cylindrical, or large at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap root. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm like the Black Spanish, but more pungent.05 .10 .60
- Long Black Spanish, Winter.**—One of the latest as well as the hardest of the radishes, and is considered an excellent sort for winter use. Roots oblong, black, of very large size and firm texture.05 .10 .60



White Giant Stuttgart.

- Round Black Spanish, Winter.**—Roots roundish, sometimes top shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep along time.05 .10 .60

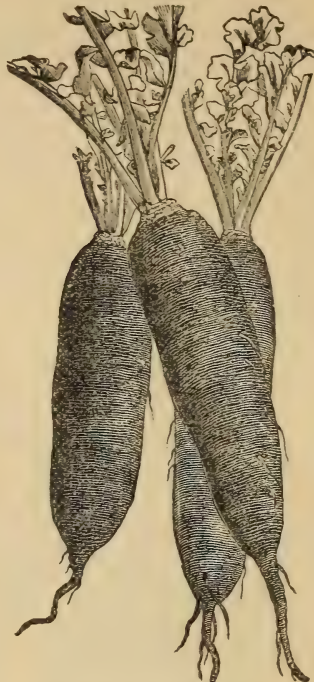


Round Black Spanish, Winter.

RADISH.—Continued.



Scarlet China, Winter.



Long Black Spanish, Winter



Cal. Mammoth White China, Winter.
PKT. OZ. LB

Long White Spanish, Winter.—Roots long, top shaped, or sometimes fusiform, retaining their diameter for two-thirds their length, sharply conical at the base, and when full grown measuring seven or eight inches in length, by about three inches in diameter. Skin white, slightly wrinkled, sometimes tinted with purple, where exposed to the sun. Flesh white, solid and pungent, though milder than the Black Spanish..... .05 .10 \$.60

California Mammoth White China, Winter.—First introduced into this country by the Chinese in California. It is pure white, about one foot long, and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the root. The flesh is tender and crisp, and it keeps well through the winter..... .05 .10 .60

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT. German, *Rhabarber*.

Rhubarb, familiarly known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant, is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks, which are used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold in all the large markets. No private garden should be without a bed of it.

Linnaeus.—Stalks of medium size and numerous. Skin exceedingly thin and tender. Flesh not remarkably acid, but very highly flavored. The earliest variety grown and quite desirable for small market or family garden..... .05 .20 1 75

Victoria.—Leaf stalks very tall and large, frequently weighing 2 pounds each. Skin thick and red-stained. Pulp quite acid. Very productive and profitable for market gardeners. Attains perfection about two weeks after the Linnaeus..... .05 .20 1 75

Rhubarb Roots, Large.....Per Doz, \$4.00, Per Hundred \$15.00

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER. German, *Hafer-wurzel*.



Salsify.

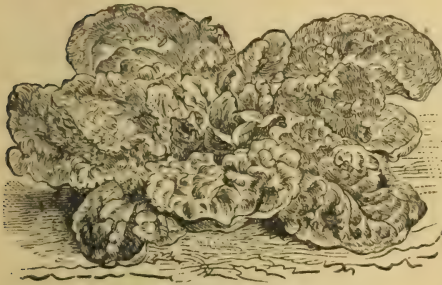
The Salsify is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables, and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter, when the supply of real good vegetables is so limited. The long white tapering root resembles a small parsnip, and when cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor.

PKT. OZ. LB.

- Mammoth Sandwich Island.**—This new mammoth Salsify grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old variety. The roots, notwithstanding their enormous size, are of very superior quality and very delicate in flavor; it is such a decided improvement that we are quite sure all market gardeners who once try it will use it exclusively. .05 .15 \$1 50
- Long White.**—The favorite market variety. Of good flavor and fine quality. .05 .10 1 00

SPINACH. German, *Spinat*.

This is an important market gardener's crop, of easy culture. It is very hardy, extremely wholesome and palatable, and makes a delicious dish of greens, retaining its bright green color after cooking.



Round Thick Leaved.

Round Thick Leaved.—This variety is the most popular with Cleveland market gardeners; the leaves are large, thick and fleshy, somewhat crumpled, and possess the valuable quality of standing a long time. Oz. 5c. Lb. 20c. Per 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Savoy Leaved.—The leaves are numerous succulent, curled and wrinkled like a Savoy Cabbage. It produces nearly twice the weight of crop as the ordinary sorts, and is also the hardiest of all the varieties of Spinach. Oz. 5c. Lb. 20c. Per 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Long Standing.—This is decidedly the best variety for spring sowing, as it stands fully two weeks longer than any other sort before running to seed. The leaves are large, thick, fleshy and crumpled, fully equal in quality to the well known Savoy Leaved. Oz. 5c. Lb. 20c. Per 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Large Russian.

SUNFLOWER.

Large Russian.—The Sunflower, during the past few years, has attracted considerable attention as a profitable field crop, its leaves being used for forage, and its seeds as food for poultry and the manufacture of oil. It is also planted with satisfactory results on low, swampy grounds, to absorb miasma. This variety has larger heads and stalks, more seed, and is more valuable than the common sort. Oz. 5c. Lb. 15c.

SQUASH. German, *Kuerbis*.

The Squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season, and are very palatable, while the winter sorts can be had in perfection from August until the summer varieties are again in condition. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash as food for stock. We think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate, and much less to secure, will give twice as much food.

EARLY SORTS. PKT. OZ. LB.



Tilton's Extra Large Golden Bush—

By careful selection of seed stock of this excellent variety, we are able to offer seed of our own raising, and can recommend this as being the largest and best summer squash grown, often attaining the size of 18 inches in diameter. Of fine quality. The best for market purposes.....

.05 .15 \$1 50

Tilton's Extra Large Golden Bush.



New Giant Summer Crookneck.—This new strain is even earlier than the common variety, while the squashes grow to an extra large size; measuring from 18 inches to two feet long, and of finest quality. Their handsome appearance commands an extra price on the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Early Summer Crookneck.—One of the best; very early and productive. It is small, with crooked neck, covered with warty excrescences; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

New Giant Summer Crookneck.



Improved Hubbard.

Boston Marrow.

FALL AND WINTER SORTS.

PKT. OZ. LB.

Boston Marrow.—A fall and winter variety, very popular in Boston Market. Of oval form; skin thin; when ripe, bright orange mottled with light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow, very dry, fine grained, and for sweetness and excellence unsurpassed, but not as dry as the Hubbard.....

.05 .10 \$.75

Improved Hubbard.—This is a superior variety and the best winter squash known; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored, keeps perfectly good throughout the winter, boils and bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato.....

.05 .10 .75

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is an annual plant, and although it grows to greater size in the South, an equally good quality can be produced in the hot, dry summers of the North.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Connecticut Seed Leaf. —Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. In many of the Northern States and in Canada, this variety is a staple crop.....	.05	.20	\$2 00
Havana. —From pure Cuban grown seed, raised in the famous district of Vuelta do Abajo. When grown in this country commands a high price for cigar stock.....	.05	.30	3 00

TOMATO. German, *Liebesapfel*.

This vegetable is too well known to need any description. There has been a great improvement in it during the last few years, and the varieties now offered are greatly superior to those known a few years ago.

Atlantic Prize. —(See supplement, page 6.) .....	.10	.30	3 00
Dwarf Champion. —(See supplement, page 7.).....	.05	.25	2 50
Acme. —One of the most popular varieties, both with marketmen and consumers. Vines large, and continuing to produce abundantly until frost. Fruit in clusters of four and five, invariably round, smooth, and of good size, ripening evenly and without cracking, and stands shipping well; color purplish pink; flesh solid and of good flavor.....	.05	.20	2 50
Matchless. —(See supplement, page 6.).....	.10	.30	3 00
Livingston's Beauty. —In shape like the Favorite but we think it averages larger. Fruit very uniform and smooth, purplish pink in color; flesh light pink, soft and well ripened, but not suitable for canning on account of its weak color; flavor good.....	.05	.20	2 50
Livingston's Perfection. —This variety is larger than the Acme, fully as early, perfectly smooth, solid, almost round, deep red in color, with few seeds, and ripening all through at the same time; a heavy copper.....	.05	.20	2 50



Acme.



Livingston's Favorite. —Vine medium, with large, dark green, healthy leaves, having numerous clusters of from three to seven very large, smooth tomatoes; which are a rich, dark red color, of oval outline, exceedingly smooth; flesh very firm, but without green spots. This is a favorite variety on account of its smooth, handsome fruit.....	.05	.20	2 50
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TOMATO.—Continued.

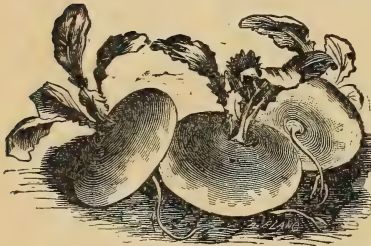
PKT. OZ. LB.

- Red Pear Shaped.**—Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear shaped, and with a peculiar flavor. Our stock is the true pear. .05 .20 \$2 50
- Yellow Plum.**—Fruit plum shaped, clear deep yellow color; flesh yellow and fine flavored, much liked for preserves. .05 .20 2 50

TURNIP. German, Rubeen.

This wholesome and agreeable vegetable has been cultivated from time immemorial as a field crop, and is one of the staple products of the farm. It is most easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but we have selected the following as the best for the garden or farm.

- Early Snowball.**—(See supplement, page 8.) .05 .15 \$.75
- Extra Early Purple Top Milan.**—Tops very small, distinctly strap leaved, and growing very erect and compact. This forms bulbs the earliest of any sort. The roots are very white, with clear purple top. The most desirable sort for forcing. .05 .10 .50
- Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved.**—This is a very early variety, and is rapidly becoming the favorite for table use; form round, flat; medium sized, with very small top, and but few leaves, which are entire and of upright growth resembling horse radish leaves in shape; flesh fine grained and tender; a purely American variety. .05 .10 .75



Extra Early Purple Top Milan.



Early Purple Top Strap Leaved.

- Early Purple Top Munich.**—A very handsome early turnip. Color white, with bright purplish-red top; of fine quality when young, but becoming bitter with age; we can recommend this variety as one of the best for first crop out of doors. .05 .10 .50
- Early White Flat Dutch.**—A medium sized white, flat turnip, of quick growth, juicy, and of excellent quality when young. Sow in spring or fall. It is designed for table use, and is spongy and inferior when overgrown. .05 .10 .50

Purple Top, White Globe.—A variety of the purple top flat turnip, from which it originated. It is globular in form, and nearly as long as the Pomeranean White Globe; of beautiful appearance, of most excellent quality, and equally desirable for table or stock. It keeps well and is a fine market sort. The most popular variety in the Cleveland market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb 50c.

White Egg.—A quick growing, egg shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground with small top and rough leaves. Its smooth, white skin and quick growth make it particularly adapted for fall market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 50c.



Purple Top, White Globe.



White Egg.

TURNIP.—Continued.

PKT. OZ. LB.

- Pomeranean White Globe.**—Is one of the most productive kinds; in good, rich soil the roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth. leaves dark green and of strong growth..... .05 .10 \$.50
- Large White Flat Norfolk.**—A standard sort for field culture, and extensively grown all over the world for stock feeding. It is round, flat; color white; often attains a very large size. The seed should be sown a little earlier than the table sorts. It is allowed to stand out during the winter in the South and Southwest, where the tops are used for greens..... .05 .10 .50
- Large Amber Globe.**—One of the best varieties, either for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin, yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, and grows to a very large size..... .05 .10 .50

Orange Jelly or Golden Ball.—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and as a table variety is superior. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 50c.

SWEDES OR RUTA BAGAS.

Prize Winner.—The most popular variety in cultivation. It's a purple-topped variety, growing to a large size, with a single tap-root and very small and fine top, short neck, smooth and symmetrical. It has a remarkably robust constitution, is a certain cropper, and where left in the ground has stood the severe test of the hardest winters better than any other variety. It produces a very heavy weight per acre, and keeps sound and good until late in the spring. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 50c.

Improved Purple Top Yellow.—The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive. Flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green; with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, and richest in flavor and the best in every respect. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 50c.



Improved Purple Top Yellow.

Sweet Russian or White.—This variety is a most excellent kind, either for the table or stock. It grows to be a very large size; flesh white, solid, firm texture, sweet and rich; keeps better than any of the the preceding, and is very popular. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 50c.

AROMATIC AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

General Cultural Directions.—Most of the varieties thrive best on rich, sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seed sown in beds in April, and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun, and thoroughly dried in the shade.



Sweet Basil.

Sage.

Sweet Marjoram.

Summer Savory.

Thyme.

HERBS.—Continued.		PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Anise. German, <i>Anis</i> .—A well known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines.....		.05	.10	\$1 00
Caraway. German, <i>Kummel</i> .—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc., and the leaves are sometimes used in soups.....		.05	.10	.60
Coriander. German, <i>Koriander</i> .—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seeds, which have an agreeable taste and are used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicines.....		.05	.15	1 50
Dill. German, <i>Dill</i> .—An annual cultivated for its seeds, which have an aromatic odor, and a warm pungent taste. They are good for flatulence and colic in infants, and are sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor.....		.05	.15	1 50
Saffron. German, <i>Saffran</i> . A hardy annual from Egypt, but which has become naturalized in many parts of the country. Cultivated for its flowers, which are used in dyeing and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge; also to adulterate the valuable European Saffron, which is the flower of the <i>Crocus sativus</i> , and has strong medicinal properties.....		.05	.15	1 50
Sage, Broad Leaf. German, <i>Salbei</i> .—A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing.....		.05	.15	1 50
Sweet Basil. German, <i>Basilikum</i> .—A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems are used in flavoring soups and sauces, and have the flavor of cloves.....		.05	.20	2 50
Sweet Fennel. German, <i>Fenchel</i> .—A hardy perennial. The leaves are largely used in Europe in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads, the seed being sometimes used in confectionery.....		.05	.15	1 50
Sweet Marjoram. German, <i>Marjoram</i> .—A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winter in the North. The young tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use.....		.05	.30	3 00
Summer Savory. German, <i>Bohnenkraut</i> .—A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups.....		.05	.20	2 00
Thyme. German, <i>Thymian</i> .—This herb is perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressings and sauce, and a tea is made of the leaves which is a great remedy for nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit.....		.05	.30	3 00

BIRD SEED, ETC.

	LB.
Mixed Canary, Rape and Millet, (In 1 lb. boxes).....	\$.08
Canary, Best Sicily.....	.08
Hemp, Russian.....	.08
Rape, Summer.....	.08
Millet, Imported.....	.08
Sunflower Seed.....	.12
Maw or Poppy Seed.....	.15
Lettuce Seed for Birds.....	.30
Cuttle Fish Bone.....	.50
	PER. BOX.
Bird Gravel, (Best Quality).....	.08

CLOVER SEEDS.

There are no plants so valuable for fertilizers as the Clovers. They have the faculty of absorbing nitrogen from the air, and also of rendering available much of the inert plant food of the soil. Their long, powerful tap roots penetrate to a great depth, loosen the soil, admit air, and by their decay add immensely to the fertility of the soil. The seed may be sown in fall or spring; which is the best season will depend on local climate and method of culture, but in the majority of cases, in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, the best results will come from sowing in the spring, and it is often sown on the late snows of April. In any case, it should be evenly distributed on a mellow, well prepared soil. Plaster will increase the growth remarkably, and should be sown broadcast the season following the seeding.

CLOVER SEEDS.—Continued.



Red Clover.

Medium Red, or June.—(Sixty pounds per bushel.) This is by far the most important of all varieties for the practical purposes of agriculture. Sow in spring or fall; and when no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre, more being required on old, stiff soils, than on new and lighter ones. [Market Price.]

Mammoth, Pe-vine, or Large Red.—(Sixty pounds per bushel.) It grows five or six feet high, but its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves, but by its judicious use, lands which have been exhausted can be reclaimed, as it will grow where the common clover will fail. Sow at the rate of about eight pounds per acre. [Market Price.]

Alsike, or Swedish.—(Sixty pounds per bushel.) This valuable variety is fast gaining great popularity. It is the most hardy of all the clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, and may be cut several times in a season, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom, and greatly increases the yield of hay, and cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, very sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, where used alone. [Market Price.]

Lucerne, or Alfalfa.—(Sixty pounds per bushel.) Where this succeeds it is the most valuable of all the clovers. It is more difficult to secure a good stand, as it requires a very fine, mellow soil, and some protection the first year, but when once established it will produce a profitable crop for from five to twelve years. It yields a prodigious amount of green fodder for cattle, and should be cut when first commencing to bloom when it pushes out fresh shoots, and the aftergrowth is something wonderful. In the driest and most sultry weather, when every blade of grass withers, Lucerne is as fresh and green as in spring, because the roots go down to the moisture in the ground. Although such a prodigious yielder it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves it. It should not be sown on compact, clay soil, even with a light subsoil. [Market Price.]



White Clover.

White Dutch.—(Sixty pounds per bushel.) A small creeping, spreading, perennial variety, valuable for pasture and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. In conjunction with blue grass, it forms the most nutritious food for sheep or cows. Sow in spring, at the rate of 8 pounds per acre; or when used with other grasses, half that amount will be sufficient. [Market Price.]

GRASS SEEDS.

Orchard Grass or Cock's Foot.—(Fourteen pounds per bushel.) One of the most valuable grasses, on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses, and when fed off is again ready for grazing in a week, and will continue green when other grasses are withered by dry weather. It is palatable and nutritious, and stock eat it greedily when green. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and so does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time the mixed hay is of the best quality. For grazing it has no equal, and should be used more than it is. When sown alone, two bushels are required per acre; if sown with clover half that amount. It is perennial and will last for years, but its habits of growth unfit it for lawns. [Market Price.]

Timothy.—(Forty-five pounds per bushel.) This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the North. Thrives best on moist, loamy soil of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in spring or fall at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses: [Market Price.]

GRASS SEEDS.—Continued.



Timothy.



Orchard Grass.



Red Top.

Red Top.—(Fourteen pounds per bushel.) In some sections this is called Rhode Island Bent Grass. In Pennsylvania and States farther south, it is known as Herd's Grass, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes a good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. When sown alone, two bushels per acre are required, sown in spring or fall. [Market Price.]



Kentucky Blue Grass.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—(Fourteen pounds per bushel.) This is known in some sections as Green Meadow Grass, and June Grass, but should not be confounded with *Poa compressa*, called by some June Grass, or Wire Grass. This specimen produces the most nourishing food for cattle of any, and till a late period in winter, and in the South abundant food throughout the winter. In conjunction with white clover it forms the finest and closest of lawns; for this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used, say four bushels of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for pasturage, two bushels will be required, sown early in the spring, or in October or November. [Market Price.]

Wood Meadow Grass.—(Fourteen pounds per bushel.) Grows from one and a-half to two feet high; has a perennial creeping root, and an erect, slender, smooth stem. Its chief value is in that it will produce a good crop of hay in moist, shady situations, where it frequently grows quite tall. Cattle are fond of it; it is succulent and nutritious, and is, perhaps, the best variety for sowing in orchards, under trees, and shaded situations, either for hay or pasturage, and for parks and pleasure grounds. Two bushels per acre. [Market Price.]

Sweet Vernal Grass.—(Ten pounds per bushel.) One of the earliest of grasses in spring, as well as the latest in autumn, and about the only grass that is fragrant. As a pasture grass, mixed with other species, it is valuable on account of its earliness, and mixed with Blue Grass and White Clover, it is an invaluable adjunct for lawns, presenting a beautiful appearance, and emitting a delightful fragrance when in blossom. Should form a part of the mixed grasses in every lawn and dooryard. [Market Price.]

Common Millet. (Fifty pounds per bushel.) Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, one-half bushel per acre, from May 1st to August 1st. For grain sow in drills, one peck to the acre, and not later than June 20th. [Market Price.]

GRASS SEEDS.—Continued.

German or Golden Millet.—(Fifty pounds per bushel.) An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow, and beautiful in appearance. From close observation during the past few years, the fact has been established beyond doubt, that seed of the German or Golden Millet, grown in southern latitudes, will produce a much larger yield of hay than from seed grown in northern or western sections of the country, and for that reason it is far better for farmers to sow. [Market Price.]

Hungarian Grass.—(Forty-eight pounds per bushel.) This is a species of millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Like the Millet, it is an annual, and requires to be sown every season, but will produce a larger return than almost any other crop. Sow and cultivate like millet. [Market Price.]

Tilton's Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.—(Eighteen pounds per bushel.) The essentials for a fine lawn are proper drainage, a careful preparation of the soil, which should be made as fine and light on the surface as possible, thorough rolling, and a selection of the seeds of such grasses as will present a luxuriant verdure from early spring until late in autumn; and then frequent mowings with a lawn mower. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet like lawn. We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best mixture, and think ours is the best possible mixture for permanent lawns, resisting the severe droughts of our climate better than any other, it may be planted early in spring, or fall, and should be sown at the rate of from sixty to eighty pounds to the acre, much more being required than for hay or pasturage. If sown in spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. If sown in the fall, sow before the autumn rains have ceased, and before very cold weather; give the young grass a light dressing of manure. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow a space 30x20 feet, or 600 square feet. Per lb. 25c. Per bu. \$3.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

(Subject to Market fluctuations.)

Wheat, Oats, &c.—We will furnish upon application, choice varieties of Northwestern grown Wheat, Rye, Oats or Barley.

All orders for above articles must be sent in early, as it takes some time to produce same.

Buckwheat, Common.—Buckwheat should be sown about the 20th of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre. The average yield is from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It should be threshed as soon as dry, on the ground or barn floor. If allowed to stand in mass, it quickly gathers moisture. Per Bu. \$1.20.

Buckwheat, Silver Hull.—This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent and the grain of a beautiful light gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious. Per Bu., \$1.50.

Buckwheat, Japanese.—It is rare that a new grain is introduced which has so decided and evident merit as this. The plants are very large and vigorous, making a full stand when other sorts fail entirely. It matures its seeds early, and the grain is much larger and at the same time has a thinner hull than the Common or the Silver Hull. We can recommend this as a great acquisition. Per Bu., \$1.50.

New Russian Flax.—The seed of this new variety is more than double the size of the Common American Flax and contains much more oil, and the fibre is also of superior quality. It will thrive on any soil and in any climate adapted to the extensive culture of the common grains, and is destined to become one of the greatest staples. We offer only one variety, "The Russian." The seed we handle is carefully cleaned from fowl seeds, and is choice in every respect. Per Bu., \$2.00.

Hemp.—If raised for manufacturing, must be sown broadcast, at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre; if for seed, should be planted in hills four feet apart, and the plants thinned out to three or four most vigorous stems in each hill. Per Bu., \$2.50.

Field Peas.—The varieties of field peas have never been very numerous, nor are they much increasing. The kinds mostly used are the Golden Vine, Blue Prussian, Common White and Common Blue. Field Peas in general, may be sown broadcast or in drills, after the manner of field beans, about three bu. per acre. Per Bu., \$1.25.

FLOWER SEEDS.

The figures at the right opposite each variety denote the price, in cents, per packet.

ALYSSUM.



Sweet Alyssum.

A desirable hardy annual, flowering from early spring till killed by frost, and all winter in the green-house if sown in August. Flowers pure white, in racemes, and of a peculiar delicate fragrance. Most effective in masses, with plants one foot apart. Useful in all kinds of small boquets. Grows one foot high.

Alyssum, Sweet...... PKT. .05

AMARANTHUS.

Valuable for its variety of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil. It is a tender annual and should not be planted in the North before May 15th.

Amaranthus, tri-color, (Joseph's Coat.) .05

AMPELOPSIS.

A beautiful climber. It is a great favorite for covering houses. During the early part of summer the leaves are a dark purplish-green, changing in fall to the brightest tints of scarlet, crimson and orange color. It is exceedingly ornamental and conspicuous in October after the first frost.

Ampelopsis, Veitchii, (Boston Ivy.).. .15

ANTIRRHINUM. (*Snapdragon*.)

The Antirrhinum is an old favorite border plant, with dark and glossy leaves, and large, curiously shaped flowers with finely marked throats. They have been much improved by careful selection, and now are really magnifi-

cent flowers. They blossom the first season from seed sown in the spring, but the blossom will be much stronger the second season. Succeeds best in dry, loamy soil. Tender perennial; one and one half to two feet high.

Antirrhinum, mixed colors...... .05

AQUILEGIA.—*See Columbine.*

ASTER.

No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the Aster and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable, it is not strange that they should become a necessity. The seed may be sown during the months of March and April under a frame or in the green-house, and transplanted in May. However, as the Aster is essentially a fall flower and the late blossoms are the finest, it is better to sow the seed in a frame, thinly, early in May, and transplant when strong enough, setting the plants out from six inches to one and a half feet apart according to the size and habit of the variety. The Aster requires considerable water, and liquid manure may be applied, occasionally, with good results.

Aster, China... .. .05
 “ mixed colors..... .05

BALSAM. (*Impatiens*.)

Also called Lady Slipper and Touch-me-Not.



Balsam.

The Balsam has so been much improve by cultivation as to be scarcely recognized.

The blossoms are double, though some semi-double and single ones will be pretty certain to appear, and such plants should be removed. The flowers will be improved by planting in a hot-bed and transplanted when two leaves have formed, one to two feet apart. Pinch off a portion of the shoots. This will increase the size of the flower and vigor of the plant.

Balsam, choice mixed..... .05

CALIFORNIA POPPY—*See Eschscholtzia.*

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

A perfectly hardy border plant, succeeding finely in any common garden soil, but the flowers are more brilliant if grown in gravelly ground. Under cultivation, it is really a handsome flower, sporting its varieties of white, purple, pink, parti-colored, etc. Hardy annual; two to three feet high.

Bachelor's Button, (*Centaurea cyanus*) mixed..... .05

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.

A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as soon as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Sow where they are to remain, and thin to two feet apart. Hardy annual, two feet high.

Calliopsis, fine mixed..... .05

CANDYTUFT. (*Iberis*.)



Candytuft, Rocket.

Universally known and cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers early in spring; when sown in April, flowers from July to September; and some of the sorts till frost comes. All the varieties are hardy, and easy to cultivate. Single plants transplanted look well and bloom profusely. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Candytuft, Rocket, white..... .05

“ mixed colors..... .05

CARNATION. (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*.)



Carnation.

No flower can surpass, in delicacy of marking, form, or delicious fragrance, the rich hued Carnation. It has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. The seed will not produce all double flowers, though a good percentage will be double, and of all shades and colors, many being very fragrant. Sow under glass in green-house or hot-bed, and when of sufficient size, transplant two feet apart each way. New and choice varieties are obtained from seed. Half-hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.

Carnation, extra choice double, mixed. .10

CASTOR BEAN. (*Ricinus*.)



Castor Bean.

Tall, majestic plant for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue, and long spikes of prickly capsules of scarlet and green. An elegant plant for a lawn, one of very quick growth in rich soil. Plant in hot-bed, and transplant when three leaves have formed, or plant where they are required. Tender annual; eight to ten feet high.

Castor Bean..... .05

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Chrysanthemum.

Chrysanthemums have deservedly become very popular during the last few years. They are showy and effective in the garden, and very desirable for cut flowers.

Chrysanthemum, choice colors mixed. .05

CLARKIA.

Clarkia.

The flowers are very pretty, and of many colors, double and single. It is better to sow the seed in September, and the plants will be large enough by spring to make good bloom. Hardy annual; one and a half feet high.

Clarkia, mixed. .05

COLUMBINE. (*Aquilegia*.)

The old single varieties of Columbine have been known and admired for centuries under the name of Honeysuckle. The new double sorts are very beautiful, and embrace a great variety of colors and forms, they are nearly all hardy, and seeds can be sown in open ground in spring or autumn, and they can also be increased by dividing the roots. Hardy perennial; two feet high.

Columbine, mixed double. .05

CONVOLVULUS, Major.—See *Morning Glory*.

CUCURBITA.—See *Gourds*.

CYPRESS VINE. (*Ipomœa Quamoclit*.)

A most beautiful climber, with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage, and an abund-

ance of bright, star shaped, rose, scarlet and white blossoms, which, in the bright sunshine, present a mass of beauty. Planted by the side of veranda, tree or stakes, and trained properly, there is nothing prettier. The seed will germinate more freely if warm water is poured on the ground after planting. Tender annual; fifteen feet high.

Cypress Vine, mixed. .05

DELPHINIUM.—See *Larkspur*.

DIANTHUS.

The family of Dianthus is by far the most useful of all the biennials and perennials, and for beauty and variety, cannot be surpassed. The delicacy and richness of the tints, combined with the aromatic fragrance of many of the species, are valuable recommendations for the entire family.

Dianthus, Chinensis.—Double China Pink, mixed. .05

DIANTHUS, Barbatum.—See *Sweet William*.

DIANTHUS, Caryophyllus.—See *Carnation*

EVERLASTING. (*Helichrysum*.)



Everlasting.

Large full, double flowers of various colors, from bright yellow to scarlet, shaded and tipped. Peculiarly desirable as dried specimens; exceedingly handsome bouquets may be formed of them for winter, if blossoms be gathered when on the point of expanding. Sow early in spring, in very good garden soil, and thin the plants to one foot apart each way. Hardy annual; six inches to two feet high.

Everlasting, mixed colors. .05

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (*California Poppy*.)

Finely cut leaves of a glaucous color and, blossoms about two inches in diameter, of many brilliant and showy colors. A bed of Eschscholtzia in the sunshine makes a blaze of color. As the stalks and branches are delicate they will do better if supported by small sticks. Sow where the plants are wanted to bloom, as they do not bear transplanting. Thin to six inches apart. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Eschscholtzia, mixed. .05

FORGET-ME-NOT.—*Myosotis*.



Forget-Me-Not.

The Forget-me-not is an old favorite plant, bearing clusters of star shaped, delicate blue flowers with white and yellow eyes. It flourishes best in a moist shady situation, and it is in constant bloom nearly the whole season. If the seed be sown in autumn, it will succeed best, and flower early in spring. Hardy perennial; six inches high.

Forget-Me-Not, Alpestris, blue..... .10

FOUR O'CLOCK.—*Marvel of Peru*.

The plants are large, and require four feet space; make a pretty hedge. Some of the varieties have beautifully variegated leaves. The flowers are funnel shaped, white, red and striped, very fragrant, and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remain open all night, and generally perish before noon the next day. Will grow in any common garden soil, from the seed sown in open ground, Hardy annual; two feet high.

Four O'clock, mixed..... .05

GODETIA.



Godetia.

Beautiful garden plants of easy cultivation in any good garden soil, and remarkable for the delicacy of their very fine, large blossoms. Hardy annual; one to one and a half feet high.

Godetia, choice mixed..... .05

GOURDS.—*Cucurbita*.

A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped fruit, in various colors. Being of rapid



Ornamental Gourds.

growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. The foliage is quite ornamental, and the markings of some of the fruit quite extraordinary. Do not plant the seed until all danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual climber; ten to twenty feet high.

Gourds, Ornamental, mixed..... .05

HELIANTHUS.—*See Sun Flower.*

HELICHRYSUM.—*See Everlasting.*

HELIOTROPE.

Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers, and duration of bloom. They succeed in any rich, light soil and cuttings of the shrubby kinds, taken off while young, strike readily. Start under glass. Half-hardy perennial; one foot high.

Heliotrope, choice mixed..... .10

HOLLYHOCK.



Double Hollyhock.

The Hollyhock, in its present state of perfection, is very unlike its parent of olden times; It now ranks with the Dahlia, Aster, Camellia, etc. For a background to a flower

garden, perhaps no plant is so useful. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red, purple, to pure white. Plant the seed in June or July, in open ground, and in the autumn, when the plants have made five leaves; transplant to permanent position three feet apart. They should be protected during the winter. The following summer they will bloom. Each plant should be supported by a stake. Hardy perennial; five feet high.

Hollyhock, double, mixed..... .10

IBERIS.—See *Candytuft*.

ICE PLANT.—See *Mesembryanthemum*.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.—See *Cypress Vine*.

JOSEPH'S COAT.—See *Amaranthus Tri-color*.

LARKSPUR.—*Delphinium*.

The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants, and for large gardens is invaluable. The leaves are much divided; flowers in terminal spikes. The brilliancy of some of the colors is unsurpassed. Easily propagated by seed, or by dividing the roots; delights in a deep, rich soil, and should be sown in August or September.

Larkspur, Double Dwarf Rocket, mixed..... .05

LATHYRUS ODORATUS.—See *Sweet Peas*.

MARVEL OF PERU. *Mirabilis.* — See *Four O'Clock*.

MARIGOLD.



Marigold, El Dorado.

The Marigold has been an inhabitant of the flower garden from time immemorial, and where a rich display of bloom is desired, is almost indispensable. The African varieties are tall, growing usually two feet or more, while the French are more dwarf, of

more perfect form and gorgeous beauty; all are desirable. Half hardy annuals, in bloom till frost comes.

Marigold, best double French..... .05

“ **African, El Dorado**..... .10

MIGNONETTE.



Mignonette.

A well known hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular heads of exceedingly fragrant flowers, borne on spikes from three to six inches long. Is in bloom nearly the whole season, and is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed. No garden should be without it. If sown at intervals during the Spring, and early Summer, it will be in bloom till killed by the frost. Seeds sown in autumn will bloom early in spring. Hardy annual; perennial if protected; one foot high.

Mignonette, Sweet, (Reseda Odorata)..... .05

MORNING GLORY.—*Convolvulus Major*.



Morning Glory.

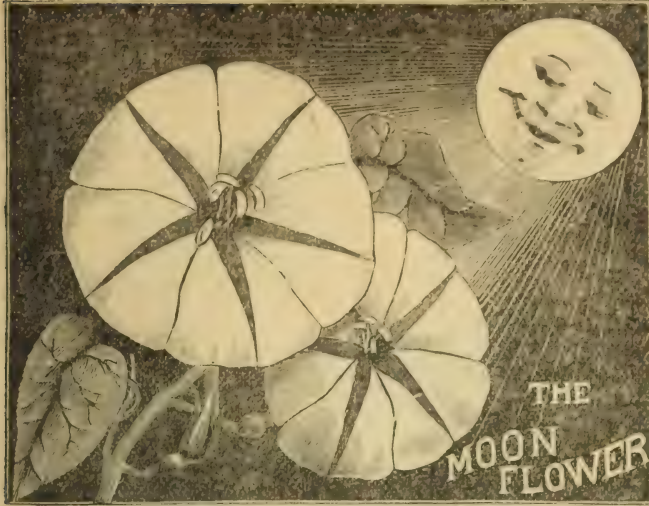
Handsome, showy climber of easy culture, and suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc. If is so perfectly hardy as to grow in almost any soil. Without care, will soon cover any unsightly place if support be given for the vines. The flowers are the most brilliant in the morning, and run through many shades, from white to dark blue, red and striped. Hardy annual; ten feet high.

Morning Glory, choice mixed..... .05

MOURNING BRIDE.—See *Scabiosa*.

MYOSOTIS.—See *Forget-Me-Not*.

MOON FLOWER.



New Cross Bred or Hybrid Variety.—It makes an immense growth of vine and dense foliage, and is of great value for the North, as it is in full bloom fully one month before the old varieties. The large flowers are four to six inches in diameter and very numerous, completely covering the foliage at places. They vary in form on different plants some being scalloped others perfectly round, others star shaped; the foliage also varies from the original shape, to oak-leaved and heart shaped forms.

Moon Flower, New Hybrid..... .10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Handsome and curious plant for hanging baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. The leaves and stems are succulent and fleshy, and appear as though covered with icy crystals, and look like rock candy. The whole plant is peculiarly brilliant in the sunshine. The flower is white, and not conspicuous. Succeeds best in dry, sandy loam, and in a warm situation. Can be grown in pots or open border, the former having preference. Tender annual trailer; six inches high.

Mesembryanthemum, crystallinum—Ice Plant..... .05

NASTURTITUM, DWARF.

Tropaeolum Minor.

A bed of Dwarf Nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, and blooms all the season. The flowers are more brilliant if the soil be not over rich. Give each plant a foot of room. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Nasturtium, Dwarf, mixed..... .05

NASTURTITUM, TALL.

Tropaeolum Lobbianum.

The Tall Nasturtium is a very rapid grower, and strikes freely from cuttings, but seeds sparingly. The colors are very brilliant, and of many shades, from scarlet to black. Fine for covering arbors, trellises and rustic work. Hardy annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Nasturtium, Tall, mixed..... .05



Dwarf Nasturtium.

OXALIS.

Very pretty herbaceous plant with rich rose colored blossoms. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and sand; they should not be watered after they have done flowering, until they begin to grow afresh. They are desirable for greenhouse decoration, rock work or baskets out of doors. The plant can be wintered successfully in cold frame if they are kept dry and the frost is excluded. Sow seeds in gentle heat early in spring, and when well started, transplant where they are to flower. Half-hardy perennial.

Oxalis, choice mixed..... .05

PETUNIA.

Petunias are unsurpassed, if indeed equaled for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always render them popular. They will do well sown in open border in spring, earlier in cold frame or hot-bed, and transplanted eighteen inches apart. By the latter process, they will come into bloom much earlier, though they do perfectly well sown in open ground. They like a sandy loam. Tender perennials, but will bloom the first season. One and a half feet high.

Petunia, mixed..... .05

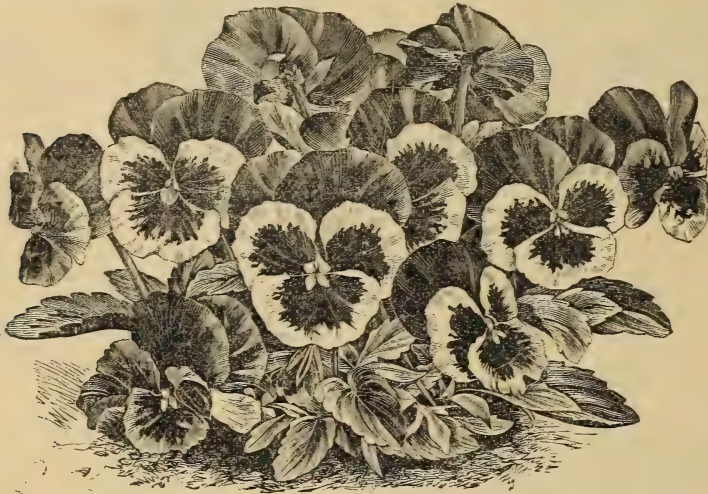
PANSY.

These lovely flowers are favorites with all, not only for the brilliancy and variety of their colors, but for the durability of their bloom. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring or summer, or in hot bed early in spring. Young plants produce the largest and best flowers. The plants should always occupy a cool, partially shaded situation, and the ground cannot be too rich; coolness and moisture are necessary. Transplant when an inch high. Seed sown in July will blossom late in autumn; if sown in October, will bloom the following spring. Hardy biennial; four inches high.

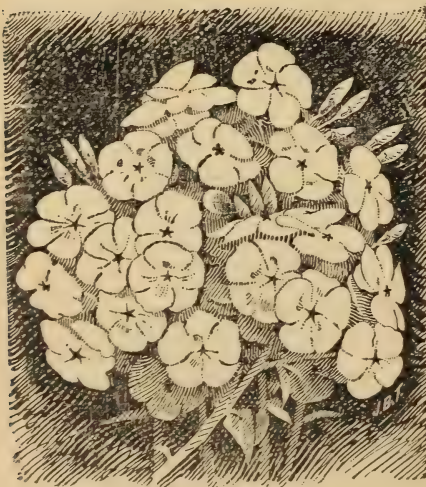
In Germany, where the culture of the Pansy is carried to the utmost perfection; the following method is observed.

A fresh bed of rich vegetable mold is selected every year, worked deeply and thoroughly manured, liquid manure also being applied occasionally during the season. The bed is well soaked the day previous to sowing, and the seed is kept evenly moist and well shaded during the germinating period (eighteen to twenty days.) Later the plants are transplanted to a similar bed, where they grow well into winter, producing an abundance of large flowers.

Pansy, extra choice mixed..... .05



Pansies.

PHLOX.

Phlox Drummondii.

Remarkable for the brilliancy and abundance of their large, terminal flowers com-

pletely hiding the foliage. The blossoms are of many colors, from pure white to deepest purple, eyed and striped. For masses and separate colors and for cutting for bouquets, they are unsurpassed. The seed can be planted in open ground in autumn or spring, or plants may be started in hot-bed and transplanted. Give good, rich ground, and set plants six inches apart each way. Hardy annual, one foot high.

Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed..... .05

PINK.—See *Dianthus*.

PORTULACA.

There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many hued, brilliant colored Portulacas. They are in bloom from the first of July till killed by frost in autumn. Plant under glass or in open ground after it has become warm, in a light, sandy soil, and in a dry situation. After the plants appear withhold water, and if the bed has a full exposure to the sun, the ground will be covered with the plant, and the effect will be beautiful. Tender annual nine inches high.

Portulaca, great variety of colors, mixed. .05

POPPY.—*Papaver.*



Poppies.

Old fashioned flowers but very popular. there are a few species of great beauty, which are an ornament to any garden. Hardy perennials, blooming first year from seed, if sown early; will not bear transplanting well.

Poppy, choice mixed..... .05

RICINUS.—*See Castor Bean.*

SMILAX.—*Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides.*

No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for the graceful beauty of its foliage. In cut flowers, and for wreaths, etc., it is indispensable to florists. Its hard texture enables it to keep several days after being cut, without wilting; nothing is finer for clothing statuettes, vases, etc. Soak the seed in warm water for twelve hours, and plant in pots, in hot-bed or green-house in February, and keep in a warm, moist place. One plant in a two inch pot is enough. After they have completed their growth, and the foliage begins to turn yellow, turn the pots on their sides and withhold water till August, when the little bulb which has formed, can be repotted in good, rich earth, and watered freely, and it will grow all winter. The seed germinates very slowly, sometimes requiring three or four months. Tender perennial climber; ten feet high.

Smilax..... .10

SUNFLOWER.—*Helianthus.*

Adapted by its stately growth for a background to a lawn or screen to hide unsightly places. It is also raised as an absorbent of miasma in damp or ill-drained situations, thus preventing fevers. The flowers are really quite attractive. Plant the seed in spring where desired, and thin to four feet apart in rows. Hardy annual; five feet high.

Sunflower, double..... .05

Sunflower, Large Russian, a very tall growing single variety, often fifteen feet to twenty feet high; the stalks are sometimes used for fuel..... .05

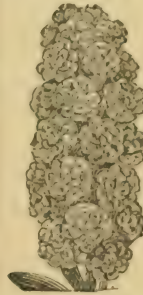
SNAPDRAGON.—*See Antirrhinum.*

SCABIOSA.—*Mourning Br de.*

Handsome flowers of exceeding sweetness, in hemispherical heads on long stems. The color are deep and light purple, scarlet, white and dark mulberry red; some of the dark shades are tipped with white. With proper protection of the roots they will bloom two or three years. Very useful for bouquets, as their long stems work easily, and their striking colors as well as fragrance, are desirable. Plant in hot bed, and transplant one and a half feet apart. Tender perennial, one to two feet high.

Scabiosa, choice mixed..... .05

STOCK.



Stock.

The Stock has for many years been a general favorite, but in late years the Germans have grown them in such perfection that they are considered almost indispensable where a fine display is wanted. A large proportion of the double flowers is produced from the seed. To have them in bloom early, start in hot-bed, and transplant when small, into pots; and turn out in June to open border. The seed may also be planted in open ground. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Stock, choice mixed..... .05

SWEET WILLIAM.—*Dianthus Barbatus.*



Sweet William.

A bed of the finer varieties sports into an endless variety of colors, and present a beautiful sight. For display in the garden, the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted very early in the spring, in open ground, and will blossom the following autumn; or it can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for spring. The plants will bloom several years, but young plants bloom better, and seed should be sown every year. Hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.

Sweet William, Single, mixed..... .05

TROPAEOLUM MINOR.—*See Dwarf Nasturtium.*



Sweet Peas.

SWEET PEAS.

Few flowers are more deservedly popular than these showy, free flowering climbers. The purity and brilliancy of their coloring and their peculiar and graceful form make them universal favorites. They are unsurpassed for hedges and for cutting.

CULTURE.—Sweet Peas should be sown in drills, as early as possible in spring, in rich, friable soil. Prepare the bed by thoroughly working in a large quantity of well rotted manure. Make a trench six inches deep. In this sow the seed and cover two inches deep. As soon as the plants begin to show through, fill in the trench. This will secure a deep planting without the bad effect of deep covering of the seed at first, and so enable the plant to bloom continually through the heat of summer. As fast as the flowers come into bloom or fade, they should be cut off, for if the pods are allowed to form the plants will stop blooming.

Sweet Peas, "Miss Blanch Ferry".....	.05
" " Mixed.....	.05
" " Eckford's New, finest mixed.....	.10

SALVIA.—*Flowering Sage.*

This is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes of fiery red, crimson and blue, and continues in blossom in open ground till frost, when the plants can be removed to the green-house and will continue in bloom a long time. Start the plants in hot-beds, and transplant into light, rich soil, about one foot apart.

Salvia, Splendens, (Scarlet Sage)..... .05

TROPAEOLUM LOBBIANUM.—*See Tall Nasturtium.*

VIOLET.—*Viola.*

The Violet should not be wanting in any garden, on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. The Violet is an



Violet.

emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial; six inches high.

Violet, finest mixed..... .05

VERBENA.

No plant is more generally cultivated, or more eagerly sought after, than the Verbena, and no plant excels it for masses in beds on the lawn. In the varieties may be found every color except yellow. The white is so pure, the crimson and scarlet so vivid, and the purple so deep, while the striped blossoms are so conspicuous, that they are very desirable. They flower perfectly well from seed sown in spring. If sown in open ground in May, they will bloom in August, but if started in the house, in pots, in winter, they will be in bloom sooner; each plant will require a space of four feet. Half-hardy perennial trailer; one foot high.

Verbena, choice German seed, mixed colors..... .05



Verbena.

WALL FLOWER.—*Cheiranthus Cheiri.*

The large massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly double, and combine many shades of color, the orange-purple and chocolate predominating. Sow the seed early, in hot-bed, and while the plants are small, prick them out into pots, and sink the pots into the earth. On approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house, and they will bloom all winter. Tender perennial; one and a half feet high.

Wall Flower, Fine German Double,
mixed.....10

ZINNIA.

A very showy plant, with large, double flowers, which, when fully expanded, form hemispherical heads, become densely imbricated, and might easily be mistaken for dwarf Dahlias. The colors run through all the shades of carmine, lilac, scarlet, purple crimson yellow, to pure white. If any single blossoms appear, they should be at once pulled up. Sow the seed early in spring in open ground, and transplant to one and a half feet apart, in good rich soil, or start under glass for early blooming. Half-hardy annual; one and a half feet high:

Zinnia, double mixed......05

BULBS

For Summer and Autumn Blooming.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

Elephant's Ears.



Caladium Esculentum.

A very effective plant, and suitable for either a single plant on the lawn, masses in beds, or for margins of water; its very distinct apron-like leaves often attain the length of three feet by twenty inches wide. Bulbs can be stored in dry sand in winter, and kept from year to year.

EACH.

Medium Sized Bulbs......15

GLADIOLUS.

The last twenty years have witnessed a marvelous improvement in the realm of flowers. Nowhere is that improvement more marked than in the Gladiolus. It has, seemingly, been developed to a point of absolute perfection in respect to both form and color. No other flower has gained more rapidly in public favor; this could not well be otherwise, for in addition to the great intrinsic merit of the flower, it is easy of cul-



Gladioli.

tivation, and blooms the first season. The culture is very simple. They thrive in almost any good soil, except a stiff clay, require full sunlight, and are only liable to injury from rank manure. Plant the bulbs six to nine inches apart, the large ones four inches and the small ones two inches deep. Make an early planting of the smallest bulbs first as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm, and continue to plant

at intervals of two weeks during the spring and early summer. In this way a succession of bloom may be had from midsummer until frost. In autumn, before freezing, they should be dug and dried, the earth and old roots removed, and then stored in a cool, dry place, secure from frost until spring.

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Shades of Red mixed.....	.30	\$2 00
White and Light mixed....	.60	4 00
Yellow mixed.....	.40	3 00
Pink and Variegated.....	.40	3 00
Salmon and Buff.....	.60	4 00
Extra Fine Mixed, embracing all colors.....	.40	2 50

DAHLIA.

The Dahlia has always been a favorite for Autumn flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect, and the range of brilliant colors so large and varied, that they will always be popular where display is wanted. The roots are tender, and easily injured by frost. They should be set three feet apart, after all danger of frost is over, and during winter placed in a cool cellar, and not allowed to freeze. The plants should be supported by tying to stakes.

LARGE FLOWERING, OR SHOW DAHLIAS. EACH.

Fulgens, Picta, scarlet tipped, white	25
Golden Bedder, deep orange, fine form	25
Miss Dodd, bright golden yellow, one of the best yellows	25
Modoc, orange-carmine	25
White Dove, pure white	25

POMPON, OR BOUQUET DAHLIAS.

Guiding Star or White Aster, pure white, very double, the gem of the double white pompons. A prolific bloomer, fine for cut flowers	25
Marguerite, a beautiful pink; it is perfectly double and about two inches in diameter; blooms profusely from first of August until frost. This quality of earliness renders it particularly valuable	25
Little Goldlight, gold, tipped with scarlet	25
Double, Extra Choice Mixed	EACH. DOZ. .25 \$2.00



Dahlias,

LILY.

The Lily has been, with eminent propriety, styled the "Queen of Flowers," and truly no flower conveys so adequate an idea of queenly beauty, majestic grandeur and faultless purity as the Lily. Their culture is simple, and with a little care failure is impossible. The bulbs should be planted in spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground until first of May; the earlier the better. Select a well drained spot, dig the soil deep, and make it fine, enriching it abundantly with very rotten cow manure and adding a liberal mixture of sand. Set the bulbs from three to five inches deep, according to size. During the winter it is advisable to cover the surface of the bed with a thin layer of manure, which will not only afford a slight protection to the bulbs, but will materially enrich the soil. In spring the manure may be removed or dug in between the rows. Care should be taken that they have proper drainage, no water being allowed to stand around the roots. Once firmly established, they should not be disturbed oftener than once in five years. To

produce extra fine specimens, plant the bulbs in small pots (4-5 inches) early in spring, and raise them in green-house or house

CHINESE SACRED OR ORIENTAL LILY.

The grandest of all winter flowers; can be potted at any time before May 1st, and will bloom in four weeks. They are easily grown in a bowl or saucer of water, with a few pebbles to keep them in place. They are remarkable for blooming nearly all the year; each bulb sends up from five to twelve spikes, which bear clusters of large, perfect, waxy white blossoms with a yellow center, and a powerful and delicious fragrance which is not excelled by any flower. A dozen bulbs started at intervals will give a succession of flowers through the winter.

Chinese Sacred Lily, selected heavy bulbs, each..... 25



LILIUM AURATUM.

Golden Banded Lily of Japan.

This magnificent Lily succeeds well everywhere. It is justly entitled to the name often given it, "The Queen of Lilies," as it is decidedly the most beautiful of all Lilies. The immense flowers are produced in the greatest profusion, and are deliciously fragrant. In beauty of color and markings it surpasses all other Lilies, the large white petals are thickly spotted with rich chocolate-crimson, and have a bright golden-yellow band through the center of each. EACH.

Lilium Auratum..... .25

LILIUM HARRISI.

Bermuda Easter Lily.

This beautiful Lily was introduced five years ago from Bermuda, and no other variety of Lily is so popular. The flowers are large, trumpet shaped, pure waxy white, and of most symmetrical beauty. The ends of the petals are most gracefully recurved. The fragrance is delightful. It is the most valuable and popular variety in cultivation for winter blooming, many thousands being grown each season for church decoration at Easter. By starting a few bulbs at intervals of three to four weeks, a



succession of bloom may be had for a long time. It frequently produces 30 flowers on a single plant, and has the valuable peculiarity of flowering two or three times in succession without rest, so it might really be termed an ever-blooming lily. EACH.

Lilium Harrisii..... .20

CALLA.—*Richardia Ethiopica.*

The well-known Lily of the Nile, or Egyptian Lily, with large white flowers and upright spear-shaped foliage; one of our finest house plants. Requires plenty of water, blooms generally at Easter, but can be made to flower at almost any season of the year. EACH.

Calla, dry bulbs..... .25

MADEIRA VINE.

Tuberous rooted climber, with glossy, green leaves, and delightfully fragrant white blossoms. Sometimes called "Mignonette Vine." It is of rapid growth, and from a few tubers vines will be produced sufficient to cover one side of a cottage in a single season. The tubers are tender and must be protected from frost during winter.

EACH. DOZ.
Tubers..... .10 .75

TUBEROSE.

The flowers of this well-known and popular plant are waxy white, double and so fragrant as to perfume the whole atmosphere for some distance around. They are useful for forming button-hole bouquets, in large bouquets, or as single specimens. Each bulb flowers but once, but the smaller bulbs can be set out for future flowering when their growth is complete. A good way to grow Tuberoses is to fill five-inch pots half-full of cow manure, and the remainder with good, rich earth mixed with sand. Plant the bulbs in this in April, water moderately, and hasten growth by putting in a warm light place. When weather has become warm, plunge the pots in the earth out of doors. They will usually flower before cold weather in autumn; if they do not, the pots can be brought in, and they will bloom in the house. The bulbs cannot be safely sent by mail before April 1st.

New Excelsior Pearl.—This variety is characterized by its short, robust stem and long spikes of large flowers in great profusion, perfectly double and twice the size of the common Tuberoses, while of equally delicious fragrance. Each 5cts. Doz. 50cts.

Large Double.—A fine stock of well-known double tuberose. Each 5cts. Doz. 50cts.



New Excelsior Pearl Tuberose.

BULBS

FOR FALL PLANTING.

CROCUS.

Among the earliest to bloom in spring is this beautiful little flower, lifting its head almost before the snow has disappeared. Blooming at a time when the ground is destitute of foliage or flower, it is a welcome visitor. The Crocus succeeds when grown in pots, and tolerably well in glasses. They present the best appearance, however, when grown in masses in a bed, for which large quantities should be used, say from one hundred to five hundred in a bed. A desirable effect is produced by setting Crocuses here and there over the lawn. It is only necessary to lift the turf and insert the bulbs two or three inches deep. They will care for themselves, blooming very early amid the grass and dying down to the bulb in ample time to be entirely out of the way of the

lawn mower. Once planted, they will remain uninjured in the ground and bloom for years. The Crocus should be planted in autumn, in any good garden soil, about three inches deep and about two inches apart if in beds or border. As they are entirely hardy, they may remain undisturbed for years. In-doors the Crocus can be easily forced, planted from six to a dozen in a pot of ordinary soil, or in small glasses, kept cool, well watered, and given plenty of fresh air. It may also be grown in water on tea plates with a little sand, only one variety on each plate, the bulbs placed close together. In the house they bloom a month earlier than out doors.

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Mixed White.....	.10	.80
" Blue.....	.10	.80
" Striped.....	.10	.80
" all colors.....	.10	.80

HYACINTHS.



Single Hyacinths.

The Hyacinth is universally admired, both for its perfect flowers and its delicate and fragrant perfume. It succeeds equally well in the house and garden. Its culture is very simple, and if attention is paid to the following directions a failure is almost impossible.

OUT-DOOR CULTURE IN BEDS OR BORDERS.
The bulbs should be planted almost any time from October to December, before the winter frosts set in. They succeed in any good, well-drained garden soil. Dig deep, and mix in a little thoroughly decomposed manure if it is at hand. Set the bulbs about three or four inches deep and six to ten inches apart, with a little sand under and above them. Before very severe weather comes on, it is necessary to cover the beds with straw, leaves or manure, to protect them from the severe cold during winter, but care should be taken that this covering be not too thick and dense, as the bulbs are rather more likely to be injured by keeping too warm than by freezing. The covering can be removed in March, and the result is certain. In ordinary seasons the bulbs will flower from the middle of April forward. The flowers may be cut freely as wanted without injury to the bulbs. When the flowers fade the flower stalk should be removed, to strengthen the bulbs, and after flowering when the leaves have faded, the bulbs should be lifted and allowed to remain a week or two until perfectly dry; then after removing the old leaves and stems they will be ready to pack away in a cool, dry place for autumn use.

POT CULTURE IN THE HOUSE.—Plant from September to December in rich, sandy loam, in four or five inch pots, inserting the bulb (base downward) firmly in the soil until it is nearly covered. Water thoroughly, and set the pots away in a cool, dark place for several weeks. This will allow the roots to grow and become firmly fixed in the soil, when they can be brought into the light, and at once commence the top growth. By bringing the pots into the light at different times, something of a succession of bloom may be

had. During their growth they should be kept cool as possible, (55 to 70 degrees), near the light, and watered frequently.

GLASS CULTURE.—To grow in glasses, select a dark colored glass, fill with water until the bulb rests on the water, and set away in the dark, as directed for pot culture. Fill up the glass with water as fast as it evaporates. If the water becomes impure, it should be changed and the roots well cleansed before putting in again. A small piece of charcoal put in the glass will keep the water pure much longer. After the roots have attained a good growth, the glass can be brought into the light and placed in a cool room near a window. Give them as much fresh air as possible without a direct draught, plenty of light, and keep the glass sufficiently full of water. Do not keep them in a close, warm room, nor about a fire-place. If removed out of the direct rays of the sun when in bloom, the flowers will last longer.

MIXED HYACINTHS.

(Suitable for Forcing or Open Air Culture.)

	EACH.	PER DOZ.	PER 100
Single Pure White.....	.12	\$1 25	\$6 00
Single Red, and Rose... .	.16	1 00	5 75
Single Blue, all shades. .	.10	1 00	5 75
Single Light Blue.....	.12	1 25	6 00
Single Yellow.....	.12	1 25	6 00
Single, all colors.....	.12	1 25	6 00
Double Pure White.....	.12	1 25	6 00
Double Red and Rose... .	.10	1 00	5 75
Double Blue, all shades. .	.10	1 00	5 75
Double Light Blue.....	.12	1 25	6 00
Double Yellow.....	.15	2 00	8 00
Double, all colors.....	.12	1 25	6 00

LILIES. (See Page 56.)

	EACH.
Lilium Apraudum.....	.25
Lilium Harrisii.....	.20
Calla, or Lily of the Nile.....	.25
Chinese Sacred Lily.....	.25

NARCISSUS.

A beautiful class of early blooming flowers not yet as highly appreciated as they deserve, but becoming more popular each season both for out-door blooming and for use as cut flowers, in the house. The colors varying from pure white to bright orange, their delicate fragrance, their easy culture and thriftiness, even in a smoky city atmosphere, entitle them to the greatest popularity. The double and single sorts are perfectly hardy and need not be disturbed oftener than once in three or four years, and not then unless they have become too much crowded by offsets. Plant in the fall in good garden soil about three or four inches deep, and two to six apart.

SINGLE NARCISSUS.

Poeticus, (Poet's Cup).—Pure white, crimson edged cup, beautiful. Each 5c. Per Doz, 50c.

Poeticus Ornatus.—Valuable for forcing; three weeks earlier than Poeticus. Each 5cts. Per Doz. 50cts.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

Albus Plenus Odoratus.—White, very double, sweet. Each 5c. Per Doz. 50c.

Incomparable.—Double yellow, large and fine. Each 5c. Per Doz. 50c.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Paper White.—New, large flowering, very early. Each 10c. Per Doz. \$1.00.

Roman.—Double yellow, fragrant, very fine. Each 10c. Per Doz. \$1.00.

TULIPS.



Single Tulips.

It is difficult to conceive of anything more pleasing to the eye, than a bed of good Tulips. The great variety of colors produced, their intense brilliancy and beautiful shadieg make them universal favorites. Another great consideration in their favor is the ease with which they can be cultivated, requiring only any good common soil to grow them to perfection; the price, too, as compared with other bulbs, places them within the reach of all. There is no class

of bulbs that makes so rich and gorgeous a display of blossom with so little attention and care in cultivation, and at so trifling a cost. The Tulip has been so much improved by the Dutch cultivators, that it ranks high in the floral world. In form, wealth of color, and the variety of its markings it is one of the most perfect of flowers. The culture of Tulips is the same as that of Hyacinths, except that the bulbs should be planted three to four inches deep, and two to six inches apart. Tulips are perfectly hardy, so only a slight protection from extreme cold and sharp winds is desirable. All the single varieties force readily, and of late have become great favorites in the house in mid-winter. If potted in September, and treated as directed for Hyacinths, they may be had in bloom in December. When they show a tendency to bloom just above the bulbs, they must be kept longer in the dark to draw out the flower stems. A splendid effect is obtained by planting from three to a dozen bulbs in a medium sized pot.



Parrot Tulip.

Mixed Tulips.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Single.....	.05	.40	\$2 50
Double.....	.05	.40	2 50
Parrot Tulips, mixed.	.05	.50	3 00

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK.

Any variety not included in this list can be supplied on short notice from the most reliable sources. Half ounces will be supplied at ounce rates. Quarter pounds and upwards will be supplied at pound rates

	PER OZ.		PER OZ.
Amarantus tricolor; (<i>Joseph's Coat</i>)	\$.40	Mignonette, Sweet, large flowering,	
Aquilegia, double mixed, (<i>Columbine</i>)	.75	per lb.	\$1.00 .10
Aster, China, mixed	.75	Nasturtium, dwarf mixed, per lb.	1.50 .20
Calliopsis, dwarf, mixed	.40	Nasturtium, tall mixed, per lb.	1.50 .20
Candytuft, Rocket	.30	Oxalis, choice mixed	2.50
Centaurea, Cyans, mixed, (<i>Bachelor's Button</i>)	.30	Pansy, fine mixed, all colors	1.50
Cypress Vine, mixed	.40	Phlox, Drummondii, fine mixed	.80
Carnation, extra choice, double mixed	4.00	Ricinus, (<i>Castor Bean</i>), mixed	.25
Forget Me-Not. (<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>)	1.50	Salvia, Splendens, (<i>Scarlet Sage</i>)	3.00
Gourd, Ornamental, mixed	.40	Smilax	2.00
Helichrysum, (<i>Everlasting</i>) double mixed	1.00	Sweet Pea, Eckford's New Mixed	.25
Heliotrope, choice mixed	1.50	" " "Miss Blanch Ferry"	.25
Hollyhock, fine double mixed	1.50	" " mixed, per lb.	\$1.25 .15
Ice Plant	.75	Sunflower, double	.50
Larkspur, double dwarf rocket mixed	.30	" " Large, Russian	.10
Marigold, African, The Eldorado	.50	Sweet William, single, mixed	.50
Moon Flower, Cross Bred or Hybrid (new)	1.50	Violet, sweet scented, finest mixed	2 00
		Wall Flower, fine double mixed	4.00

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

—SOMETIMES CALLED—

“Boston Ivy”

—AND—

“Japan Ivy.”

A HARDY CLIMBING PLANT.

No picture can portray the beauty of this grand climbing plant. It is adapted to all situations, and transforms the humblest cottage. It is entirely hardy in the most exposed places, attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet in two or three years, clinging to stones, brick or woodwork with the tenacity of Ivy. The leaves, overlapping each other form a dense sheet of green. For covering dead trees, rocks, walls, etc., it has no equal. In the Summer the foliage is a rich shade of green, but in the Fall it assumes the most gorgeous tints of scarlet, crimson and orange, so dazzling as to be seen at a great distance.

Splendid field grown plants, very large, three years old, each, 25c. Per Doz., \$3.00.

See cut on last page of Catalogue Cover.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

- Cabbage Plants.....
- Cauliflower Plants.....
- Celery Plants.....
- Lettuce Plants.....
- Pepper Plants.....
- Sweet Potato Plants.....
- Tomato Plants.....

Furnished on application at
the Lowest Market Price.

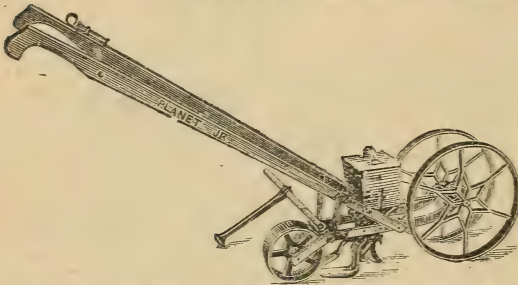


THE "PLANET JR." FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

This very complete line of Tools is very popular, and very deservedly so. They are reliable and very accurate, and do not get out of order. All of them have been either entirely remodeled or greatly improved for the coming season's work. Catalogue for 1892 with 50 illustrations and full descriptions, free on application.

THE "PLANET JR."

HILL DROPPING GARDEN DRILL.



This drill will sow in hills with perfect accuracy, as well as in rows. It will sow all kinds of garden seeds, from peas and beans down to celery. It opens, sows, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one operation. The machine holds two quarts and is adapted for all conditions of land, working especially well in fresh ground or when planting on a ridge, as it has two fifteen inch driving wheels placed six inches apart. This construction insures that the furrow for the seed will be opened at an even depth, and also that the covering will be regular, the plows being adjustable and not interfered with by the wheel track.

The most important feature of any drill, however, is even sowing, and in that this machine excels. Other drills having an upright seed hopper and a discharge hole in the bottom, invariably sow varying amounts of seed as the hopper is full, half-full, or nearly empty. This machine, however, has a force feed in the shape of a pure rubber double screw which works directly over a diamond-shaped hole in the bottom of the hopper, and a metal shield regulates the feeding of the contents of the hopper to the screw, so that it runs free and discharges in the most regular manner, whether full or containing only a single paper of seed.

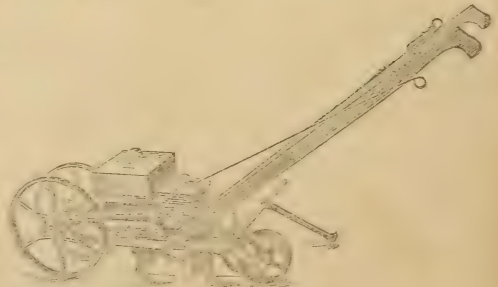
The drill is set for the different seeds with the greatest accuracy by a neat thumb screw, which regulates the flow by means of a rod connecting the seed index or dial with the discharge opening. This dial contains the names of all the principal seeds, and is placed at the top of the right handle, in plain sight and within easy reach. To sow any particular seed it is only necessary to move the index finger (by the thumb-screw) till opposite the name of the seed to be sown. At the ends of the row, or at any time when it is desired to stop the flow of seed, it is done instantly by a single movement of the thumb without taking the hand from the handle, and the reverse movement with the finger opens the drill again to the exact point at which it was previously set. Price: boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$11.00.

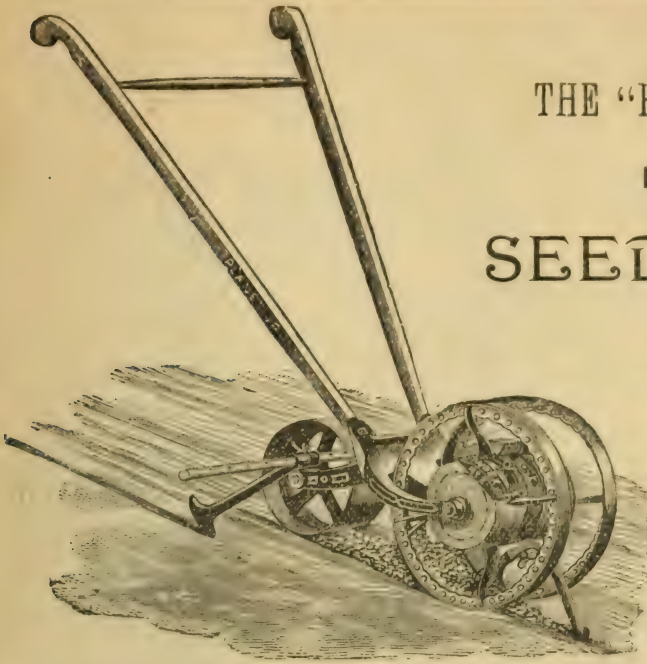
We can also supply a special flow attachment for sowing onion seeds for sets, which will open several shallow furrows side by side, making a band of plants about four inches wide. This attachment is an extra. Price, 50 cents.

"THE PLANET JR."

Combined Hill Dropping and Fertilizer Drill.

For several years there has been a pressing demand for a machine which would not only do all that the machine just described will do, but at the same time sow fertilizers either above or below the seed as wanted and in any quantity necessary. The machine shown in this cut does this work perfectly. It works with entire regularity whether there is much or little in the drill and small heaps do not interfere with its regular sowing. It holds about one peck. The plows can be set to place the fertilizer either above or below the seed. The amount sown is regulated accurately by an index similar to that of the hill dropper, and the discharge of both drills may be cut off or started instantly, either separately or together, thus avoiding all loss at the end of the row. This also has a force feed; a double acting open metal worm discharging regularly; it is protected by metal feeding shelves, which move slightly and alternately with each revolution of the screw, supplying material to it with great regularity and preventing clogging in the hopper. Like the plain hill dropping drill, it does not sow when drawn backward, and can be quickly thrown entirely out of gear. Price: boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$16.





THE "PLANET JR."

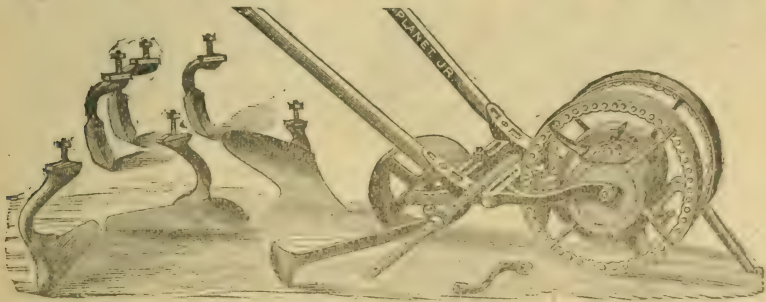
No. 2

SEED DRILL

Sows all garden seeds accurately at any desired thickness or depth, opening, dropping, covering, rolling down and marking the next row all at one passage in the most perfect and reliable manner. It holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. It has no cams, levers, brushes, cogs, springs or shakers to get out of order; it is noiseless, automatic, self-cleaning and accurate. It is remarkable for simplicity, strength and for ease and perfection of work in the field. Price; boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$7.50.

THE "PLANET JR."

Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake & Plow.



This tool is unrivaled in beauty of design, perfection of finish, convenience and capacity for work; it is suitable for either the farm or the garden. As a seed Drill it is the same as the No. 2. (see description above), except in size. It holds one quart. For after care of the crop it is supplied with a pair of rakes, a pair of long hoes, three reversible cultivator teeth and a large garden plow. As a Rake, it is invaluable in preparing the garden for planting, and also for delicate after cultivation of the crop and for covering seeds, etc., etc. As a hoe it works safely and closely both sides of the row and when plants are small; between rows when plants are large, working all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. As a Plow, it opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. As a Cultivator, it is admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. All the blades are tempered and polished steel.

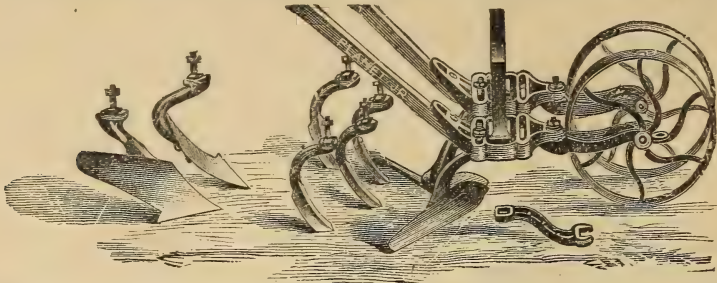
The different tools in this combination comprise all that are necessary for the greatest variety of work usually needed in the hand cultivation of farm and garden crops, and are particularly useful for all sown by a seed drill. Price; boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$9.50.

The "Planet Jr." Plain Double Wheel Hoe.

To meet a demand from some we offer the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe, next described, with only one pair of Hoes, and without leaf guards, under the name of "Planet Jr." Plain Double Wheel Hoe. This will make a very effective and cheap tool for parties who have limited work. Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office, in Cleveland, Ohio, \$4.00.

THE "PLANET JR."

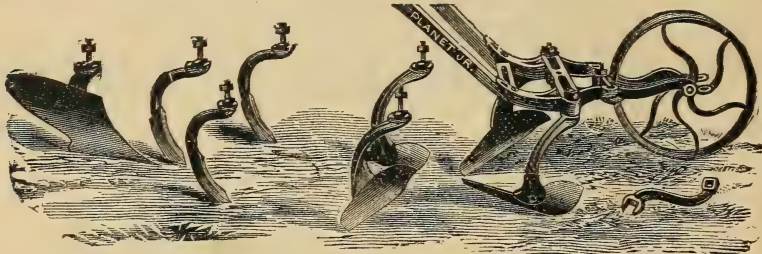
Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.



This very popular tool has been completely remodeled: is greatly simplified, strengthened, improved, and merits the thorough admiration of every practical gardener. Each tool is sent out with a pair of rakes, a pair of hoes, four cultivator teeth and a pair of plows. The wheels are adjustable in height, and the arch is 14 inches high, thus enabling the operator to work both sides of the row at once, unless the plants grow over 18 inches high; then the wheels can be set to run close together and the tool used between the rows. Leaf guards (detachable), go with each machine, to be used when plants extend into a wide row. This tool is light, very simple, made of the best material and highly finished, and nothing can exceed the perfection and variety of work it performs. Price; boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office, in Cleveland, O., \$6.50.

THE "PLANET JR."

Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.



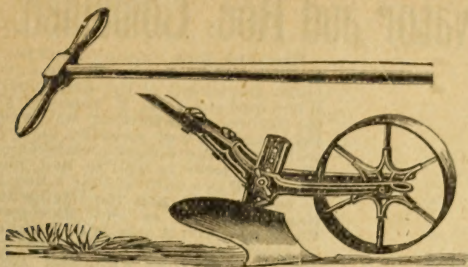
In improving this tool care has been taken to combine extreme lightness, strength, variety of tools, and great adjustability. It has one pair of long hoes, a pair of rakes, a pair of four-inch sweeps, one broad cultivating tooth, a steel garden plow, and one detachable leaf guard. All the blades are tempered and polished steel. This tool is pronounced by practical men as without an equal in beauty of design and finish, ease of operation, quality of work and variety of adjustment, and in this improved form is, unquestionably, the lightest running, the most convenient and practical Single Wheel Hoe known.

The form of the blades has proved superior to all other shapes, insuring a forward slanting cut next to the plants and consequent close work without danger, and at the same time thorough cultivation of the soil. The cultivator teeth, in combination with the hoe, enable the operator to perform almost every variety of work, either in the field or garden. All rows, from six to eighteen inches apart, can be perfectly hoed at one passage. The frame allows every desirable adjustment, is quickly raised or lowered to regulate depth, and the wheel can be attached centrally or to either side of the machine, giving the operator the important advantage of hoeing both sides of the row at one passage when desired. Price; boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$5.00.

THE "FIRE-FLY"

Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This convenient tool has rapidly convinced practical gardeners of its high merits. It is also remodeled, and has the broadfaced wheel. It combines lightness and strength with the greatest adjustability, while its highly polished and tempered steel tools make gardening comparatively a pleasure. The tools are all made after the most perfect models, and are, first, a pair of admirable hoes which can be set to work to or from the row and to any desired depth. Next, a set of three reversible cultivator teeth to be used together or singly or in conjunction with the hoes. Third, a large, excellent garden plow. The whole tool is light and strong, attractive in appearance, and capable of standing hard usage for years, while the price is its final recommendation. Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$4.00.



THE "FIRE-FLY" Wheel Garden Plow.

Makes the care of a vegetable garden a pleasure and 10,000 families who could not find time to keep a garden, if attempting cultivation with the ordinary hand hoe, can raise their own vegetables successfully with the "Fire-Fly." It takes the place of the horse and plow, or cultivator, requiring no wide headlands to turn on and is invaluable during all the gardening season. Price, delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$2.35.

The "Planet Jr." Grass Edger.

This perfect little tool does either straight or curved work most accurately, edging at the desired angle, and at the speed of a mile an hour. After all, the grand secret of attractiveness in out-of-door surroundings is extreme neatness; surrender that and the rest is in vain. The little "Planet Jr." Edger assists wonderfully in producing this indispensable effect. It will give more genuine pleasure and satisfaction for its moderate cost and the little time expended in its use, than the lawn mower. It should be a constant companion of the mower and is invaluable in giving the last touch of neatness to the lawn, when the mower has done its best.

For heavy work the frame forms a pocket just the proper size to carry a brick, which gives the needed additional weight for effectual service. Strawberry growers will find it also a rapid and perfect tool for cutting off surplus runners. For this work the hoe may be removed.

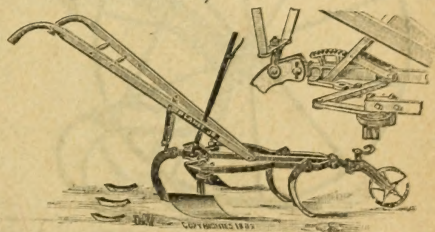
By removing the wheel, the hoe may be used alone with great satisfaction in the vegetable garden, first cutting away from the crop, and then returning the earth. Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$3.50.

THE "PLANET JR.," ALL STEEL,

Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined, with Wheel.

No tool which has ever been offered to the American public has so rapidly gained in favor as the "Planet Jr." all Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined with Wheel. This is due to the fact that for the cultivation of all farm crops none equals it in ease of handling, variety and quality of work done, and lightness of draft.

It is made entirely of iron and steel, except the handles; has an expanding frame which can be closed to five inches or opened to twenty-four; has a side adjustment for the handles by which they may be set from one side to the other by loosening a single bolt; has a lever wheel by which it may be changed to any depth in an instant, and is provided with such a variety of adjustable teeth as enables it to all kinds of one-horse cultivation. The two front teeth are three inches wide, and of such a form as is best adapted to enter the soil, cut off the roots of growing weeds, and turn them upside down while preparing for the easy working of the rear blades. The cultivator teeth can be set to work deep or shallow, as desired. The patent side steels are five inches wide, and by means of the patent side standards can be turned at any angle desired, or completely reversed. This feature is found on the "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe alone. The rear steel is seven inches wide, and designed to fill in the furrows made by the side steels, leaving a finely shaped bed around the plants. The tool is also furnished with three extra cultivator steels which can be placed on the three rear standards when desired, thus making it a plain cultivator. All the standards now used on the "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe are made from heavy sheet steel, struck up into the proper shape by special machinery. These Hollow Steel Standards are far superior to anything ever before offered to the public, and are a distinguishing feature of the improved "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe. Price, including Wheel, delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$8.50. Without Wheel, delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$8.00.



Matthews' Garden Seed Drills and Cultivators.

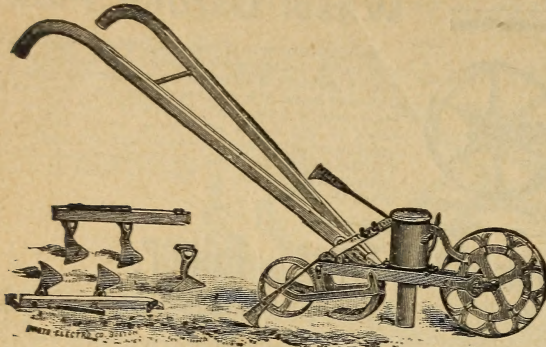
MATTHEWS' GARDEN SEED DRILL.

The Matthews' Drill is designed to be used in field or garden. When in operation, it opens the furrow, drops the seed accurately at the desired depth, covers it and lightly rolls the earth down over it, and at the same time marks the next row, all of which is done with mechanical precision, by simply propelling the drill forward. In this way it sows, with an evenness and rapidity impossible for the most skillful hand to do, all the different varieties of Beet, Carrot, Onion, Turnip, Parsnip, Sage, Spinach, Sorghum, Peas, Beans, Broom Corn, Fodder Corn, etc.

The agitator stirs the seed in the hopper thoroughly by a positive motion, which insures continuous and uniform delivery, and the bottom of the hopper is made sufficiently dishing to sow the smallest quantity of seed. When desired, the movement of the agitator can be checked, and the drill may then be propelled forward or backward without dropping seed. There is also an ingenious device just added by which the seed can be cut off while turning at the ends of rows, thus saving quite a percentage of seed. The improved markers are made adjustable for the purpose of marking the rows at any desired distance apart, and they mark them distinctly whether the ground is even or uneven.

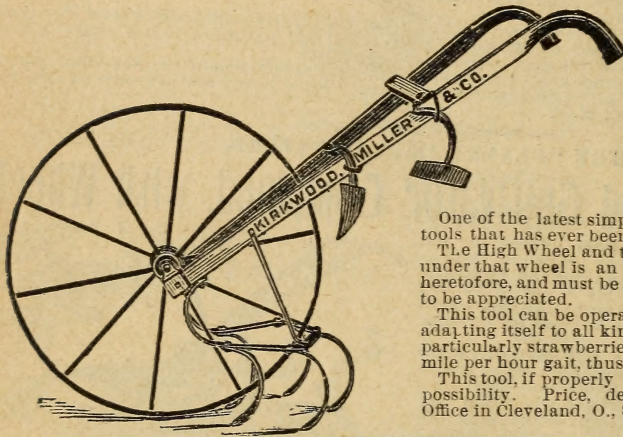
It is also provided with an indicator having the names of different seeds thereon. To adjust the Drill for planting different kinds of seeds, it is only necessary to turn the indicator around until the name of the seed to be planted comes to the indicator-pin at the top. Price, boxed or delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$8.00.

Matthews' Drill, Cultivator and Hoe, Combined.



Matthews' Drill, Cultivator and Hoe, combined, is the most complete Combined Implement of the kind made. When used as a Drill, it possesses all the features of the separate Matthews' Drill, except it is of a smaller size. It will sow all the different varieties of vegetable seeds as well as that, and when used as a Cultivator or a Hoe, it is substantially like the Matthews' Hand Cultivator or the Matthews' Wheel Hoe, and is fully equal to either of them. It has with it a pair of superior style Hoes with long Steel Blades, for use in exchange with the cultivator teeth, which are easily and quickly adjusted. This machine is very efficient, either as a Drill or a Cultivator, and will be found to be adapted to any kind of soil. Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$10.00

The above, without the hoes. Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$9.50.



The "Success"

HAND GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

One of the latest simplest, best and easiest running tools that has ever been manufactured. The High Wheel and the Points or Shovels operating under that wheel is an accomplishment not attained heretofore, and must be seen in operation in the ground to be appreciated. This tool can be operated at 11, 9, 6 and 3 inches, thus adapting itself to all kinds of vegetables and berries, particularly strawberries. It can be operated at a two-mile per hour gait, thus saving largely of time. This tool, if properly handled, makes weeding an impossibility. Price, delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$5.00.

The "Success" Double Wheel Garden Cultivator.

We also have a Cultivator, similar to the above, but with two wheels, making a tool with which one can work both sides of the row at once. It can also be used with a single wheel, like the above, by simply removing one wheel. Price, delivered at Depot or Express Office in Cleveland, O., \$6.50.

EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK.

For weeding flower beds or vegetable gardens. It will work well among rows of seedlings, among ornamental plants, or in any place where freedom from weeds is desired. It removes the weeds with far greater rapidity than in the usual manner, without injury to the plants, and will pay for itself in one day's use. Price, 25 cents.

HASLETINE HAND WEEDER AND SCRAPER.

The latest and best hand weeder for use either in the flower or vegetable garden. For Onions and Strawberries it is simply indispensable. It is rapid, easy and thorough in its work. The blade is 7/8 inch wide, 1/2 inch thick, solid steel, oil tempered, and has five sharp edges. Price, 30 cents.

The Concave and Curved Seed Potato Knife.....	Each.	\$ 35
Dibbles, Large Size.....		50
Dibbles, Medium Size.....		40
Grain Bags, 2 bu.....	Per. Piece. Per Hun.	.20 \$18 00

FERTILIZERS.

Fine Ground Pure Raw Bone Meal. Per lb. 5 cts, Per. 100 lbs. \$2.50. Per Ton in Sacks of 200 lbs. each \$33.00

PARIS GREEN.

Warranted Strictly Pure Paris Green, put up in straw board boxes.

1/4 lb. Boxes.....	The price of Paris Green for 1892 not being established at time of going to press, we are unable to quote.	14 lb. Iron Cans.....
1/2 " " ".....		28 " " " ".....
1 " " ".....		56 " " " ".....
2 " " ".....		100 " " " ".....
5 " " ".....		250 " " " ".....
10 " " ".....		

VALUABLE TABLES.

Quantity of Seed requisite to produce a given number of plants and sow an acre of ground.

	Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	1-2 lb.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	5 lbs.
Barley.....	2½ bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 qt. to 150 ft. of drill.....	1¼ "
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 200 hills.....	1-2 "
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	6 "
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	5 oz.
Broom Corn.....	10 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	5 oz.
Buckwheat.....	1-2 bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	5 oz.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 of drill.....	3 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	5 oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants.....	4 oz.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	8 lbs.
Lucerne, Large Red & Crumh' Trefoil.....	8 "
Medium.....	10 "
Collards, 1 oz. to 2,500 plants.....	6 oz.
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills.....	8 qts.
Cress, 1 oz., to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills.....	1¼ "
Egg plant 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	8 oz.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Flax, broadcast.....	1-2 bu.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.....	2½ lbs.
Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	2½ bu.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky.....	2½ bu.
Blue, English.....	2½ "
Hungarian and Millet.....	1-2 "
Mixed Lawn, 1 lb to 600 sq. ft.....	3 to 5 "
Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow & Wood Meadow.....	2 bu.
Timothy.....	1 "

	Quantity per Acre.
Hemp.....	½ lb.
Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	2 lbs.
Kohl, Rabi, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	1½ "
Leek, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	4 "
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	3 "
Martynia, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 "
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 "
Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	3 "
Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 "
Oats.....	2½ bu.
Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	4 to 5 "
for Sets.....	30 to 50 "
Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bu.
Parship, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	5 lbs.
Parsley, 1 oz. to 25 feet of drill.....	8 "
Peas, garden, 1 oz. to 150 of drill.....	2 bu.
field.....	2½ "
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	4 oz.
Potatoes.....	6 bu.
Pumpkin, 1 quart to 300 hills.....	4 qts.
Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Rye.....	1½ bu.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	10 "
Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill.....	2 "
Squash Summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills.....	2 "
Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills.....	3 "
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	3 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 "
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	1½ lbs.
Vetches.....	2 bu.
Wheat.....	1 to 2 "

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at given distances.

Dis. apart.	No. plants.
1-2 foot.....	174,240
1 ".....	43,560
1½ feet.....	19,360
2 ".....	10,890
2½ ".....	6,960
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520
3 " 2 feet.....	7,260
3 " 3 ".....	4,840
4 " 1 foot.....	10,888
4 " 2 feet.....	5,444
4 " 3 ".....	3,629
4 " 4 ".....	2,722
5 " 5 ".....	1,742

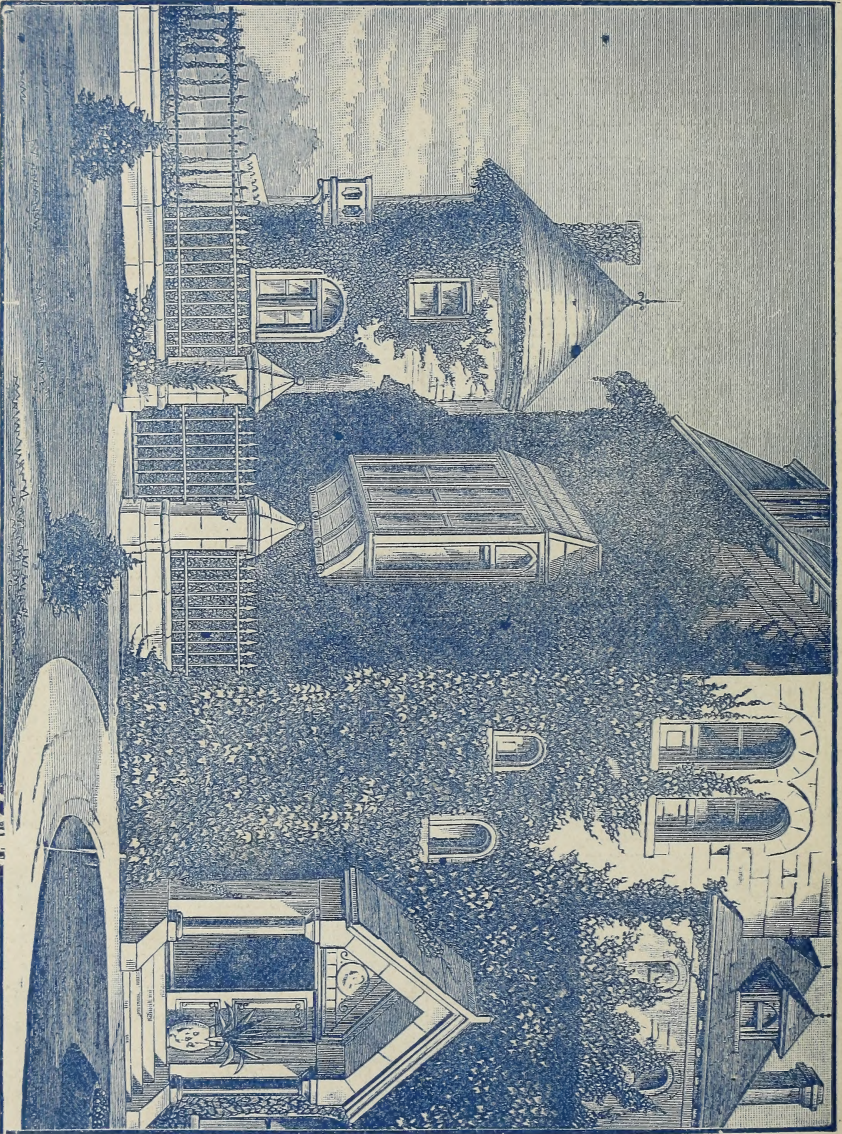
Dis. apart.	No. plants.
6 feet.....	1,270
7 ".....	889
8 ".....	680
9 ".....	573
10 ".....	435
11 ".....	360
12 ".....	302
15 ".....	193
18 ".....	134
20 ".....	108
25 ".....	69
30 ".....	49

Weight of Various Articles in the State of Ohio.

	per bu.	48 lbs.
Apples.....	48 lbs.	
dried.....	22 "	
Barley.....	48 "	
Beans.....	60 "	
Buckwheat.....	50 "	
Broom Corn.....	46 "	
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	14 "	
English.....	24 "	
Bran.....	20 "	
Canary Seed.....	60 "	
Castor Beans.....	46 "	
Clover Seed.....	60 "	
Corn, shelled.....	56 "	
on ear.....	68 "	
Corn Meal.....	50 "	
Charcoal.....	22 "	
Coal, Mineral.....	80 "	
Coal, Cannel.....	70 "	
Coke.....	40 "	
Cranberries.....	40 "	
Dried Peaches.....	32 "	
Flax Seed.....	56 "	
Hemp Seed.....	44 "	
Hungarian Grass Seed.....	50 "	
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure.....	60 "	
Millet.....	50 "	
Malt.....	34 "	
Oats.....	32 "	
Osage Orange.....	33 "	
Orchard Grass.....	14 "	
Onions.....	50 "	

	per bu.	48 lbs.
Peaches.....	60 "	
Peas.....	8 "	
Plastering Hair.....	40 "	
Popcorn.....	50 "	
Rape.....	56 "	
Rye.....	14 "	
Red Top Seed.....	50 "	
Salt, Coarse.....	56 "	
Michigan.....	50 "	
Sweet Potatoes.....	45 "	
Timothy Seed.....	56 "	
Tomatoes.....	60 "	
Turnips.....	60 "	
Wheat.....	200 "	
Beef and Pork per bbl., net.....	196 "	
Flour, per bbl., net.....	200 "	
White Fish and Trout, pr. bbl. net.....	280 "	
Salt, per bbl.....	70 "	
Lime, per bushel.....	4½ "	
Hay, well settled, per cubic foot.....	22 "	
Corn, on cob, in bin.....	45 "	
Corn, shelled, in bin.....	48 "	
Wheat.....	25½ "	
Oats.....	28½ "	
Potatoes.....	95 "	
Sand, dry.....	135 "	
Clay, compact.....	169 "	
Marble.....	5,616 "	
Seasoned Beech Wood, per cord.....	6,960 "	
Hickory.....		

*In Chicago and all the other large seed markets of the country Hungarian is sold at 48 lbs. per bushel, so we are compelled to conform, and we buy and sell 48 lbs. per bushel.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.
(For Description and Price See Page 61.)