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SEED
CATALOGUE



— OF —
DELANO BROTHERS,

— THE —
LARGEST AND OLDEST SEED
GROWERS IN NEBRASKA.

LEE • PARK, • GUSTER • COUNTY,
NEBRASKA.

1893.

PRESS DRILLS.

Bigger Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye.

Increased yield from 100 acres will pay for a two horse drill.

No farmer with 100 acres can afford to be without one. The wind never cuts out grains sown with a press drill and the roots are in moist earth from the start.

We will sell the best two horse press drills for \$60, cash, purchaser paying freight from distributing points.

Write, DELANO BROS., Lee Park, Nebr.

CORN HARVESTER.

ONE THIRD OF THE VALUE OF THE CORN CROP IS
CONTAINED IN THE STALKS.

Two men with this harvester can cut and shock 4 acres of good corn daily. Mounted on four broad iron wheels one horse handles it easily, two broad steel knives.

We sell the best made for \$23, cash, purchaser pays freight from delivery points.

DELANO BROS., Lee Park, Nebr.

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LEE • PARK, • GUSTER • COUNTY,
NEBRASKA.

1893.

To Our Friends and Customers.

LEE PARK, Custer Co., Neb., Jan. 1, 1893.

In presenting our Fourth Annual Seed Catalogue we wish to thank our patrons for their liberal patronage during the year just passed. Last season we sold seeds in *thirty-five states*, and this season we expect to send them to customers in every state in the union.

The bulk of our seeds being grown in Central Nebraska, at an elevation of 2300 feet above the sea level, they have all the characteristics of seeds grown further north, as regards earliness and vitality.

Our wheat makes flour that sells for fifty cents per quarter more in Liverpool and Glasgow than flour from the best "No. 1 hard" wheat of Dakota and Minnesota.

Owing to the very late spring of 1892 the corn crop, in a large section of the corn belt, did not mature sufficiently for good seed. This section did not suffer from protracted cold wet weather and the result is a choice lot of seed corn. We make especial mention of Early Mastodon and Hogue's Yellow Dent as two grand varieties for sections south of Central Nebraska. Corn growers in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Southern States can increase their yields 25 to 35 per cent. by using our seed corn. This has been done. Increase your yields of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and garden seeds.

HOW TO ORDER.

Oftentimes an order is received with the name or address omitted. Be sure to write full name, Post Office, County and State; also nearest Express or Freight office if seeds are to be sent by express or freight.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

Money can be sent by postal note, post office money order, express money order, registered letter, bank check, or draft. For very small amounts postage stamps will be accepted. Make Post Office Money Orders payable at Lee Park, Nebraska.

We guarantee safe arrival of seeds at destination, and PREPAY postage on packets, ounces, quarter pounds, pounds, pints and quarts listed in this catalogue.

Seeds by the peck, bushel and barrel forwarded at purchaser's expense. Sacks and barrels free.

NOVELTIES,

OF RECENT INTRODUCTION, AND STERLING MERIT.

AGRICULTURAL WONDER.

Lathyrus Silvestris.—This new forage plant, which is attracting the attention of agriculturists in all parts of the world, is the most valuable acquisition to forage crops ever discovered.

Some of its points of excellence: Its roots penetrate the soil 30 feet, which enables it to withstand great extremes of cold and draught. It has double the feeding value of alfalfa, a crop richer than red clover. Its feeding ratio is 1 to 4.5, which is richer than oats, with a ratio of 1 to 6.5. It is richer than the balanced ratios for fattening cattle and is rich enough for fattening either hogs or sheep without any grain.

It will last 50 years without any manure and without reseeding. It will draw double the nitrogen from the air that alfalfa or clover does, hence it is the most valuable plant known for renovating worn out soils.

It will cut 8 tons of hay per acre in a season.

When established a field of it would fatten hogs without any corn.

Its growth is slow the first two years. The plants grow very little above ground the first year, but the roots make rapid growth. The second year the top thickens up and the third year the plant is matured. The seed requires several weeks to germinate.

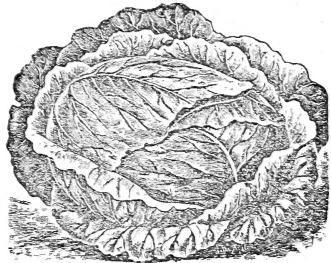
CULTURE.—Prepare a piece of clean ground by deep plowing and thoroughly working. Plant the seed any time during the first summer months. Either drill or scatter by hand in drills 12 to 15 inches apart. One plant to the square foot is sufficient, when established, hence the seeding is light. Keep the weeds down the first year. Give it a trial in a small way and grow your own seed to extend the seeding on your farm.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; lb., \$6.00.; 5 lbs., \$25.00.

We are general agents for this seed in the United States and will be pleased to quote prices to wholesale dealers.

GRAND NEW CABBAGE.

Nonsuch.—A cross between Early and Late Flat Dutch. Size medium, season a few days later than Early Flat Dutch. Can be sown in the fall, and will not run to seed like most second early sorts when wintered over. This fact alone makes it exceedingly valuable to southern growers, and in the north where cold frames are used. *It has more good qualities than any other cabbage.* Two years ago the seed readily sold for \$10 per pound to expert cabbage growers. We can offer it this season at these low prices: Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.25; 5 lb. lots, \$2.00 per lb.



Nonsuch Cabbage.

CAULIFLOWER.

World Beater. This grand new cauliflower stands at the top in the list of varieties of this choice vegetable, and is offered at a reasonable price. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$2.00.

LETTUCE.

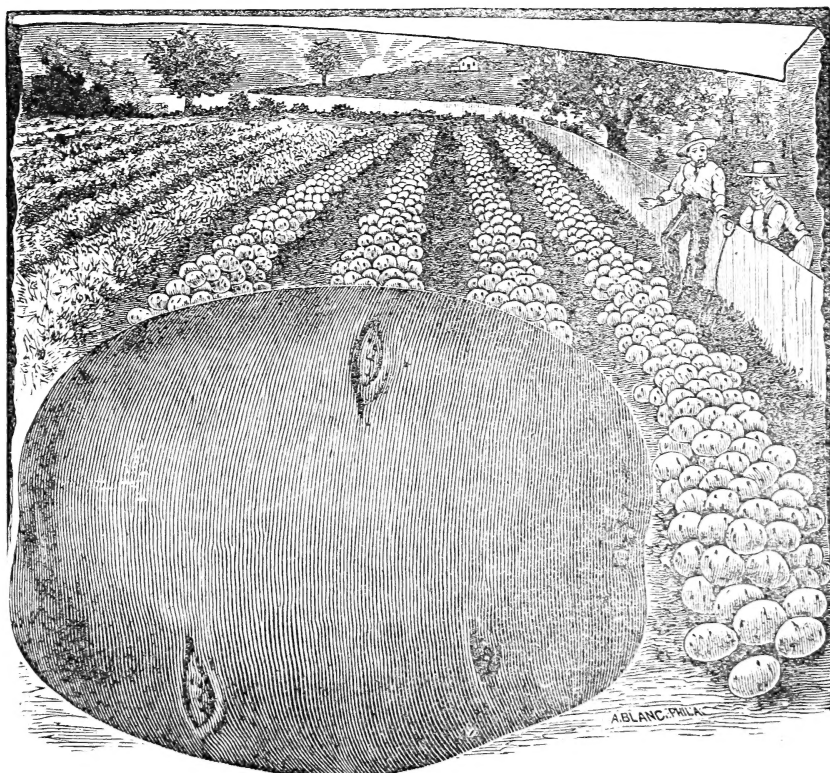
Denver Market. Best novelty in Lettuce in years. It is an early variety of Head Lettuce either for forcing or open ground. It forms large, solid heads, of a good, light green color, and

NOVELTIES, CONTINUED.

LETTUCE, Continued.

is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbage) and very crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of Lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles the "Hanson," but is more oblong.

Geo. S. Haskell of Rockford, Ill., says: "It is the finest acquisition in Lettuce since black seeded Simpson was introduced." Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



POTATO.

Nebraska Seedling. This magnificent second early potato, originated in Nebraska and has produced the choicest

and greatest yield of potatoes for us this season of all our twenty varieties in the field. Shape, round and flattened, with a tendency to elongate, color white, eyes

POTATOES, Continued.

raised, cooks very mealy and a good keeper. Vines hardy and of vigorous growth, covering the ground well. With this year's experience we are ready to call it the peer of any second early potato with which we are acquainted.

By mail, lb., 50; 3 lbs., \$1; by express of freight, pk., \$1; bu., \$2.25; bbl., \$6.

The New Will. The earliest potato we have ever grown. Flesh colored, medium size, cooks very mealy. If you plant the Will you will have potatoes several days before your neighbors.

By mail, lb., 40 cts.; 4 lbs., \$1.00; by freight, pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; bbl., \$8.00.

Van Ornam's Earliest, or Seedling Potato No. 50—This magnificent new early potato originated with F. B. Van Ornam, of Lewis, Iowa, originator of Burpee's Extra Early; which has had the largest sales of any new early potato sent out in the past few years, and is in many points its peer.

Tubers smooth and of excellent shape, resembling the Early Rose in color before ripe, but turning to a creamy white, with a smooth velvety feeling to the hand.

Size large, with very few small ones in the average season. The skin is thin and tough, resisting scab and worms much better than other early varieties, and ripening the whole crop at once, makes it one of the finest market garden potatoes.

The habit of growth is very robust, with compact, bushy top, dark green leaves, and is a vigorous grower. The tubers grow very compactly in the hill, and quite near the surface. It yields immense crops, and during the hot and dry seasons just passed did well where other varieties entirely failed.

Table qualities: Cooks quickly, is dry and mealy, breaks open as white as a snow ball (either young or old), and is of a rich delicate flavor.

Earliness: It has been thoroughly tested side by side with such potatoes as Early Ohio, Poloris, Puritan, and Early Manse, and has proved itself from ten days to two weeks earlier than any of these, and more than twice as productive.

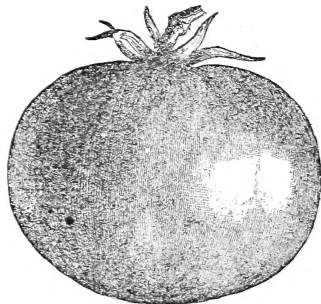
TOMATO.

Livingston's Royal Red.—Its large size, fine color, firm flesh, even ripening and combined good qualities, will make it a universal favorite, and its solidity and thick skin commend it for shipping. It is first-class as main crop for the private or market gardener and shipper, and of especial value to the canner and catsup maker. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Thorburn's Long-Keeper.—The following letter gives its origin and history:

EXPERIMENT GROUNDS OF
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, SEPT. 3, 1890

GENTLEMEN:—About thirteen years ago I raised all the kinds of tomatoes popular at that time. Six of each were selected the same day, of apparently the same stage of maturity, and of a bright red color, as well as of the largest size and shapeliest form. These were kept in a darkened room until all were more or less decayed.



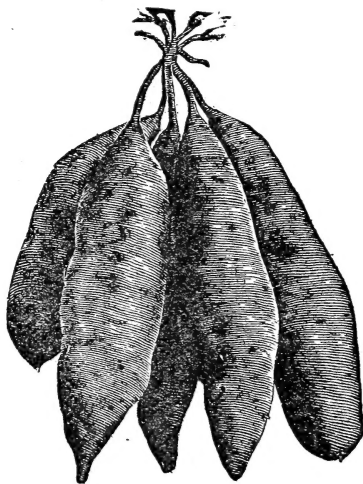
Thorburn's Long-Keeper.

From the last one to decay I selected seeds, which were planted the next year. Careful selections have been made every year since, always with a view to increasing their long-keeping qualities, uniformity in shape, earliness in ripening, as well as the productiveness of the vines.

This is the origin of this tomato which has been named "Thorburn's Long-Keeper." (Signed) E. S. CARMAN
Pkt., 20cts.; oz., 50cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.

SWEET POTATOES.

New Bronze. A skin bronze color, inside creamy white and cooks very sweet, rich and delicious. It is the best keeper known among sweet potatoes. It has been left in the ground until the tops of the potatoes near the surface were frozen and then they kept all winter. They are in excellent condition in the spring when other varieties are unfit for use and have been kept until July and August in common potato bins and they sold in the market for good cooking potatoes. The transplanted plants grow more easily than other varieties. By mail, lb., 40c.; 4 lbs., \$1.25. By freight or express, pk., \$1 bu., \$3; bbl., \$7.



New Bronze Sweet Potato.

CORN.

Crawford Sugar.—Originated with a gardener in eastern Michigan, who has cultivated it carefully for a number of years and by judicious selection developed it to its very high standard. It is the sweetest corn with which we are acquainted, and while being excellent for the table in the green state, it stands unrivaled for canning and drying. It

follows the Cory in season, the kernels are plump and uniform, with eight or ten rows to the ear. We have the exclusive sale of this novelty. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c.; pt., 35c.; qt., 60c.; pk., \$2.

Centennial White Corn.—This beautiful white corn came originally from Philadelphia, where it attracted a great deal of attention at the Centennial Exposition. By careful selection it has resulted in a hardy, deep grained, flowery white corn, with 18 to 24 rows on a red cob, producing from 60 to 100 bushels of sound corn per acre. The ears are of good length, and the corn has won favorites wherever tried in the corn belt. By mail, pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; by express or freight, pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.30.

Dakota Dent.—A magnificent early dent corn. Planted as late as June 27, 1892, it made a crop of hard seed corn. Sure to ripen. At our elevation of 2300 feet it makes a hardy early corn that will do well in any part of the country. It yields heavily. Pkt. 10 cts., pk. 30 cts. bu. \$1.25, 10 bu. lots @ \$1.00.

WINTER WHEATS.

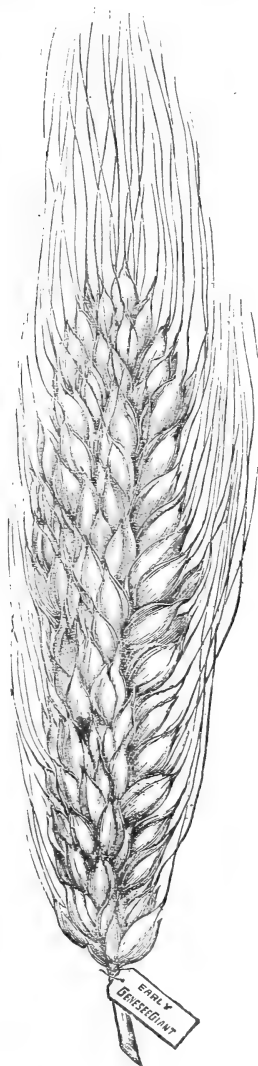
Culture. The importance of winter wheat growing in the west is becoming more important every year. 1892 showed some wonderful yields in Nebraska running as high as 65 bushels per acre with common field culture. Remember that sorts rich in gluten should be selected for rich dark loams, or rich clay soils while light sandy soils will produce the best crops of varieties less rich in gluten.

The principal cause of failure from winter killing and light crops is *too late plowing* and not working the surface soil sufficiently.

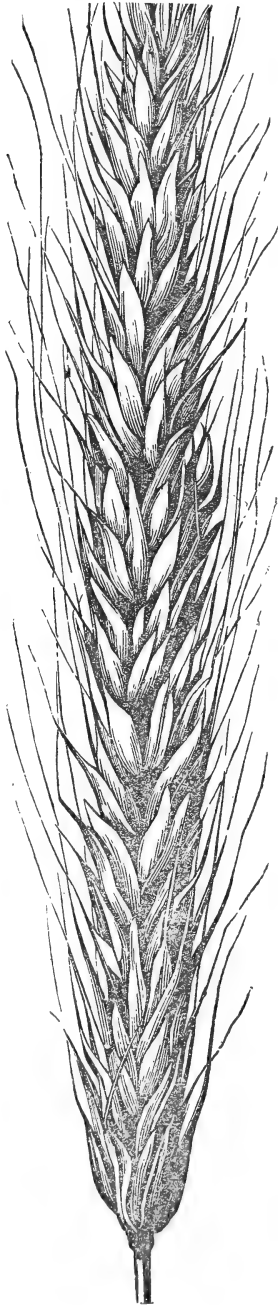
Winter Fife. Takes the place among Winter wheats that "No. 1 hard" does among spring wheats. Very hardy, does well on most all soils, very productive and weighs over 60 pounds per bushel. Write for prices in July.

WINTER WHEAT, Continued.

in the wheat line for thrifty fall growth, early spring stooling; strong short jointed straw, solid filled head, fine hard amber grain; rich in gluten: exceptionally fine milling qualities, and the champion of all in productiveness, yielding at the rate of $64\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Write for prices in July.



Early Genessee Giant. — Half **Early White Leader.** — This var-
bearded. This is truly a wonder | ety and Genessee Giant are considered



Giant Spring Rye.

WINTER WHEAT, Continued.

the best of over 1000 varieties the originator has developed. Early White Leader is white and stands close to Genesee Giant in productiveness. It ripens early, free from smut, rust or mildew and is sure to make a crop no matter how bad the season. Makes the whitest flour known. Does well on most all kinds of soil. Write for prices in June.

Giant Spring Rye.—Grain is three to four times larger than common winter Rye. Has produced 100 bushels per acre. Does well in dry sections of the country without irrigation. It is sown at same time as spring wheat. It makes good bread and a very fine feed for fattening stock. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 25c.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.

WHEAT.

French Imperial Spring.—A semi-hard red wheat, straw grows quite rank and very stiff, enabling it to stand up well. Grains large, plump and amber colored, chaff white and bearded. Not inclined to smut or rust. Bu., \$1; two bu., 90c.; five bu. and over, 75c., per bu.

Winter Turf Oats.—Sown in the fall same as winter wheat. Roots penetrate 12 inches which enables it to withstand spring drouths, be pastured like rye, makes rapid growth in the spring and produces more than spring oats. One grain produced 200 stalks. Rust proof. Try them. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 30c. By freight, Pk., 75c.; bu., \$2.50.

NEW MUSK MELON.

White Japan.—An exceedingly fine melon possessing rare and delicious eating qualities. Very early and sure to ripen. Flesh thick and nearly white in color. Rind thin, ribbed and thickly netted. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c.; ¼lb., 25c.; lb., 60c.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

ASPARAGUS.

A bed may be prepared and the seed sown in drills one foot apart and thinned to one foot apart in the row. This method will require three years before it will be available for table use. By planting roots, plants will be ready to use the following spring after planting.

Conover's Colossal.—The standard variety, very productive and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.; choice roots, 75c. per 100; \$5 per 1,000.

The Palmetto.—This variety is earlier than others, a better yielder, more even and regular in growth, and is fast becoming the favorite sort everywhere. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.60.

BEANS.

1 quart to 100 feet drill.

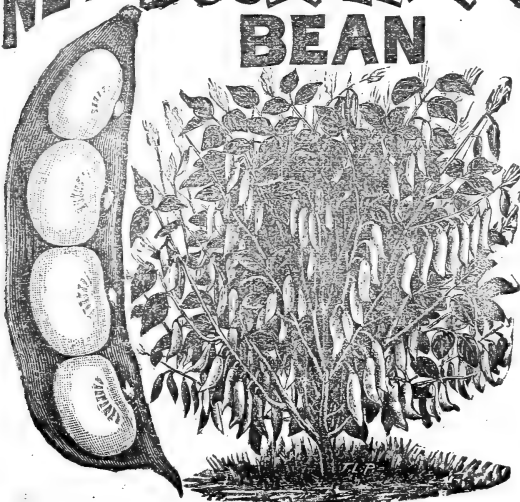
A succession of sowing can be made from the first week in May until September. Plant in drills about two inches deep, and from eighteen

inches to two feet apart, according to the richness of the soil. The poorer the soil, the closer they can be planted. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart.

Dwarf or Bush.

Henderson's Bush Lima.—A decided vegetable novelty. A distinguished horticulturist (Joseph) writes: "What a splendid thing is this Henderson's Bush Lima Bean. It has absolutely no fault except that it is not as large as some other lima beans. I had not seen all the good points last year, but I am enthusiastic, elated and exhilarated now. There is nothing now that could outdo it in proficiency. The large strong bushes are so loaded, that you can actually tear them off a handful at a time. They begin to be fit for use at least two weeks in advance of the large Limas; they continue to produce pods all through the season, and don't stop until checked by frost." Pkt., 5c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c.; bu., \$3; bu., \$10.

HENDERSON'S NEW BUSH LIMA BEAN

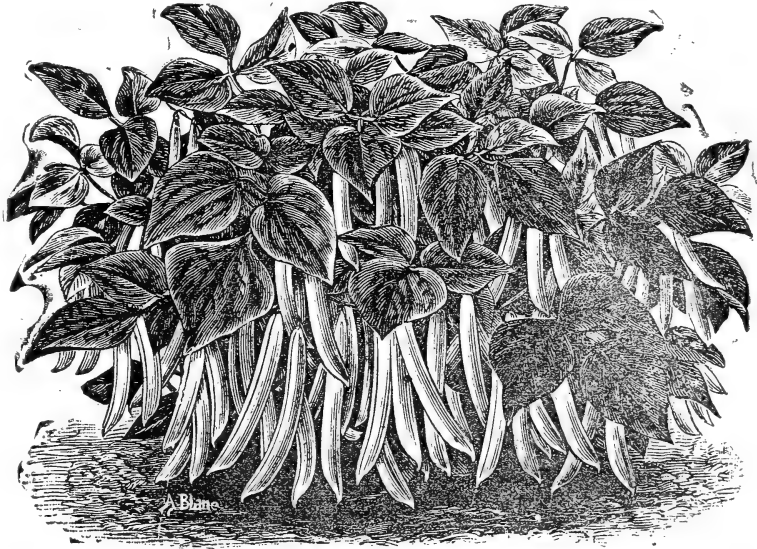


Black Eyed Wax,—This is claimed to be the *best* wax bean in cultivation. It is a cross between the Black Wax and Golden Wax, and so far as tried it is the earliest Wax bean. Try it. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.

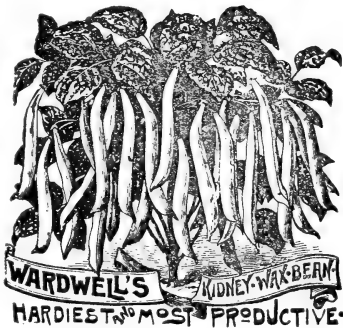
Amber Wax,—A showy and fine variety. Winning several first Premiums at Fairs the past season. Vines bushy, with stiff stalks, bearing an immense

number of long, round pods, containing from seven to nine beans each, are of a light amber color when ripe, and is an excellent snap variety. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; pk., \$1.25.

Golden Wax,—One of the *very best* if not the best as a snap bean. Pods are of golden color when fit for the table. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5



Black Eyed Wax Bean.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax,—This variety is very hardy, withstands drouth well, grows well off the ground and is a heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.

German Black Wax,—When ripe the pods are yellow, very tender and of good quality. When ripe the seeds are black. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.

GREEN POD SORTS.

Early Mohawk,—Very early and hardier than most early varieties. Delicious flavor. Color of ripe beans is drab with purple spots. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.

Early Red Valentine,—Early, tender, productive and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.

Large White Kidney,—Not as productive as the pea bean, but of very superior quality. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$5.

BEET.

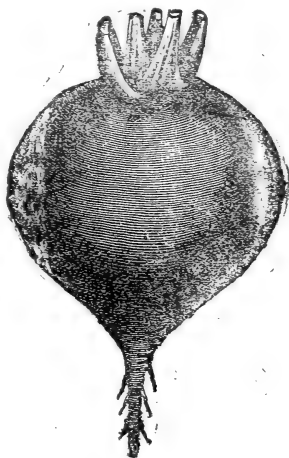
1 oz. to 50 feet of drill: 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre in drills.

The soil which is best suited for the culture of the Beet is that which is rather light than otherwise, always provided that it is thoroughly enriched with manure. For an early supply sow in spring, as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills about one foot apart, and two inches deep. For main crop sow the first week in May, and for winter use, sow in June.

Edmand's Early,—It is the most uniform of all Turnip Beets. Has small rich red colored tops, and the beets are of handsome round shape, very smooth and of good marketable size. Hardly any other variety can equal it in fine quality for table use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 50c.

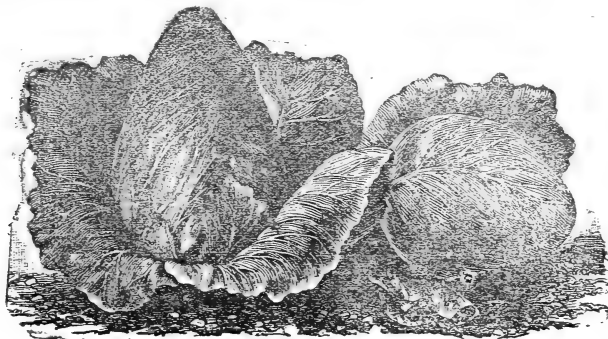
Early Turnip Bassano,—Excellent and valuable for its earliness. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 50c.

Eclipse,—An excellent early variety. Not quite as early as Egyptian, but larger and of finer quality. The tops are small. Beets are globe-shaped of rich purple color. Very desirable for the table. Good for pickling. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 50c.



Early Eclipse Beet.

Long Smooth Blood,—The best late variety. Can be stored in pits or the cellar for winter use. Beets are injured by frost, hence must be gathered before the first killing frost. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.



Long Island Wakefield Cabbage.

CABBAGE.

1 oz. will produce 1,500 plants.

For earliest crop, plants may be started in a box or hot bed the first of March, and set out the first of April, care being taken to set the plant down to the first leaf, to prevent frost from cracking the stem.

For second early, sow seed early in April, planting out early in May.

Late varieties should be sown in May, and planted in July, or the seed may be planted in the ground in June.

LONG ISLAND has long been noted for the fine and strong vitality Cabbage seed grown there. Our seed is all secured direct from one of the most celebrated growers there, and better seed cannot be obtained. We offer the following choice varieties:

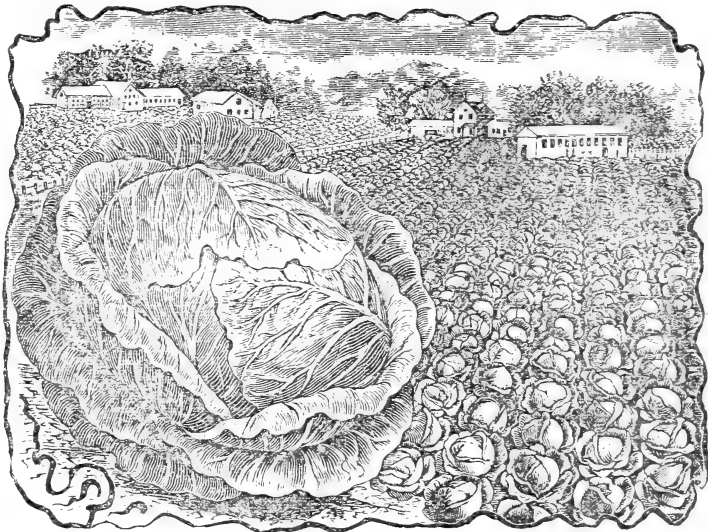
EARLY CABBAGE.

Early Jersey Wakefield,—Stands unrivalled as an early cabbage, when grown from pure stock. Heads are pyramidal in shape with a rounded peak. It is a shy seeder and choice seed is always high. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00.

Large Early York,—A well-known early variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 6c.; lb., \$1.25.

SECOND EARLY.

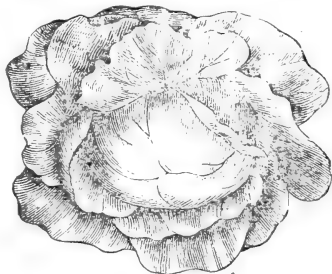
Henderson's Succession,—It was introduced three years ago and during that time it has probably been more thoroughly and critically tested than any other variety. It is of large size and is so finely bred that in a field of ten acres every head was a magnificent specimen, fit for exhibition purposes. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00.



Henderson's Succession Cabbage.

Henderson's Early Summer,—Ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, with twice as large heads. It is a week earlier than Succession, but only half as large. It gave the greatest yield of 40 varieties at the Kansas Experiment Station. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$2.

"Newark" Early Flat Dutch,—Heads large, solid, roundish, or nearly flat; very tender, fine grained and of excellent flavor. As well as being excellent for market in summer, is admirably adapted for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00.



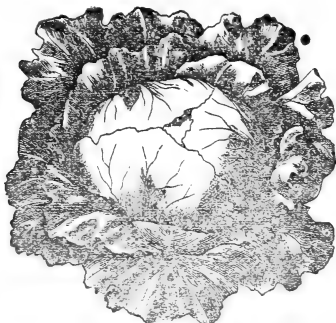
Early Flat Dutch Cabbage.

LATE CABBAGES.

Burpee's Surehead,—This variety is unrivaled to-day, being pronounced by thousands of growers the surest heading and best main crop Cabbage. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$2.

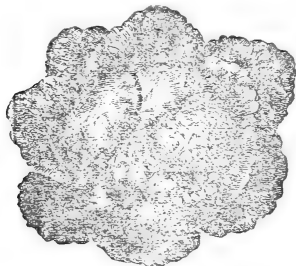
Louisville Drum Head,—The choicest of the Drum Heads. Late fall or winter, large flat solid heads. Good shipper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$2.

"Excelsior" Large Flat Dutch,— Large head, ripening rather early in the fall. Tender and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00.



Excelsior Large Flat Dutch Cabbage.

"Perfection" Drumhead Savoy,— Large head, rich and tender, with fine flavor, well showing the qualities of the Savoy class. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$2.



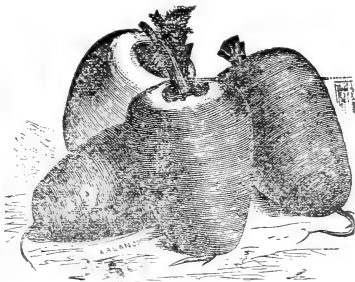
Perfection Drumhead Savoy Cabbage.

CARROT.

The Carrot, like other root crops, delights in a sandy loam, richly tilled. For early crop sow in spring, as soon as the ground is in good working order; for later crops, they may be sown any time until the middle of June. Sow in rows about fifteen inches apart, thinning out to three or four inches between the plants. In field culture, when grown for horses or cattle, the rows should be three feet apart, so that the crop can be worked by the Horse Cultivator. As Carrot seed is slow to germinate, all precautions must be taken.

Half Long Stump Rooted,— Of medium size, flesh bright scarlet, brittle and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.

Long Orange,— May be grown for table use or for stock. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., 75c.



Oxheart Carrot.

Oxheart,— A new Carrot. Short stump rooted and excellent for table use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., 80c.

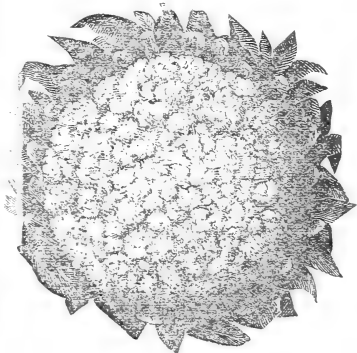
Large White Belgian,— White root, growing one-third out of the ground. Grown for stock. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 6c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 60c.

CAULIFLOWER.

One oz. will produce 2000 plants.

The culture of the cauliflower is very similar to that of Cabbage. Rich manuring will pay.

Snowball,— Very early and reliable in heading. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$3.



Snowball Cauliflower.

CELERY.

One ounce for 2000 plants.

Golden Heart,— This is now a leading variety in all parts of the country. In the great Celery growing districts of

CELERY, Continued.

Kalamazoo, Mich., it is the variety that is best altogether planted. When blanched the heart is of a waxy golden yellow, rendering it a most attractive and showy variety for either market or private use. It is entirely solid, of excellent flavor, and one of the best keepers during the winter we have ever known. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c., lb., \$1.75.

CORN.**1 quart for 200 hills.**

A rich, warm, alluvial soil is best, and immediately before planting this should be as deeply and thoroughly worked as possible. Plant for a succession of crops every three weeks from April to July, in hills three feet apart each way.

SWEET.

New Cory,—This is the earliest variety in cultivation. Kernels large, and it can be planted quite early as it is quite hardy. It has produced ears fit for the table in 52 days from time of planting. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., 80c.; bu., \$3.

Early Minnesota,—Very early and well known in private and market gardens. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., 80c.; bu., \$3.

Bouk's Best of All,—This new corn is a cross between the "Honey Sweet" and "Early Bonanza." It inherits the delicious sweetness of the "Honey Sweet" and earliness, size and great proficiency of the "Bonanza." It is about 10 days later than the Cory. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; pk., \$1.

Prolific Sugar,—An exceedingly fine variety for second early. Ears medium large, very sweet and juicy, excellent flavor and very productive. Yield from two to four ears per stalk. Remains green for some time. This corn created a great deal of interest at fairs the past season, and has given the best of satisfaction wherever tried. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., 75c.; bu., \$2.50.

Stowell's Evergreen,—This is the standard late variety. Remains green until late in the season. Is the principal variety used by canning factories,

and is excellent for family use. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., 75c.; bu., \$2.50.

Buy some of **STOWELL'S EVERGREEN**, and sow one to five acres for feeding Pigs. It will return you many fold upon your investment.

POP.

Golden Queen,—Large ears. Kernels pop perfectly white and a single one will expand to a diameter of one inch. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$1.

Rice,—Kernels pointed and a favorite with many. Pkt., 5c.; qt., 30c.; pk., 75c.

CUCUMBER.**1 oz. for 50 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. in hills for an acre.**

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, sandy loam ground. They should not be planted in the open air until there is a prospect of settled warm weather. Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil of each a shovelful of well rotted manure. When all danger from insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness. Use slug shot for insects.

Early Russian,—The earliest variety; it sets in pairs. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

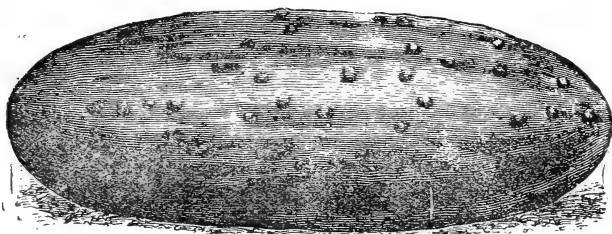
Early Frame, or Short Green,—A popular variety of medium size. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Green Prolific,—One of the very best pickling sorts; very uniform in growth, hardly ever yielding cucumbers too large for pickles; when young exceedingly productive. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Early Cluster,—Much sought after as an early variety. Quite productive, and grows in clusters. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Gherkins,—It is very small, used only for pickling. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Long Green,—Long and large fruit, of dark-green color and firm and crisp. Often attains a length of twelve inches. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Nichol's Medium Green Cucumber.

Nichol's Medium Green,—Very desirable sort for pickling; by many it is considered the best pickling variety. Medium-size, and produces well. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Improved White Spine,—This is a most attractive variety for pickling and table use in all forms. Flesh thick, tender and pleasant flavored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

ENDIVE.

Green Curled,—Not only useful as a salad but much used for garnishing. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

EGG PLANT.

New York Improved,—The leading market variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

KALE.

Scotch,—Dwarf variety, very hardy and will remain over winter when the thermometer does not fall below zero. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

LETTUCE.

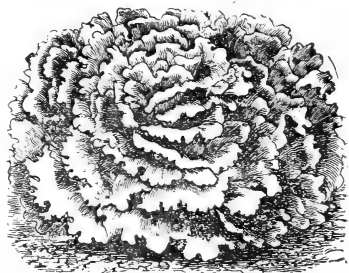
The cultivation of lettuce is so nearly universal, that a lettuce-bed is found in all the gardens. It is so free from attacks of insects and disease that it is easily managed. For very early it can be sowed in a cold frame or hot bed in February or March, and transplanted out as soon as the ground can be worked. Cover nights if the weather becomes cold. To get early lettuce easily, sow in late autumn.

Ordinarily, the seed can be sown in April and at intervals of two or three weeks during the season. In rows one foot apart, and thin to one foot apart in the rows.

Early-Curled Simpson,—Forms a dense mass of curly, yellowish leaves resembling a head. Very early variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

Hanson,—Large head, being the best heading lettuce grown; green, with white centre. Very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

Prize Head,—Just the lettuce for those who prefer a thin, sweet, tender lettuce. Deep-green color, tinged with red. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

**Prize Head Lettuce.**

Henderson's New York,—Of unusual size and solidity of head. Heads often weigh four pounds. It blanches itself, is free from bitterness, and is tender, crisp and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

White Passion,—A large handsome cabbage-lettuce. Very crisp and tender. Fine for autumn and winter planting to get an early spring lettuce. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

Salamander,—A grand lettuce for summer use. Withstands summer drouth and heat, crisp and tender and slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

LETTUCE, Continued.

Standwell,—Said to stand longer than any other variety before running to seed. Heads large, firm and solid, yet tender and deliciously flavored.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

LEEK.

Large Carentan,—Hardy, very superior, large rooted and large leaved.

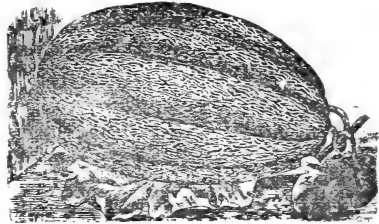
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c.

MELON, MUSK.

1 oz for 60 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. in hills for an Acre.

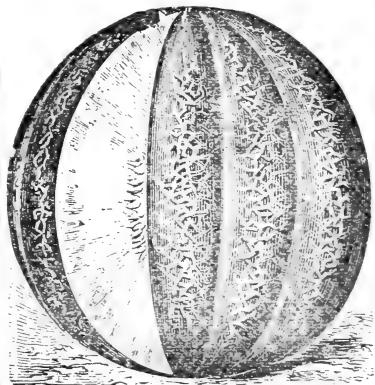
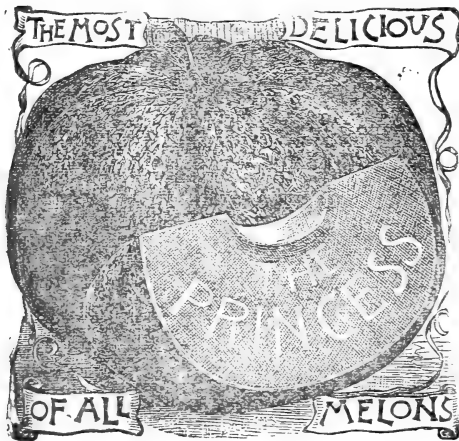
Melons thrive best in a moderately enriched light soil; the hills should be six feet apart each way. Previous to planting, incorporate well with soil in each hill a couple of shovels of thoroughly rotted manure; plant twelve or fifteen seeds in each hill, early in May, and when well up thin out to three or four of the most promising plants. Pinch off the leading shoots as the growth becomes too luxuriant, which will increase the size of those remaining and cause them to ripen quicker. Use Slug Shot.

Bay View,—One of the largest and best of the green flesh sorts. Fruit oblong, thickly netted and finely flavored; will ripen up finely if picked quite green making it extremely valuable for shipping long distances. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.



Bay View Musk Melon.

Osage Melon,—Very popular with market gardeners of Chicago. Skin dark green, slightly netted on the lobes on the upper side, and on the best specimens a rich orange color where the



Osage Musk Melon

The Princess, (New)—The Princess is quite distinct from all other varieties. Sells high in market on account of its handsome appearance. Shape nearly round with heavily netted dark green skin. *Flesh is of a rich, salmon color, thicker than any other melon, and in flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. Ripens early and is very productive. Well adapted for market gardeners in the west. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

melon lies on the ground; flesh a rich salmon color. Egg-shaped, medium sized, and the whole crop is very even and extra heavy, owing to thickness of meat. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Silver Netted,—A remarkable shipper. Grows uniform in size and nearly round. Flesh deep, delicious flavor and light green color. Splendid melon for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

MUSK MELONS, Continued.

Golden Netted Gem,—One of the earliest and best small musk melons grown. Vines thrifty and very productive; yielding sometimes from 8 to 10 melons each. Fruit small and thickly netted. Flesh light green, rich and juicy, flavor delicious and of an extra quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

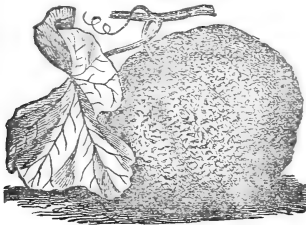
Banana,—Fruit resembles a banana, grows often to a length of two feet, skin straw color. Flesh yellow and juicy. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

Golden Seal,—Fruit round, bright golden yellow in color, slightly ribbed. Flesh thick, slightly salmon color, rich and delicious. A promising variety. Sold in packets only. Pkt., 10c.

Hackensack,—Most popular variety among market gardeners of New York; attains a large size fruit. Fruit round and flattened at the ends, skin green and thickly netted. Flesh, although green, is of a rich sugary flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Montreal Market,—The largest musk melon grown, melons having been grown that weighed over 25 pounds. Fruit nearly round, flattened at the ends, netted and deeply ribbed. Flesh green, very thick and of the finest flavor. Just the melon to grow for the fair. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

New Surprise,—This delicious melon has taken premiums over numerous competitors at fairs, where we had it on



New Surprise Musk Melon.

exhibition for its extra quality; being pronounced by all persons as the best melon they had tasted. Fruit round, medium size, rind smooth and thin;

flesh deep orange color, sweet and juicy, quality the very best. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60.

Miller Cream,—The flesh is of a rich salmon color, very thick, sweet and melting in quality. The rind is very thin, slightly sutured and finely netted. They average about the size of the Golden Gem. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Persian Monarch,—One of the novelties. Came from Persia, the original home of the melon. Medium size, but unusually heavy, owing to great thickness of meat. It is claimed that no other melon approaches it in richness of flavor and productiveness. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.

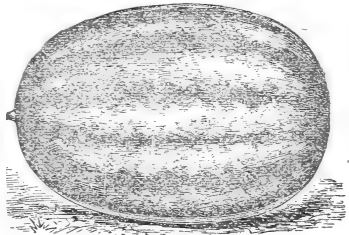
New Early Hackensack,—Has all the superb qualities of the Hackensack and in addition is ten days earlier, a fact that commends itself to the melon grower. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

WATERMELON.

1 oz. seed for 30 hills 4 to 5 lbs. in hills for an acre.

In latitude of central Nebraska, plant seed about the middle of May. Cultivate the same as musk melon, but plant hills from 6 to 8 feet apart each way. If very large fruit is desired, pick off all but a few of the melons.

Ice Cream or Peerless,—Color, pale green, of medium size, flesh scarlet, solid, crisp and delicious. Seeds white. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.



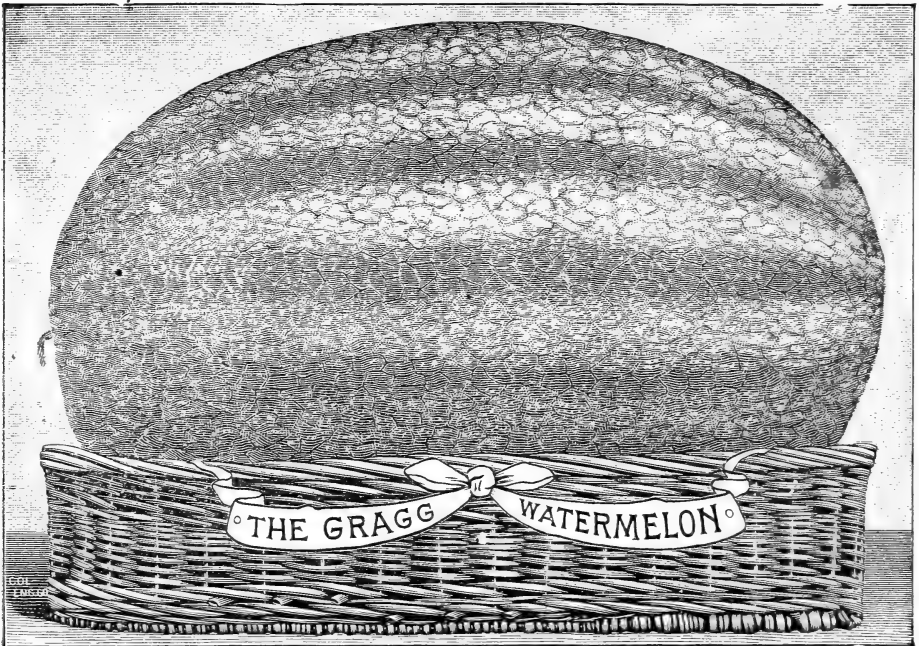
Cuban Queen Watermelon.

Cuban Queen,—This variety has proved itself to be highly meritorious. It grows to a mammoth size, and is an enormous yielder. Skin is striped light and dark green. Flesh is bright red, solid and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

WATERMELON, Continued.

The Gragg,—This new melon originated in Texas, and was offered to the people of Nebraska and the west for the first time last season. Wherever grown, it has called forth the highest praise for its unexcelled qualities, its new and distinctive appearance, its hardiness, productiveness and adaptability for all climates. It is very juicy, sweet and melting; in these respects it resembles

the Ice Cream, equaling if not excelling this famous variety. It has a flavor that is found in no other melon. It is perfectly distinct from all other varieties, both in outside and inside appearance. The skin is dark green, with alternate stripes of a lighter shade. Flesh is of a delicate salmon tint, which is exceedingly inviting. Quite large and nearly 2 weeks ahead of Ice Cream. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



Stoke's Extra Early,—This new variety is undoubtedly the earliest of all, shape nearly round, green skin, slightly mottled. Flesh deep scarlet, remarkably solid, and in delicious sugary flavor, is unsurpassed by any other melon. Average weight about 15 lbs. Seed very small, about half the size of ordinary melon seed. More productive than the larger varieties and for family purposes is quite unequalled. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

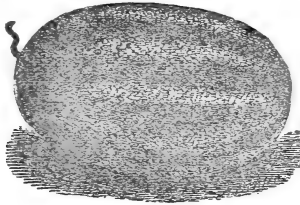
Johnson's Christmas Watermelon,—This most valuable, new and distinct watermelon stands unsurpassed by any other variety. □ Having a tough

coating or enamelling of the skin, gives them an exceedingly handsome and fresh appearance, also giving them unexcelled keeping and shipping qualities. Flesh scarlet, delicious flavor seeds few, small drab-white color. This melon is enormously productive and ripens quite early. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Kolb's Gem,—This melon is the great shipping variety of the south. Placed in the cellar in autumn, they can be kept long into the winter. Skin dark-green, striped and nearly round, with firm scarlet flesh. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

WATERMELON, Continued.

Phinney's Early,—By many this is claimed to be the earliest watermelon in cultivation. Green striped, scarlet flesh, very sweet and an enormous cropper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.; 50c. per lb. for five lb. lots.



Phinney's Early Watermelon.

Ruby Gold,—So many new watermelons have been brought out in the last ten years, that it seems almost presumptuous to offer another, yet in this new variety we have something so entirely different from all others and possessing so many decided advantages, that we feel warranted in introducing it to our customers as a most valuable novelty, and superior in quality and handsome appearance to any that has ever yet been offered. The Ruby Gold Watermelon originated with Mr. A. W. Smith of Georgia, who has probably done more to originate good new watermelons than any one else in the United States. Of this new melon, Mr. Smith says: "The beautiful markings of ruby, red and bright gold are so plainly shown and so distinctly divided in the melon when ripe, that it forms the most beautiful contrast imaginable when cut in slices and placed on the table. I honestly think it is the most desirable novelty that will ever be offered of its kind, for it cannot be approached in beauty of flesh and richness of flavor and fine eating qualities, by any watermelon I have ever seen." It is a hardy and vigorous grower, bears abundantly. The melons measure from 27 to 30 inches in length, with proportionable thickness, and will average from 40 to 50 lbs. the field over. Every one should try the Ruby Gold Watermelon. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.



Ruby Gold Watermelon.

Green and Gold,—This new variety, which made its appearance but a few years ago stepped into popular favor at once. The melons are of good size, ranging from 20 to 45 lbs. in weight. The largest early variety in cultivation, and in productiveness unequalled, yielding from 5 to 8 large melons to the vine. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Georgia Rattlesnake,—Large size, flesh red and sweet. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb. 60c.

Mountain Sprout,—A well-known variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Colorado Preserving,—The preserving qualities of this variety are of the best. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Citron,—For preserves. Too little attention is given to growing citrons for preserves. One can have excellent sauce the year around with little expense. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Mammoth Iron Clad,—The large well-known variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; lb., 60c.

ONIONS.

1 oz. for 100 feet of drill. 5lbs. per acre.

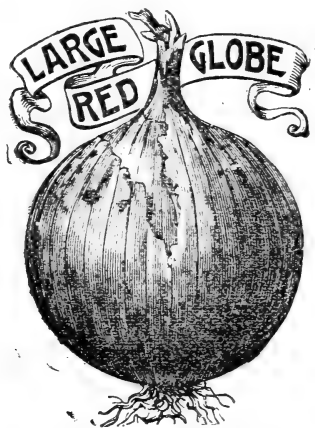
In central Nebraska the practice of sowing onion seed late in the fall is growing in favor. In spring the seed should be sown as early as the ground can be worked. Sow in drills 18 in. apart, and cultivate with hoe or hand cultivator before the weeds appear. Weed and cultivate sufficiently to keep the weeds down and the ground mellow.

WETHERSFIELD GROWN.

Early Flat Red,—The earliest of all. Light colored, good keeper and heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Red Globe,—This variety is growing in favor in the west. Grows large and solid, mild flavored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Red Wethersfield,—The standard red variety, and very productive, 1,100 bushels per acre have been grown, it is a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.40.; 5lb. lots \$1.25 per pound.



Southport White Globe,—A handsome white globular onion, mild flavor and good keeper, one of the very best onions. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.25.

Yellow Globe Danvers,—Yellow globular onion, heavy yielder and good keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.40. 5 lb. lots, \$1.25 per lb.

Prizetaker,—Of recent introduction, but an onion that has produced wonderful results. With fair culture over one-thousand bushels per acre have been grown. One of the highest authorities on gardening in this country after trials last season under discouraging circumstances believes with transplanting, that he can grow 2,000 bushels of Prizetakers per acre. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb \$3.

REMEMBER We Pay Transportation Charges on Packets, Ounces, Pounds, Pints and Quarts.

SETS.

Top Set or Button,—Produced on top of the onion stalk in a mass of bulbs which set in spring, produce large onions earlier than when grown from seed. Qt., 30c. By express or freight, pk., \$1.60.; bu., \$6.

Red Bottom Sets,—Produced by sowing seed very thickly, they mature when one-half inch through in mid-summer. They are used same as the Button Sets. Qt., 30c. By express or freight, pk., \$1.60.; bu., \$6.

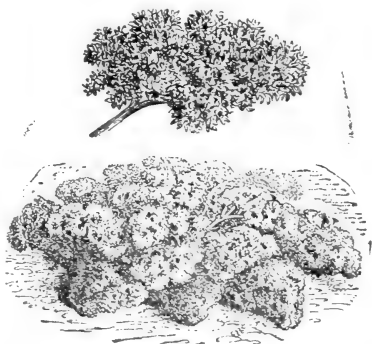
Yellow Bottom Sets,—Same as the Red Bottom Sets, except being grown from black seed of Yellow Danvers. Qt., 30c. By express or freight, pk., \$1.60.; bu., \$6.

PARSLEY.

1 oz. for 150 feet of drill.

Parsley succeeds best in a rich, mellow soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks elapsing sometimes before it makes its appearance, it should be sown early in spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart, and half an inch deep. For winter use protect in a frame or light-cellar, or a few plants may be placed in pots or boxes and kept in the house for convenience.

Champion Moss Curled,—Crimped and curled, making a beautiful appearance for garnishing. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

UNION SEED.

UNION SEED.

Yellow Globe Danver, lb.	\$ 1.30	5 lb. lots,	\$ 1.50
Red Wethersfield lb.	1.60	5 lb. lots,	1.50
South Port White Globe, oz, 30 cts.	one lb.		4.00

UNION SEED.

PARSNIP.

1 oz. for 200 ft. of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. in drills for an acre.

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will admit, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike

Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in the fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug as required.

Long Smooth or Hollow Crown,
—Best for general use. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.



Long Smooth or Hollow Crown Parsnip.

PEAS.

For early crop plant in rich soil as soon as the ground can be worked, in good shape, in drills three feet apart, and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Plant every three weeks so that green peas may be had throughout the season. Late varieties may be planted up to the first of June.

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION on Peas by the Packet, Pint and Quart.

EARLY VARIETIES.**Improved Daniel O'Rourke.**—

A favorite extra early variety, height 3 ft. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$1.; bu., \$3.50.

Philadelphia Extra Early.—A popular, smooth and round market variety, and very early. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 20c.; qt, 35c; pk, \$1.25; bu, \$3.50.

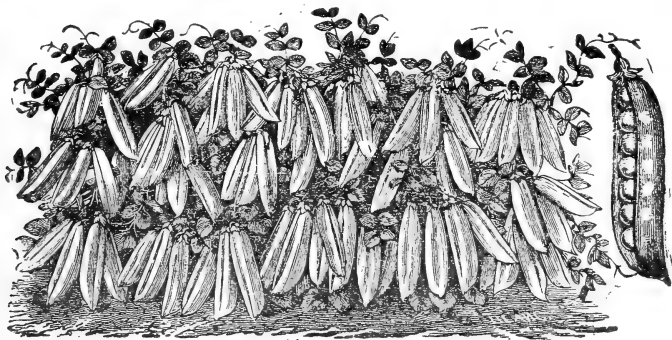
Salzer's Earliest and Best.—Smooth and round, claimed to be the

earliest pea grown; is a dwarf pea 18 inches high, heavy cropper, and of rich flavor. Pt, 25c; qt, 40c; pk, \$1.25; bu, \$4.

First and Best.—Height, 3 feet. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt, 15c; pt, 20c; qt, 35c; pk, \$1; bu, \$3.50.

***Little Gem (McLean's).**—A green wrinkled variety, comes into use a few days latter than the First of All or Improved Daniel O'Rourke, 18 inches high, very prolific and of excellent flavor. Pt, 20c; qt, 35c; pk, \$1.25; bu, \$4.

***Premium Gem.**—Extra early, a very fine dwarf pea of the Little Gem type, on which it is a great improvement, 15 inches high. Pt, 20c; qt, 35c; pk, \$1.25; bu, \$4.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

Horsford's Market Garden Pea.

***Horsford's Market Garden.**—A grand wrinkled variety, coming soon after Little Gem, vines 2 feet high, very regular in growth, has been known to

*Wrinkled Peas.

PEAS, (Continued.)

yield more peas to the acre than any other known American variety, pods medium size, and literally packed with peas of a delicious flavor. Pkt, 5c; pt, 20c; qt, 35c; pk, \$1.50; bu, \$5.

***Bliss' Abundance,**—This is a second early variety, attaining a height of from 15 to 18 inches, pods well filled, containing 6 to 8 large wrinkled peas of excellent quality, a striking feature of this variety is its remarkable tendency for branching directly from the roots, forming a vertiable bush. this branching habit makes it necessary to sow the seeds much thinner than usual. Pkt, 5c, pt, 20c; qt, 35c; pk, \$1.25, bu, \$4.

LATE VARIETIES.

***Bliss' Ever Bearing,**—The vines attain a height of from 18 inches to 2 feet, foliage large, these peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed, for a continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled, if equaled, a characteristic which gives it especial value for late summer and autumn use. Pkt, 5c; pt, 20c; qt, 35c; pk, \$1.25; bu, \$4.

***Champion of England,**—Acknowledged to be the finest late pea grown, is a very strong grower, pods and peas very large and of excellent flavor, very desirable for a late variety, and a standard for general crop. Pkt, 5c; pt, 20c; qt, 35c; pk, \$1.00; bu, \$3.50.

***Pride of the Market,**—Is a strong growing pea attaining a height of from 18 to 24 inches, vines very prolific, pods from 3 to 4 inches long and filled with peas, which when cooked are of such a splendid quality, that he who would find fault with them, certainly must be hard to please. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt, 15c; pt, 25c; qt, 40c; pk, \$1.50; bu, \$5.00.

White Marrowfat,—One of the old varieties in cultivation and a favorite market sort, grows very rank and thrifty, bearing large, broad pods, which are packed with peas of an extra fine flavor. Pt, 20c; qt, 30c; pk, \$1; bu, \$3.

Canada Field,—Excellent for stock

*Wrinkled Peas.

of all kinds, especially hogs, every farmer will find it to his advantage to grow a few acres of peas for his hogs. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu, \$1.25; in bushel lots \$2.

PEPPER.

Grown largely for pickles. Sow in hot-bed early in April, and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil in rows eighteen inches apart.

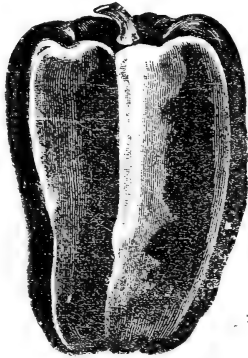
Mammoth Golden Queen,—This pepper grows twice the size of the Golden Dawn, is of the most perfect size and shape, each plant ripens from 8 to 12 immense, waxen, golden colored peppers of a mild flavor, like Ruby King may be eaten with vinegar, pepper and salt, they are also valuable for stuffing as mangoes, placed by Ruby King they make an attractive addition to the market gardener's collection. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; lb, \$2.50.

Ruby King,—An exceedingly large and handsome pepper, color bright, ruby red, grow from 5 to 6 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter, which makes it one of the largest grown, flavor very mild, can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes or cucumbers, or be used for mangoes. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, 75c; lb, \$2.50.

Chili,—Used in the manufacture of Pepper sauce, pods sharply conical, brilliant scarlet and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt, 5c; oz, 30c.



Mammoth Golden Queen Pepper.



Ruby King Pepper.

POTATOES.

EARLY VARIETIES.

The New Queen,—Originated in the south-east corner of Maine, and from a seed ball of the Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles in shape and color, it is early and has no superior as an early market potato, two barrels planted April 27th produced a crop that sold for \$100 July 7th, 8th and 9th, with 30 bushels to spare for seed. Lb, 30c. By express or freight, pk, 50c; bu, \$1.50; bbl, \$4.00.

Early Ohio,—Extra early and one of the best. Post paid, lb, 30c, by express or freight, pk, 50c; bu, \$1.50; bbl, \$4.00.

Tresher's Early,—White, smooth skin, white flesh, oblong shape, good keeper and yielder, originated in Nebraska, as a baking potato it has no superior if an equal, very fine grained and mealy. Lb, 30c, post paid. By express or freight, pk, 50c; bu, \$1.50; bbl, \$4.00.

Ohio Junior,—Almost identical with the Early Ohio of which it is a

seedling, the tubers are oval-oblong, eyes nearly on a level with the surface, extra early, very productive, cooks mealy and an excellent keeper, the friends of the Early Ohio will be strong supporters of the Ohio Junior. By mail lb, 40c; by express or freight pk, 60c; bu, \$1.75; bbl, \$5.

Iowa Beauty,—Earlier than the Early Ohio, color white, long oval shape and flattened shallow eyes and *very smooth skin*, vines hardy and vigorous. By mail lb, 40c; express or freight, pk, 60c; bu, \$1.75; bbl, \$5.

LATE VARIETIES.

Minister Potato,—Flattened shape and magenta colored, good for early and late; extra fine keeper, and choice for Spring and Summer use next season after grown; delicious flavor. By mail, lb, 25c; 5 lbs, \$1. By freight or express, pk, 40c; bu, \$1.50; bbl, \$4.00.

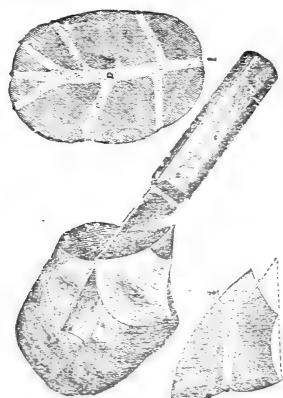
Rural New Yorker No. 2,—This potato is of most distinct appearance and could be readily distinguished among a hundred others. It is very large, unusually smooth, with few and shallow eyes; form oblong, inclining to round, and rather flattened. Skin and flesh white; quality excellent. Season, intermediate. Tubers of great uniformity in size, almost every one marketable. This variety did splendid this season; one of the best varieties. By mail, lb, 50c; 5 lbs, \$1.00. By freight, pk, 75c; bu, \$1.50; Bbl., \$4.00.

Moore's Dakota Seedling,—Originated by Mr. John Moore in Dakota, three years ago 30 barrels were sold at \$1 dollar per pound, it is oblong shape, few eyes and raised, skin pink and very smooth, flesh white and unsurpassed as

POTATOES, (Continued.)

a keeper, our stock is limited, and it will be necessary to order early to get this variety. By mail lb. 40c; 3 lbs. \$1. By express or freight, pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00 bbl, \$5.00.

Peachblow Seedling,—As its name implies it is a seedling of the famous Peachblow, color of the skin is variegated purple, flesh white and very solid, Potatoes of the largest size, growing very free from knobs, few in a hill and none but marketable potatoes. Many potatoes have their season for cooking, the Peachblow Seedling is good from time of digging until late in the spring. We had some at the Nebraska State Fair, where they attracted more attention than any other potatoes on exhibition. By mail post paid, lb. 30c. By express or freight, pk. 40c; bu. \$1.00; bbl, \$3.50.



Humphery's Potato Knife,—In preparing potatoes to plant there is no other that equals Humphery's Concave and Curved Potato knife. It is thin and of such shape as to cut the potatoes in solid form with the starchy portion surrounding the eye and protecting it from drying before planting, as well as bearing it readily available for the use of the new plant. Price 35c, each, post paid.

SWEET POTATOES.

We handle choice Muscatine stock of Sweet Potatoes.

Early Golden,—Extra early, good yielder. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50; bbl. \$4.

Red Bermuda,—Early variety, heavy yielder, light red color, in some sections called Red Yam. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50; bbl. \$4.

Southern Queen,—Early, improvement on the White Bahama or Yam, large size. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50; bbl. \$3.50.

Yellow Nansmond,—Standard variety for main crop, good keeper and of fine flavor. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50; bbl. \$3.50.

Yellow Jersey,—Similar to the preceding only shorter and thicker in size. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50; bbl. \$3.50.

PUMPKIN.

Plant first of May in hills 8 feet apart.

King of the Mammoths,—Some have been grown which weighed 300 pounds, are quite prolific, flesh and skin are golden yellow, they are fine grained and of excellent quality for table use, and are greedily eaten by cattle and hogs. With ordinary cultivation in a corn field will attain a weight of 165 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.

Connecticut Field,—Grown extensively for stock, excellent for pies—the good old pie pumpkin of our grandmother's days. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c; five lbs. \$1; bu. \$3.50.

Nantucket Sugar,—This is comparatively unknown outside of a few of the Eastern States, where it is used exclusively for making the celebrated YANKEE PUMPKIN PIES, the skin is very dark green almost black, flesh thick and of a rich orange yellow, they weigh from 12 to 15 pounds and will keep a year. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Large Cheese,—Good for pies and excellent for stock, large and flat. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

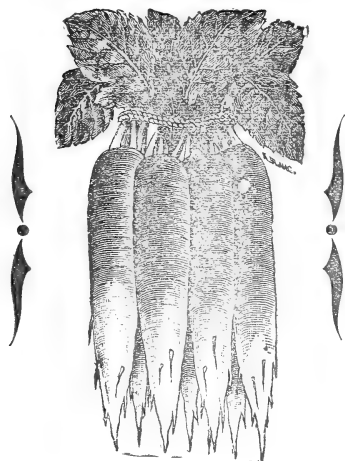
RADISH.

1 oz. for 100 feet of drill; 9 to 10 pounds, in drills for an acre.

Radishes thrive best in light, sandy loam; heavy or clay soils not only delay their maturity, but produce crops much inferior both in appearance and flavor. For a successive supply, sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

French Breakfast,—Early, quick grower, very crisp and tender, small size and unexcelled for the table. Pkt 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c; lb, 50c.

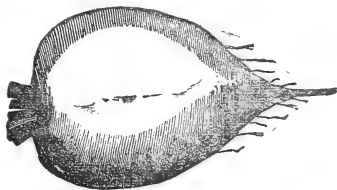
Beckert's Chartier,—Attains a large size and remains tender and crisp a long time, color, scarlet tipped with white. Pkt 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c. lb, 50c.



Beckert's Chartier Radish.

Shepherd,—Bright pink color, long and smooth and always tender and sweet, often grows fifteen to twenty inches in length and from one to two and one-half inches in diameter, and remains sweet and tender, by repeated plantings this variety furnishes a superior Spring, Summer or Autumn radish. Pkt, 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c; lb, 50c.

Coleman's White Turnip Rooted,—A remarkably sweet variety, grows to a large size, remaining sweet and tender a long time, a quick grower, skin and flesh pure white. Pkt 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c; lb, 50c.



Coleman's White Turnip Rooted Radish.

New Rosy Gem Radish,—It is the earliest radish in cultivation, their shape is perfectly globular, with rich, deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom, exceedingly tender, crisp and delicious, never becoming hollow or pithy, should be planted by everybody. Pkt, 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 75c.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top, Improved,—It grows six or seven inches long half out of the ground, it is very brittle and crisp and of quick growth, color bright scarlet, small top, tapers regularly to the root and it is uniformly straight and smooth, Pkt, 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c; lb, 50c.

Wood's Early Frame,—A sub-variety of the preceding, not so long, and a little thicker, of a brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, of fine flavor, and the most suitable for forcing and early market-garden. Pkt, 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c; lb, 50c.

Early Scarlet,—A small, round, red, turnip shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth, a very early variety, deserving of general cultivation, on account of its rich colors and crisp and tender qualities, it should be used while young. Pkt, 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c; lb, 50c.

Yellow Summer Turnip,—Grows to a large size, excellent to stand the heat and drouth of summer. Pkt, 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c; lb, 50c.

RHUBARB.

Sow in April, in drills a foot apart, thinning out* to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. In fall or the following spring, transplant into deep, rich soil, about three feet apart each way. If propagated by dividing the roots, it may be done either in fall or spring, planting it at the same distance apart as given above.

Large Victoria,—Grows to an immense size and very tender, a standard sort for all purposes. Pkt, 5c; oz, 25c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

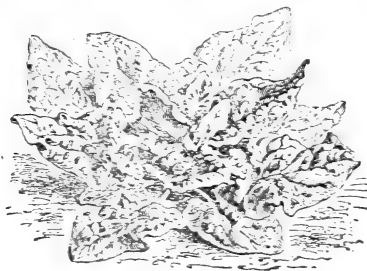
Succeeds best in a light, well enriched, melon soil. Stir to a depth of 18 inches: sow early in the spring, in drills, 15 inches apart: cover the seed with fine soil an inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ half in depth, and when the plants are strong enough thin out to six inches apart.

Sandwich Island Mammoth,—A new and larger growing variety than the old sorts, and of finer flavor, a valuable acquisition to the garden. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c.

SPINACH.

Must be grown in deep, rich soil. Sow early in spring, in drills one foot apart, covering seed one inch deep. Sow at intervals of two weeks during the season. For very early spring use sow the winter varieties in August, and protect by covering with straw, etc.

Long Standing,—Round thick-leaved, stands long before running to seed. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c, lb., 40c.



Long Standing Spinach.

SQUASH.

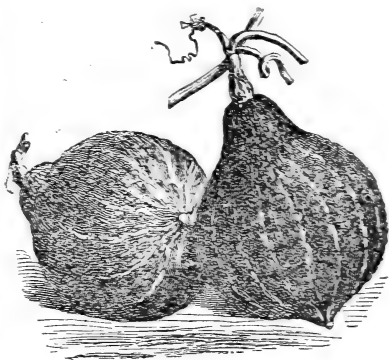
Bush sorts 1 oz. of seed required for 50 hills. Bush sorts 3 to 6 lbs. and running sorts 3 to 4 lbs, in hills for an acre.

White Bush Scallop,—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation, light cream color, fair size and best for early market or shipping. Pkt, 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Perfect Gem,—A small variety, excellent for either Fall or Winter use. Pkt, 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Summer Crookneck,—A highly esteemed variety, fruit orange yellow with warty excrescence, it is generally conceded to be the best flavored of summer varieties. Pkt, 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Hubbard,—The standard winter variety, color dark green with occasional brownish yellow markings, flesh fine grained, dry and excellent flavor, good from September to May, highly valuable for feeding stock. Pkt, 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.



Hubbard Squash.

Sibley or Pike's Peak,—Has shell of pale green, very hard, but thin and smooth, flesh solid and thick, of brilliant orange color and of rare edible qualities, being dry, and has a rich and delicate flavor. In productiveness the NEW SIBLEY SQUASH has decidedly the advantage of the Hubbard or Marblehead, moreover, it ripens its fruit so evenly that nearly the whole crop may be gathered at one picking. Pkt, 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

Essex Hybrid,—An improved American Turban, having the color, shape, and superior qualities of the Turban, with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard, it is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grained, and sweetest of all the squash family, but one of the very best of keepers. Pkt, 5c; oz, 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 60c.

SQUASH, Continued.

Mammoth Chili,—Grows to an immense size, often attaining a weight of two hundred pounds, good for table or feeding stock. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb, 80c.

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian,—Highly recommended for poultry, the best egg-producing food known, it can be grown cheaper than corn, yielding 50 to 100 bushels to the acre, the leaves make splendid fodder, much relished by all kinds of stock, and the stalks make good fuel, the yield equaling from four to six cords of wood per acre. Pkt, 5c; qt, 25c; by freight or express pk, 75c; bu, \$2.50.

TOMATO.

In Tomatoes we offer you the *newest, earliest and choicest* in cultivation. Sow the seed in a hot bed in March or in a box kept in a room where the temperature does not run below 60 degrees. Transplant in open air as soon as all danger of frost is over in rows 6 feet apart each way.

New Early Ruby,—This is likely to prove one of the most valuable varieties ever introduced, as it is the first really early variety of large size, it is similar in size and color to Livingston's Perfection, but is at least two weeks earlier, its style of growth is very open, the fruit being produced close to the main stem, this peculiarity of growth enables the sun to reach and ripen the fruit, hence its great earliness. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 60c; lb, \$2.

Mayflower,—Very early, globular shape and perfectly smooth, glossy red color, ripens perfectly and evenly close up to the stem. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.75.

Dwarf Champion,—One of the most valuable tomatoes, of recent introduction, resembling no other variety, plants dwarf, stem stiff, needing no support, is very early and wonderfully productive, fruit scarlet in color, perfectly round and smooth, is a very shy seeder. Pkt, 5c; oz, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 60c; lb, \$2.

King of the Earlys,—Selection of an extra early tomato. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.50

Peach,—This is one of the most distinct Tomatoes ever introduced, the fruit is of uniform size, and resembles a peach in shape, size and color, which is a deep rose and orange amber beautifully blended, and covered with a delicate bloom like a peach, it is without a rival for eating from the hand, the flesh being of a rich and most delicious flavor, the skin is very thin, and can be peeled off like that of a peach, the entire fruit is tender and free from core, even around the stem. Pkt, 10c; oz, 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, \$1; lb, \$3.

The Shah,—This is a sport of the "Mikado," with which it is identical in every respect, except in color, which is a dark, waxy yellow, having the same distinct foliage, the same enormous size, solidity and productiveness. Pkt, 5c; oz, 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, \$1; lb, \$3.50.

Livingston's Beauty, (New)—This tomato, introduced by the man whose name it bears, is up to the standard of the several varieties he has developed, color, glossy crimson with slight tinge of purple, good yielder, grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size until late in the season, it is thick skinned, firm and has few seeds, for shipping and early market it can not be excelled on account of its solidity, tough skin and especially on account of color, as it can be picked quite green, will look well and ripen up nicely. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.50.

Acme,—One of the earliest varieties, fruit of medium size, form perfect, round and very smooth, color glossy, purplish pink. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.50.

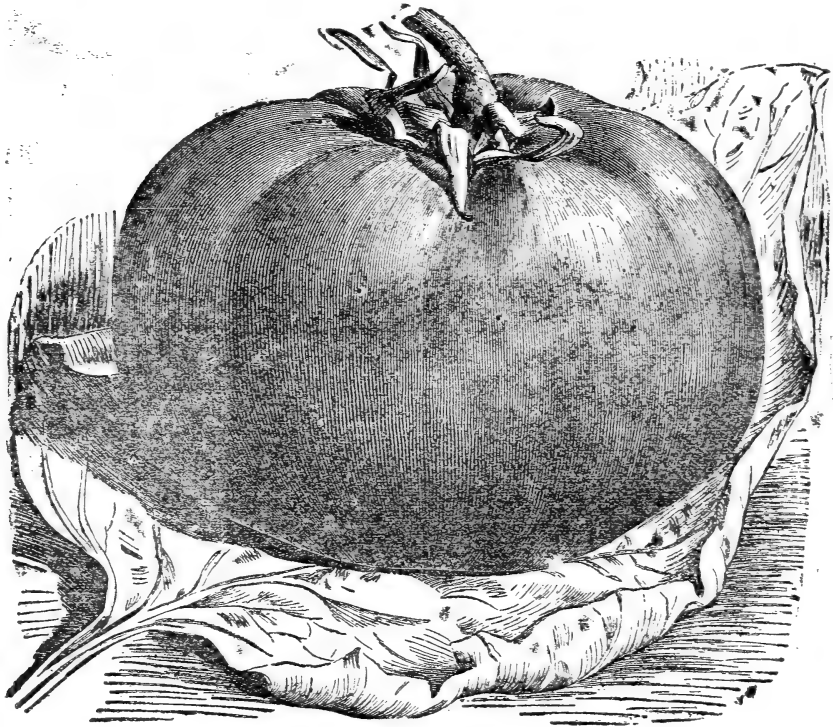
Optimus,—Grows in clusters, fruit regular in size, smooth, crimson scarlet color and of good flavor. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.50.

Livingston's Favorite,—Is one of the largest and most perfect shaped varieties in cultivation, is very prolific, has few seeds, solid flesh and bears shipping long distances, color scarlet. Pkt, 5c; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$1.50.

TOMATO, Continued.

Mikado, (New)—This is one of the grandest tomatoes ever grown, purplish tinted fruit, very large and fine flavored,

vines have different leaves from other varieties, resembling the potato leaf more closely than the tomato. Pkt, 5c; oz, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb, \$2.



Mikado Tomato. (NEW.)

TURNIP.

CULTURE—For spring and summer use, sow early in spring so they may make their growth before hot weather. For winter use sow in July. The best results are from drill culture.

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 most desirable sort for forcing. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, 35c; lb, 50c.

White Sweet German,—This variety is a most excellent kind, flesh white and solid, grows to a large size, very fine for stock or table. Pkt, 5c;

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 50c.

Yellow Globe,—One of the best varieties for general crop, flesh very firm and sweet, and keeps well until late in the spring, grows to a large size, and is excellent both for table use and stock. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 50c.

Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip,

—The Ruta Bagas are largely grown as a farm crop for stock, but are also excellent for table use, sow seed from the 10th to the 20th of June in drills two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

TURNIP, Continued.

Purple Top Strap Leaf,—Early, of rapid growth and mild flavor, the most popular variety in use. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, 20c; lb, 50c.

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. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, 35c; lb, 50c.

Vegetable Plants and Roots.

Well grown and lightly packed to carry long distances. Plants from hot-bed or cold frame are ready during April and May. Out-door grown, during June and until the middle of July.

Cabbage Plants,—Early varieties—Jersey Wakefield, Henderson's Succession, Newark Early Flat Dutch, Henderson's Early Summer—by mail 100, 75c; by express, 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

LATE VARIETIES—All seasons. Excelsior Large Flat Dutch, Burpee's Surehead, Louisville Drumhead and Perfection Drum Head Savoy—by mail, 100, 75c; express, 100, 40c; 1000, \$2.

Cauliflower,—Snowball, by mail, doz, 20c; 100 \$1.25; by express, 100, \$1; 1000, \$6.

Celery,—Golden Dwarf, by mail, doz, 20c; 100, \$1; by express, 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

Egg,—New York Improved, by mail, doz, 25c; by express, 100, \$1.

Pepper,—Ruby King and Golden Queen, by mail, doz, 25c; 100, \$1.25; by express, per 100, \$1.

Tomato,—Acme, Beauty, Dwarf Champion, New Ruby or any other listed in this catalogue, by mail, doz, 25c; 100, \$1; by express, 100, 75c; 1000, \$4; after about June 1st, we can furnish untransplanted tomato plants at 50c per 100, \$3.25 per 1000.

Sweet Potatoes,—We make a specialty of supplying first-class Sweet Potatoes and Sweet Potato Plants, and we take great pains to send out only such as are strong, vigorous, well-rooted and hardy, ready in May, by mail, 100, 75c; 300, \$2; by express, 100, 35c; 1000, \$2.

CLIPPER GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER.

FOR FARM USE.

CLEANS ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Will separate Plantain from Medium Clover, Rye and Cockle from Wheat.

Also Light Oats from Wheat, and secures all plump, heavy grains for seed, which produce strongest plants in seeding.

Has Zinc Sieves.

Will Not Rust.

FIELD SEEDS.

Prices for Field Seeds by packet, ounce, or pound, includes free delivery at your postoffice. By the peck, bushel, or barrel, the price is for the seeds here. Sacks Free.



ARTICHOKE.

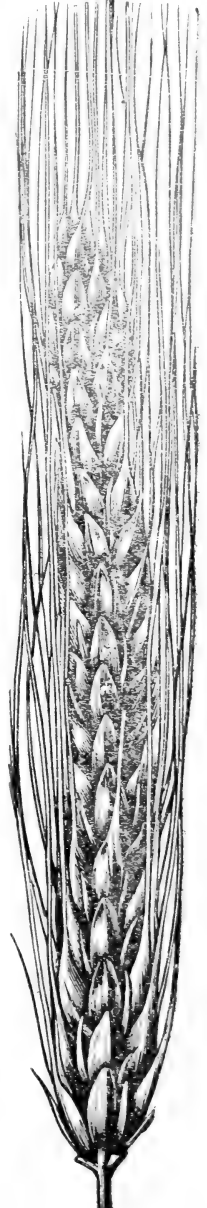
Mammoth White French.—The wonderful productiveness and ease with which these artichokes can be produced is always a surprise to those who cultivate the first time, they are an excellent feed for cattle, sheep and horses, fed to milch cows, they equal bran in producing rich milk. they make splen-

did pickles and are palatable eaten raw, some people cook them, but their greatest value is as a food for hogs, for which they are more valuable than any other root, one acre will support forty hogs from October first until they start to grow in the following Spring, except during the time the ground is frozen, and the hogs do their own harvesting, on good corn land they will produce from four hundred to a thousand bushels per acre, freezing and thawing does not injure them, three bushels will plant an acre. lb, 30c; 4 lb, \$1; by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu, \$1; bu, \$2.25; barrel of 3 bushels, \$6; 3 or more barrels \$5.50 each.

BARLEY.

This is one of the best crops for the western farmer to grow. While an excellent food for horses, it comes off the first part of July and can be used as an early hog feed. It is a great muscle former, and young pigs will make rapid growth on soaked barley. Sow early at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Manshury.—This is the best variety grown either for malting or feed, six rowed and has heads often five inches long and well filled. We grew 73 bush. per acre the past season and had it out of the way ahead of our oats. By mail lb, 25c; 5 lbs, \$1, by exp. or freight, pk, 30c; bu, \$1; 2 bu, 90c; per bu; 10 bu, \$7.50.



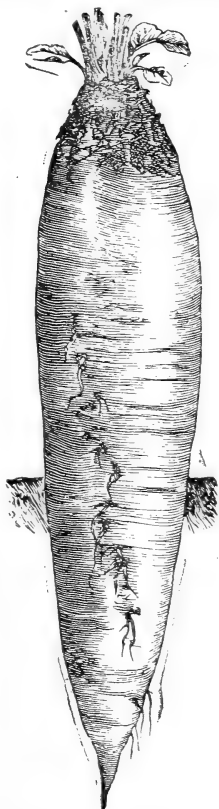
BEEET.

The importance to the farmers of the West of the cultivation of Mangels and Sugar Beets can not be over-estimated. When corn is an entire failure, beets will make steady growth, and though they may not grow to as large a size, they will be much richer in the sugar content.

Mangels and Sugar Beets for stock should be planted in drills 3 feet and 6 inches apart and thinned to 12 inches in the row.

Probably the best guide in all sections is to sow from 8 to 10 days before the time that Corn is usually planted. Sow 5 pounds to the acre.

Long Red Mangel Wurzel Beet.

**MANGEL WURZEL.**

Long Red.—This is the variety most generally grown for stock, produces large roots of an excellent quality. Lb, 30c; 5lb, or more, 25c lb; pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 10c.

Golden Tankard.—Flesh bright golden yellow, used extensively in English dairies for its nutritious and milk producing qualities, sheep eat it in preference to all other mangels, with extra cultivation it yields 75 tons per acre. Lb, 35c; 5 lbs and over 30c lb; pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 10c.



Golden Tankard Beet.

Red Globe.—A large, round variety, of excellent quality, which keeps better than the Long Red and produces better crops on shallow soil. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 10c; lb, 30c; 5 lbs, and over, 25c, lb.

O. K. Mammoth Long Red.—Larger than Long Red. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 10c; lb, 30c; 5 lb, and over, 25c, lb.

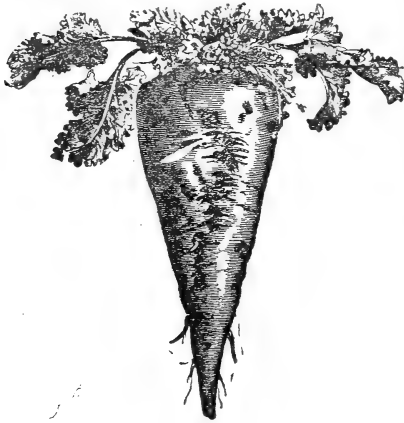
SUGAR. (For Stock or Sugar.)

The United States annually import 1,400,000 tons of Sugar. This should and can be produced from sugar beets in this country, where a higher percentage of sugar is obtained than in Europe. Capital is now being invested in the manufacture of sugar from beets, and everybody in the GREAT SUGAR BELT of the United States should try an acre or more of beets to see how well adapted his section is to growing sugar beets. They will pay well for feed for stock.

CULTURE.—Soil should be well drained, good exposure to light, loose texture and easily worked. No barnyard manure should be applied the spring the seed is sown, superphosphates of lime may be sown at the rate of 300 pounds per acre at time of planting. In fertile soils plow 12 to 15 inches deep. In poorer soils plow 8 to 9 inches deep and sub-soil 4 to 5 inches Harrow thoroughly, as the ground can not be made too fine. Plant in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and leave the plants from 6 to 9 inches apart in the row. Cultivate often and thoroughly and keep surface flat. Thin the plants when they begin to show four leaves.

The seed may be planted from the middle of April to the middle of June, depending upon climatic conditions, and harvested from the middle of September to the middle of November.

Klein-Wanzleben,(Imported seed)
—This kind is cultivated on a larger scale than any other Sugar Beet, the root is conical, straight and even, quite large at the head and rapidly tapering, it is a heavier yielder than Vilmorin's Imperial, and contains from 13 to 15 per cent of sugar. Oz, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c; lb, 40c; by express, 5 lbs, \$1.50.



Klein Wanzleben Beet.

Vilmorin's White Improved,
(Imported Seed)—This variety has given the highest percentage of sugar to the beet but it does not yield as much per acre as the French White Red Top. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 20c; lb, 50c; 5 lb, \$2.

White French Red Top,—Produces more sugar to the acre than other varieties but not as much in individual beets, excellent to grow for stock. Pkt't 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c; lb, 40c.

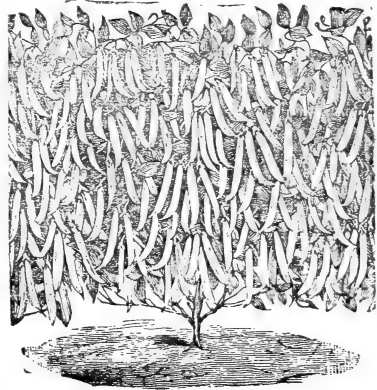
Lane's Imperial,—White gray top improved in this country, grows too much out of the ground to get the best results for sugar making, but is a grand variety for the table or stock. Pkt, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 15c; lb, 40c.

BEANS.

Dwarf Navy or Pea,—Plant one and one-fourth bushels per acre, never cultivate when wet, by mail, lb, 15c, by express or freight bu, \$3.50.

California Prolific Tree,—A new and valuable variety for field culture, has grown as high as 60 bushels per acre,

grows about 20 inches high with stiff and strong branches. By mail, lb, 15c; by freight or express, bu, \$4.



Prolific Tree Bean.

Yellow Soy,—These beans came from Japan where they are extensively used in place of meat, they have the same nutritive qualities as good beef, and being easily raised and enormous yielders they should come into extensive cultivation for stock and human food. Lb, 40c; pk, \$2.50; bu, \$8.

BUCKWHEAT.

New Japanese,—The largest buckwheat grown and heaviest yielder. Such a sterling novelty has seldom been given to agriculturists, and we would advise all growers of buckwheat to give this a trial in preference to any other variety, whether it be for milling, for the apiary, or aviary. By mail, pkt, 10c; lb, 25c. By express or freight, pk, 40c; bu, \$1.25.

CLOVER.

Red, (Medium)—The western farmer is not giving sufficient attention to Red Clover, there is no other crop equal to it for fertilizing and recuperating soils, in the roots of a crop of 3 tons of hay per acre, there is as much manurial value as in 19 loads of good barn yard manure, sow early in the Spring, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre without any other crop, and harrow in lightly. By mail, lb, 20c; 6 lbs, \$1.

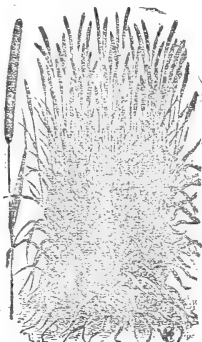
Red, (Mammoth)—Grows larger than medium and surer for first clover crop on prairie soil. We had it go through the dry season of 1890 without injury. This variety grows only one crop in a season. By mail, lb., 20c.; 6 lbs., \$1.



Red Clover.

White Dutch,—Excellent for pasture, when mixed with grasses and other clover. By mail, lb. 30c. By freight, bushel, \$12.

Write for prices on Clover and Alfalfa Seed by the bushel.



Timothy.



White Clover.

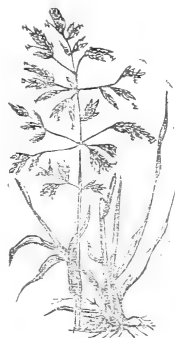
Alfalfa or Lucerne,—This is emphatically the clover for the semi-arid regions of the west and is largely grown in the irrigated districts, it does remarkably well in western Kansas and Nebraska producing as high as 7 tons per acre in a single season, with three cuttings and a seed crop, sow early without any other crop at the rate of 25 pounds per acre, mow two or three times to keep the weeds down, after 6 months the plants will take care of themselves. By mail, lb., 20c.; 6 lbs., \$1.00.

Alsike or Swedish,—This clover comes from Sweden and as one would naturally expect is very hardy, it is the best clover for wet soils and is sown in sloughs on the prairies, it is a perennial and does not winter kill, sow 5 pounds per acre. By mail, lb, 30c. By freight, b, 20c; bu, \$11.

GRASS SEED.

Kentucky Blue,—The best grass for laying down permanent pasture, where there is sufficient lime in the soil, should be sown in pasture for all kinds of stock, sow 2 bushels per acre for pas-

tures. Fancy clean, by mail, lb. 40c; 5 lb, \$1.50. By express, extra clean, bu, \$3. Seed suitable for pastures, by freight, bu, \$2.50.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

Red Top,—A good meadow grass for wet places, sow 25 pounds per acre. By freight, bu, \$1.

Timothy,—One of the best grasses for hay and to mix with clover for pastures, sow twenty pounds to the acre. Choice seed, by freight, bu, \$2.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON GRASS SEED.

TO MAKE A LAWN.

Many seedsmen offer high priced lawn mixtures for seeding a lawn. Under strict analysis by an eminent botanist (Dr. Beal) these mixtures have been found to contain more or less weed seeds and several grasses that are nearly valueless for the lawn. To make a lasting, even lawn, Dr. Beal says: "Drain thoroughly, deeply pulverize the soil, harrow and hand rake the surface carefully."

In early spring or in autumn, if not dry, sow without any wheat or oats, three or four bushels to the acre, of Bluegrass or Redtop—either one, or a mixture of both, in any proportion. The object of so large an amount of seed is to get a great number of fine stalks. When the grass is high enough to cut, mow and repeat the mowing at intervals of about two weeks throughout the summer.

Five lb. packages of Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass, \$1.25.

Five lb. packages of Extra Cleaned Redtop, \$1.25.

Delano's Hog Pasture Mixture,

—Western farmers are learning that they need pasture for their pigs. We have a mixture of clovers and grasses that is succeeding well in Nebraska. By mail, qt, 25c; by express or freight, pk, \$1; bu, \$3.50.

Custer County, Neb.

This to certify that I have used "Delano's Special Hog Pasture Mixture," and cheerfully recommend it for that purpose. The varieties of grasses in the mixture furnish feed during the entire growing season, and makes a lasting pasture.

Persons desirous of having a permanent and good hog pasture should not fail to try this mixture. Very truly yours, J. L. H. KNIGHT, Proprietor of "Pleasant Hill Herd" of Registered Poland Chinas.

CORN.

Our seed corn has been grown expressly for seed by experienced seed corn growers and is the result of years of selection. We offer FIRE DRIED STOCK of the following varieties:

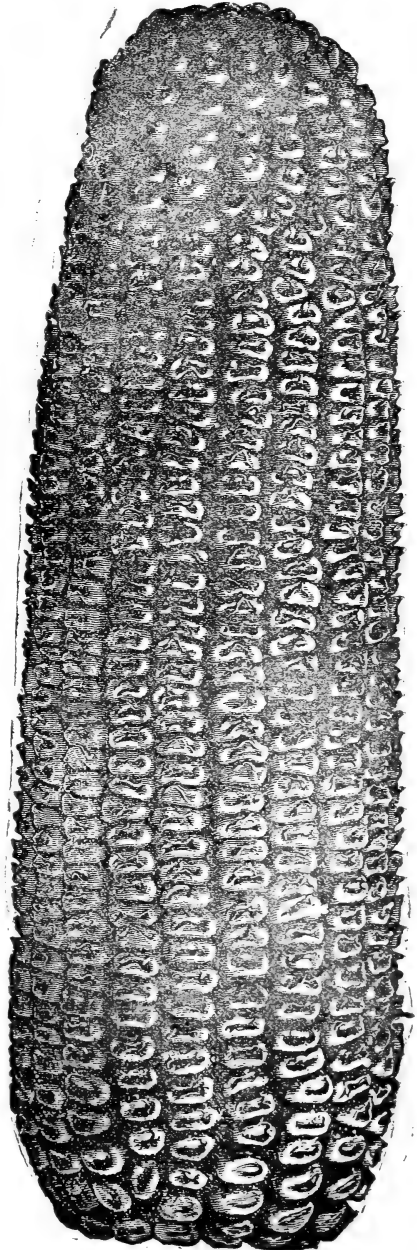
King of the Earlies,—This is the *earliest dent corn in cultivation*, being one week to ten days earlier than Pride of the North, it has ripened in eighty days from planting. With this record, everyone should plant a few acres for early corn for the horses and hogs. Stalks 6 to 7 feet high, ears 7 to 9 inches long, very soft, deep grain and small red cob. By mail, pkt 10c; lb, 30c; by express or freight, pk, 30c; bu, \$1.40; 2 bu, \$1.25 per bu.

DELANO BROS., Lee Park, Neb., Nov. 5th, 1892.
Dear Sirs:—The King of the Earlies Corn purchased of you last spring, has more than equalled my expectations, as to quality, quantity and earliness. I am convinced that it is the best Yellow Dent Corn for early feeding that has ever been raised in this section. I congratulate you on obtaining such a valuable *early corn* and think all who try it will try no other. It yielded for me this year 43 bushels of shelled

corn per acre.

Very truly yours,

J. L. H. KNIGHT.



King of The Earlies.

Write for Special Prices on Large Lots of Seed Corn.

CORN, Continued.

Clark's Early Mastodon.—This variety was originated by C. S. Clark, of Wakeman, Ohio, the largest grower of seed corn in the world. He says: "I claim for this corn the largest number of rows on cob, and the deepest, longest grains of any corn ever originated. The Mastodon corn is the earliest corn in the world, taking its size and number of rows on cob. It is three weeks to one month earlier than Golden Beauty, ten days earlier than the Leaming, and in some cases ripened earlier with us than the Pride of the North."

Mr. Clark writes: "I am in receipt every day of very flattering testimonials regarding Mastodon corn and some make the statement that the drouth killed corn right over the fence while Mastodon will make a fair crop."

In the great corn contest of the *American Agriculturist* in 1880, Mastodon went far beyond the previous record of any yellow corn in the United States with a yield of 213 BU. PER ACRE.

The producer, Alfred Rose, of New York, writes, "My yield was 213 bushels shelled corn, grown on one measured acre, of the EARLY MASTODON CORN. I have grown nearly all of the improved high-class bred corn and find the Mastodon is the most wonderful of all dent corn and the handsomest. It grows quick, strong and powerful, has broad leaves and large ears, 30 to 36 rows on a cob and longer grains than any other variety."

In the same contest George Gartner, of Nebraska, grew 171 bushels shelled corn of the Mastodon from one acre.

Mr. W. O. Rudick, of Lee County, Iowa, writes, "Planted in soil, which has been in cultivation 35 years and never received any fertilizer, and I never could get over 25 bu. per acre in the best of corn seasons. From 13 acres (29 rods) I gathered 730 bu., averaging 55½ bu. per acre of Mastodon corn and the best average in adjoining fields of the same kind of soil was 22 bu. per acre running down to 15 and 20 bu. per acre. It is acknowledged by all my neighbors to be the finest lot of corn ever introduced in this vicinity. I measured one bushel of ears and it weighed 80 pounds. It contained only 75 ears, some ears weighed 1¼ pounds, and 12 to 13 inches long and some measured 9 inches around."

James Moss, Orange County, California, writes: "The Early Mastodon Corn is, I believe, destined to supercede all other varieties. It contains in itself those sterling qualities, which cannot fail to make it a universal favorite. It is exceedingly early, and yields as abundantly as any large corn I have ever grown."

By mail, pkt, 10c; lb, 30c; by express or freight, pk, 40c; bu, \$1.50; 2 bu, \$1.25 per bu.

Mammoth Cuban.—It makes a remarkably quick growth and is very early, the stalks grow to a medium size, it is remarkably free from suckers, takes deep root, enabling it to withstand

drouth extremely well, has luxuriant foliage of a deep, dark green color, producing abundance of excellent fodder, ears average 8 to 9 inches long, stand well out from the stalk, drooping gracefully and husks very easily, the grains are medium size, bright orange yellow on top and a darker color below the dent, from 18 to 36 rows on a bright red cob, it is very heavy, weighing 61 pounds per level bushel, grains are very firm on the cob and quite sweet, making excellent feed and a very fine quality of meal. By mail, pkt, 10c; lb, 30c; by freight, pk, 30c; bu, \$1.25; 2 bu, \$1.00 per bu.

DELANO BROS., Lee Park, Nebraska.
Gentlemen:—The Mammoth Cuban Corn I purchased of you I like very much. It proved to be early, yielded heavy, grains very deep. Points and butts of ears well filled with corn of the best quality. Think it the best corn I have raised so far.
J. D. MOORE.
Grand Island, Nebr.

Ninety Day Improved Leaming,

—Our strain of this variety ripens in ninety to ninety-five days from planting, it is very early and not a hard, flinty corn, the ears are large and handsome, with deep large grains, orange yellow color and small red cob, stalks medium size tapering gradually, generally producing two good ears each, and husks, and shells very easy, it weighs sixty-one pounds per struck bushel, ears eight to ten inches long, with eighteen to thirty-six rows each. By mail, pkt, 10c; lb, 25c; by express or freight, pk, 40c; bu, \$1.40; 2 bu, \$1.25 per bu.

Cook.—A white and yellow mixed variety with white capped kernels predominating, very vigorous grower, strong stalks, broad leaves and withstands drouth, long ears of sixteen to twenty rows, the grain is not as deep as some other varieties, but it is a very heavy yielder and has done exceedingly well in Kansas and Nebraska. By mail, pkt, 10c; lb, 30c; by express or freight, pk, 40c; bu, \$1.25; 2 bu, \$1 bu.

Netawaka, Kan., Sep., 28, 1892.
DELANO BROS., Lee Park, Neb.
The Cook Corn ripens fully as early with us as the Mastodon. I have raised corn 30 years in Kansas, but have failed to find any corn that will equal the Cook. Yours respectfully,
W. F. Dixon & Son.

P. S.—I expect to order some Cook of you in the spring so I can have pure seed. D. & Son.

CORN, Continued.

Hogue's Yellow Dent,—This corn is a distinct variety of deep grained yellow corn that has been bred up to its present high standing by one of Nebraska's expert seed-corn growers. It won \$250 cash premium at the St. Joseph Exposition and tested 63½ pounds of corn to 70 pounds of ears. It is a grand corn for Nebraska and Kansas. By mail, pkt, 10c; lb, 30c. By express or freight, pk, 40c; bu, \$1.40; 2 bu, \$1.10 bu.

Riley's Favorite Yellow Dent,—We obtained our seed of this early and prolific corn from the originator; it weighs 60 pounds per level bushel, it is nearly as early as the Improved Leaming, the grains are larger, deeper and softer, with 18 to 28 rows on a very small cob, stalks 8 to 10 feet high, producing generally two good ears from 8 to 10 inches long, which carry their size well from butt to point, and husks and shells remarkably easy. By mail, pkt, 10c; lb, 30c; 5 lbs, \$1. By freight or express, pk, 40c; bu, \$1.40; 2 bu, \$1.10 bu.

Stooling Flour,—This is a variety of corn that produces flour instead of meal, it is used some by millers in mixing with wheat flour, yields 50 to 100 bushels of grain per acre and grows a heavy forage crop. By mail, lb, 30c; by express, pk, 60c; bu, \$2.

Longfellow Flint,—Eight rowed, long eared, yellow flint, prolific and earlier than most dent varieties. Pk, 30c; bu, \$1.25.

For larger lots of corn of any variety write us for special prices. Remember our sacks are free.

FLAX.

Russian,—This is superior to common flax because the kernels are larger, plumper, heavier and contains more oil. By mail, lb, 30c; 5 lbs, \$1. By express, pk, 50c; bu, \$1.75; 2 bu, \$1.50, bu.

Hemp,—The development of the Hemp twine Industry is calling the attention of farmers to the culture and growth of Hemp for fiber. By mail, lb, 30c; 5 lbs, \$1. By express or freight, nk, 75c; bu, \$2.50.

German,—A strong grower with large heads and furnishing a large amount of seed and forage, farmers should grow purer Millet than most now do, and it would bring them a higher price. By mail, lb, 30c; 5 lbs, \$1. By express, pk, 40c; bu, \$1.25

New Golden Wonder,—The New Golden Wonder grows about the same height as German, has more leaves, and the seed heads are from fifteen to eighteen inches long, seeds are round, of a rich golden color, appears to be in great favor wherever introduced. By mail, lb, 40c; 4 lbs, \$1. By express or freight, bu, \$2.

Common,—Bu, 75c.

MELON.

Kansas Stock,—Solid like citron and grows to weigh 60 pounds, takes the place of roots as stock food and easier grown. Pkt 5c; oz, 15c; lb, 60c.

OATS.

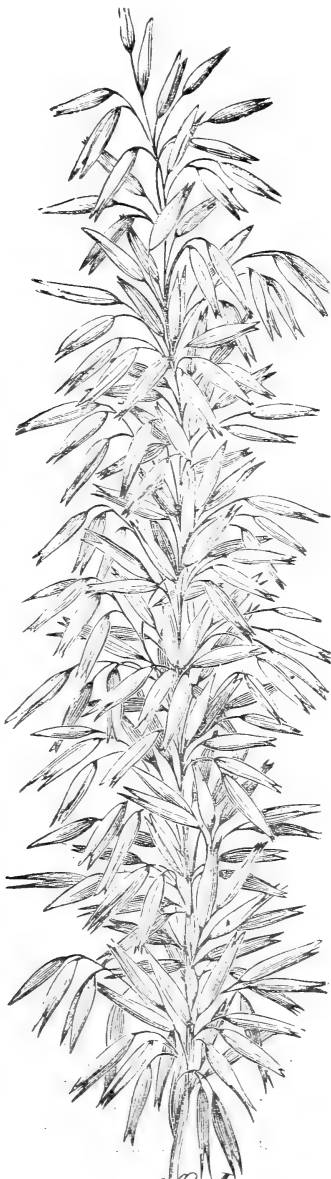
(And how to Grow Big Crops.)

Recent experiments (Kansas Experiment Station) have demonstrated that the oat crop can be increased one-sixth by immersing the seed in water at a temperature of 134½ degrees for 10 minutes; and that the crop will be practically free from smut. Also; that using only heavy seed will increase the yield six bushels per acre, over common seed; DELANO'S Seed is all heavy.

Vick's American Banner,—A new variety, having a test yield in Nebraska at the rate of 141 bushels per acre, large branching heads, filled with long, plump, thin hulled grains, straw remarkably stiff, it has excelled the expectations of all who have tried it. By mail, lb, 20c; by express or freight, pk, 25c; bu, 80c; 10 bu, 75c a bushel.

White Wonder,—This is the earliest variety we ever grew, we harvest it immediately after our Manshury barley, the straw is good length, with long well filled heads of large, plump kernels. Last season (1891) we had heads with 200 kernels, try *White Wonder*. By mail, lb, 25c; 5 lbs, \$1; by express or freight, pk, 25c; bu, \$1; 10 bu, 80c, bu.

White Wonder Oats.

**OATS, Continued.**

Red Rust Proof,—Not exactly *rust proof*, but as they are very early they are more likely to fill than later oats. Grown largely in Kansas, and are worthy of trial by Nebraska farmers. By mail, lb. 20c; by express or freight, pk. 25c, bu. 80c, 10 bu. 70c per bushel.

White Schonen,—Pronounced the best yet tried by Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Not as early as White Wonder. By mail, lb. 20c, 6 lb. \$1; by express or freight, pk. 30c, bu. 80c, 10 bu. 70c per bu.

SORGHUM.**SACHARINE.**

Minnesota Early Amber,—Produces a high percentage of the best quality of syrup. For fodder it yields ten to twenty tons of choice hay per acre when sown broadcast, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Stock of all kinds relish it, and any farmer will find it a very valuable and profitable hay crop. Selected seed, pkt. 10c, lb. 20c; by freight or express, pk. 30c, bu. \$1. Seed for fodder, 75c per bu.

Kenney's Improved Minnesota Early Amber,—A great improvement over the preceding, as it is at least two weeks earlier, which makes it valuable to the grower for syrup or sugar. By mail, pkt. 10c, lb. 30c; by freight or express, pk. 60c, bu. \$1.50.

NON-SACHARINE.

This class of Sorghums are all great drought resisters, and furnish large amounts of forage and valuable grain.

Jerusalem Corn,—Pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kafir Corn, Dourrha and Milo Maize. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side-shoots—have seen as high as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant an acre. The Government Experimental Farm, at Garden City, raised a crop of it last season, and makes the following report:

"I had 90 acres in crop with different varieties of forage plants, and the Jerusalem Corn was the only kind that did well. I consider it good for both man and beast. I have experimented with it in fattening a hog, and the hog is in as fine a condition as I ever saw one. I have also used it in my family for hominy, and it certainly makes the best that I ever ate."

H. C. BROOKS, *in charge.*

By mail, lb. 20c. 6 lbs. \$1; by freight or express, pk. 60c. bu. \$2.



White Kaffir Corn,—Stalks short and stocky, leaves large and numerous. By mail, lb. 15c. 12 lbs. \$1; by freight or express, pk. 60c. bu. \$2.

Red Kaffir Corn,—Stalks more slender than the White, earlier, and yields more seed. By mail, lb. 25c; by express or freight, pk. \$1, bu. \$3.

WHEAT. SPRING.

It is well known that seed wheat and oats attain the HIGHEST PERFECTION in northern latitudes, or at high elevations, and as a natural sequence seed thus grown has stronger vitality, and will produce earlier and better crops than the grain grown south, or at low elevations.

Our seed grains are grown at an elevation of 2500 feet, and the wheat of this section makes

more flour to the bushel, and commands a HIGHER PRICE in the LIVERPOOL markets than that from any other section in the United States.

Culture of wheat requires a hard bottom and finely pulverized surface seed bed. Graded seed returns larger yields than common stock.

Weilman Fife,—

Introduced by us from seed obtained direct from the originator, who says of it: "It was started from some large heads that I found growing in the Saskatchewan Fife, which I selected, and when grown it proved to be an entirely distinct variety, with full characteristics of the Scotch Fife, in bald, white chaff heads, and dark kernels, except that the heads and berries were larger, and the straw was taller and stronger stalk. I believe that it is bound to go to the front as the best growing and most productive wheat ever propagated." As far as it has come into competition with other varieties it has out-yielded them. This wheat is first in trial at the Nebraska Experiment Station. By mail, lb. 25c. 6 lbs. \$1; express or freight, pk. 40c. bu. \$1.50, 2 bus. \$1.25 per bu., 10 bus. \$1 per bu.



Saskatchewan Fife,—The well known No. 1, hard amber, of the Northwest. We obtained our stock from the propagator. By mail, lb. 20c. 8 lbs. \$1; by express or freight, pk. 40c. bu. \$1.25, 10 bus. \$1 per bushel.

WHEAT, Continued.

Velvet Chaff Blue Stem,—Well known semi-hard variety. By mail, lb. 20c.; 8 lbs., \$1, by freight or express, pk. 30c.; bu., \$1.25; 10 bus., 90c., a bushel.

WINTER.

The cultivation of Winter Wheat is rapidly increasing in the west and there is a growing demand for hardy wheats.

Currell,—This variety has been given first place at the Kansas Agricultural College after 3 years trial, it is very hardy, tillers well and is a vigorous grower, ripens medium early and the lowest yield in 3 years was 37½ bushels per acre. By mail, lb. 25c.; 5 lb. \$1, by

Farmer's Trust,—The originator of this variety claims that pasturing will not hurt it any more than rye, very hardy and produced 52 bushels per acre in 1891. By mail, lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1, by express or freight, pk., 50c.; bu., \$1.50; 10 bus., \$1.25 a bu.

Hybrid Meditranean,—We have grown this successfully three years, large berry, bearded and large square head. By mail, lb., 20c.; 6 lbs., \$1, by express or freight, pk., 40c.; bu., \$1.25; 10 bus., \$1 a bu.

Red Turkish,—Very hardy and prolific, small, plump kernels, sure in Nebraska. By mail, lb., 20c.; 6 lbs., \$1 by express or freight, pk., 40c.; bu., \$1.25 10 bus., \$1 a bu.

RYE.

Thousand Fold,—Never yet yielded less than 30 bushels per acre. By mail, lb., 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1, by freight or express, pk., 60c.; bu., \$2.

Mammoth White Winter,—Very hardy, large grained and prolific, will stand late sowing. Pk., 75c.; bu., \$2. stand late sowing. Pk., 75c.; bu., \$2.00.

Common,—Bushel, \$1.

TREE SEEDS.

	oz.	lb.
White Ash,.....	05	\$ 30
Box Elder,.....	05	30
Catalpa, hardy,.....	10	1.00
Russian Mulberry,.....	10	1.00
White Elm,.....	10	75
Kentucky Coffee Tree,....	10	50
Soft Maple, can be shipped only in June or July and must be planted at once..	10	1.00

WHAT IS SLUG SHOT?

SLUG SHOT is an impalpable powder, a combination of insecticides, poisonous to insects preying upon vegetation, and withal an excellent fertilizer affecting nearly all classes of insect life, so that they either die or leave for parts unknown.

It KILLS the Potato Bugs in all stages of their growth, but not the eggs.

It KILLS the Black Fleas on Cabbages, Turnips, Beets, Radishes and Egg Plants. Apply by dusting over the plant.

It KILLS the Cabbage Worm and also the Currant and Gooseberry Worm. The Aphid or Green Fly on Roses and other flowers.

HAMMOND SLUG SHOT, price per 5 lbs., 40c.; 10 lbs., 60c.; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; bbl., 230 lbs., loose in bulk, \$10.00.

For sale by DELANO BROS., LEE PARK, NEB.

THE GENUINE MATTHEWS SEED DRILL, CULTIVATOR AND HOE COMBINED.

None Genuine but those having "Ames Plow Co." on the Seed Box Cover.

FOR USE IN FIELD OR GARDEN.

Drops with Mechanical precision, all the different varieties of Beet, Carrot, Onion, Turnip, Sage, Parsnip, Spinach, Sorghum, Peas, Beans, Broom Corn, Fodder Corn, etc.

Beware of Cheap Imitations of this Drill.

All Drills are now furnished with patent indicator, having names of the different seeds thereon, convenient and reliable, with the new seed cut-off, so no seed is wasted in turning at ends of rows; and with improved markers.

Price \$12.50.

For sale by DELANO BROS., LEE PARK, NEB.

PEDIGREE CHICKENS.

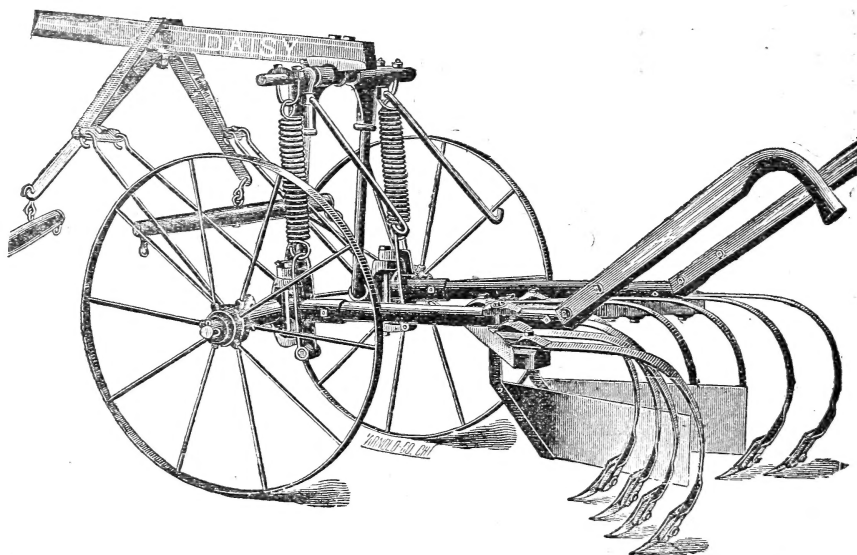
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

Eggs, \$1.00 for 13.

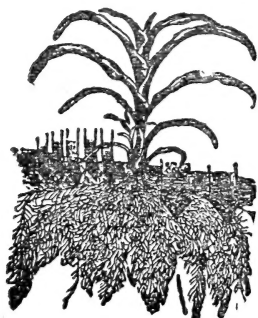
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

Eggs, 75 cents for 13.

A. C. DELANO, Lee Park, Nebr.



Daisy Walking Cultivator with Eight Patent Teeth.



It has been established beyond doubt that the SHALLOW CULTIVATION will produce the heaviest crops of Corn, other things being equal. The small cut shows how it is done by not tearing up the roots of the corn. The large cut shows the tool that can do the work. The draft is lighter and the tool is easier for the man. All the soil is thoroughly worked over.

Price \$20. purchaser pays freight.

ESTABLISHED
1877
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY AT THE
CAPITOL OF
NEBRASKA.



THE MOST
RELIABLE AND
POPULAR
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM IN THE
WEST.

**A Thoroughly Representative Western
Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture,
Live Stock, Dairying and the
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