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RICE'S SEEDS

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

62,61

1920



Field View
TRANSPLANTED RADISH
ON OUR
Michigan Farms



VICK'S SCARLET
GLOBE RADISH

JEROME B. RICE SEED CO.

Cambridge Valley Seed Gardens CAMBRIDGE, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY





Spring Time on our Grass Lake, Mich., Farms, showing Cold Frames for growing Tomato, Cabbage and other tender plants

TO OUR GARDENING FRIENDS

JEROME B. RICE SEED CO. are exclusive Wholesale Growers of Garden Seeds, with no retail department, but have prepared this Catalogue for the use of those merchants and dealers who make a specialty of seeds and who procure their supplies from us, in order that they may have a complete, concise, reliable and descriptive Garden Manual for distribution among their customers who plant seeds, and we ask all of our friends, who receive this catalogue, to send their orders direct to the merchant, whose name appears on the cover, and who will give such orders prompt and careful attention at all times.

Our list of varieties is very extensive and amply sufficient to meet every want in the line of vegetable seeds. Our descriptions in the catalogue are not flowery or overdrawn, but are exactly as we find the various stocks in our trial grounds and can be thoroughly depended upon. We offer nothing which has not been tested by ourselves and proven worthy of cultivation. Our facilities for the practical testing of all new and standard vegetables are most extensive and complete; the trials are thorough and exhaustive, and our friends can therefore absolutely depend on the value and excellence of every variety we offer. It is vitally important to every purchaser of seeds, either in large or small quantities, to know if the seeds will grow strongly and well, and whether they are pure and will produce true and perfect types of their kind. No experienced or practical gardener ever asks, "Where can I get my seeds the cheapest?" but rather, "Where can I get the best and most reliable?" and no one can afford to look at this matter in any other light. It is especially true of seeds that "The best is always the cheapest."

In conclusion, we wish to say that our seeds are the very best which untiring watchfulness and intelligent, painstaking care can produce, and we are quite sure no better seeds can be procured anywhere. We respectfully ask that you give **Rice's Northern Grown Seeds** a trial.

AS TO PRICES, your dealer is in a position to sell you Rice's seeds as reasonably as you can buy seeds of equal quality elsewhere and will take pleasure in quoting you either by mail or in person. **Market Gardeners**, and other large planters, requiring seeds in large quantities, are invited to submit a list of their requirements to the merchant who will be glad to name special prices on the same.

WE DO NOT WARRANT SEEDS

The fact that no reputable seedsman now warrants seeds in any respect being well known, renders it unnecessary for us to say very much on this point, as it must be apparent to every intelligent person that no seedsman can afford to send out poor or worthless seeds. There could be no more certain way of destroying his business. We beg to append the following notice:

While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we do not give any warranty, express or implied. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms and conditions, they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We wish it distinctly understood that we do not accept retail orders, and beg all our friends who receive this book to send their orders to the dealer, whose name appears on the cover. By so doing you will receive your seeds promptly, and save the expense of transportation.

Accept no substitution, insist on being supplied with RICE'S SEEDS.

RICE'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

A Complete Catalogue of Vegetable Seeds with Descriptions that Tell the Truth

In the following list we give no elaborate or overdrawn descriptions to mislead the purchaser, but tell the simple, accurate truth about the various varieties as we find them on our trial grounds, and these short, concise descriptions can be thoroughly relied upon.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR PRICES.

ARTICHOKE

German, *Artischocke* French, *Artichaut* Spanish, *Alcachofa*

Culture.—Sow in light, rich and rather moist soil, in drills 8 or 10 inches apart; when the plants are well up, transplant, 4 to 5 inches deep, in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows. Hoe often and water freely during the warm season. Cover with straw during winter.

One ounce will produce 500 plants

Green Globe French. Plant of medium growth with deep green leaves; buds or flower heads green, nearly round or slightly elongated; scales rather narrow and spiny, moderately thick at the base.

ASPARAGUS

German, *Spargel* French, *Asperge* Spanish, *Esparragos*

Culture.—A convenient bed is about 6 feet wide, with a path 2 feet wide on each side. This will require six rows 1 foot apart, and a bed of that width 50 feet long will be ample for an ordinary family, requiring about one pound of seed. It will require about three years from the time of sowing until the bed is in full bearing, but once established, it is good for 20 years. It should be sown in drills 1 foot apart, and when the plants are 4 or 5 inches high they should be thinned out so that they will be 9 inches apart from each other in all the rows. Great care must be taken for the first year to keep down all weeds as soon as they appear, else they will choke up and destroy the young seedling Asparagus. The deeper the soil and the more manure used, the greater will be the crop.

One ounce will produce 800 plants

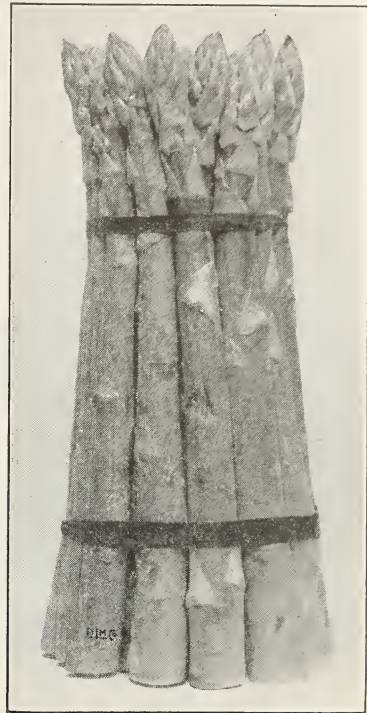
Barr's Mammoth. Stalks are very large, nearly an inch in diameter, retaining their thickness nearly to the top; have close round heads and few scales.

Columbian Mammoth White. A sport from Conover's Colossal. This splendid, large stalked variety produces white shoots above the surface and requires little if any blanching. Does not always come true from seed but the green sorts can readily be discarded.

Conover's Colossal. One of the largest and most popular green varieties; stalks are bright green, often tinged purple at the top; very tender and of fine quality.

Giant Argenteuil. The popular variety in the Paris markets; early, exceedingly large and very productive.

Palmetto. An early maturing and prolific variety with thick, dark green shoots and distinctly pointed tip.



Giant Argenteuil Asparagus

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

A saving of one to two years is effected by planting roots. We can supply strong two-year-old roots, the proper size for setting, of **Columbia Mammoth White**, **Conover's Colossal** and **Palmetto**. Ask for prices.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (Species of Cabbage)

(Cultivation the same)

German, *Rosenkohl* French, *Chou de Bruxelles* Spanish, *Berza de Brusels*

Culture.—This is a delicious vegetable, superior to either borecole or spinach. The small, cabbage-like heads which grow upon the stem are much improved by a moderate frost. Sow in hotbeds in March or April, and in the open ground in May; cultivate same as broccoli.

One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet and produce about 3,000 plants

Carter's Perfection. Stems grow about 2 feet in height and are thickly set with sprouts 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.

Dalkeith. Plant stem about 20 inches high and well covered with 2 inch sprouts; hardy and fairly early.

Dwarf Improved. Stem 20 inches high; sprouts about 2 inches in diameter and well rounded; moderately early.

Half Dwarf Paris Market. Stem 2 feet in height; sprouts closely set, 1½ inches in diameter, very firm and well rounded; hardy and productive.

BROCCOLI

German, *Spargelkohl* French, *Chou Broccoli* Spanish, *Broccoli*

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

One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet and produce about 3,000 plants

White Cape. Heads compact, of a good size, and creamy white; one of the most certain to head.

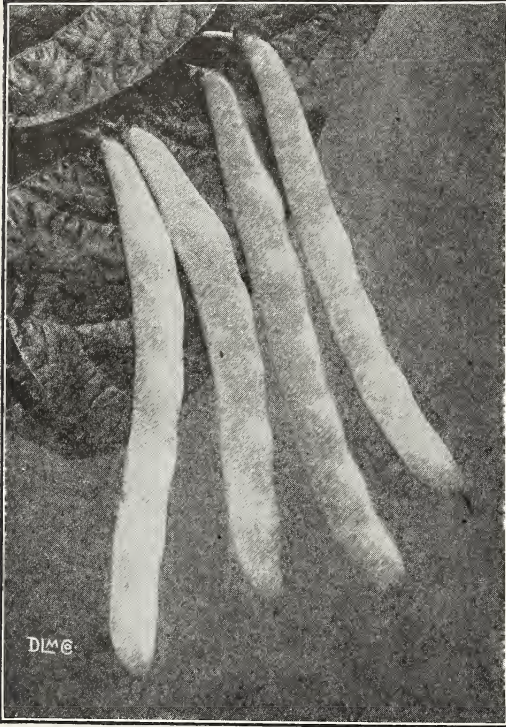
Purple Cape. Very similar to White Cape, excepting in color, heads being of a brownish purple. These two varieties are best for general culture.

BEANS, Dwarf or Bush

German, Bohnen
French, Haricot
Spanish, Frijole nano

Culture.—A succession of sowings can be made from the first week in May until September. These dates are for the latitude of New York; farther south the sowing must be done earlier, farther north, later. Plant in drills about 2 inches deep, and from 18 inches to 2 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 2 inches apart.

One and a half pints to 100 feet in drills, or 150 hills; 1 bushel to the acre, in drills



New Kidney Wax Bean

DWARF WAX or BUTTER BEANS

- Black German Wax.** Early; pods round, about five inches long, fleshy, brittle and stringless, deep yellow in color and attractive; a standard sort.
- Crystal White Wax.** Pods small, about 3 inches long, round, translucent, white, short and curved, stringy and fibrous; quite productive. Seeds small and white. Used most by the canning trade for a small wax pod.
- Currie's Rust Proof Wax.** Very early and productive, pods large, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, flat and straight; color bright yellow and attractive in market. Has more or less fiber and string. Seed black. Grown largely by market gardeners because of its earliness and hardness.
- Davis' White Kidney Wax.** An early, productive and attractive variety. Pods large and flat, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, very uniform and extremely straight, stringy and fibrous and fair quality. Color clear bright yellow. Seed white and kidney shaped. A market gardener's sort.
- Flageolet Wax, Scarlet.** A vigorous, hardy and productive mid-season variety. Pods very large, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, slightly curved and flat; a trifle stringy and fibrous in texture. Color greenish yellow; beans bright red; withstands hot weather better than most wax sorts.
- Flageolet Wax, Violet.** Similar to Scarlet Flageolet, except beans are violet or purple in color.
- Golden Eye Wax.** Almost rust proof, very hardy, early and prolific. Pods large, yellow, 5 to 6 inches long, flat, almost straight, and with considerable fiber and string. Beans are white with a yellow eye. Very showy and following Old Style Golden Wax in season.

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

Golden Wax, Improved Rust Proof (Grenell's). Closely resembles Golden Wax, differing only in having a shorter, stouter and more straight, flat pod. Plant a trifle shorter and apparently not as productive as in the Old Style. The brown mottled seed is darker in color than Golden Wax.

Golden Wax, Rustless (Keeney's). A fine variety, but has a tendency to make a runner, which in a wet season leads many to believe they have a pole bean. Resembling Golden Wax in size of pod and quality.

Hodson Wax. Extremely vigorous, very hardy and productive, though rather late. Noted for its very large, flat, gently curved, attractive wax pods; rather fibrous and stringy. Holds up well as a shipping sort to distant markets.

Kidney Wax (Burpee's New). Resembling Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but pod is longer and thicker, though not so broad; fairly productive and of high quality; stringless, fiberless, very fleshy and brittle. Pods about 6 inches long and of an attractive, clear yellow color; mid-season.

Michigan White Wax. A white seeded Golden Wax. An excellent variety, very early, productive and of good quality. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, oval in form, broad, meaty and stringless; color light golden yellow.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. The best of the dwarf, black-seeded wax varieties. Early and very productive. Pods large, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, round, straight and creasebacked; strictly stringless, free from fiber, fleshy and brittle; of highest quality; color very clear yellow. Plant growth exceptionally strong and vigorous.

Prolific Dwarf Black Wax. Very similar to Black German Wax, differing principally in having slightly smaller, straighter and more slender pods and is more productive and hardy.

Refuge Wax (Stringless). A popular canner's variety. Mid-season, very hardy, vigorous and productive. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, slender, regularly curved, round, well filled, with no depressions; fleshy, fine grained and excellent quality. Color pale yellow.

Round Pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax). An excellent early, round podded, stringless variety of highest quality. Pods 5 to 6 inches long and of a light yellow wax-like color. Seed white with brownish-black eye.

Sure Crop Wax. A selection from Currie's Rust Proof Wax, having black seed and differing from that sort in that it is stringless, more hardy and rust-resistant. Pods flat, and average an inch longer and somewhat thicker than Currie's, and with a stronger plant growth. Very desirable.

Webber Wax. A high quality, flat podded, stringless variety of the season of Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Pods 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, quite broad and uniformly curved, fleshy, stringless and brittle, with little fiber. Plant more vigorous and productive than Wardwell's. Color of pod is a decided bright yellow. Seed yellow, kidney shaped.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. A very popular, early, gardener's variety. Pods large, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, moderately stout, straight and flat, fleshy, brittle, fine grained and nearly stringless. Of good quality and very attractive.

White German Wax. Mid-season; flat, broad, short pods and white seed; pods yellow and fair quality.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest podded of all wax sorts and the most showy. Pods 6 to 7 inches in length, round, broad, double-barreled and meaty; stringless, with no fiber, extremely brittle and fine grained; seed black.

GREEN PODDED DWARF VARIETIES

- Black Valentine.** Beautiful large pods about 6 inches long, slender, round and nearly straight; stringy, fibrous, though fine grained, dark green in color. Seed black. An early, productive, profitable gardener's variety. Plant more vigorous and productive than Red Valentine and pods darker green.
- Bountiful.** Best of the flat-podded stringless varieties. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, stout, flat and slightly curved, stringless, slightly fibrous, attractive and of fine quality; color light green. Very early, vigorous, hardy and productive.
- Boston Small Pea.** The Navy Bean of Commerce. Small white bean for field culture; very productive; popular baking sort.
- Broad Windsor.** The English "Broad Bean"; largest and best of its class.
- Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.** Early, hardy, vigorous and productive. Pods large, 5 inches long, stout, round and creasebacked, dark green in color; strictly stringless, tender and brittle; of good quality.
- China Red Eye.** A fine shell bean. Pods 5 inches long, light green, fibrous and stringy.
- Early Mohawk.** Noted for its hardness. Early, vigorous and productive. Snap pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, very straight and flat, dark green and stringy; attractive in appearance.
- Fordhook Favorite.** A new, white seeded, high quality bean. Pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, straight, almost round, thick and meaty and showing marked depressions around the beans; strictly stringless and medium green in color; medium early and moderately productive.
- French's Horticultural.** One of the most attractive of the Horticultural family. Vine very erect, straight and compact, with a tendency to throw out short runners. Pods prolific, 7 to 8 inches long, broad, stringy and fibrous, and distinctly marked with a very vivid crimson.
- Full Measure.** A fine stringless, early medium green, high quality bean. Pods straight, 6 inches long, very fleshy, round, creasebacked and showing depressions around the beans. Season with Burpee's Stringless, though not as productive. Seed bean much resembles Red Valentine.
- Giant Stringless Green Pod.** Somewhat similar to Burpee's Stringless, but pod is a little longer, straighter and more slender, more depressed between beans and slightly lighter in color; early, hardy and of highest quality.
- Goddard, or Boston Favorite.** A type of Horticultural and a good shell bean. Pod and bean somewhat larger than Dwarf Horticultural; pods about 6 inches long, flat, straight, green and much splashed with bright red. Very attractive.
- Horticultural Dwarf.** An old standard snap and shell sort. Pods about 5 inches long, almost stringless, greenish-yellow splashed with carmine.
- Hopkins' Improved Red Valentine.** An improved strain of Red Valentine. Pods somewhat longer and more round; seeds darker in color.
- Improved Early Red Valentine.** A very hardy, early and productive standard sort. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round and creasebacked, medium green, slightly stringy and good quality.
- Large White Kidney.** A most excellent white, kidney-shaped field bean.
- Large White Marrow.** Large, oval-shaped white beans, grown as a field crop for baking.
- Longfellow.** A very excellent variety of French origin. Moderately early and moderately productive. Pods dark green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, very slender, straight and round; very slightly stringy, tender, fine grained, good quality and attractive. Makes an excellent canning sort.
- Long Yellow Six Weeks.** An old standard sort, very vigorous, hardy, productive and early. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, flat, light green in color, with more or less string and of medium quality.
- Low's Champion Bush.** A very old variety of the Horticultural type, sometimes known as Red Cranberry. Pods about 5 inches long, very flat, extremely straight, stringless, tender and of fine quality. Beans deep red.

- Prolific Tree, or Mexican.** A heavy yielding white pea bean of upright growth.
- Red Kidney.** Quite like White Kidney, except the beans are deep red in color.
- Refugee, Extra Early.** A very hardy, early and productive type of Refugee. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, uniform, round and slightly creasebacked, slightly stringy, brittle and fine grained; quality good; color light green.
- Refugee, or Thousand-to-One.** A very productive, hardy, vigorous late sort, much in favor with the canning trade. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, somewhat slender, round and slightly curved; almost stringless; fine-grained and good quality; color light green.
- Tennessee Green Pod (Brown Bunch).** A popular sort in the South. Plant vigorous, hardy, mid-season and very productive. Pods extremely large, 6 to 7 inches long, very flat, irregular in shape, dark green in color and of exceptionally fine flavor, and nearly stringless. Beans chocolate brown.

DWARF or BUSH LIMAS

- Burpee's Bush.** Plant large, spreading occasional runners; hardy, mid-season and productive. Pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 3 to 4 seeded; beans as large as in the pole sorts, flat and white.
- Burpee's Improved Bush.** Both beans and pods larger than the old type; average one more bean to the pod; beans larger and thicker than in the old form.
- Dreer's Bush.** A thick seeded, or potato type, of Dwarf Lima; equally productive with Burpee's but a week later; of high quality.
- Fordhook Bush.** A most excellent variety and exceedingly popular with market gardeners. Pods about 5 inches long, containing 4 to 5 large, oval-shaped, very thick white beans.
- Henderson's Bush.** A vigorous, hardy, very early and small type of Bush Lima; much in favor with canners. Pods small, about 3 inches long, containing three to four small, flat, white beans of good quality.
- New Wonder Bush.** Similar to Burpee's Bush in season and productiveness. The plant, however, is more dwarf and less inclined to make runners; bean broader, thinner and more flat.
- Wood's Prolific.** Quite similar in character and habit of growth to Henderson's Bush, though the beans are somewhat larger and thicker than that sort.

BEANS, Pole or Running

German, *Stangenbohnen* French, *Haricot à rames*
Spanish, *Judía*

Culture.—These are more tender, and require rather more care in culture than the Bush Beans, and should be sown two weeks later. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed, according to the variety, from 3 to 4 feet apart. From five to six seeds are planted in each hill about 2 inches deep. As the matured bean is used mostly, the season is too short for succession crops in the North, though it is advantageous to plant succession crops in the southern states, where the season of growth is often from March to November. Rough cedar or similar poles about 7 or 8 feet high should be used for Lima Beans to climb on. They should be set in the ground at least 18 inches, so as to prevent being blown over.

- One quart to 150 hills; one-half bushel to the acre in drills**
- Brockton Pole.** Of the Horticultural type; very hardy, mid-season and productive. Pods 7 to 8 inches long, flat and straight; color dark green, faintly splashed with dull red.
- Burger's Green Pod, or White Kentucky Wonder.** A very early, white seeded variety of German origin. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, round, slender and straight; very tender, fleshy and stringless; of high quality; color dark green.
- Golden Cluster Wax.** An excellent pole wax-podded sort; early, vigorous, hardy and productive. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, extremely straight and flat; very fleshy, fine-grained, attractive and good quality; color light waxy-yellow. Beans white, oval-shaped.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS—Continued

German Black Wax, or Indian Chief. Superb, mid-season snap bean. Pods about 5 inches long, straight and flat, strictly stringless, fleshy and fine quality; color clear waxy-yellow; seed black.

Golden Carmine. A very attractive pole bean, moderately early and productive. Pods 6½ to 7½ inches long, very broad, flat and straight, entirely stringless, fine-grained, of excellent quality. Color clear waxy-yellow, much splashed with bright carmine.

Hampden Pole. A very vigorous, productive, mid-season Horticultural type. Pods 6 to 7 in. long, broad, flat, entirely stringless, attractive and good quality; color light green, much splashed with bright red.

Horticultural Pole, or Cranberry. An old, well known, standard sort. Mid-season in maturity, hardy and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, straight, flat, stringless and of good quality; color dark green, splashed with bright red.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. The most popular, green-podded climbing, or corn-hill bean; early and productive. Pods 8 to 9 inches long, very slender, decidedly curved, slightly stringy, tender and good quality.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. One of the earliest of the pole wax sorts. Pods 8 to 9 inches long, thick, decidedly creasebacked, very fleshy, brittle but stringy, attractive and fair quality; color light yellow.

King Horticultural. Both beans and pods are larger than in other types of the Pole Horticultural; mid-season, vigorous and productive. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, flat and stringless; very showy; color light green, splashed with bright carmine.

Lazy Wife. A late, productive, standard sort. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, straight and flat, stringless, very fleshy, brittle, fine grained, attractive and excellent quality. Color medium green; dry beans round and white.

Red Speckled Cut-Short, or Corn-Hill. A well known, hardy, late and productive sort. Pods 3½ to 4 inches long, stout, straight and flat, stringy, fine grained and fair quality; color light green.

Scarlet Runner. On the order of Limas; grown mostly in America for its ornamental, bright scarlet flowers.

Southern Prolific. Very vigorous, hardy, late and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, flat, slender and slightly curved; stringy, fine grained and of fair quality; color dull grayish-green.

Striped Creaseback, or Scotia. A very hardy and productive cornfield bean. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long, round, straight and creasebacked; slightly stringy, very fleshy, fine grained, attractive and good quality; color dark green.

Tennessee Wonder. Somewhat similar in habit to Kentucky Wonder, but with immensely larger, straighter, smoother and more creasebacked green pods. More suitable as a shell rather than snap bean.

White Creasebac. Very hardy, very early and moderately productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, uniform, round and slender; slightly stringy, very fleshy, brittle and fine grained; fair quality; color dark green. Beans small, oblong and white in color.

White Dutch Case Knife. Green snap pods, 7 to 8 inches in length, very straight and flat, stringy, brittle and of fair quality; mid-season; best as a shell bean. Beans very flat and ivory white.

White Dutch Runner. Same general habit as Scarlet Runner; pods slightly larger; flowers and beans white.

POLE LIMAS

Carpinteria. A very fine, vigorous, strong growing Lima. Very productive, and the beans, usually four to the pod, are much larger and thicker than ordinary Limas. Seed retains its distinctively green tinge.

Challenger. An improved strain of Dreer's Pole Lima, with a larger pod and bean.

Dreer's Improved. Plants very vigorous, very hardy, late and productive. Pods about 3½ inches long, containing 4 to 5 very thick, medium sized, light green beans of excellent quality.

Early Jersey. About a week earlier than Large White Lima, with pods and beans somewhat smaller.

Early Leviatha. A very early, large podded variety; the earliest of the Large Lima class. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, containing 5 to 6 large, flat, white beans.

Ford's Mammoth Podded. An exceedingly productive, large seeded, fine quality Lima. Beans a trifle thicker than Large White Lima and maturing about the same time.

King of the Garden. An improved strain of Large White Lima; pods about an inch longer, proportionately wider and uniformly four seeded.

Large White. The standard Pole Lima. Vigorous, mid-season, productive. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, very flat, 3 to 4 seeded.

Large White (Extra Size). A selected stock of Large White Lima; beans very large.

Seibert's Early. Earlier and more productive than Large White Lima; beans rather thicker and of highest quality.

Shotwell's Improved Thick Leaved. An improved type of Dreer's Pole Lima.

Small, or Sieva. Beans small and white on the order of Henderson's Bush Lima. Plant of large growth, very early, vigorous and productive.

BEET German, Salat-Rüben French, *Betterave* Spanish, *Bettaraga*

Culture.—The soil which is best suited is that which is rather light and thoroughly enriched with manure. For an early supply sow in spring as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills about 1 foot apart and 2 inches deep. For main crop, sow the first week in May, and for winter use, sow in June.

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

TABLE BEET



Detroit Dark Red Beet

Bassano, Early Flat. An early, turnip-shaped variety; color light red or pink, white zoned.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. A medium early, bright red sort; flesh purplish red, zoned white; rather top shaped in form.

Columbia. A main crop, turnip-shaped beet; roots smooth; flesh deep blood red; rich flavor.

Crimson Globe. A late or main crop variety, medium in size, globe shaped; flesh deep purple, slightly zoned; foliage small, dark bronze colored.

Crosby's Egyptian. We have an unequalled strain of this superb, extra early sort. Roots a flattened globe shape; skin a very dark red, flesh a trifle lighter in color and lightly zoned; tops small.

Detroit Dark Red. One of the very best sorts for the home or market garden and for canning purposes. Roots uniformly smooth, of medium size, and globe shaped; skin dark red, flesh solid vermilion red; tops small, upright, dark green shaded red. Our special stock of this variety shows no white zones in the flesh.

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip. Medium early, top-shaped; roots dark red, flesh carmine, zoned a lighter shade; good quality.

Dirigo. Medium size, almost globular; deep blood red.

Early Blood Turnip, Improved. The old standard table beet; roots nearly round or slightly flattened, bright red, zoned and of good quality. Not as early as Detroit, and with a larger, coarser top.

TABLE BEET—Continued

- Eclipse.** An early variety with small tops and medium sized, round, bright red roots; flesh bright red, zoned pinkish-white.
- Edmand's Blood Turnip.** A second early sort, with short tops; root nearly round, dark red; flesh purplish red with little zoning; a good keeper.
- Electric.** Extra early, round, dark red roots; flesh crimson and zoned; tops very small.
- Extra Early Egyptian.** One of the very earliest, with small top; roots distinctly flat and moderately thick, very dark red; flesh dark purplish red, zoned a lighter shade.
- Half Long Blood.** Excellent second early sort and good keeper. Roots deep red, half long and smooth; distinctly zoned.

- Lentz's Blood Turnip.** A very early, round, dark-red much zoned sort; fine for lothouse forcing, having a very small top.
- Long Smooth Blood.** A standard, long, late variety; roots 14 inches long, smooth, rather slender; flesh deep purplish red; good quality and excellent keeper.
- Rawson's Arlington.** A fine second early turnip-shaped variety, with small top and deep red color.
- Swiss Chard, Silver, or Sea Kale.** Its yellowish-green, large leaves are used as greens and the middle leaf-rib served like asparagus.
- Swiss Chard, Lucullus.** An improvement on the old type. Stalks as thick and broad as rhubarb; leaf light green, much crumpled and curled.
- Yellow Turnip.** Round, smooth, yellow roots, which are sweet and tender.

MANGEL-WURZEL and SUGAR BEET

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

6 pounds of seeds will sow an acre

- Champion Yellow Globe.** The best Yellow Globe; heavy yielder, splendid keeper.
- Giant Half Sugar Rose (Feeding Sugar).** A most valuable large yielding variety for feeding; skin rose colored, flesh white; oval shaped.
- Giant Sludstrup.** A long, reddish-yellow, ovoid root, growing more than half above ground; easily harvested, and by actual test far excels any other variety in weight and feeding value.
- Giant Yellow Intermediate.** Entirely distinct; color bright yellow; roots oval shaped, growing two-thirds above ground.
- Golden Tankard.** Roots large, nearly cylindrical in shape, narrowing at both ends; skin deep orange-yellow; flesh zoned yellow and white; very sweet and productive.
- Ideal.** Light yellow. Grows well above ground and is as large at bottom as at top.
- Improved Yellow Ovoid.** Yellow-fleshed, very productive and is sweet and fine-grained; fine keeper.
- Large Red Globe.** Globe-shaped, red, form similar to Yellow Globe, and a good sort for stock.
- Long Red Mammoth Prize.** Attains enormous size, producing thirty to fifty tons to the acre.
- Orange Globe.** Flesh orange yellow, sweet and fine grained; very productive.
- Sugar, Klein Wanzleben.** Largest yielding and one of the best for sugar making.
- Sugar, Lane's Imperial (White French).** A white fleshed, handsome and very productive strain; for stock feeding.
- Sugar, Vilmorin's Improved.** An improvement on the White French Sugar; used extensively for making beet sugar.
- Sugar, Yellow French.** Yellow fleshed, otherwise similar to White French.

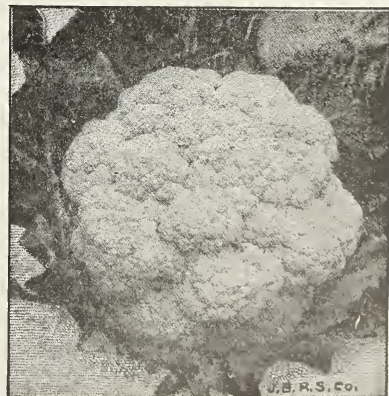
CAULIFLOWER

German, Blumenkohl French, Choufleur Spanish, Coliflor

Culture.—When grown to perfection, this is a most delicious vegetable, and well repays generous treatment in cultivation. With a deep rich soil and an abundance of moisture, which in dry seasons must be applied artificially, Cauliflower can be grown well. The cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. For early fall crops, sow in May, and transplant in June, in rows 4 feet apart, setting the plants 2 feet apart in the row; water frequently if the ground be dry. Frequent hoeing and a liberal supply of rich liquid manure, to keep up a continuous and rapid growth, will produce splendid heads of the most delicate flavor. It facilitates blanching if the leaves are gathered loosely together and tied over the top of the head to protect from the sun. Cut before the flowers begin to open. Sow as late as June 20 for late crops, in beds or in hills, covering ½ inch deep.

One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet, and produce about 3,000 plants

- Dry Weather (Danish Giant).** One of the very best varieties; especially adapted for growing in dry locations.
- Early Dwarf Erfurt.** An excellent sort, producing good sized creamy white heads; one of the best for general cultivation.
- Extra Early Paris Forcing.** A popular early white, sure heading variety; heads form quickly and of medium size; leaves narrow and almost straight; stem rather long.
- Early Favorite.** One of the best early, large growing kind; forms a large head which is solid, crisp and tender, and will form heads under conditions more unfavorable than any other sort.
- Early London.** A hardy, mid-season variety; heads firm, of medium size; stem long.
- Extra Selected Early Dwarf Erfurt.** The finest strain of the Erfurt Cauliflower; almost as early as the Snowball, producing very solid, pure white heads of the very finest quality; seldom fails to form a good sized head.
- Half Early Paris, or Nonpareil.** Similar to Paris Forcing, but larger and later, with a shorter, stouter stem.
- Henderson's Early Snowball.** Undoubtedly the finest and most popular early variety. Heads very early, of medium size, firm, compact, solid and very white; plant compact in growth, with few short, upright leaves.
- Large Late Algiers.** A sure heading late variety; a favorite with market gardeners.
- Veitch's Autumn Giant.** A large, vigorous, late variety; heads large, firm, very white and well protected by large, dark green foliage; stem rather long.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

CABBAGE

German, *Kohl* French, *Chou*
Spanish, *Berza de repollo*

Culture.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall, not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold-frames, where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants 2 feet apart one way and from 12 to 18 inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, lettuce or radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows 2 x 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slacked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above ground.

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants; 4 ounces for one acre

All Seasons. Heads round and very deep; can be planted for early or late crop; a splendid keeper; about as early as Early Summer, forming much larger heads; a favorite for kraut making.

Autumn King, or World Beater. Probably the largest of the cabbage family; late, flat, and requires good, strong soil to head well.

All Head Early (The Faultless). As early as most of the early summer cabbages; the deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size; makes a fine winter cabbage if sown late. Splendid sort for kraut making.

Charleston Large Wakefield. About one week later than Early Jersey Wakefield, but the pointed heads are fully one-half larger.

Chinese Cabbage (Pe Tsai). Sometimes called Celery Cabbage; resembles Cos Lettuce as much as cabbage, though with a decided cabbage flavor.

Copenhagen Market. Very fine, nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield; stem short, heads large, round and very solid, with few outer leaves of upright growth.

Danish Ball Head. One of the very best winter sorts and one of the most hardy; heads round and very solid. Our selected stock of this cabbage is unexcelled.

Danish Round Head. Similar to Danish Ball Head, but with shorter stem, slightly larger and about two weeks earlier. Very hard and heavy.

Early Dwarf York. A standard early English variety; heads small, oval or oblong, with few outer leaves.

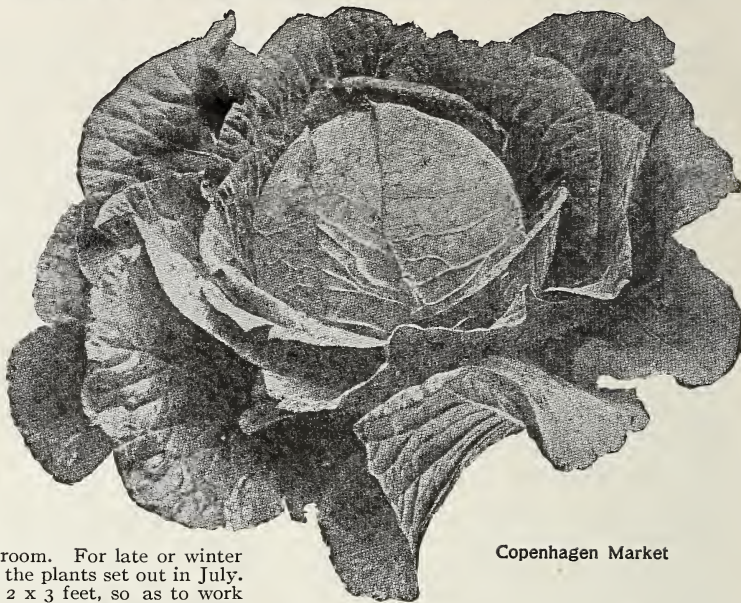
Early Flat Dutch. Earlier and heads somewhat smaller than Late Flat Dutch; a good, short stemmed second early.

Early Large York. Endures heat well and is much prized South; two weeks later than Early York; heads of similar shape but larger and outside leaves more spreading.

Early Spring. Extra early, short stemmed, round flat heads with few outside leaves, which permits planting close.

Early Summer. Heads medium in size, round, somewhat flattened, compact and solid; outer leaves spreading and light green in color. Ten days later than Jersey Wakefield and one of the best large, second early sorts.

Early Jersey Wakefield, Rice's Selected. The most widely known and popular early variety; heads cone shaped and very solid.



Copenhagen Market

Early Winnigstadt, Rice's True. Medium early, short stemmed; heads solid, fine grained, cone shaped and pointed; very productive and excellent quality.

Estampes, Early. Heads oblong and rounded at the top, very firm and solid; a few days earlier than Early Wakefield.

Eureka. The earliest, short stemmed, round headed variety; heads medium in size and very solid; fine for early market.

Extra Early Express. About ten days earlier than Early Wakefield; heads small, heart-shaped and very solid; having but few outer leaves it can be set very close.

Filderkraut, or Filder. Heads pointed similar to Winnigstadt, though larger and later; extremely hard and a good keeper; color light green; stem rather tall.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick. An early short stemmed Drumhead of large size, following closely the Jersey Wakefield in season; one of the finest varieties.

Green Glazed. A distinct, glassy, dark green, large though rather loose heading sort well adapted to the South, as it withstands summer heat well.

Glory of Enkhuizen. An excellent medium early, short stemmed, foreign variety; heads large, round and very solid, with few outer leaves.

Hollander. Heads medium sized, round and very solid; one of the hardiest varieties.

Houser. An extra large, round, hard heading, late sort.

Large Late Drumhead (Rice's Premium). Heads large, flat and solid, and a good keeper.

Late Flat Dutch, Rice's Premium. A justly popular and esteemed variety, extensively cultivated for market and family use. Heads large, round, flattened and very firm; has a medium stem and is very hardy.

Louisville Drumhead. Withstands summer heat splendidly; second early, heads large and solid.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. Very large, attaining an enormous size, but is rather coarse grained.

Red Dutch. Somewhat earlier than Red Rock; head rather small, round, solid and dark red; stem medium long; much used for pickling.

Red Rock. The largest and surest heading red cabbage; more deeply colored at the heart than Red Dutch; medium to long stem.

CABBAGE—Continued

- Succession.** One of the best of cabbages; heads very large and somewhat flat; ten days later than Early Summer.
- Rice's Surehead.** All head and always sure to head. This is an exceptionally fine late cabbage of the Flat Dutch type, but with the outer leaves of more upright growth. Heads are large, round and flattened, very hard and fine grained; a splendid keeper.
- Savoy, Early Dwarf Ulm.** A small, round, solid, very early variety; outer leaves few, deep green and rather coarsely crimped.
- Savoy, Green Globe.** Heads large and rather loose, tender and pleasant flavored; stem rather long and leaves finely curled; very hardy.
- Savoy, Perfection Drumhead.** The best winter keeper of the Savoys; heads late, round, compact and solid; leaves are numerous, deep green and coarsely crimped.
- Stein's Early Flat Dutch.** An early and excellent type of the Early Flat Dutch.
- St. Louis Market.** A very fine large, late, short-stemmed variety.
- Stone Mason Drumhead.** Produces large, firm, broad, flat heads, fine grained and sweet; one of the best late, main crop sorts.
- The Lupton.** A thoroughbred late cabbage; heads large and solid.
- Vandergaw.** Nearly as early as Early Summer, and planted late is a splendid winter sort.
- Volga (Stonehead).** A second early, main crop sort; heads large, uniformly round and deep; plant of compact growth with short stem; outer leaves thick,



Perfection Drumhead Savoy

- smooth, rather narrow and of upright growth; very hardy.
- Warren's Stone Mason.** An improvement on the Stone Mason Drumhead; heads rounder, firmer and earlier; good keeper.

CARROT German, *Wöhre* French, *Carotte*
Spanish, *Zanahoria*

Culture.—Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good, light and well-enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop. For field culture, sow in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market-gardeners sow in drills, about 18 inches apart, and cultivate by hand. For early crops cover ½ inch deep, and thin to 6 inches apart in the rows; for late, cover ¾ inch deep, and thin to 4 inches.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill: 3 pounds required for an acre

Chantenay Half Long. Excellent medium early half-long stump rooted variety; roots about 6 in. long, very thick, smooth and of a deep orange-red color.

- Danvers Half Long.** The best known second early, half-long sort; roots 6 to 8 inches long, tapering to a blunt point; flesh deep orange, tender and good quality.
- Early Scarlet Horn.** Very early, with small top; roots about 3 inches long, rather blunt rooted; color orange-red.
- French Forcing Horn.** The earliest variety; tops very small; roots almost round, about 2½ inches long; orange-red in color.
- Half Long Stump Rooted.** Similar to Danvers except the root is not as pointed.
- Half Long Stump Rooted Nantes.** Roots 6 to 8 inches long, almost cylindrical, blunt, smooth and of a bright orange color; flesh red, sweet and mild; almost coreless.
- Improved Long Orange.** An excellent intermediate season, standard sort; roots 12 inches long, about 3 inches broad at the crown, tapering regularly to a point; deep orange color.
- Improved Short White.** Roots half-long, 7 to 9 inches in length and very smooth, heavy at the shoulder, tapering regularly to a point; color creamy white, light green above ground; enormously productive.
- Large White Belgian.** Grown almost exclusively for stock feeding; roots about 16 inches long and very thick, growing nearly one third above ground; color, white in the ground and green above.
- Large Yellow Belgian.** Similar to White Belgian except in color and a trifle larger; roots about 20 inches long, broad and pointed; light orange color in the ground, green above.
- Long Red St. Valery.** Roots 10 to 12 inches long, smooth and pointed, with a small top; rather intermediate in shape between Danvers and Long Orange; color bright red.
- Oxheart, or Guerande.** Mature roots 4½ to 5 inches long, very stout and thick, ending in an abrupt, small tap root; small top and easily harvested; color light bright orange.
- Rubicon.** Early, almost cylindrical in shape, half-long and stump-rooted; color deep orange; finest quality.



Danvers Half Long Carrot

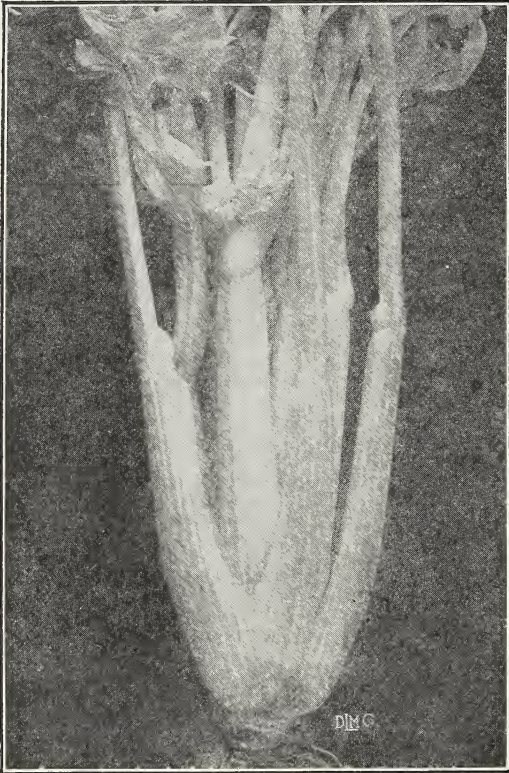
CELERY

German, *Sellerie* French, *Celeri* Spanish, *Apio*

Culture.—Sow seeds in a hotbed or coldframe. As soon as the plants are about 3 inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them 4 or 5 inches apart. When about 8 inches high, and fine, stocky plants, set them in the trenches. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf stalks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew as it will cause rust.

To preserve Celery for winter, dig trenches 1 foot in width and as deep as the top of the plants. Stand the Celery in these, erect as they grew, with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely, but not crowding. After the trench is filled it should be covered with straw or leaves as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold, and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have good drainage.

One ounce will produce 7,000 plants



Rice's Dwarf Golden Self Blanching Celery

CELERIAC (Turnip-Rooted Celery)

German, *Knollen Sellerie* French, *Celeri-rave*
Spanish, *Apio raiz de Nabo*

Culture.—A variety of Celery with turnip-shaped roots, which are white-fleshed, comparatively tender, and have the flavor of celery stalks. The seed may be sown in the open ground in April, and the young plants nursed in the same way as celery; but in planting out the ground is manured and dug, not trenched, and the plants are set in shallow drills 12 inches apart, watering freely. As the growth advances, draw earth to the plants to blanch them and make them delicate and tender.

Apple Shaped. Has a small top and small, almost round, smooth roots which are very free from side roots.

Large Early Erfurt. Roots are of large size, rounded, clean skinned and with a small neck.

Large Smooth Prague. One of the largest; roots smooth and almost spherical.

Boston Market. Popular in the markets of Boston; of strong growth, crisp and tender.

Columbia. An early maturing sort of medium height, stocky and heavy; resembles Golden Self-Blanching in rich, golden-yellow color and general appearance.

Dwarf Golden Self-Blanching. Our strain of this variety is unexcelled and absolutely reliable; this sort is without doubt the finest early celery in cultivation. Plants compact and stocky, with yellowish green foliage; stalks perfectly solid, of a fine, nutty flavor. attains a good size, and when blanched is of a handsome golden-yellow color.

Dwarf Golden Heart. Of half dwarf habit; very solid, with rich, golden-yellow heart.

Evans' Triumph. A vigorous, strong grower; large green foliage; blanches light yellow or nearly white; high quality and a fine keeping sort.

Giant Golden Heart. A selection from Dwarf Golden Heart; grows larger and is a better keeper.

Giant Pascal. A compact, vigorous and productive variety and one of the very best for winter use; leaves short, upright and dark green; stalks of medium height, short, thick and very broad; blanches a beautiful yellowish-white.

Giant White Solid. A large, vigorous growing variety, 18 to 20 inches in height; blanches yellowish-white, crisp and tender.

Improved White Plume. A very early, handsome variety; leaves light, bright green; easily blanched a beautiful silvery white color. A very popular sort.

Kalamazoo White Solid. An erect, compact growing mid-season sort; stalks moderately thick, solid and crisp; blanches an attractive yellowish-white.

New Rose. One of the very best of the red or pink varieties; early, hardy, solid and of a fine nutty flavor.

Perfection Hartwell. A fine large winter variety; stalks creamy-yellow, heart a golden-yellow.

Pink Plume. Quite identical with White Plume, but with stalks richly suffused with pink.

Rose Ribbed Paris Self-Blanching. Resembles Golden Self-Blanching, except in color, which is pink.

Schumacher. Very large; golden-yellow heart, crisp and tender.

Soup Celery (seeds for flavoring).

Winter Queen. Of medium height, broad, light green stalks; very solid and crisp; blanches well.

CHICORY

German, *Chicorie* French, *Chicoree*
Spanish, *Achicoria de Cafe*

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

One ounce will sow a bed of 4 square yards

Large-rooted. The dried roots are roasted and mixed with coffee, or used as a substitute.

Witloof (French Endive). The plants form long, parsnip-shaped roots; the roots are forced in frames or greenhouse and the new growth of lettuce-like leaves are cut and served as a salad.

To insure a profitable garden, use Rice's
Seeds. None better at any price

CORN, SWEET or SUGAR

German, *Zuftermais*

French, *Mais*

Spanish, *Maiz*

Culture.—Corn requires a good soil and a warm situation. Commence for first early by planting the early varieties about May 1, and if a continuous supply is wanted all summer, make plantings about two weeks apart from May 1 until the last of July, first planting early varieties, then later ones. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, and make the hills about the same distance apart in the rows. Five kernels in a hill are plenty. Cover about 1 inch deep for early, and a little deeper for late. Thin to three plants in a hill.

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

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

Adams' Extra Early. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use; hardy, standing early planting. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, 12-rowed. Our strain is superior in earliness, size of ear and dwarf habit to any stock ever in our trials.

Burbank's Early Maine. An early, large eared, eight-rowed sort; white grain and cob.

Burpee's First of All. An extra early sort, of fair quality; pink grain and cob.

Cory, White Cob. A selection from Red Cory, having white kernels and cob.

Cory (Red Cob). An old, very early variety, with fair-sized ears, red grain and cob.

Cory, Mammoth White. The earliest and best of all extra early sweet corn. Ears 10 to 12 rowed, 7 to 8 inches long, sweet, tender and white. Stalks about 4 feet high, usually producing two large handsome ears on each stalk.

Dreer's Aristocrat. Following Mammoth Cory in season. A most desirable corn, with exceedingly large ears for an early, dwarf sort. Ears 8 inches long, 8-rowed, with exceptionally broad grain. The best of the pink or red cob varieties; very productive.

Golden Bantam. Early, golden yellow in color and of highest quality. Ears 6 to 7 inches long, 8-rowed. Our stock has been most carefully selected and is superior to much that is offered. In season following Aristocrat.

Peep O'Day. Season between Mammoth Cory and Aristocrat; ears 6 to 7 inches long, 8 to 10 rowed; grain smaller and ear more slender than Mammoth Cory.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

Crosby. An old, popular variety; ears 7 inches long, 12-rowed; the grains are short and square, very white, sweet and tender; a favorite sort with canners. Our stock of this variety is very true to type.

Golden Cream. A very fine corn on the order of Golden Bantam and following that popular sort in maturity. Ears about same size as the Bantam, but the grain is smaller, deep and zigzagged and of a rich golden color; of excellent quality.

Howling Mob. One of the finest second early, large eared sorts; very productive, white, and of excellent quality. Ears 9 to 10 inches long, 16-rowed.

Kendel's Giant. A large-eared, second early sort; on the order of Howling Mob, but while a trifle earlier, will not average so large an ear; ears 8 to 9 inches long, 12-rowed.

Metropolitan. A fine, large-eared, second early, following Minnesota. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 10 to 12 rows; very sweet.

Minnesota. Very popular, standard early sort. Ears about 8 inches long, 8-rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender.

Premo. A good early sweet corn, coming in just ahead of Crosby, which it resembles in some respects; ears 8-rowed and of fair size.

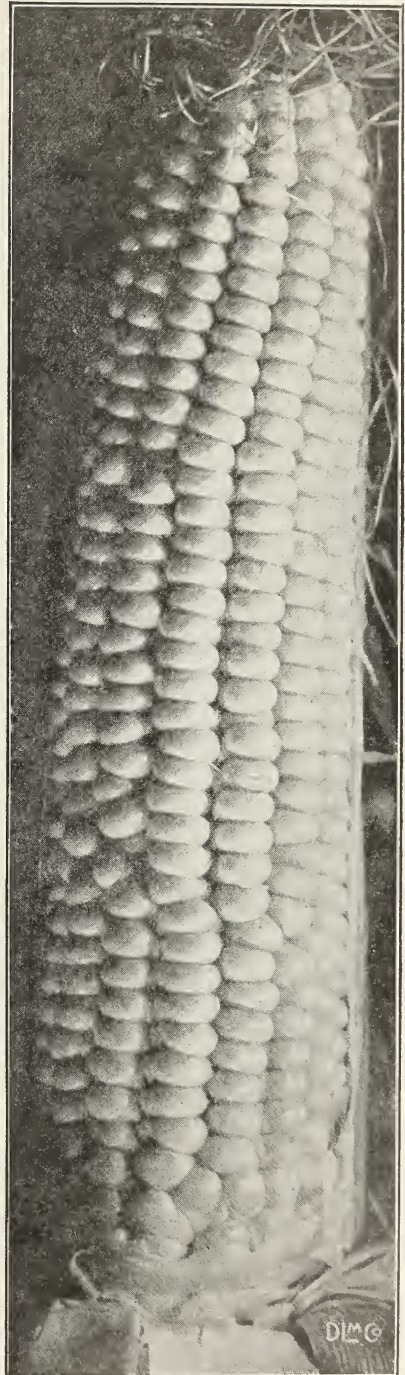
MEDIUM EARLY VARIETIES

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

Bantam Evergreen. A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen and a most excellent sort of fine quality. Ears 8 inches long, 12-rowed; matures with Howling Mob; grain rather broad and deep, and of a rich golden-yellow color.

Black Mexican. One of the sweetest and best; ears 8 inches long and 8-rowed; grains bluish-black when ripe.

Champion. About two weeks later than Mammoth Cory; ears large, 14 to 16 rowed and well filled with rather large, broad grains of fair quality.



Mammoth White Cory Corn
The Very Earliest Sweet Corn
See description above

CORN—Medium Early Varieties—Continued

Kelly's Hybrid (Acme Evergreen). A splendid, high quality corn and one of the sweetest ever grown. In season with Early Evergreen; ears 8 inches long, 14-rowed; cob small and covered with deep, very white grain, which is thicker than in the true Evergreen. Very productive. An excellent canning sort.

Mammoth Early. An early selection of Late Mammoth; ears 8 to 9 inches long, 14-rowed; grain broad, deep, tender and sugary.

Moore's Early Concord. Large, handsome, 14-rowed ears; quality faultless.

Perry's Hybrid. A little later than Minnesota; productive, usually two ears to the stalk; ears 8 inches long, 12-rowed and sweet, with often a pink or red cob.

Potter's Excelsior (Squantum). Fine, large ears and deep grain; one of the sweetest varieties.

Rice's Early Evergreen. A valuable sort, maturing a few days earlier than Stowell's. Ears nearly as large, about 8 inches long, 14 to 16 rowed; grains somewhat narrower than Stowell's; very productive and high quality.

Shaker's Early. A fine old sort, following Minnesota; ears large and of excellent quality.

Stabler's Early. Large, white ears of finest quality; 12 to 14 rowed, grains short and round. A good market sort.

MAIN CROP AND LATE VARIETIES

Bear's Foot. A popular sort in New England; somewhat on the order of Zig Zag Evergreen, with a smaller ear and less tendency to zig zag; the ear is broad, or bear-footed, on the end, and filled with fairly narrow, deep grains.

Country Gentleman (Shoe Peg). An especially fine quality corn. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, cob small, white and densely covered with long, slender, white grains, without row formation. Season with Stowell's Evergreen.

Columbus Market. A quite distinct variety; ears 10 to 12 inches long, 14 rowed; grains very white, deep, and of high quality. In season following Stowell's Evergreen.

Egyptian. So much later than Evergreen; fine, large ears; grains thick and wedge-shaped.

Hickox Improved. The whitest of all sweet corn and of high quality; an extremely long ear, 12 to 14 rowed. A valuable canning sort.

Mammoth Sugar. The largest eared variety of sweet corn; about a week earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. Ears often 12 inches long and 16 to 18 rowed, sweet, tender and delicious.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS

German, *Ackerfalat* French, *Mache*
Spanish, *Macha o Valerianilla*

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

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill

Large Green Cabbaging. A quite distinct sort with short, rounded, smooth, almost erect, very green leaves, forming a compact rosette.

Large Seeded Dutch. A vigorous variety; leaves large, round, grayish green and veined.

Small Seeded Dutch. A compact plant with thick, fleshy, dark green leaves.

COLLARDS, or COLEWORT

German, *Blattfohl* French, *Chou*
Spanish, *Cabu*

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

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants

True Georgia. Plant 2 to 3 feet high, forming a cluster of tender, undulated leaves at the top of its rather long stem.

Narrow Grained Evergreen. A splendid, high quality Evergreen. Slightly earlier than Stowell's; ears 8 to 9 inches long, with a small cob containing 18 to 20 rows of very deep, narrow, white grains. One of the best canning sorts.

Old Colony. Ears large, and one of the sweetest and best late varieties; grain broad and deep; a trifle earlier than Evergreen.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard and best known sweet corn. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 16 to 18 rowed with a very deep, sweet grain. Our strain of this variety is noted for its uniform, deep grain, small cob and high quality.

Trucker's Favorite. A late variety of the Adams' type; ears very large, handsome, 12 to 16 rowed.

White Evergreen. A type of Stowell's Evergreen of the same season, but with rather a larger, broader ear, and a broader, whiter grain. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 16-rowed.

Zig Zag Evergreen. A selection from Stowell's, having ears densely covered with narrower, deep, sweet, white grain, without rows. Size of ear and season same as Stowell's. A fine high quality sort.

FIELD CORN

Our list is limited to only the best varieties. Prices on application.

Blunt's Prolific **Hickory King**
Early Yellow Canada **Longfellow**
Golden Dent **Snowflake**

FODDER CORN

Evergreen Sweet Fodder. Purely a Sweet Corn, and the best of all Corn for fodder. Grows to an immense size, with abundance of leaves, both leaves and stalks being very sweet and rich in saccharine matter.

Eureka **Red-Cob Ensilage**
Early Mastodon **Sanford White Flint**
Improved Leaming **Southern White Sheep-**
Pride of the North **tooth.**

POP CORN

We have exceptionally good stocks and can supply **White Rice, Queen's Golden, Black Beauty and Mapledale Prolific**. Prices on application.

CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS

German, *Streff* French, *Cresson*
Spanish, *Mastuerzo*

Culture.—The Upland Cress should be sown in the early spring, very thickly in shallow drills, and repeated at frequent intervals for succession, as it soon runs to seed. The Water Cress may be sown in May, on the ground where it is intended to be grown, and the plants transplanted to stand a foot apart.

Extra Curled, or Upland. A small curled plant having a fine pungent flavor and used as a salad.

True Water Cress. For growing along the banks of ponds and streams; wholly unlike Extra Curled; leaves are quite large and thick.

CHERVIL

German, *Kerbel* French, *Cerfeuil*
Spanish, *Perifollo*

Culture.—The Curled Chervil is cultivated like parsley, and used for garnishing and flavoring soups and salads. The seed of the tuberous-rooted is sown in August and treated like the Carrot.

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill

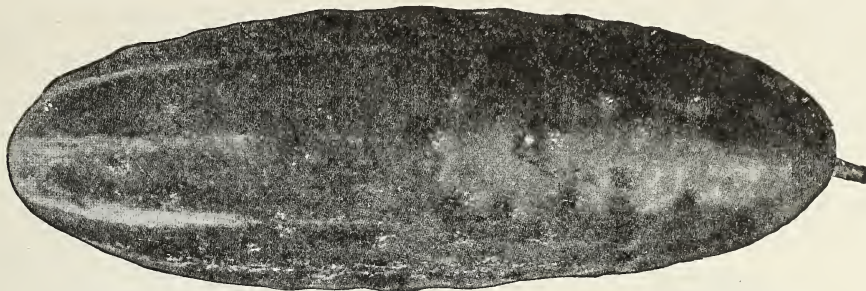
Curled. This plant is used for flavoring soups and salads, and has a strong flavor and perfume.

CUCUMBER

German, Gurke
French, Concombre
Spanish, Pepino

Culture.—For earliest use, sow the seed in the hotbed or greenhouse in February or March, in warm loam, where the temperature is about 90°; cover half an inch deep, and, when the plants are of fair size, transplant into hills (made in the greenhouse), four plants in a hill, so that when the weather permits the whole hill can be moved to the open ground by means of tins made for that purpose. Plant for general use in the open ground, about June 1, in hills 6 feet apart each way, and thin to three plants in a hill. Fine old manure (about 6 cords per acre) is sufficient; or, better still, plant on land from which a crop has been taken, and which was heavily manured for that crop. A sprinkling of dry plaster will keep off the striped bug.

One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 pounds will plant an acre



Rice's Early Fortune Cucumber—The finest table and market variety ever introduced

Boston Pickling, or **Green Prolific**. Fruit short, smooth, symmetrical and bright green; very productive, making a good pickle; a little shorter and thicker than most pickling sorts.

Cool and Crisp. A White Spine type; early, pointed at both ends, rather thicker in the middle; of fair quality; not a pickling variety.

Chicago Pickling (Westerfield). A most excellent pickling sort; very uniform, productive and good color. Our strain is much superior to stocks generally sold under this name.

Cumberland. A straight, medium long variety; skin densely covered with fine, hair-like spines. Color light green; makes a good, very solid cucumber for slicing, but not adapted to pickling.

Cyclone. The earliest White Spine; fruit small, light colored; very prolific.

Davis' Perfect. An extra long, dark green type of White Spine; retains its color and good qualities long after being pickled; fruit is exceptionally long, smooth, and tapering at both ends; flesh crisp, solid, with few seeds; mid-season.

Early Cluster. Very early; fruit short, chunky, small and borne in clusters in the center of the plant; light green in color; prolific.

Early Fortune. The finest type of White Spine yet produced. Early, very productive and disease-resistant; fruits nine inches long, slightly tapering; flesh white, very firm and crisp, with very few seeds; color rich, dark green, which does not fade when shipped a long distance.

Early Frame, or **Short Green**. Vigorous and productive; medium in size and earliness; good for pickling and slicing; fruit light green and is inclined to be three-cornered rather than round.

Extra Early Russian. The earliest variety; hardy and productive; fruit very small.

Emerald. A quite distinct sort; fruit of fair size, round and very smooth, with a total absence of spines; color rich, dark green; flesh very solid and of high quality.

Everbearing. A productive, main crop variety, quite similar in appearance to Early Frame, though fruit is not as thick; a fair pickler.

Fordhook Famous. Largest of the White Spine family; fruit long, thick and tapering to both ends, crisp and solid; a fine slicing sort; color light green.

Giant Pera. One of the longest of the Long Green (or Black Spine) family; fruit often 15 inches long, slender and very smooth, crisp and solid, with few seeds; color dark green; distinct and desirable.

Japanese Climbing. A distinct climbing sort for covering fences or trellises; fruit ten inches long, thick, crisp and fine quality; color dark green.

Jersey Pickling. A very productive variety; fruit long, tapering and bottle-necked; pickles long and very slender.

Klondike. A medium early, very good strain of White Spine; skin very dark green, slightly striped at the ends.

Long Green, Improved. A standard late, well-known table sort; 12 to 14 inches long, slender, more or less warted, tapering towards the stem end; color dark green, flesh white and firm. We have a superior stock of this variety.

Long Green Turkey. A selection from Long Green; fruit a trifle larger.

Nichols' Medium Green. Of the black spine variety; quite similar in size and type to Early Frame, though the fruit is not so thick; very productive.

Snow's Perfected Pickle. The most symmetrical, best formed and productive pickling sort; early, small, square ended and dark green. Our select strain of this variety is much superior to stocks generally sold under this name.

Serpent, or **Snake**. Grown as a curiosity. Fruit from 4 to 6 feet in length and coiled and twisted like a snake; no quality.

West India Gherkin. Grown exclusively for pickles; fruit very small, oval and covered with spines; color light green.

White Spine, Arlington Improved. One of the earliest and most productive, true to type and uniform of the White Spine family; fruit about 7 inches long, rounded at both ends and of a bright, deep green color.

White Spine, Extra Long (Evergreen). An extra long type of White Spine; fruits 8 to 10 inches long, cylindrical, dark green in color; mid-season.

White Spine, Henderson's Perfected. A dark type of White Spine showing considerable Emerald blood. While at a marketable size it is quite dark in color, but does not hold its color like Early Fortune. Fruits about 8 inches long, round, thick and square ended.

White Spine, Improved Early. One of the very earliest and best known of the White Spines; a short square-ended, rather three-cornered type; very productive; fine for slicing or pickles; medium green color.

White Spine, Peerless Improved. Resembles Fordhook Famous in many respects, though smaller; early and prolific; fruit large and full at both ends; color light green.

White Wonder. Fruit an ivory-white from time of forming until maturity.

DANDELION

German, *Böwenzahn* French, *Pissenlit*
Spanish, *Amargon*

Culture.—The Dandelion resembles endive, and affords one of the earliest as well as one of the most healthful of spring "greens." The roots, after being dried, constitute an article of considerable value, being extensively used as a substitute for coffee. Sow as early as the weather will permit, in good, well-enriched soil, in rows 12 inches apart, covering seed one-fourth of an inch deep, and firming the soil well over them. Thin to 2 or 3 inches apart in the rows. By so doing the roots will be larger, and a great amount of time will be saved the next spring in trimming or gathering the crop. One pound per acre is sufficient.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill

Improved Broad Leaf. A distinct, very early variety, forming a rosette of large, broad leaves.

Improved Thick Leaf. One of the best, forming a regular tuft of rather upright growth; blanches readily.

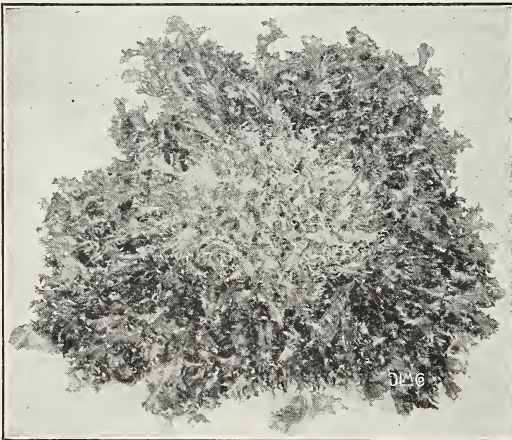
Common, or French Garden. A selection from and an improvement on the common Dandelion.

ENDIVE

German, *Endivien* French, *Chicoree*
Spanish, *Endivia*

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

One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill



Green Curled Winter Endive

Broad Leaved Batavian (Escarolle). One of the best varieties for salads; leaves broad, more or less twisted and waved, bright deep green, with a nearly white midrib. Inner leaves form a fair head which blanches a creamy white.

Green Curled Winter. The most hardy and vigorous sort; leaves bright, deep green with the outer midribs usually showing a trace of rose; readily blanches a creamy white.

Moss Curled. Grows more compact than Green Curled and the medium green leaves are finer cut; leaf stems often tinged purple; blanches creamy white.

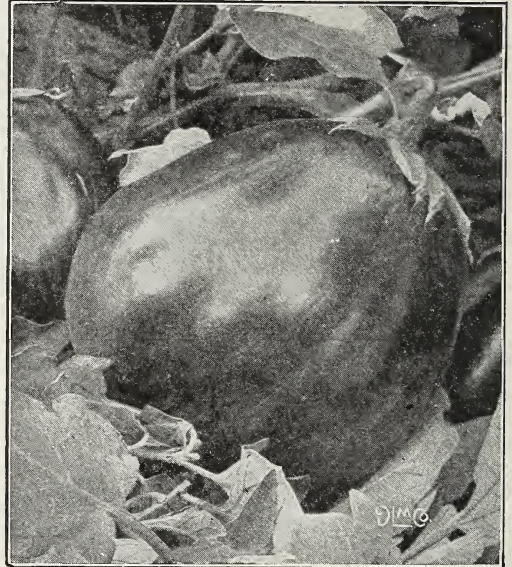
White Curled. The divided leaves are a very light yellowish-green color which blanch almost white.

EGG PLANT

German, *Eierpflanze* French, *Aubergine*
Spanish, *Berengena*

Culture.—The Egg Plant will thrive well in any good garden soil, but will repay good treatment. The seeds should be sown in hotbed or warm greenhouse in March or April, and when about an inch high, potted in 2-inch pots. Plant out about June 1, 2½ feet apart. If no hotbed is at hand, they can be grown in any light room where the temperature will average 75°.

One ounce for 2,000 plants



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant

Black Beauty. Earlier and nearly as large as New York Purple; fruit very dark purple, which color it holds for a long time.

Black Pekin. An early, almost round variety 5 to 6 inches in diameter; color glossy jet black.

Early Dwarf Purple. The earliest Egg Plant; fruit small, ovoid-shaped, 3 to 4 inches long by 2 inches in diameter; deep dull purple in color.

Early Long Purple. One of the earliest and most productive sorts; fruits club-shaped, 6 to 8 inches long, rich purple and fine quality.

Florida High Bush. Of strong, upright growth, holding its fruit well above ground; fruit similar in form and size to New York Purple, though not as dark in color.

New York Improved Purple (Spineless). The favorite market variety. Plant large, spreading and spineless, producing four to six large oval fruits of dark purple color.

GOURD

Culture.—Gourds are tender annuals, and should not be planted until all danger of frost is over, and not less than 6 feet apart each way, in good, rich loam. Three plants in a hill will be sufficient to leave at the last hoeing.

One ounce will plant 25 hills

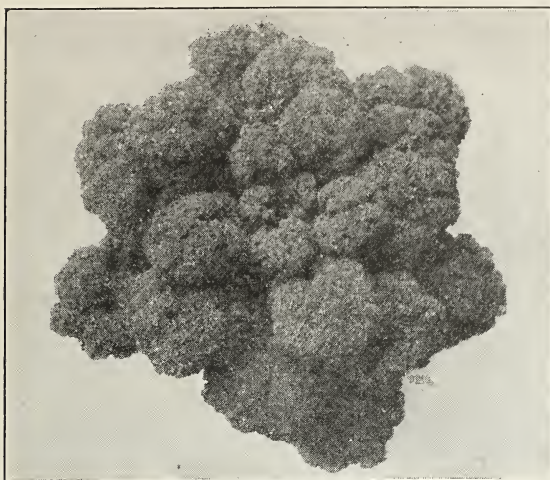
Dipper. Grows in the form of a dipper and thus is useful as well as ornamental.

Dish Cloth. The peculiar interior is used as a sponge or dishcloth.

Fancy Varieties Mixed. A collection of the fancy and ornamental gourds.

Japanese Nest Egg. Fruit small and creamy white, much resembling a hen's egg.

Sugar Trough. Grows to hold from 5 to 10 gallons and makes useful household containers.



Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale

HERBS

SWEET, POT and MEDICINAL

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

Anise. Used for flavoring.

Balm. Very fragrant leaves.

Borage.

Caraway. The seeds of this herb are used for flavoring.

Catnip.

Coriander. Seeds used for flavoring.

Dill. Used for flavoring pickles.

Horehound. Very useful in curing coughs.

Lavender. Leaves very fragrant.

Rosemary. Leaves very fragrant.

Rue. A medicinal plant.

Saffron.

Sage. A highly aromatic herb; most useful of all.

Savory, Winter.

Sweet Basil. Leaves used for flavoring.

Sweet Fennel. Seeds aromatic.

Sweet Marjoram. Used as a seasoning.

Summer Savory. Used as a culinary herb.

Thyme. Used as a seasoning.

Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities. A splendid plant for poultry.

KOHLRABI (Turnip-Rooted Cabbage)

German, *Rohrabi* French, *Chou-Rave*
Spanish, *Col de nabo*

Culture.—This vegetable, the popularity of which is rapidly increasing, combines the virtues of the turnip and cabbage, but excels both in nutritive, hardy and productive qualities. The seed may be sown in June, in rows 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned out to 8 or 10 inches in the rows.

One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill

Early White Vienna. Extremely early, with distinctly small tops; bulbs medium size, very light green or nearly white and of best quality.

Early Purple Vienna. Early and with small top; bulbs medium size and purple in color; flesh white.

Large Green, or White. Quite hardy and most productive; grown mostly for stock feeding; bulbs often weigh 8 to 10 pounds and are of a greenish-white color.

KALE, or BORECOLE

German, *Straußkohl* French, *Chou vert*
Spanish, *Breton*

Culture.—Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May in prepared beds; transplant in June, and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and would be much more extensively grown than it is if its excellent qualities were generally known.

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants

Dwarf German Purple, or Brown Curled. Similar to Dwarf Curled Scotch, excepting in color of foliage, which is a rich purple; very hardy.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. A handsome, very finely curled, dwarf spreading variety; foliage long and of an attractive bright green; very hardy.

Dwarf Curled Siberian. A most vigorous and spreading variety; leaves are large and rather plain in the center, but cut and frilled at the edges; color is a bluish-green.

Tall Curled Scotch. Plants of this variety grow two to three feet in height, bearing long, plume-like, light green leaves which are much cut and deeply curled at the edges; very hardy.

LEEK

German, *Lauch* French, *Poireau*
Spanish, *Puerro*

Culture.—The Leek is very hardy and easily cultivated; it succeeds best in a light but well-enriched soil. Sow as early in the spring as practicable, in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart. When 6 or 8 inches high, transplant in rows 10 inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck, being covered, may be blanched.

One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill

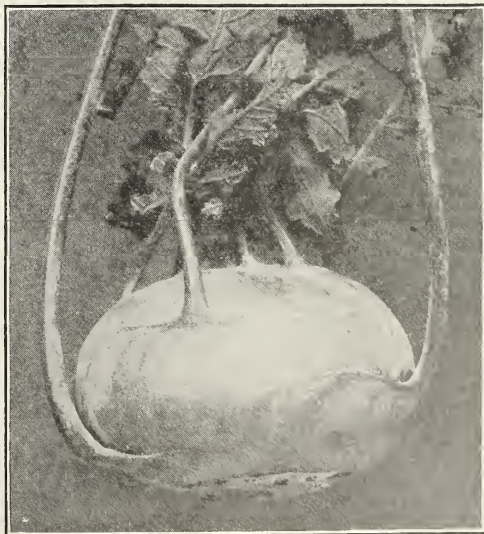
Broad American Flag. The favorite gardener's variety; strong growing, broad leaved and productive.

Large Carentan Winter. The largest and most hardy variety; leaves as long as Rouen but much thicker and a darker green.

Large Rouen. Stems very thick but comparatively short; leaves broad and covered with a whitish bloom; a long keeper.

London Flag. The oldest and best known variety; hardy and productive.

Musselburg. A hardy sort; leaves fan-shaped and dark green.



Early White Vienna Kohlrabi

LETTUCE

German, *Lattich*; *Koyffalat* French, *Laitue*
Spanish, *Lechuga*

Culture.—Requires a rich, moist soil, and to be crisp and tender needs to be grown in cool weather. For winter use, sow in hot-beds every two weeks, at the rate of one ounce of seed to four sashes (a sash is 3 feet long by 6 feet wide); cover very lightly and transplant first to 3 inches apart each way, afterward to 8 inches. For garden or field, sow in rows, and cover one-fourth of an inch deep, and thin out to 12 inches apart in the rows. For New England the white-seeded Tennisball for cultivation under glass, and the Black-Seeded Tennisball for outdoor use, are the standard varieties.

One ounce will sow 100 square feet,
or 120 feet of drill

Note.—The letters B. S. indicate Black Seed; W. S., White Seed, and Y. S., Yellow Seed.

All Seasons (B. S.). A very large, medium late heading sort; plant rather globular, heart well bleached; leaves broad and peculiarly smooth and unusually thick; color light grayish-green, never spotted or brownish; quality excellent.

All-the-Year Round (B. S.). Hardy, medium sized, with firm heads which blanch well; leaves broad, excessively blistered and crumpled; color unspotted bright green; quality good.

Big Boston (Selected Stock) (W. S.). Very popular for outside culture as well as cold frame forcing. Head large and compact; leaves broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge; color light green, slightly tinged reddish-brown; heart greenish-white, tinged yellow; of fair quality.

Boston Market (W. S.). Small to medium in size and an early heading sort; leaves broad, blistered and crumpled; color medium green, more or less tinged brown; quality good.

Boston Curled (B. S.). A loose heading sort; crisp, small and medium early; leaves broad and thick and rarely blistered or crumpled; color medium green.

Brown Dutch (B. S.). A late heading, medium-sized variety; leaves broad, thick, fairly blistered and crumpled; color dull green, tinged brown; quality fair.

California Cream Butter (B. S.). Plant compact, heads large, globular and very firm; leaves broad, blistered and crumpled and very thick; color dark, glossy green, freely spotted deep brown; the heads blanch a beautiful creamy-yellow; quality the best.

Crisp as Ice (B. S.). A slightly elongated, medium sized, compact heading variety; leaves very broad, somewhat blistered and crumpled and very thick and stiff; outer leaves variegated dark brown and green, the brown predominating; quality excellent.

Deacon Cabbage (W. S.). Heads globular, somewhat flattened and blanch well; leaves broad and flat, sometimes slightly blistered and unusually thick; color light, grayish-green, never spotted; quality excellent.

Defiance (W. S.). A decidedly butter, cabbage-heading variety; heads globular and well blanching; leaves broad, thick, fairly blistered and crumpled; color medium green, outer leaves freely spotted and tinged light brown; quality good.

Denver Market (W. S.). A decidedly crisp, oval heading sort; leaves short, excessively blistered and crumpled and frilled on the edges; color very light green, never spotted; quality fair.

Golden Queen (W. S.). An early, small heading variety; heads compact, somewhat pointed and well blanching; leaves broad, blistered and crumpled; color beautiful rich, very light green, with no brownish tinge; quality very fine.

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



Rice's Selected Big Boston Lettuce

and attractive lettuce of fair quality. Our stock of Grand Rapids is unsurpassed.

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

Henderson's New York Cabbage (W. S.). A very large, late, globular heading variety; leaves broad, of thick texture, fairly blistered and crumpled, and the borders frilled; color clear dark green; quality good.

Hubbard's Market Cabbage (W. S.). An excellent heading variety for forcing or open ground; heads globular, very firm and well blanching; leaves broad, fairly blistered and crumpled, thick and stiff; color medium green; quality the best.

Iceberg (W. S.). A large, late, crisp, cabbage-heading variety; heads very firm and hard, and well blanching; leaves unusually broad and somewhat blistered and crumpled, borders finely frilled; color light green with faint brown tracing on the border; quality good.

Immensity, or Maximum (B. S.). An exceedingly large, fairly firm heading sort. The heads blanch well and the large, flat leaves are somewhat blistered and crumpled; color dull dark green, freely spotted with dark brown; quality good.

Large White Summer Cabbage (W. S.). An old, standard, cabbage-heading sort; heads globular, large and well blanching; leaves broad, blistered and crisp; color medium green; quality fine.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter (B. S.). Heads fairly firm, large and oval shaped; leaves broad, much crumpled and blistered; color clear light green; quality excellent.

May King (W. S.). A handsome, extremely early, compact heading variety; leaves light yellowish-green, tinged reddish brown, while the heart blanches a rich golden yellow; quality fine.

Naumberger (Tender Heart) (B. S.). A large, compact heading variety, not unlike California Cream Butter, but of larger growth.

New York Black Seeded Butter (B. S.). Quite identical with Black Seeded Tennisball, differing only in that it is possibly a trifle larger.

Philadelphia Butter (W. S.). A solid, round-heading variety, with rather thick, broad leaves which are much blistered and crumpled; color clear light green; quality good.

Prize Head Early (W. S.). A crisp and tender loose-leaved sort and one of the most popular; leaves much crumpled and excessively frilled at the borders; color bright green and brown; quality good.

LETTUCE—Continued

Salamander (B. S.). Heads very solid, compact and globular in form; leaves broad and much blistered; color light green; quality fine.

Silesia Early Curled (W. S.). Early, crisp and loose heading; leaves rather short and broad, much crumpled and well frilled on the borders; color very light green. Quite identical with Early Curled Simpson.

Simpson Black Seeded (B. S.). One of the best and most popular early, loose-heading varieties, succeeding everywhere, and always reliable. Leaves very broad, much blistered and crumpled, and excessively frilled on the border; color clear light green; quality good.

Simpson Early Curled (W. S.). A leading early sort and quite identical with Black Seeded Simpson, though smaller, somewhat darker in color, and less dense in habit of growth.

Tennisball, Black Seeded (B. S.). A very reliable, adaptable, sure heading sort; heads globular, firm and well blanched; leaves broad and much blistered and crumpled; color light green and never spotted brown; quality the best.

Tennisball, White Seeded (W. S.). Entirely distinct from the black seeded variety; an excellent forcing sort, but does not succeed so well for growing outdoors; heads very compact, globular and well

blanched; leaves broad, blistered and crumpled; color dull green, often showing brownish blotches; quality good.

Trianon Self Closing Cos. (Romaine) (W. S.). An extremely large, strictly self-closing lettuce, making a well-blanched, firm, loaf-shaped head; leaves oval in form, flat and smooth; color very dark green; quality excellent.

Unrivaled (W. S.). Quite similar to Big Boston in form and habit of growth, differing in being of a slightly lighter shade of green and without the brownish tinge at the borders.

Wayahead (W. S.). A very early, handsome, sure-heading variety; the outer leaves are light green, crumpled and blistered; the inner head blanches a rich buttery-yellow; of superior quality.

White Paris Cos (W. S.). Has smooth, long, narrow, upright leaves and blanches nicely when tied up; color dark green; quality fine.

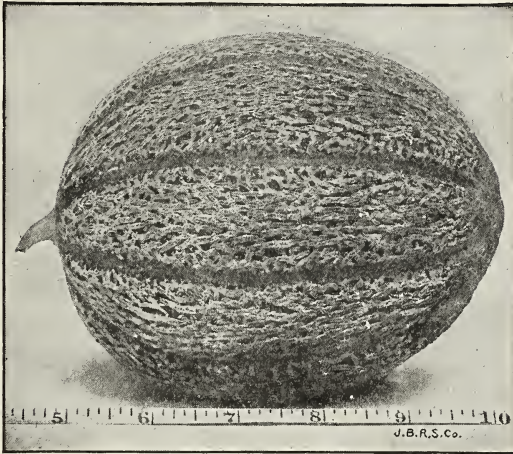
Wonderful (W. S.). A very large, late, cabbage-heading variety, with large, crumpled, dark green leaves; quite similar to New York Cabbage.

Yellow Seeded Butter (Y. S.). A medium sized, firm, globular heading sort; leaves broad, much crumpled and blistered, light green in color; the heart blanches light yellow.

MUSK MELON German, *Melone*
French, *Melon*
Spanish, *Melon, Muscatel*

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

One ounce will plant about 80 hills; 3 pounds to one acre in hills



Extra Early Knight Musk Melon
The Earliest Musk Melon of Quality

Anne Arundel. An improvement on Baltimore or Acme; of same general form, but somewhat larger; green fleshed.

Baltimore, or Acme. A fine early, oblong, green-fleshed variety of good size; noticeably ribbed and heavily netted.

Banana Cantaloup. Shaped somewhat as name indicates; grows about 2½ feet long; flesh deep salmon color and of only fair quality.

Banquet. Resembles the Netted Nutmeg in appearance; fruit medium size, round, flattened at the ends and densely netted; flesh deep salmon.

Bay View. One of the largest of the musk melons, often weighing 12 to 15 pounds; early and productive; fruit long, well netted; flesh green and of fair quality.

Burrell's Gem (Ordway Pink Meat). An excellent small melon of the Netted Gem type; somewhat later than that variety and a fourth larger; fruit oblong,

distinctly ribbed and heavily netted; flesh deep salmon, of fine quality.

Champion Market. A large, green-fleshed variety, weighing 6 to 8 pounds; fruit nearly round, with no ribbing and densely netted; good quality.

Chicago Market. A large, excellent, rather late, green-fleshed sort of the Nutmeg type; fruit round, flattened at the ends, distinctly ribbed and fairly netted.

Defender. Quite identical with Burrell's Gem; medium size, oval shaped, ribbed and well netted; flesh deep salmon and of fine flavor.

Eden Gem (Gold-lined Rocky Ford). A round type of Rocky Ford; entirely covered with fine netting and without ribs; flesh green and quality excellent.

Emerald Gem. A splendid early variety, coming in just ahead of Rocky Ford; fruits emerald green in color, globular or slightly flattened, irregularly ribbed and lightly netted; flesh very thick, of a deep rich salmon color, and having an exceedingly small seed cavity. The best melon for the home garden.

Extra Early Knight (Sweet Air). An extremely early medium sized melon of the Acme type. Fruit oblong, showing the neck tendency of its parent, distinctly ribbed and closely netted; flesh fairly thick and very sweet, color medium green blending to light pink near the center. The earliest high quality melon for the far north and a good shipper.

Extra Early Osage. A week to ten days earlier than the old type Osage, and nearly as large; flesh very thick, salmon colored and of high quality. Form similar to Osage.

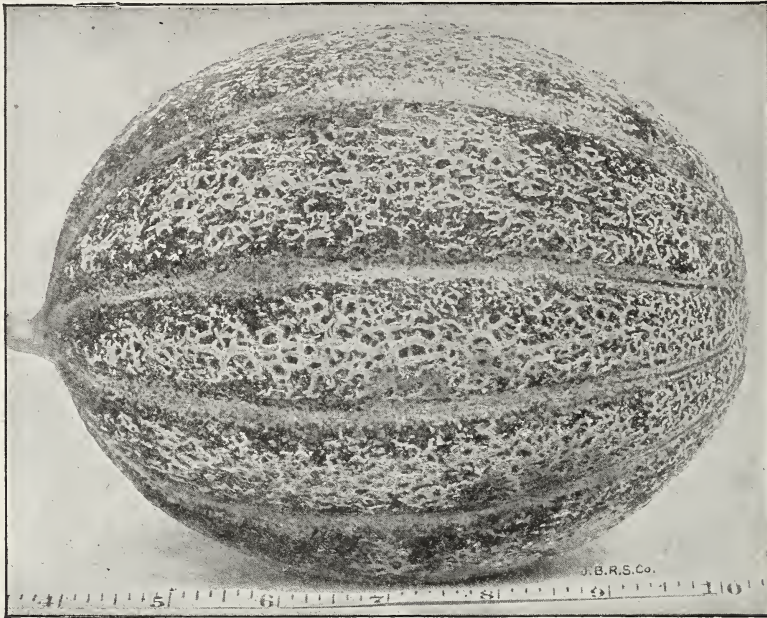
Extra Early Green Citron. A small, ribbed and lightly netted, round or slightly flattened melon, valued for its extreme earliness; flesh light green and fair quality.

Fine Netted Nutmeg. Small, very early; fruit round, flattened at the ends, uniform in shape, lightly ribbed and finely netted; flesh green and sweet.

Fordhook. A distinctly small melon; round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted; flesh very thick and orange yellow.

Golden Netted Gem. A splendid small melon; shape rather oblong, dark green, distinctly ribbed and thickly netted; flesh light green and of fine quality.

Hackensack (Turk's Cap). Fruit large, round, flattened at the ends, deeply and irregularly ribbed and heavily netted; flesh green, thick and of fine quality.



Rice's Extra Early Osage Musk Melon—See description

MUSK MELON—Continued

- Hackensack, Extra Early Improved.** An early selection from the old Hackensack, maturing from a week to ten days earlier, somewhat smaller and not so deeply ribbed, but otherwise similar to the old type.
- Honey Dew.** A new, distinct, Persian melon of the Cassaba type. Fruit large, ovoid in form, about 10 inches long and 8 inches in diameter; surface smooth and hard without ribbing or netting, creamy white in color, turning to a lemon tint when fully ripe; flesh light emerald green, very thick, ripening to the rind, very tender and melting, with an extreme sweetness found in no other melon. Matures with Osage and is an excellent shipping and keeping sort.
- Hoodoo (Hearts of Gold).** A splendid, small, mid-season variety; fruit round, with tendency to heart-shape, densely covered with a fine gray netting; flesh very thick, with small seed cavity; of a rich orange color and highest quality. A fine shipping sort.
- Ironedquoit.** A netted type of Tip Top, and a most excellent main crop sort. Fruit large, round, flattened at the ends, distinctly ribbed and well netted; flesh very thick, deep salmon color, and of the highest quality; a fine market melon.
- Jenny Lind.** An extra early, small, green-fleshed melon; fruit round and flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted.
- Large Yellow Musk.** Large size; flesh reddish orange; early and productive.
- Long Island Beauty.** Of the Hackensack type, but the fruit is more uniform and not so deeply ribbed, and of superior quality; flesh green.
- Long Yellow Cantaloup.** Large, long, oval and deeply ribbed; flesh light salmon, very thick and sweet.
- Montreal Green Nutmeg (Montreal Market).** Excellent; very large, often weighing 18 to 20 pounds; fruit round, flattened at both ends, light green,

- deeply ribbed and well netted; flesh remarkably thick and of superior quality.
- Orange Christiana.** On the order of Emerald Gem, but much larger in size; flesh deep orange and of the same excellent quality.
- Osage, or Miller's Cream.** A rather large, main crop, oval melon of very superior quality; fruit dark green, slightly ribbed and well covered with a shallow, gray netting; flesh rich orange-salmon, exceedingly thick, with a small seed cavity. One of the very best melons we grow.
- Paul Rose (or Petoskey).** An oblong melon of the Osage type, but smaller. The fruits are deep green, slightly ribbed and fairly netted; flesh very thick, deep salmon color, with a very small triangular seed cavity; of the highest quality.
- Perfection.** In form very similar to Chicago Market; fruit round, flattened at the ends, quite deeply ribbed and densely netted, weighing from 8 to 10 pounds; flesh thick and rich orange color.
- Rocky Ford.** We have an especially fine, improved strain of this popular melon, as now grown at Rocky Ford. The fruit is small, almost round, smooth, showing no ribs, and densely covered with a heavy gray netting; flesh thick and deep green, showing a faint lining of pink or gold at the center; of the highest quality. An excellent shipping sort.
- Surprise.** Fruit round, slightly oblong, with a very thin, nearly smooth, pale green skin; flesh thick and of a deep salmon color.
- Texas Cannon Ball.** A late, perfectly round and heavily netted sort; flesh light green.
- Tip Top.** In shape varies from round to slightly oblong; rather large in size and somewhat late in maturing. Skin pale green, distinctly ribbed and lightly netted; flesh rich deep salmon, sweet and spicy.
- White Japan.** An old but desirable variety; fruit oval, skin white with a green flesh; quality very good.

MUSTARD German, Senf French, Moutarde Spanish, Mastaza

Culture.—As an ingredient, the green Mustard imparts a delightfully pungent flavor to the various forms of prepared salads. For early crops the seed may be sown in a hotbed in March, and for general crop at frequent intervals throughout the spring, in drills 8 to 12 inches apart. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill.

Black, or Brown. Considered more pungent than White; to be used in same way.

New Chinese. A very vigorous growing sort; leaves light green, much crumpled; about twice the size of White and of sweetly pungent flavor.

Southern Giant Curled. The true curled-leaf variety so popular in the South for spring greens.

White London. Leaves used for salads, or greens, when young.

WATER MELON

German, *Wassermelone*
 French, *Melon d'Eau*
 Spanish, *Zandia*

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

One ounce will plant 25 hills; 5 pounds per acre

Alabama Sweet. Form oblong, of large size; skin medium green, irregularly striped a dark green; flesh tender and sweet; seed white. Has a very tough rind and makes a fine shipping sort.

Arkansas Traveler. Large, long and heavy; rind dark green striped black; flesh deep red and of very finest quality; seeds brown.

Black Diamond. Large, round, dark green; skin tough and a good shipper; quality fair.

Bradford. Quite identical with Alabama Sweet.

Citron, Colorado Preserving. An improvement on the old Preserving Citron; seeds green, fruit round to oblong; very pro active.

Citron, Red Seeded. The old, well known, red-seeded preserving melon.

Cole's Early. One of the earliest and best of the early sorts; hardy, medium size, nearly round; rind dark green, striped a lighter shade; flesh deep pink and excellent in quality; seeds black.

Cuban Queen. A good keeper and fine shipper; very productive and grows to a very large size; shape round to slightly oblong; rind handsomely marked light and dark green; flesh bright red, solid and sugary; seeds black.

Dixie. A large, medium early, handsome melon; oblong in shape; rind dark green, beautifully striped with lighter shades; flesh bright red and of fine quality; a fair shipper; seeds black.

Duke Jones (Jones' Jumbo). One of the largest and most productive melons; fruit round, skin dark green; flesh bright red and of fine quality; a good shipper.

Florida Favorite. Oblong in shape and grows to a fair size; rind light green with irregular stripes of dark green; ten days earlier than Kolb's Gem; quality excellent; seeds white.

Fordhook Early. An extra early variety of fine quality and fair size; form round to oblong; skin dark green mottled with a darker shade; flesh bright red; seeds white.

Georgia Rattlesnake (Striped Gypsy). Large and oblong; rind very tough and in color light green, much mottled and striped dark green; seeds white; a fine shipping melon.

Halbert Honey. Shape oblong, well filled to the ends, skin very dark green, showing a faint tracing, or indentation in the rind; medium early and fairly large; flesh crimson and very sweet. Kleckley's Sweets is quite similar though more pear-shaped; seeds white.

Harris' Earliest. A medium-sized, extra early melon, quite identical with Cole's Early.

Hungarian Honey. A superb early variety, uniformly globe-shaped, color dark green mottled and veined with a darker shade; flesh brilliant red, ripening clear to the rind and of the highest quality; seeds brown and very small.

Jordan's Gray Monarch. One of the largest of the long melons; rind mottled light gray-green; flesh bright crimson and of excellent quality; seeds white; quite similar in all respects to Long Light Icing.

Kentucky Wonder. A distinct, red-seeded variety; shape oblong; rind dark green with lighter stripes; flesh brilliant scarlet, rich and sugary.

Kleckley's Sweets, or Monte Cristo. Medium to large in size, medium early and exceedingly sweet; oblong in form, slightly tapering towards the stem end; rind very dark green; flesh very bright, rich red and ripens nearly to the rind; white seeded.

Kolb's Gem. Of large size and a good shipper; nearly round in form; rind dark green striped with lighter shades; black seeded.

Long Light Icing. Grows long and to a large size; medium early and productive; rind mottled light gray-green; flesh brilliant crimson and of exceptional quality; seeds white.



Cole's Early Water Melon
 The earliest of the Water Melon family

Mountain Sweet. An old variety; moderately early, medium to large in size, oblong in form and very dark green; good quality.

Peerless, or Ice Cream. Very early, of medium size and one of the best for growing in the North; a short oblong in form; rind thin, light green, mottled and finely veined with a darker shade; flesh bright scarlet and very sweet; seeds white.

Phinney's Early. Ripens with Peerless; medium in size and oblong in form; color very distinct, the rind being mottled with various shades of green so as to present an almost scaly appearance; quality good; seeds light brown.

Pride of Georgia. Nearly round; medium to large in size; rind dark green, flesh bright red and very sweet.

Round Black Spanish. Moderately early, round, slightly ridged and very dark green; flesh crimson and sweet; of medium size and a good shipper; seeds brown.

Round Dark Icing. Medium to large in size, moderately early and good in quality; fruit round and dark green; flesh bright red; seeds white.

Round Light Icing. Moderately early, of fair size and nearly round; rind very light green, indistinctly veined and dotted with a slightly darker shade; flesh bright red; seeds white.

Sweetheart. A medium early variety growing to a very large size; a heavy, round to oblong form with a rather thick, tough rind and a good shipper; color, very light green, slightly veined a trifle darker shade, flesh bright red and of fair quality; seeds black.

The Boss. Medium early, productive, and a good shipper; oblong in shape, rind dark green; flesh deep scarlet; seeds black.

Tom Watson. Probably the best shipping melon, and one of the best main crop sorts; grows a very large size. Fruit large and long in shape, color a medium green with a light tracing of a darker shade, not unlike Peerless in its coloring; flesh rich red and of good quality; seeds white. We have a very fine selection of this melon, made on our own farms, which is superior to most that is offered.

Triumph. A very large, main crop melon. Fruit is nearly round, sometimes showing a tendency to a slight ribbing. Rind dark green; flesh bright red and of good quality; seeds black; a good shipping sort.

Vick's Extra Early. Very early and rather small, oblong in form with a very dark green rind; flesh bright pink and very sweet; seeds brown.

ONION SEED A SPECIALTY OF OURS

German, *Zwiebel* French, *Oignon* Spanish, *Cebolla*

Culture.—The Onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich loamy soil, and, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. The best culture requires that the ground should be deeply trenched and manured the previous autumn, and laid up in ridges during the winter to pulverize. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, commence operations by leveling the ground with a rake and tread it firmly; sow thinly in drills about one-fourth of an inch deep, 1 foot apart; cover with fine soil, and press down with the back of a spade or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough thin gradually so that they stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

Ask for our Booklet on Onion Seed and Onion Growing

Australian Brown. Noted for its keeping qualities and peculiar brown color; early, semi-globe shaped and productive.

Bermuda Crystal Wax. A pure white, flat onion, largely grown in Texas for the early Northern market.

Bermuda Red. Flat, pale red, very early, productive; grown largely in Bermuda and the Southern States.

Bermuda White. White in color, but otherwise similar to Red Bermuda.

Extra Early Red Flat. Very early, mild flavored and of medium size; bulbs same shape and color as Red Wethersfield, but matures two weeks earlier.

Large Red Wethersfield. One of the oldest and best known types of onion. A fine, large, rather flat sort of a deep purplish-red color; noted for its productiveness and keeping qualities; used largely in the production of onion sets.

Prizetaker. One of the largest onions grown and the mildest; is productive and a sure cropper; bulbs are globe-shaped and of a light straw color. Our seed is American grown and very superior.

Rice's White Pickling. A desirable small white pickling onion and the best of its class; the bulbs run very uniform in size, small and of a distinct bright, pearly-white color; mild in flavor and makes a good bunching onion.

Southport Large Red Globe. The finest type and most popular of the red onions. The bulbs are distinctly globe-shaped, with a small neck, and are excellent keepers; color a deep purplish-red. We have an unequalled strain of this variety and sell annually thousands of pounds in the large commercial onion growing districts.

Southport Large Red Globe, Selected. A special selection, grown only from ideal bulbs, for a very critical trade.

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

Southport White Globe, Selected. This seed is produced for a special fancy trade from the most perfect bulbs.

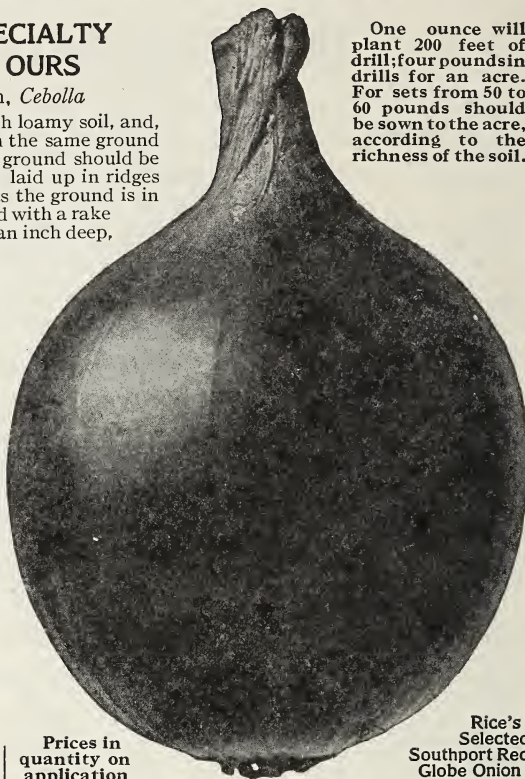
Southport Yellow Globe. The most largely grown yellow market onion and the most profitable. The bulbs are a true deep globe, having a small neck and a heavy, thick skin which makes it an excellent storage sort; the color is a deep yellow or golden-brown, quite distinct from most stocks of this variety. The flesh is white, crisp and mild in flavor.

Southport Yellow Globe, Selected. Seed is grown only from the most perfect bulbs for an especially critical trade.

White Pearl. A small, white, pickling sort, remarkable for rapidity of growth; flesh mild and pleasant flavored.

White Portugal, or Silverskin. A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine-grained. The Portugal is more extensively grown for sets than any other white variety, and is also largely used as a pickler and for bunching.

Yellow Danvers, Round. More flat in form than Globe Danvers, but in other respects quite similar; produces a good market onion and is an exceptional keeper; used mostly to produce onion sets.



One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill; four pounds in drills for an acre. For sets from 50 to 60 pounds should be sown to the acre, according to the richness of the soil.

Prices in quantity on application

Rice's Selected Southport Red Globe Onion

Yellow Globe Danvers. While not as "globy" as the Southport type and hence not as popular in the more critical markets, it is a very dependable onion to grow; it is almost devoid of "stiff-necks," or scallions, is always a heavy yielder, has an excellent color, and because of its small neck cures well and makes splendid storage stock.

Yellow Globe Danvers, our Finest Strain. This, our special strain, is all grown from carefully selected, hand-sorted bulbs and is immeasurably superior to most stock offered under this name.

Yellow Strasburg. The most popular variety for growing yellow onion sets. The sets from this seed are uniformly round, plump and a bright yellow color; full-grown onions are bright yellow, bulbs somewhat flattened; flesh white and mild.

FOREIGN ONIONS

Giant Red Garganus. Grows to a very large size and is one of the finest of the Italian varieties; skin delicate red, flesh nearly white, mild; fine grained.

Giant White Garganus. Similar to Red Garganus but is white skinned, white fleshed, and more mild.

Giant Rocca (Red Globe). Grows very large; reddish-brown in color; flesh white, mild and pleasant.

Large White Italian Tripoli (El Paso, or Large Mexican). Very large and handsome, white and flat; of quick growth and mild in flavor.

Mammoth Red Pompeii (Copper King). Skin reddish-brown, flesh white; form flat; grows very large.

Mammoth Silver King. One of the very largest of the foreign onions; the bulbs are flat, of a pure silvery-white color both in skin and flesh, and are remarkably mild.

White Barletta. One of the earliest, handsomest and smallest of the white pickling onions; makes a good bunching sort.

White Queen. Rapid growing small, flat, early white onion; grown extensively for sets and pickling.

ONION SETS

Red, White and Yellow Sets from seed, and Potato Onions or Irish Multipliers. We have large stocks and can supply in any quantity. Ask for prices.

OKRA, or GUMBO

German, *Okra* French, *Gombo* Spanish, *Quimbombo*

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

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

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

Extra Early Dwarf. A very early and productive green podded sort.

Early Dwarf White. Pods white, extra long, very thick and fleshy; prolific.

Lady Finger. Very prolific; pods pale green, extremely long and slender.

Long Green. Pods long, green and ribbed; a tall growing variety.

Perkin's Mammoth. One of the best and most productive; green pods 4 to 5 inches long.

Tall, or Long White. Pods long, white and smooth; very prolific.

White Velvet. Of tall growth; pods long, round, smooth and of a velvety white color.



Extra Early Dwarf Okra

Coral Gem Bouquet. The small, dwarf plants are fairly covered with an immense number of erect, small, slender, very hot fruits one inch in length and of a bright scarlet color.

Crimson Giant (Ohio Crimson). One of the earliest of the very large varieties; grows as large as Chinese Giant but more oblong in shape; very mild, thick flesh; color brilliant crimson.

Early Dwarf Red Squash. A medium-sized flat, or tomato-shaped variety, with pendent fruit about 2 inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth; flesh very thick and mild.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. A standard early variety and popular as a pickling sort; the pendent, scarlet fruits are two inches in diameter, three inches long and blunt ended; mild and sweet.

Long Red Cayenne. Fruits pendent, often curved and twisted, about 4 inches long and ¾ inches in diameter at the base, bright red, hot and pungent.

Long Red Narrow Cayenne. Fruit similar to the old type Cayenne, but with shorter, narrower, pendulant fruit.

Mammoth Golden Queen. The largest of the sweet, yellow peppers; resembles Ruby King in size, form and mild flavor, but is a bright, golden-yellow color.

Neopolitan. The earliest and most productive large variety and one of the sweetest and most mild. Fruit of upright growth, bright red, four inches long and two inches thick.

Pimento. A very thick fleshed, heart-shaped, smooth, mild, crimson variety, much used for salads.

Procopp's Giant. An exceedingly large red variety, with thick, mild flesh.

Red Cherry. Fruits small, round or cherry-shaped, rich scarlet and very hot.

Red Chili. Of low growth, forming a spreading plant about 18 inches high; fruit usually erect, about 1½ inches long, cone-shaped, bright red and very hot; used for pepper sauce; exceedingly prolific.

Red Cluster. The plants are immensely productive of small, slender, pointed, upright, coral-red peppers which are exceedingly hot.

Ruby King. One of the most profitable and satisfactory varieties for the home or market garden; plants are early and productive; fruits pendent, often 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches thick, tapering, and of a bright ruby-red color; flesh is thick, sweet and mild.

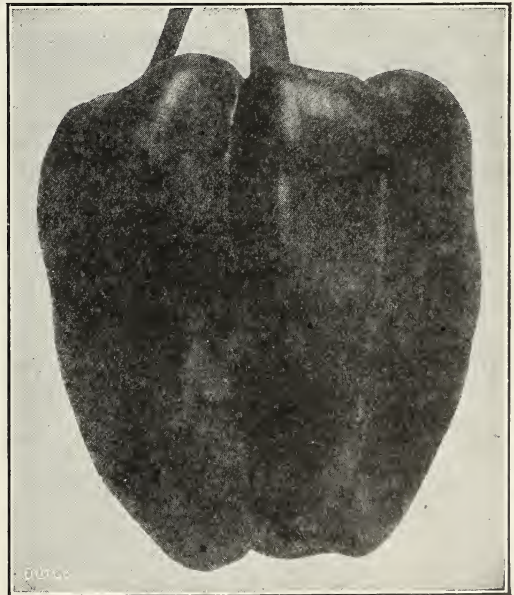
PEPPER One ounce will produce 1,500 plants

German, *Peffer* French, *Piment* Spanish, *Pimiento*

Culture.—Grown largely for pickles. Sow in hotbeds early in April and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart. They may also be sown in the open ground when danger of frost is past.

Celestial. A small, ornamental sort, with upright, conical pods about one inch in length; when growing the fruit is creamy-yellow in color, turning to a deep scarlet when ripe.

Chinese Giant. One of the very largest of the mild red Peppers; plant of short, stocky growth with light green foliage; fruits pendent, thick, blocky and square ended, 4 to 5 in. in diameter and of equal length; color brilliant glossy scarlet.



Large Bell, or Bull Nose Pepper

Spanish Mammoth. Fruit conical in shape, 6 inches long by 2 inches in diameter at the base, pendent, bright scarlet and very mild.

Sweet Golden Dawn. A handsome sweet, mild, yellow variety, smaller than Golden Queen; fruit 1½ inches long and about the same in diameter.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Somewhat like Bull Nose, but more elongated; fruits often grow six inches long by four inches in diameter; bright red, mild and sweet.

Sweet Spanish Monstrous. A very large, sweet, mild variety; fruit pendent, nearly conical in shape, 6 inches long by 3 inches in diameter; color deep red.

PEAS

German, *Erbſen*
French, *Pois*
Spanish, *Guizante*

We are the largest American producers of Seed Peas and the high quality of our stocks is not surpassed by any grower in Europe or America

Culture.—Our trial of Peas is probably the most extensive on this side of the Atlantic, and it enables us to discard inferior sorts and to offer in the following list only the best varieties. Peas come earliest to maturity in light, rich soil. For general crop, a deep loam or a soil strongly inclining to clay is best. For early crop, decomposed leaves or leaf mold should be used; or, if the soil is very poor, strong manure may be used. For general crop, a good dressing should be applied, and for the dwarf-growing kinds the soil can hardly be too rich. When grown as a market crop, Peas are never staked; for private use, they are generally sown in double rows, and the tall varieties staked up by brush. For an early crop, sow as soon as the ground can be worked, and make repeated sowings every two weeks for succession. After June first sowing should be discontinued until the middle of August, when a good crop may be secured by sowing an extra-early sort.

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

All marked thus (*) are wrinkled varieties

Ask your dealer for prices on Peas in quantity—he can supply you—and insist on having RICE'S PEA SEED

EARLY and EXTRA EARLY DWARF PEAS

- ***Bliss' American Wonder.** One of the earliest wrinkled sorts, and one of the most popular. Height one foot.
- ***Extra Early Premium Gem.** An improved and more dwarf strain of McLean's Little Gem. Height 1½ feet. Foliage dark green; pods light green 3 in. long, round, square ended and well filled with 6 to 8 light green peas of good quality; very productive.
- Eldorado.** A fine, hardy, extra early, dwarf, large podded variety. Pods large, on order of Laxtonian. Seed peas are large, smooth, blue, and will stand earlier planting than the wrinkled sorts. Quite similar to Pilot, but earlier and more dwarf. Height 1 foot. Vine and foliage sturdy and heavy, erect and dark green. Pods dark green, ¾ in. long, straight, broad and pointed, containing 6 to 8 large, dark green peas; similar to Laxtonian in season, size of pod and productiveness.
- ***Hundredfold.** Quite identical in many ways with Pioneer, except in being a trifle more productive and a little later in maturing.
- ***Laxtonian.** A large podded, dwarf variety on the order of Gradus, though more dwarf and a little earlier. Height 1½ feet; pods and vine dark green; pods ¾ in. long, straight and pointed, containing 6 to 8 large, dark green peas.
- ***Little Marvel.** An extra fine dwarf sweet pea. Pods somewhat larger than Nott's Excelsior and same season. A fine variety for either private or market garden. Height 14 inches. Foliage and pods very dark green; pods 3 in. long, nearly round and square ended, containing 7 very dark green peas of high quality; very productive.
- ***McLean's Little Gem.** Similar to Premium Gem but of a somewhat taller growth.
- ***Nott's Excelsior.** A standard, extra early dwarf pea. Height 1 foot. Foliage medium green, stout and heavy; pods medium green, ¾ in. long, round, straight and blunt ended, containing 7 light green peas of high quality; productive.
- ***Peter Pan.** One of the very finest of the large podded, dwarf peas, on the order of Laxtonian, though somewhat earlier. Height 15 in. Vine and foliage stout, heavy and dark green; pods ¾ in. long, very broad, straight and pointed, containing 6 to 8 very large, dark green peas of superb quality.



Rice's New Large Podded Dwarf Pea, Peter Pan

- ***Pioneer.** An improved type of Laxtonian. Similar to Peter Pan, though the pods are not quite as broad and uniform. Height 16 in. Foliage, pods and peas dark green; pods ¾ in. long, pointed and well filled.
 - ***Rice's Early Dwarf.** Best described as a dark podded Sutton's Excelsior. An excellent, extra early, dwarf variety of highest quality. Height 14 in. Foliage broad, dark green, stout and healthy. Pods ¾ in. long, dark green, straight, round and square ended, containing 6 to 7 large, very dark green peas; moderately productive.
 - ***Rice's Superb.** One of the best of the new English varieties. An exceptionally early, productive and handsome pea. Height 16 inches. Vine and foliage moderately heavy, medium green; pods deep green, 4 in. long, semi-broad, pointed, well filled with 8 to 9 very large and very dark green peas. As early as Laxtonian and more productive; seed blue, semi-wrinkled.
 - ***Sutton's Excelsior.** An improvement on and a more productive sort than Nott's Excelsior. Height 16 inches. Vine and foliage stout and healthy, medium light green; pods light green, ¾ in. long, straight, round and square ended, containing 6 to 7 large, bright green peas of superior quality.
 - Tom Thumb, Imp.** A well known, old time, smooth seeded, very dwarf pea. Height 9 inches. Foliage medium dark green; pods 2½ in. long, medium green, straight, round and blunt ended, containing 6 medium green peas; very early.
- ### EARLY and EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES NOT DWARF
- Acquisition.** The best of the smooth, blue seeded, Ameer or Claudit type, and is certainly an acquisition for the market gardener, as it will stand planting as early as Alaska. Height 2½ feet. Foliage and vine strong and sturdy and deep green in color; pods light green, 4 in. long, broad, saddle-backed, slightly curved and pointed, containing 7 to 8 large, medium green peas. A very showy variety, maturing practically with Gradus but a great deal more productive.

CATALOGUE OF CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS

EXTRA EARLY PEAS (Not Dwarf)—Continued

Alaska. Very early, smooth blue pea. Popular with canners and market gardeners for a first early sort. Height 2½ feet. Foliage and pods light green; pods 2½ in. long, round, straight and square ended, containing 6 light green peas. Very uniform in maturity.

Ameer. (Large Podded Alaska). Early, large, smooth, blue pea; large, broad, dark green pods. Hardy, standing early planting and popular with market gardeners. Height 3 feet.

Bountiful. One of the best of the blue, smooth seeded peas; much on the order of Ameer. Height 3 feet. Vine and foliage moderately heavy, medium dark green; pods light green, 3½ in. long, almost round, pointed and containing 7 to 8 large green peas. Matures with Gradus, but more productive.

Claudit. Extra large pods, well filled; seed smooth, blue, similar to Ameer, but pods not quite so broad. Height 3 feet.

***Duchess of York.** One of the newest and best of the Gradus type, and an excellent, productive, high quality pea. Height 3 feet. Vine and foliage strong, moderately heavy and medium deep green; pods deep green, 4 inches long, straight, broad, almost saddle-backed, and pointed, containing 7 exceptionally large medium dark green peas of best quality. A trifle later than Gradus but yielding 50 per cent more.

First and Best. A standard extra early, prolific, smooth, white pea. Height 2½ feet.



Section of a Pea Trial on our Grass Lake, Mich., Farms

***Gradus, or Prosperity.** A stan ard, early, large podded variety, very popular with market gardeners. Height 2½ feet. Vine and foliage moderately heavy and medium green; pods medium green, 3¾ in. long, semi-round, straight, slightly curved at the tip, and pointed, containing 6 to 8 large, very sweet, medium green peas; moderately productive, of high quality.

Mammoth Podded Extra Early. On the order of Rice's Extra Early, but pods one-fourth larger. Matures practically with Extra Early and Alaska and is much more productive; seed large, smooth and white. Vine and foliage robust, heavy and medium green. Height 3 feet. Pods light green, 4 in. long, round, broad, saddle-backed and square ended, containing 7 extra large, light green peas. A very productive and extra fine sort, bound to take first place as a leading market gardeners' first early pea.

***Marchioness.** On the order of Gradus, but earlier. Might well be termed an extra early Gradus. Vine and foliage moderately heavy and medium green in color; pods a shade darker, 3½ in. long, semi-round, straight and pointed, containing 7 medium dark green peas; quality and productiveness equal to Gradus.

Pedigree Extra Early. A very fine strain of Extra Early peas. Height 2½ feet.

Pilot, Improved. A popular market gardeners' large podded, extra early, smooth pea, much more productive than the old type Pilot, with larger pods. Seed large, light to dark green in color. Follows closely after Rice's Extra Early in season. Height 2 feet. Foliage medium green, pods a shade darker, peas dark green. Pods 3¾ in. long, rather broad and pointed and containing 6 to 7 peas; moderately productive.

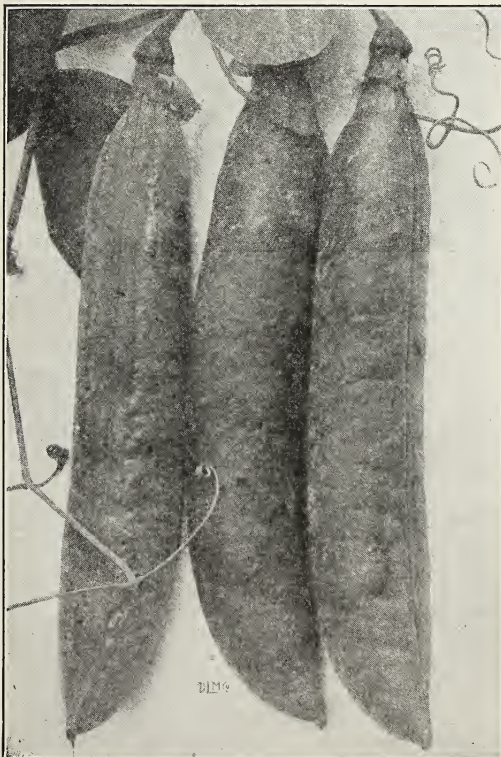
Prolific Early Market. A productive strain of First and Best. Height 2½ feet.

Rice's Extra Early. Our finest, earliest, selected strain of Extra Early peas. Height 2 feet. Foliage medium green, pods and peas light green. Pods round, square ended, 2½ in. in length and containing 6 peas; productive.

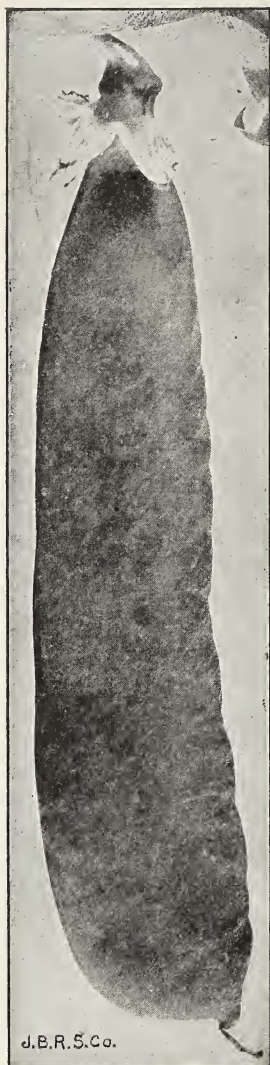
***Surprise, or Eclipse.** One of the earliest of the wrinkled, sweet peas, maturing with Alaska. Height 2 feet. Foliage and pods light green. Pods 2½ in. long, round and square ended, containing 6 medium green peas. Very productive and uniform in maturity. Popular canners' sort.

***Thomas Laxton.** A very popular gardener's variety. Height 2½ feet; vine and foliage moderately stout, medium green; pods medium green, 3¼ in. long, straight, nearly round and square ended, containing 7 medium dark green peas of superior quality. Same season as Gradus, but a trifle more productive.

***World's Record.** A new variety on the order of Gradus, which it resembles in many ways, though slightly earlier, more dwarf and productive. Height 2 feet. Vines moderately stout, light green; pods medium green, 3½ in. long, fairly broad, pointed and well filled with 7 to 9 very large, dark green peas of exceptional quality.



Fine New Pea, Duchess of York



Rice's Incomparable Pea
Natural Size

SECOND EARLY AND MAIN CROP PEAS

***Admiral.** An enormous cropper and a leading canners' variety. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine and foliage slender as compared with Telephone and medium green in color; pods light green, 3 in. long, round, slightly curved and blunt ended and closely packed with 8 to 9 small, light green peas of good quality. Very productive and maturing with Telephone.

***Admiral Dewey.** A desirable variety of the Duke of Albany type and quite identical with it.

***Advancer, Improved.** A well known, popular, second early variety, much in favor with the canning trade. A week to ten days earlier than Horsford's Market Garden. Height $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet. Vine and foliage moderately heavy and dark green; pods light green, 3 in. long, straight, round and blunt ended and closely filled with 6 light green peas of good quality; very productive.

***Alderman.** Of the Telephone type but with darker pods and peas. Height 4 feet. Vine strong and stout, medium green; pods $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long very broad, dark green, pointed, straight, though slightly curved at the point, containing 9 large medium green peas of finest quality.

***Bliss' Abundance.** A very productive, second early sort; popular with the canning trade. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

***Bliss' Everbearing.** An old standard late, main crop variety. Height 3 feet. Vine and foliage sturdy and strong, dark green; pods usually in pairs, medium green, 3 in. long, straight and pointed, containing 4 to 5 light green peas of good quality; matures following Telephone.

Canada Field. Seed small, white; for field culture only.

***Champion of England.** One of the richest, best flavored late peas; well known and popular. Height 5 feet.

***Discovery (Sutton's).** One of the very best of the semi-dwarf, late or main crop peas. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine and foliage very strong, heavy and dark green; pods dark green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, broad, straight and pointed, containing 9 extra large dark green peas of high quality. Matures a trifle after Telephone and is fairly productive.

***Duke of Albany (Selected Stock).** Our finest strain of the dark podded Telephone type. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine strong and vigorous, medium green; pods dark green, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, broad, pointed; straight though slightly curving at the tip, containing 9 medium green peas. Very productive and a trifle earlier than other Telephone types.

***Dwarf Champion, Rice's Improved.** A fine main crop pea, maturing slightly later than Dwarf Defiance. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Foliage stout, medium dark green; pods medium dark green, 4 in. long, straight, broad and square-ended, containing 7 to 8 large, medium dark green peas of fine quality; moderately productive.

***Dwarf Defiance (Potlatch).** A splendid large-podded variety of the Stratagem type. Height 2 feet. Vines strong and heavy with dark green foliage and pods. Pods 5 in. long, very broad, slightly curved and pointed and containing 8 to 10 very large, medium light green peas of high quality. A superb, productive, main crop sort.

***Dwarf Telephone, Rice's Improved.** An improvement on Carter's Daisy, having larger and darker green pods. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, vine and foliage dark green and exceptionally stout; pods dark green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, straight and pointed; containing 8 to 9 dark green peas of the best quality.

***Horsford's Market Garden.** A very productive main crop sort, much used by canners. Height 3 feet. Vine and foliage moderately strong and dark green; pods medium green, 3 in. long, almost round, and blunt ended and always well filled with 6 to 7 light green peas of good quality. The pods are always borne in pairs and produced near top of the vine.

Long Island Mammoth, or Telegraph. A popular market gardeners' variety. Seed large, smooth and dark green. Height 4 feet. Vine and foliage strong and heavy, medium green; pods dark green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, broad, almost straight and pointed, containing 8 to 9 large, medium green peas; somewhat earlier than Telephone and a little more productive; quality fair.

Marrowfat, Black-Eyed. Hand picked stock. Height 5 feet.

Marrowfat, Large White. Hand picked stock. Height 5 feet.

***Perfection (Sutton's).** A most excellent main crop pea of the highest quality. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine sturdy and moderately heavy, dark green; immense pods 5 in. long, very broad, straight, pointed and dark green, containing 9 extra large dark green peas; matures with Telephone.

Pride of the Market. A handsome, large-podded smooth seeded, blue pea. We have an exceptionally fine stock of this sort. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

***Prince Edward.** One of the best of the large, dark podded, Telephone types, and one of the most productive. Height 4 feet. Vine and foliage stout and heavy, medium green; pods dark green, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, broad and pointed, containing 8 to 9 very large medium green peas.

***Prince of Wales.** Heavy cropper; peas very large, of fine quality. Popular with canners wanting a large, productive pea. Height 3 feet. Vine and foliage moderately stout and heavy and dark green; pods medium green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, straight and square ended, containing 6 large, light green peas.

***Rice's Incomparable.** One of the finest, most productive, high quality, main crop peas we are acquainted with. Height 3 feet. Vine and foliage very sturdy, heavy and dark green; pods dark green, exceptionally large, 5 in. long, very broad, straight and square ended, containing 9 very large, medium green peas of delicious flavor. Matures with Telephone.

***Stratagem, Improved.** A well known old favorite sort. Height 2 feet. Vine stout and dark green; pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, slightly curved, pointed and dark green, containing 8 to 9 medium green peas.

Sugar, Mammoth Melting (Edible Pods). Large, broad pods, very brittle and entirely stringless. Height 4 feet.

Sugar, Dwarf Grey Seeded (Edible Pods). Height 3 ft.

Sugar, Tall Grey Seeded (Edible Pods). Height 4 ft.

Sugar, Dwarf White (Edible Pods). Height 2 feet.

Sugar, Tall White (Edible Pods). Height 3 feet.

***Telephone.** An old standard, high quality, large podded pea. Height 4 feet. Vine and foliage strong and heavy, medium green. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, medium light green, straight, broad and pointed, containing 8 large, light green peas; main crop, productive.

***Yorkshire Hero.** A standard, well known main crop sort. Height 3 feet.

PARSNIP

German, *Pastinake* French, *Panais*
Spanish, *Pastinaca*

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

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

Abbott's Improved. The roots are uniformly smooth, quite large and with a small core.

Early Round. An early, small variety with short, top-shaped roots usually 5 inches in diameter by 4 inches in depth.

Guernsey. Our stock of this variety is not quite as long as Hollow Crowned but of greater diameter.

Hollow Crowned (Large Sugar). Better known and more generally grown than any other sort; roots large, smooth, tender and sugary, 15 inches in length by 3 inches in diameter at the crown.



Hollow Crowned Parsnip

Long Smooth White. A very hardy and productive sort with smooth, white roots 16 inches in length and an elongated, conical neck.

Sutton's Student. A very fine English strain with long, smooth roots of highest quality.

PUMPKIN

German, *Kürbis* French, *Potiron* Spanish, *Calabaza*

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

One pound will plant 250 hills

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

Cushaw, or Crookneck (White). A popular crook-necked variety with a hard, creamy-white shell; fruits two feet in length, with long, solid, meaty necks; fine quality.

Golden Cushaw. Similar to Cushaw, except in color of shell, which is golden yellow.

Golden Oblong. Oblong in shape and very uniform; usually 15 to 20 inches long and 8 to 10 inches in diameter; skin rich golden orange, flesh light golden yellow; an excellent keeper and of fine quality.



Sweet or Sugar Pie Pumpkin

Japanese Pie. Shaped somewhat like the Cushaws and grows to a large size; skin deep green with dark stripes; flesh deep yellow and of high quality; seeds sculptured like Chinese letters.

King of the Mammoths. The giant among pumpkins; specimens have been grown to weigh 250 pounds and reaching two feet or more in diameter; fruit round and flattened, slightly ribbed; skin salmon-orange, flesh bright yellow and very thick.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field. Large, round, flattened fruits, much ribbed and creamy-buff in color; flesh yellow and very deep; of fine quality and one of the best canning sorts.

Mammoth Tours. A very large, oblong variety, weighing upwards of 150 pounds; skin smooth, of a gray-green color slightly mottled a deeper shade; flesh yellow; grown mainly for stock feeding and exhibition purposes.

Mammoth Yellow Potiron. A very large, flat variety, quite identical with King of the Mammoths.

Quaker Pie. A small to medium-sized variety, rather pear-shaped; color creamy-white inside and out; of good quality.

Rice's Sugar Pie. Unexcelled for pies or canning; fruit small and round, without ribs; skin light yellow and densely covered with a fine grey netting; flesh yellow and very thick, fine-grained and of the best quality; very productive.

Striped Cushaw. Of the crookneck type with mottled green and white stripes; fruit will weigh from 10 to 15 pounds; flesh yellow, very solid and fine grained.

Sweet or Sugar (New England Pie). Fruits small, round, flattened at the ends, and slightly ribbed; skin and flesh deep orange-yellow; flesh very thick and of high quality.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Of medium size and nearly bell shaped, with neck slightly crooked; skin creamy white, sometimes slightly striped green; flesh creamy white, deep, fine grained and excellent quality.

Winter Luxury. Round, medium in size with a golden-yellow skin closely netted like a netted musk melon; fine quality and an exceptionally good keeper.

The smallest expense in gardening is the item of seeds. Buy the very best seeds obtainable if you wish a profitable garden. It of necessity costs more to produce good seeds than indifferently grown stocks. You will always find Rice's Seeds Satisfactory Seeds.

PARSLEY

German, *Petersilie* French, *Persu*
Spanish, *Perejil*

Culture.—Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seed germinates very slowly, 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. It is often used very effectively for edging flower-beds.

One ounce for 150 feet of drill

Champion Moss Curled. The leaves are a uniform deep green color, very finely cut and so closely curled as to resemble bunches of moss; one of the most useful and decorative sorts.

Emerald Dwarf Extra Curled. The moss-like leaves are finely curled and of a handsome bright-green color.

Fine Double Curled. A standard dwarf variety with finely crimped leaves.

Fern Leaved. A dwarf, compact, ornamental, fern-leaved variety.

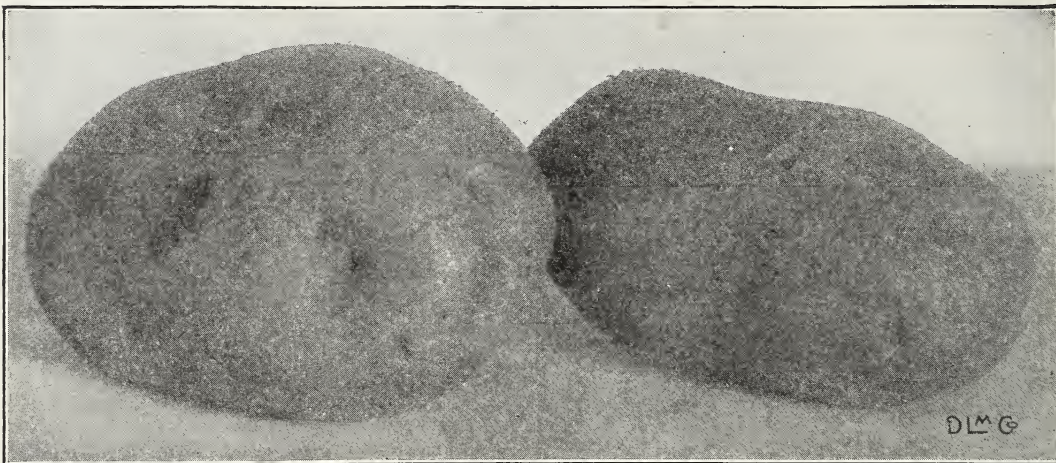
Large Rooted Hamburg. The edible roots of this variety resemble a small, thick parsnip in shape and



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

color, and are extensively used for flavoring soups and stews.

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



Green Mountain Potato

POTATOES (For Seed)

German, *Kartoffeln* French, *Pomme de Terre* Spanish, *Batatas*

Culture.—The Potato, like all robust-growing vegetables, can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds and in all conditions of fertility, but the soil best suited to it is a sandy loam. In all heavy soils it is more subject to disease, and the flavor, also, is much inferior. In breaking up good pasture land, the decaying sod answers sufficiently well for the first year in lieu of manure. Manure is applied either in rows or hills, or broadcast over the ground and plowed in—the latter in most cases being preferable. If the soil is good, but little manure is required. In highly enriched soil the plants are more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good. The best fertilizers are those of a dry or absorbent nature, as plaster, lime, superphosphate of lime, and bone dust. For wet soils these are particularly beneficial, as they not only promote growth, but prevent disease. Plant as early in spring as the ground can be had in fair working order, in hills or ridges about 3 feet apart, covering in light, warm soils about 4 inches deep, but in cold, wet situations, 2½ or 3 inches will be sufficient.

One peck will plant about 125 hills; 8 to 10 bushels will plant an acre

Prices of all varieties of Potatoes on application

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

Bliss' Triumph. An extra early, round, red potato, with white flesh; the most popular first early sort.

Burpee's Extra Early. Very early; tubers are of good size, oblong in form, very smooth, and pinkish-white in color.

Cambridge Early Rose. Named after our own beautiful town. It is earlier and the tubers are larger than the old Early Rose, and is a much heavier yielder.

Clark's No. 1. Somewhat earlier and bearing a close resemblance to Early Rose; very mealy and of fine quality.

Early Beauty of Hebron. A standard old sort, somewhat earlier than Early Rose; pink and white skin.

Early Norther. A seedling from the old Early Rose; is somewhat earlier and very prolific.

Early Ohio. Probably the best known of the early potatoes and more generally cultivated; tubers round to oblong in shape, pink skinned, and extremely early.

EXTRA EARLY POTATOES—Continued

Early Rose. We have a superior stock of this grand old variety, which is still holding its own among the early red sorts.
Early Six Weeks. A popular potato of the Ohio class, but with a redder skin; extra early and productive.
Early Bovee. A very good extra early sort of the Hebron type; productive and of very good quality.
Early Thoroughbred. A very fine variety of the Rose family, with many points of excellence.
Irish Cobbler. Undoubtedly the best extra early white potato now grown; tubers nearly round, uniformly smooth and handsome; flesh white, mealy and of splendid quality.
New Queen. A most excellent large, early potato, resembling the Hebron in shape and color.

Delaware. A very large, late, white, round to oblong sort; a heavy yielder.
Green Mountain. A very fair, white-skinned variety; tubers round to oblong, exceptionally smooth and handsome.
Money Maker. A long, late, handsome, well-shaped white potato; one of the most vigorous, hardy and productive sorts.
Rural Russet. One of the best main crop potatoes in cultivation; very vigorous, hardy and almost blight proof; tubers nearly round and completely covered with a beautiful russet skin; very dry and mealy, and of fine quality.
Rural New Yorker No. 2. A standard main crop sort; tubers round, smooth and white.
Sir Walter Raleigh. A very fine, large, late variety; tubers round to oblong in shape, white, and very uniform in size.
State of Maine. A standard white potato; tubers round to oblong, slightly flattened, medium late, and a good yielder.

MEDIUM EARLY AND LATER SORTS

Carman No. 3. One of the best of the Carman potatoes; large, round, white, and an immense yielder; main crop.

OUR OWN GROWING A LEADING SPECIALTY **RADISH** OUR FORCING STOCKS ARE UNEQUALLED

German, *Nettig*; *Radies* French, *Radis*; *Raze*; *Petite Rave* Spanish, *Rabanos*

Culture.—The soil for Radishes should be very rich, light, and mellow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use, sow in mild hotbeds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, at intervals of ten or twelve days for a succession as long as they may be wanted. The winter varieties should be sown in August, lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds per acre

ROUND AND TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES

Crimson Giant. Extremely large, but never pithy. One of the best for out-door culture. Top is a little too large for a forcing sort.
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip. Early, round, deep scarlet; crisp and tender.
Early Round Dark Red. Skin very deep dark red; very early.
Early Scarlet Turnip. A well-known variety; very quick grower.
Extra Early Scarlet Turnip, Forcing. A round, bright red variety for forcing and greenhouse use.
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. Round, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip on the bottom; very early; used extensively both as a forcing and out-door sort. We have a very superior strain of this radish.
Extra Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, Forcing. A rapid forcing variety; similar in general characteristics to Scarlet Turnip White-tipped but a little earlier and with a shorter leaf.
Golden Summer Turnip. Round; rather large in size. Skin russet golden-yellow; flesh white, firm and crisp. Valuable summer variety.
Large White Summer Turnip. Round; large size; skin and flesh pure white, crisp and fine. A fine summer sort.
Non Plus Ultra, or Fireball. Round rather than turnip-shaped; bright scarlet and of medium size. Small top; very early, and one of the best forcing varieties, following Saxa in three to four days.
Philadelphia White Box. One of the best of the white varieties either for forcing or out-door culture; more round than turnip-shaped; intermediate in size; always crisp, fine-grained and tender.
Rice's Saxa. The earliest of the forcing radishes. Round, bright scarlet and with the smallest possible top. We have an excellent stock of this radish and can highly recommend it.



Rice's Saxa—The Earliest Forcing Radish

Rosy Gem. For forcing or open culture; round, deep scarlet on top blending into white at the bottom. A very fine sort.
Round Scarlet China. An "all seasons" radish, of the Scarlet China Winter type, but is more round and quick in growth.
Scarlet Button. Excellent forcing and open-ground radish; quite similar to Non Plus Ultra.
Small White Turnip. A small, quick growing, white turnip-shaped variety.

Our Radish stock seeds are all produced on our own Michigan Farms from carefully sorted, selected and transplanted roots, and are not surpassed for earliness and purity by any stocks ever grown in Europe or America.

ROUND AND TURNIP-SHAPED RADISHES—

Continued

Sparkler White Tip. Quite similar to Scarlet Turnip White Tipped as to size and time of maturity. The white, however, extends further up on the radish, and on this account is more popular in some markets.

Triumph. A unique sort; round, striped and mottled scarlet and white; fine forcer, very early, and has a small top.

Yellow Summer Turnip. Nearly round and very uniform; skin russet-yellow; flesh white.

GLOBE AND OLIVE-SHAPED VARIETIES

Early Scarlet Olive-Shaped. Very early, bright scarlet, flesh white and crisp. Excellent for forcing or out-door culture.

Early Deep Scarlet Olive-Shaped. Similar to above, except skin is a deeper scarlet.

Early Deep Scarlet Olive-Shaped, Short-leaved Forcing. An excellent forcing variety with a very small top.

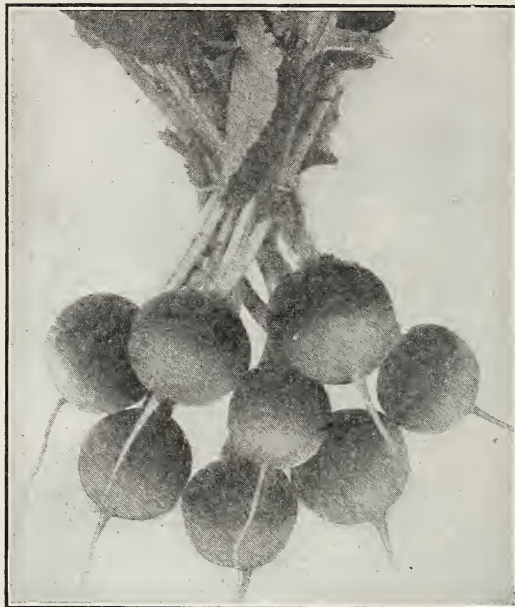
Early White Olive-Shaped. Handsome, small white variety, with a small top; of rapid growth.

French Breakfast. Of oblong form, small and quick growing; color bright rose-scarlet, with small, white tip; good outdoors or under glass.

Golden Globe. Perfect globe-shape and fair size; skin bright golden yellow; a rapid grower and fine summer variety.

Golden Yellow Olive-Shaped. For forcing or out-door culture; olive shape, skin bright golden yellow; flesh white.

Vick's Scarlet Globe. We have an exceptionally fine stock of this superb variety. It is one of the very earliest of the forcing radishes and does equally well outside; roots are of fair size, globe shaped and with a small top; always crisp and tender; color a bright scarlet.



Sparkler White Tip Radish

LONG VARIETIES

Chartier, or Shepard. A very handsome sort; roots 7 to 8 inches long and rather thick, deep scarlet at the top, shading off to pure white at the tip.

Cincinnati Market (The Glass). An improved strain of Long Scarlet, being slightly larger and with a very small top; roots 6 to 7 inches long, scarlet colored; flesh white, almost transparent, brittle and crisp.

Half Long Deep Scarlet (Red Rocket). Roots are half long, somewhat tapering at the point, and of a deep, rich red color; of quick growth and seldom pithy.

Icicle. The leading long white radish and one of the earliest; roots are somewhat shorter and broader at the top than Lady Finger and mature a little earlier; about 6 inches long and white throughout.

Long Brightest Scarlet. One of the best colored and most handsome of the long scarlet radishes; very early, crisp and tender until full grown; roots not quite as long as Long Scarlet, and of a bright, vivid scarlet color, tipped white; a good forcing sort, with a small top.

Long Scarlet Short Top. Roots are smooth, tender and uniform in shape, about six inches long and of a bright carmine-red color; tops short and small; an old standard sort.

Long White Lady Finger (White Vienna). An early maturing, long white summer radish; roots are 6 to 7 inches long, white, slender and smooth. This variety grows more above ground than Icicle and consequently is more or less tinged with green at the top of the root.

Pearl Forcing. A splendid long, pearly-white variety of rapid growth; the roots remain fit for use a full two weeks before going to seed; quite similar to Icicle.

White Giant Stuttgart. The roots are large, top-shaped and frequently four inches in diameter; of a clear white color; a fine summer or fall radish.

White Strasburg. Roots are about five inches long, thick at the shoulder and abruptly tapering; skin and flesh pure white, and remain firm and brittle longer than most varieties.

Wood's Early Frame. A very early long scarlet variety; not as long as Long Scarlet, but with a smaller top and 3 to 4 days earlier.



Rice's Icicle Radish

NO Pains-taking care or expense is spared in the growing of our Radish Seed, and we are very sure it will please and profit the most critical market gardener. Insist on having Rice's Michigan Grown Radish Seed.

FALL or WINTER RADISHES

California Mammoth White Winter. The large white roots grow 10 to 12 inches long and 3 to 4 inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapering regularly to the tip; flesh crisp, firm and decidedly pungent.

Half Long Black Spanish. Intermediate in shape between Long and Round Black Spanish; roots grayish-black, 4 to 5 inches long and half that in diameter.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest and hardiest varieties for winter use; roots 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to 3 inches in diameter and nearly black in color.

Long White Spanish. Quite like Long Black Spanish except in color and being less pungent.

Round Black Spanish. Roots are round, inclined to top-shape, and 3 to 4 inches in diameter; skin almost black, flesh white, crisp and pungent.

Rose China Winter (Scarlet China). One of the very best winter sorts; roots are cylindrical, or largest near the bottom, stump rooted or blunt at both ends; skin smooth and bright, deep rose color; flesh white, crisp and pungent; the roots grow 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches thick.



White Chinese, or Celestial Radish

White Chinese, or Celestial. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, thick, cylindrical and smooth, with a beautiful white skin and flesh; the whitest and least pungent of the winter radishes.

RHUBARB

German, *Rhabarber*. French, *Rhubarbe*
Spanish, *Ruibarbo*

Culture.—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. It may be propagated by seeds, but is usually grown from roots. But, whether grown from seed or roots, a deep, rich soil, trenched to the depth of 2 or 3 feet, is required to insure the full development of the leaf-stalks. Sow the seed in April in drills, and when the plants are of fair size, thin to 9 inches apart, in the drill. In the fall following, or the next spring, the plants will be large enough to transplant into rows 3 feet apart, setting them the same distance apart in the rows. When grown from roots, they are usually set in the spring, and sometimes in the fall; either spring or fall will do, but the spring is considered best. **One ounce will produce 1,000 plants**

Myatt's Linnæus Giant. An early and very fine variety; leaves and stalks of immense size. Juicy and tender; grows quickly, producing fine succulent stalks.

Myatt's Victoria. Later than Linnæus, but equally large and desirable.



Sandwich Island Salsify

will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like carrots. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground till spring, but should be dug up before commencing their growth.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill

Common White French. The standard variety.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. We consider this the largest and most profitable Salsify in cultivation; roots are two to three times the size of the ordinary Salsify, and of more agreeable flavor. It is pure white in color, and invaluable to market-gardeners.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX

(For Sowing)

A more general use of this seed would prove of great advantage to farmers, for it not only makes excellent pasture, but there is no plant that will give so large a yield of foliage at so small an expense as this. For green-manuring or for exhausted soils it has no equal, and no pasture can be provided on which sheep will thrive better. Care should be taken, however, to secure the genuine Dwarf Essex and not the annual variety, which is liable to become an obnoxious weed.

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

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT

German, *Boßbart* French, *Salsifis*
Spanish, *Ostra vegetal*

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

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill

Common White French. The standard variety.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. We consider this the largest and most profitable Salsify in cultivation; roots are two to three times the size of the ordinary Salsify, and of more agreeable flavor. It is pure white in color, and invaluable to market-gardeners.

SPINACH

Prices in quantity on application

German, *Spinat* French, *Epinards* Spanish, *Espinaca*

Culture.—This is a very important crop in our market-gardens, and is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables, requiring but little culture, and may be had fit for use the entire season. The main crop is sown in September. It is sometimes covered up in exposed places with straw or salt hay during winter, which prevents it from being cut by frost; but in sheltered fields there is no necessity for covering. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August. Spinach is most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

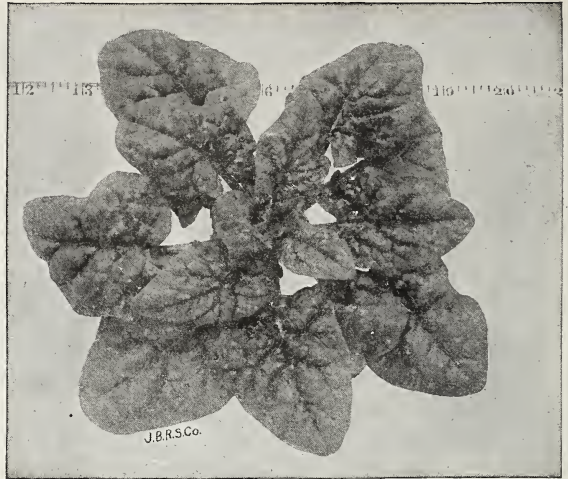
One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds in drills to the acre

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

Early Giant Thick Leaved. A strong, upright growing, medium early sort quite identical with Thick Leaved Round.

SPINACH—Continued

- Flander's Broad Leaved.** An early and vigorous upright grower. Petiole 3 in. long, leaves broadly arrow-shaped, thick and but slightly crumpled; color bright medium green.
- Large Viroflay.** For either spring or fall sowing. Plant of upright growth; leaves very large, broad, thick and arrow-shaped with a 4-in. petiole, much crumpled and dark green in color.
- Long Season.** A variety quite similar to Victoria, but differing from that sort in being more wrinkled and having a sharper pointed leaf. Plant makes a dense, flat rosette; leaves thick, broad, arrow-shaped and pointed, with a very short petiole, much wrinkled and dark green.
- Long Standing Thick Leaved.** A late maturing, very long standing variety; plant makes a very large, flat rosette, with broad, arrow-shaped, nearly smooth, deep green leaves.
- New Zealand.** Entirely distinct from the true Spinach; plant tall and spreading with numerous side shoots; leaves medium green, rather small and pointed; grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions.
- Prickly Winter.** A long standing, late maturing sort; plant very large, vigorous and hardy; leaves round, thick, medium sized and dark green.
- Round Leaved.** An old standard, thick, round-leaved, bright green sort.
- Thick Leaved Round.** Resembles Viroflay in many respects. Leaves very large and arrow-shaped with 5 in. petiole and showing a double lobe at base of leaf. Plant of upright growth and dark green.



Long Season Spinach

- Triumph.** A very long standing variety. Plant makes a flat rosette; leaves compact, short, broad and pointed, much wrinkled and with a short petiole; color very dark green.
- Victoria.** Makes a dense, flat rosette with very short petioles. Leaves very large, thick and much wrinkled, blunt or rounded and dark green in color. Stands hot weather well and is exceedingly slow to shoot to seed.

SQUASH

German, Kürbiß French, Courge
Spanish, Calabaza

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

One ounce Summer will plant 50 hills; 1 ounce Winter will plant 25 hills

- American Turban.** Of turban shape; rind terra cotta, flesh orange-yellow, of good quality; a fall and winter sort.
- Bay State.** Round or turban-shaped, with a hardy gray-green shell; excellent for fall and winter.
- Boston Marrow.** In form and size similar to Hubbard; shell bright orange, flesh yellow and firm; the best for canning or pies.
- Delicata.** Small, oblong variety for summer or winter use; shell creamy-yellow, sometimes mottled green; flesh dry and excellent.
- Delicious.** A fall and winter sort of medium size; top-shaped in form and dark green; flesh orange, very dry and delicious.

- Dunlap's Prolific Marrow.** The earliest of the Marrow squashes and of fair size; color orange-red; very prolific, a good keeper and of highest quality.
- Early White Bush Scallop.** Very early summer squash; fruit flattened and scalloped, comparatively smooth on the surface and creamy-white in color; also known as Patty Pan.
- Early Yellow Bush Scallop.** Quite identical with White Bush except in color, which is deep orange.
- Essex Hybrid (Hard-shelled Turban).** Turban-shaped terra cotta red in color; flesh a trifle darker than Hubbard; good keeper and fine quality.
- Extra Early Orange Marrow.** An extra early fall variety quite identical with Dunlap's Prolific Marrow.
- Fordhook.** A small, oblong variety, excellent for summer or winter; fruits 8 to 10 inches long, slightly ridged; skin smooth, thin and yellow; flesh very thick, straw colored, extremely dry and sweet.
- Giant Summer Crookneck.** The largest and one of the earliest summer varieties; fruits often two feet long, very warty and deep orange in color.
- Golden Custard (Mam. Yellow Bush).** A mammoth strain of Yellow Bush Scallop.
- Golden Hubbard.** Quite like the old Hubbard in form and habit, but decidedly earlier; the shell is moderately warted, hard, strong and of a rich orange-red color; flesh deep orange, dry and of best quality.
- Golden Summer Crookneck.** A standard, early and productive summer sort; fruits about a foot long, much warted and of a bright yellow color.
- Improved Hubbard.** Standard winter squash; fruits large, heavy, moderately warted; shell dark bronze-green; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, thick, dry.
- Improved Marblehead.** Resembles Hubbard, but is earlier and the skin more smooth; has a hard blue-gray shell and orange-yellow flesh.
- Italian Vegetable Marrow (Cocozelle).** A summer variety of bush habit; fruits oblong, about 12 inches in length and 5 inches in diameter; color dark green, marbled with yellow and dark green stripes.



Early White Bush Scallop Squash

SQUASH—Continued

- Mammoth Chili.** Grown for exhibition and stock feeding; specimens have been grown to weigh upwards of 150 pounds; fruits oblong, skin quite smooth but with broad, open netting and rich orange-yellow color.
- Mammoth White Bush Scallop.** Very similar to Early White Bush, though much larger, somewhat more warted and of a clear, waxy-white color.
- Pike's Peak, or Sibley.** Large oval fruits tapering at the blossom end; skin smooth and dark olive-green in color; flesh golden-yellow and of very best quality; a winter sort, maturing with Hubbard.
- The Faxon.** Of small to medium size and oblong in form; flesh orange and of fine quality. This sort characteristically varies from a fixed type, both as to form and color.
- Vegetable Marrow.** An English variety for summer and fall use; grows about 9 inches long and a perfect oblong in form; shell pale yellow, flesh white.
- Warren.** An improved type of Essex Hybrid, growing somewhat larger and of a deeper orange-red color.
- Wood's Prolific.** An extra early selection from White Bush Scallop.
- Winter Crookneck.** A well known, old-fashioned sort of medium size and yellow shell.



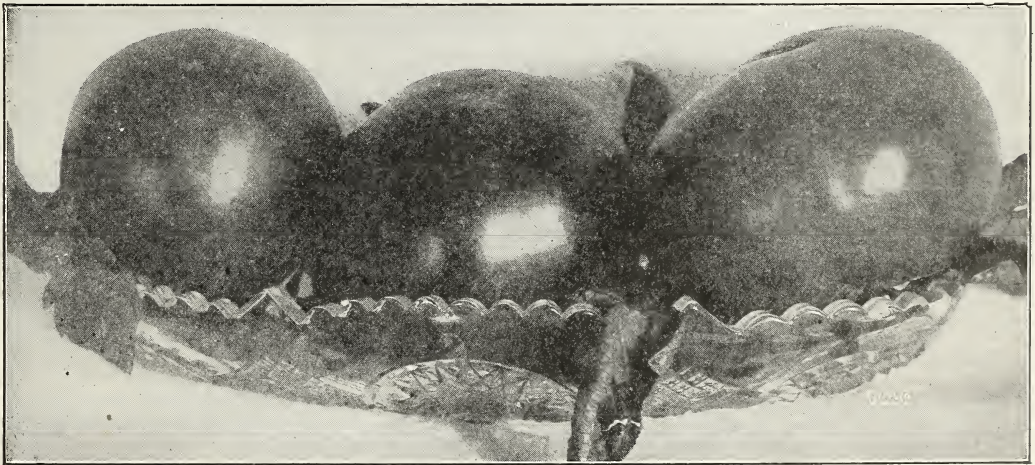
Warted Hubbard Squash

Warted Hubbard. Similar in size and quality to the well-known Hubbard, but is more heavily warted and darker green in color.

TOMATO

German, *Liebesapfel*
 French, *Tomate*
 Spanish, *Tomates*

Culture.—The Tomato is raised from seed, which should be sown in the hotbed about February 20, and continuous sowing made until April 1, according as the plants are wanted for use. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant to 4 inches apart, and, after three or four weeks, transplant from the hotbed into a coldframe, setting the plants 8 inches apart each way. (A coldframe is simply a low wooden frame covered with glass, used to protect such plants as are not sufficiently hardy to withstand our winters.) Keep the plants cool, so as to make them stocky. Set out in the open ground about June 1, in well enriched soil, setting the plants 5 feet apart each way. Our Tomato seeds are grown from our own choice stock seeds developed on our own farms by careful selection and are superior to stocks as generally sold. **One ounce will produce 2,500 plants.**



Earliana Tomatoes

- Acme Early.** A well known, hardy, early and productive sort; fruits of fair size, round and smooth; color purplish-pink.
- Beauty.** A productive main crop variety; fruits large and exceptionally smooth, solid and of excellent quality; color purplish-pink.
- Bonny Best.** About a week earlier than Chalk's Jewel; fruit somewhat smaller, very smooth, solid and uniform, and produced in clusters in center of the plant; ripens uniformly and is very productive; color bright red.
- Buckeye State.** Fruits are exceptionally large, nearly globe-shaped and rather late in maturing; always smooth and solid; purplish-pink in color.
- Crimson Cushion** (Beefsteak). The largest of the bright red tomatoes; really a Red Ponderosa.
- Chalk's Jewel.** An exceptionally fine early variety, about ten days later than Earliana; fruit uniformly smooth, round and solid; color crimson; a good canning sort for the North.
- Coreless.** A very large, exceptionally solid, late, globe-shaped variety; fruit has but little core and is of very fine quality; color bright, rich red.
- Duke of York.** A very large, purple-fruited sort, quite identical with Buckeye State.
- Dwarf Champion.** Of a distinctly dwarf, compact, upright growth; fruits smooth, solid and medium size; color pink; quite early.
- Dwarf Stone.** The best of the dwarf tomatoes; fruits large, smooth, round, very solid and of a deep scarlet color.
- Earliana.** The earliest and best of the very early tomatoes; very productive for an early sort; fruit of fair size, round, very smooth and solid, and produced in clusters in center of the plant; color bright scarlet. Our many years of selection on this stock has made it unequalled today.
- Early Detroit.** A very fine, early, large-fruited, purple variety; a little larger than Beauty, and somewhat earlier; fruits globe-shaped, smooth and solid.



Dwarf Stone Tomato

TOMATO—Continued

- Enormous.** A very large fruited red tomato, quite identical with Crimson Cushion.
- Favorite.** A productive, medium-sized, red-fruited variety.
- Globe.** A very vigorous, productive, medium early tomato, much in favor with Southern truckers; fruit globe-shaped, smooth and solid; color purplish-pink.
- Golden Queen.** Ripens early, is large, smooth and solid; color golden yellow.
- Imperial.** An early, smooth, purple-fruited sort, being an improvement on Acme.
- John Baer.** An early, productive, red tomato on the order of Chalk's Jewel. We have a splendid, uniform stock of this variety.
- June Pink.** In habit of growth, productiveness and size of fruit identical with Earliana, differing only in having purple fruit; the best extra early purple or pink-fruited variety.
- Magnus.** A "potato-leaved" variety; quite early and productive; fruit large, smooth, uniform and purple in color.
- Matchless.** A very dependable, large, smooth, second early sort; makes a good canning variety; color cardinal red.

- Mikado** (Turner's Hybrid). A potato-leaved sort, producing large, solid, purple fruit.
- Paragon.** Bright red, round, solid and productive; main crop.
- Peach.** Resembles a peach in size and shape; color pink; the surface of the fruit is covered with a fine down much like its namesake; is used for preserves and pickles.
- Pear Shaped Red.** Fruits pear-shaped and bright red; used for preserves.
- Pear Shaped Yellow.** Similar to Red Pear, except in color.
- Perfection.** A standard early red variety; as now grown is very similar to Chalk's Jewel.
- Ponderosa.** An exceptionally large, purple-fruited tomato, and for home use one of the best; fruit very solid, with few seeds. We have much improved this stock, removing the roughness and tendency to split which it formerly possessed.
- Red Cherry.** Fruits very small, about the size of a large cherry, smooth and round; for preserves.
- Red Rock.** A very fine selection of the Matchless type; medium early, round, smooth and bright red; makes a good canning variety.
- Royal Purple.** An improved type of Beauty and more productive; fruits exceedingly smooth and uniformly large in size, round, and with little core; color deep pink, tinged purple; a mid-season sort.
- Stone.** The standard and general favorite with truckers and canners; always dependable, very vigorous and productive; fruits round, large, solid, smooth and deep red in color. Our selected stock of Stone is much above the average.
- Strawberry** (Winter Cherry or Husk). The small yellow fruits are produced in a husk; excellent for preserves.
- Success.** A handsome, late, productive, distinctly bright red sort; especially adapted for canning in the South.
- Tenderloin.** A large, solid, deep red variety, much resembling Ponderosa in form though smaller in size and more flat.
- Trophy.** A very good, old, medium late variety; fruit solid, smooth and bright red.
- Trucker's Favorite.** A popular purple-fruited sort on the order of Beauty and of the same general habit of growth; the fruit is, however, more flat.
- Yellow Cherry.** For preserves; similar to Red Cherry except in color.
- Yellow Plum.** A small, yellow-fruited variety much resembling a plum in size and form; for preserving.

Ask for Special Prices
on Large Quantities

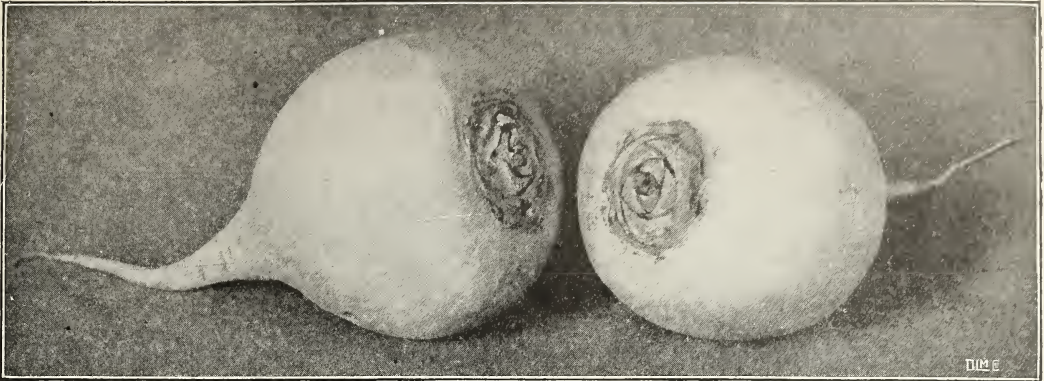
TURNIP

German, *Rübe*
French, *Navet*
Spanish, *Nabo*

Culture.—For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, in drills 15 inches apart, and thin to 8 inches apart as soon as the plants are large enough to handle. For succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for main and late crops. The sowings should be made just before rain if possible, a rapid growth being important.

One ounce will sow 250 feet of drill; 1½ pounds will sow an acre

- Amber Globe.** One of the best yellow-fleshed sorts; roots globular and of large size; skin clear yellow except the top, which is tinged green.
- Early Snowball.** Very early, of medium size, round as a ball and pure white skin and flesh.
- Early White Flat Dutch.** A very early flat, white turnip of medium size and fine quality.
- Extra Early Purple Top Milan.** Extremely early and of splendid quality; bulbs of medium size, flat and white, with a bright purple top.
- Extra Early White Milan.** Similar to Purple Top Milan except that the roots are a solid clear white.
- Large White Globe Strap Leaved.** A perfect globe in shape; skin and flesh pure white, firm and sweet.
- Large White Norfolk.** A very large white variety grown for stock feeding; roots globe-shaped and slightly flattened.
- Long White Cowhorn.** Roots are often 12 to 15 inches long and 3 inches in diameter, round, carrot-like in form and slightly crooked; clear white in color except a shade of green at the top; quality good.
- Pomeranian White Globe.** One of the largest and most productive; roots often grow to weigh 10 to 12 pounds, are globe-shaped, slightly flattened; skin smooth and white; for stock feeding.
- Purple Top Strap Leaved.** The most widely cultivated and best known variety; a very early, productive sort; roots are flat, medium sized, purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, tender and fine grained.
- Purple Top White Globe.** Quite similar to Purple Top Strap Leaved except in form, being almost a perfect globe; a very superior sort.
- Rice's Improved Golden Ball** (Orange Jelly). The best of the yellow-fleshed turnips; the tops are small, roots medium size, round, smooth and deep yellow; flesh firm, crisp and of most excellent quality.



White Egg Turnips

TURNIP—Continued

- Seven Top.** Grown almost exclusively for the tops, which are used for greens.
- White Egg.** An early, oval or egg-shaped variety; roots of medium size, smooth and clear white; of the very best quality.
- White Top Strap Leaved.** Resembles Purple Top Strap Leaved in all but color, being pure white.
- Yellow Aberdeen (Purple Top).** A late, medium sized, long keeping variety; roots round, yellow with a purple top; flesh tender and sweet.
- Yellow Globe.** A round, smooth, light yellow variety of medium size and good quality.
- Yellow Stone.** Roots of medium size and a uniform, perfect globe in form; color pale yellow; of good quality.

TOBACCO SEED

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

One ounce will produce 5,000 plants
2 ounces will plant one acre

- Connecticut Seed Leaf.** A popular sort, used for cigar wrappers.
- Fine Havana.** Finest strain of imported seed.

SUNFLOWER

Persons wishing to purchase in quantity will please ask for special prices

- Mammoth Russian.** The standard large-growing variety, which is used largely for feeding poultry.

Rice's Best Mixed Lawn Grass Seed

Four bushels of seed will sow one acre. One quart to one square rod of ground

Makes a handsome lawn wherever sown. The foundation of a good lawn is, first, good seed. For that reason we prepare our own Lawn Grass Seed, and we know of what the mixture is composed. Our preparation of Lawn Grass contains Blue Grass, White Clover and Sweet Vernal Grass, and other very choice and fine varieties, and is, we think, the very best preparation possible for our hot and dry summers, as we have long been making experiments to ascertain this fact. Rice's Mixture of Lawn Grass Seed is unsurpassed, either for lawns, parks, or grass-plots. It forms a thick, compact growth of short-growing varieties, following one another in succession, and can be highly recommended. Ask for prices.

OTHER GRASS SEEDS (Prices on application)

- Kentucky Blue Grass.** Valuable for lawns as well as pastures. Our stock is double-extra clean.
- Orchard Grass.** Choice quality. Will endure considerable shade.
- Red-Top Grass.** Valuable as a permanent grass, either in meadows, pastures, or lawns. Our stock is fancy re-cleaned.
- White Clover.** For lawns; choice stock.
- Timothy and Clover.** Mammoth Red, Medium Red, Alsike or Swedish.

SWEDISH or RUSSIAN TURNIP (Rutabaga)

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

One ounce will sow 250 feet of drill; 1½ pounds will sow an acre

- Budlong White Rock.** An American variety; very early, round and white.
- Champion Purple Top Swede.** Roots large, globe-shaped, bright orange in color with a purple top; flesh bright yellow, firm and sweet.
- Elephant Swede (Jumbo, or Monarch).** Very large, tankard-shaped roots; purplish red above ground, yellow below; flesh solid and fine grained.
- Imperial Hardy Swede.** Roots nearly round; skin yellow with a purple top; flesh yellow, solid and sweet; a heavy yielding sort.
- Improved American Purple Top.** A hardy, productive variety with a small neck; roots are large, oblong or globular in form, with a very small tap root; color bright yellow with a purple top; flesh very solid, tender and sweet.
- Laing's Swede.** One of the earliest of the large varieties; roots globe-shaped and yellow with a purple top.
- Long Island Purple Top.** Roots globular and grow to a large size and with a very small, short neck; purple top, skin and flesh bright yellow, of the finest quality.
- Shamrock Swede.** An excellent, yellow-fleshed, purple top variety with a very small, short neck.
- Skirving's Purple Top.** Roots very large, round, slightly oval; flesh yellow with a purple top.
- White French, or Rock.** An excellent white variety with firm, hard, sweet flesh.
- White Swede, or Russian.** Roots very large, nearly globe-shaped, with a small neck; color white with a green shade on top; flesh white, firm and sweet.
- White Sweet German.** One of the sweetest and best of the white Ruta Bagas; roots globe-shaped, white with a bronze top; flesh white, firm and of excellent quality.

SWEET PEAS

The Beautiful and Popular Flower of the Day

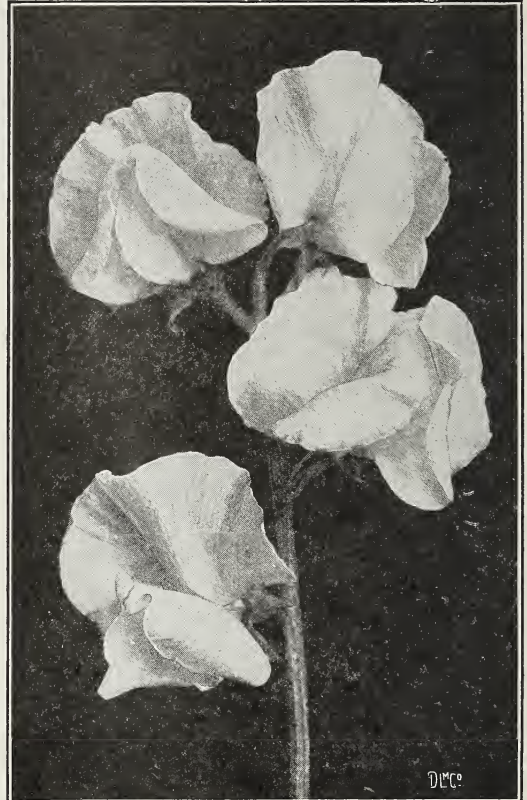
Culture.—As early as the ground can be worked in the spring, make a trench 6 inches deep in rich soil, sow the seed in the bottom, covering not more than 2 inches deep; as the plants grow, fill in the earth around them and see that some suitable support is provided for them to run upon. Flowers must be picked before pods form, otherwise vines will not continue to blossom.

GRANDIFLORA or ORDINARY VARIETIES

Agnes Eckford. Very light pink.
America. Bright red and white striped.
Apple Blossom. Crimson, pink and white, shaded.
Aurora. Orange; rose-and-white striped.
Black Knight. Deep maroon.
Blanche Burpee. Pure white.
Blanche Ferry. Rose and white.
Bolton's Pink. Large; orange-pink.
Captain of the Blues. Purple-blue.
Coccinea. Pure cerise (cherry-red).
Countess Cadogan. Blue.
Countess of Radnor. Lavender.
Dainty. White, with pink edge.
Dora Breadmore. Primrose.
Dorothy Eckford. Large white.
Duke of Westminster. Purple.
Earliest of All. Extra early; red and white.
Emily Henderson. White.
Evelyn Byatt. Orange-rose.
Extra Early Blanche Ferry. An early selection of Blanche Ferry.
Flora Norton. Bright blue.
Florence Wright. White.
Frank Dolby. Lavender; Unwin type.
Gladys Unwin. Rose-pink.
Helen Pierce. Mottled blue on white.
Henry Eckford. Orange-salmon.
Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Large; primrose.
Janet Scott. Bright pink and buff.
Jeannie Gordon. Rose and primrose.
Katherine Tracy. Pink.
King Edward VII. Bright red.
Lady Grisel Hamilton. Lavender.
Lord Nelson. Deep navy-blue.
Lottie Eckford. White, shaded lilac and blue.
Lovely. Deep pink, shaded to light pink.
Miss Willmott. Orange-pink.
Mont Blanc. Very early; pure white.
Mrs. Collier. Primrose.
Mrs. George Higginson, Jr. Azure-blue.
Mrs. Walter Wright. Rose-purple.
Navy Blue. Indigo-blue and violet.
Nora Unwin. Large; pure white.
Othello. Deep maroon.
Prima Donna. Pink.
Prince Olaf. Bright blue and white, striped.
Prince of Wales. Rose-crimson.
Queen Alexandra. Scarlet.
Queen Victoria. Light yellow.
Romolo Piazzani. Large; light purple.
Rose du Barri. Crimson and orange.
Salopian. Bright red.
Scarlet Gem. Bright scarlet.
Shasta. Pure white.
Stella Morse. Buff, tinted pink.
White Wonder. Double; white.
Zoe. Blue.

Mixtures of Grandiflora Varieties

All Colors, Mixed.
 Eckford Hybrids, Mixed.



SPENCER VARIETIES

Asta Ohn. Pinkish lavender.
Clara Curtis. Primrose.
Constance Oliver. Salmon-pink and buff.
Countess Spencer. Pure pink.
Elfrida Pearson. Pink.
Florence Morse Spencer. White, with pink edge.
George Herbert. Rose-crimson.
Helen Lewis. Orange-pink.
King Edward Spencer. Pure red.
Margaret Madison. Azure-blue.
Mrs. Hugh Dickson. Buff and apricot-pink.
Nubian. Chocolate.
Othello Spencer. Deep maroon.
Thomas Stevenson. Bright orange-scarlet.
White Spencer. Pure White.

Mixtures of Spencer Varieties

Spencers Mixed.
 Rice's Best Spencers, Mixed.

NASTURTIUMS

Dwarf Mixed. A superb collection of all the different dwarf varieties and colors.

Tall Mixed. A collection of the very finest strains and colors of the tall or running sorts.

Rice's Seeds have been the standard for quality since 1832, and no better seeds can be obtained at any price. It is especially true of seeds that "the best is always the cheapest."

Farmers, Dairymen and Stock-Raisers, Try Rice's Northern-Grown Ensilage Corn

All farmers who keep cattle should sow **Rice's Northern-grown Ensilage Corn**.

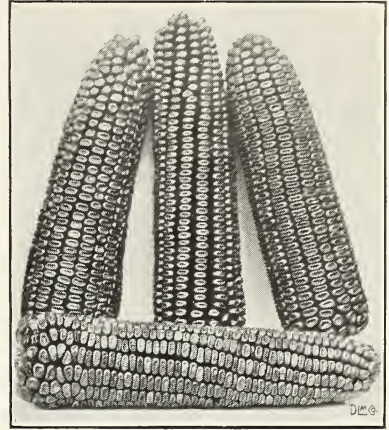
All farmers who keep sheep should sow **Dwarf Essex Rape**.

And every farmer who keeps either cattle or sheep should sow **Canada Field Peas**.

The necessity for green fodder and ensilage is becoming more apparent each year to all dairymen and stock-raisers, and the demand for it is increasing as the ability of our over-taxed lands to supply sufficient pasturage decreases.

Dwarf Essex Rape is not only valuable for pastures, but is most excellent for green manuring. There is no plant which will give as heavy a yield of forage at so small cost as this.

Canada Field Peas should be sown among oats, and ground for winter feed.



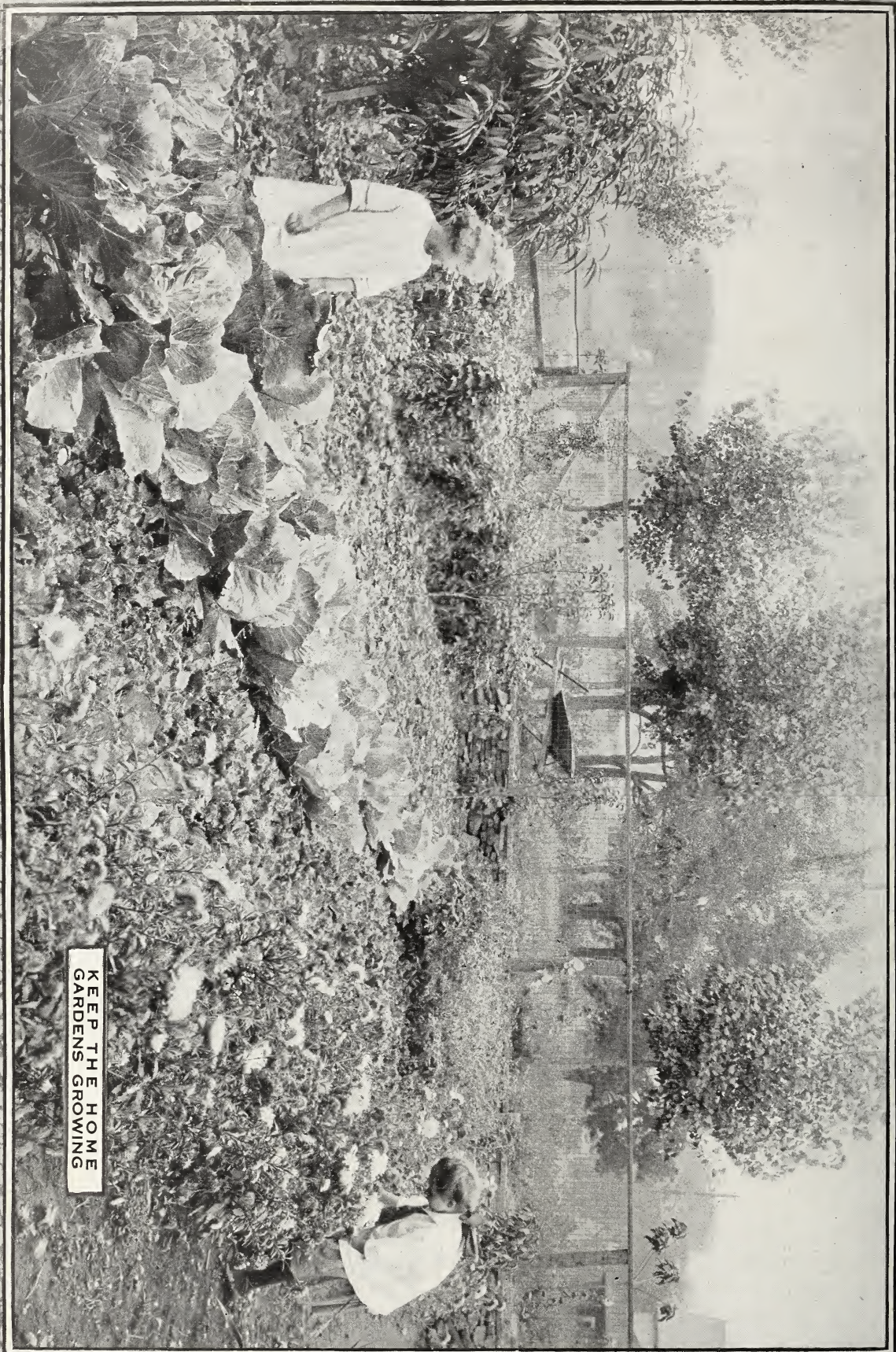
REFERENCE TABLE

Quantity of Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre

	QUANTITY PER ACRE		QUANTITY PER ACRE
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 ozs.	Grass, Timothy.....	1/4 bu.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....	1 lb.	Hemp.....	1/2 bu.
Barley.....	2 1/2 bus.	Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 ozs.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 1/2 pints to 100 feet of drill.....	1 bu.	Kohl Rabi, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Beans, Pole, 1 qt. to 150 hills.....	1/2 bu.	Leek, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	5 to 6 lbs.	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 120 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	6 lbs.	Martynia, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	5 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 80 hills.....	3 lbs.
Broom Corn.....	10 lbs.	Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	5 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	15 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	1/2 bu.	Oats.....	2 bus.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Okra, 1 1/2 ozs. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.	Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Onion Seed, for Sets.....	50 to 60 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 7,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bus.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	6 lbs.	Parsnip, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	5 to 6 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne, Large Red, Crimson Trefoil.....	8 lbs.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Clover, Medium.....	12 lbs.	Peas, Garden, 1 quart to 75 feet of drill.....	2 to 3 bus.
Collards, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Peas, Field.....	2 bus.
Corn, Sweet, 1 quart to 200 hills.....	1 peck	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	3 ozs.
Cress, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.	Potatoes.....	8 to 10 bus.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 50 hills.....	2 lbs.	Pumpkin, 1 lb. to 250 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Radish, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	4 1/2 lbs.	Rye.....	1 1/2 bus.
Flax, broadcast.....	1/2 bu.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.....	1/2 bu.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	1/2 bu.	Summer Savory, 1 packet to 100 feet of drill.....	3/4 lbs.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky.....	2 bus.	Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 50 hills.....	3 lbs.
Grass, Blue, English.....	1 bu.	Squash, Winter, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	4 lbs.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet.....	1/2 bu.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 2,500 plants.....	2 ozs.
Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	4 bus.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 ozs.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow.....	2 bus.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	1 1/2 lbs.
Grass, Red Top, Fancy Clean.....	8 to 10 lbs.	Vetches.....	2 bus.
		Wheat.....	1 1/4 bus.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances

Distance apart	No. plants	Distance apart	No. plants	Distance apart	No. plants	Distance apart	No. plants
12 x 1 inches.....	522,720	24 x 24 inches.....	10,800	36 x 36 inches.....	4,840	60 x 60 inches.....	1,743
12 x 3 ".....	174,240	30 x 1 ".....	209,088	42 x 12 ".....	12,446	8 x 1 foot.....	5,445
12 x 12 ".....	43,560	30 x 6 ".....	34,848	42 x 24 ".....	6,223	8 x 3 feet.....	1,815
16 x 1 ".....	392,040	30 x 12 ".....	17,424	42 x 36 ".....	4,148	8 x 8 ".....	680
18 x 1 ".....	348,480	30 x 16 ".....	13,068	48 x 12 ".....	10,800	10 x 1 ".....	4,356
18 x 3 ".....	116,160	30 x 20 ".....	10,454	48 x 18 ".....	7,790	10 x 6 ".....	726
18 x 12 ".....	29,040	30 x 24 ".....	8,712	48 x 24 ".....	5,445	10 x 10 ".....	435
18 x 18 ".....	19,360	30 x 30 ".....	6,970	48 x 30 ".....	4,356	12 x 1 ".....	3,630
20 x 1 ".....	313,635	36 x 3 ".....	58,080	48 x 36 ".....	3,630	12 x 5 ".....	736
20 x 20 ".....	15,681	36 x 12 ".....	14,520	48 x 48 ".....	2,723	12 x 12 ".....	302
24 x 1 ".....	261,360	36 x 18 ".....	9,680	60 x 36 ".....	2,901	16 x 1 ".....	2,722
24 x 18 ".....	15,520	36 x 24 ".....	7,260	60 x 48 ".....	2,178	16 x 16 ".....	170



KEEP THE HOME
GARDENS GROWING