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SEED ANNUAL 1903



D.M.FERRY & CO
Seedsman, DETROIT, Mich.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
A bobra 67	Chinese Primrose 85	Golden Feather 86	M esembryanthemum 80
Abutilon 67	Chives 29	Golf Link Mixtures 64	Mignonette 80
Acrocliniun 67	Chrysanthemum 74	Gomphrena 77	Mignonette Vine 96
Adlumia 67	Cineraria 74	Gourds 77	Millet 86
Adonis 67	Clarkia 75	Grammanthes 77	Mimosa 87
Ageratum 67	Clematis 75	Grass Seeds 63 and 64	Mimulus 80
Agrostemma 67	Clianthus 75	Gynerium 77	Miscellaneous Farm Seeds 64 and 65
Agrostis 67	Clover 62	Gypsophila 77	Momordica 80
Allegheny Vine 67	Cobaea 75		Monkey Flower 80
Alsike 62	Cockscomb 75	M edysarum 77	Moon Flower 81
Alyssum 67	Coix Lachryma 75	Helianthus 77	Morning Glory 81
Amaranthus 68	Coleus 75	Helichrysum 77	Morning Glory, Dwarf? 75
Amaranth, Globe 77	Collards 29	Heliotrope 77	Mountain Fringe 67
Amaryllis 96	Columbine 61	Helipterum 78	Mourning Bride 81
Ambrosium 68	Convolvulus Major 75	Hemp 65	Mushroom 42
Ampelopsis 68	Convolvulus Minor 75	Herbs 61 and 62	Musk Melon 39, 41 and 2
Anemone 68	Coreopsis 61	Hesperis 78	Musk Plant 80
Anise 61	Coriander 61	Heuchera Sanguinea 78	Mustard 42
Antirrhinum 68	Corn 30 to 31	Hibiscus Africanus 78	Myosotis 76
Aquilegia 68	Corn Flower 74	Hollyhock 78	
Arabis 68	Corn Salad 29	Honesty 78	N asturtium 42 and 82
Aristolochia 68	Cosmos 34	Horseradish 35	Nasturtium 82
Armeria 69	Cress 34	Hotbeds 9	Nicotiana 82
Artichoke 11	Crimson Trefoil 62	Hungarian 65	Nigella 82
Asparagus 11 and 68	Cucumber 12, 32 and 33	Humulus Japonicus 78	Nolana 82
Asperula 68	Cucurbita 75	Hyacinth Bean 78	Nycteria 82
Aster 4, 68, 69	Cup and Saucer 75	Hyssop 61	
Auricula 68	Cyclamen 75		O enothera 82
Awless Brome Grass 73	Cypress Vine 75		Okra 42
			Oleander 82
B achelor's Button 70	D ahlia 75 and 94	T beris 78	Onion Culture 43
Balloon Vine 70	Daisy 76	Ice Plant 78	Onion Sets 43 to 45
Balm 61	Dandelion 34	Impatiens Sultan 78	Orchard Grass 65
Balsam 70	Datura 76	Indian Shot 78	Ornamental Grass 67, 71
Barley 64	Delphinium 76	Ipomoea 78	Oxalis 82
Bartonia 70	Devil in a Bush 79	Ipomopsis 78	
Basil, Sweet 61	Dew Plant 76		P eaony 82
Beans 10 to 16	Dianthus 76	Jacob's Ladder 38	Pain 82
Beet 17 to 21	Dielytra 95	Japanese Corn 89	Pampas Grass 82
Begonia 70, 71 and 94	Digitalis 76	Japan Hop 78	Pansy 83 and 3
Bellis 71	Dill 61	Japanese Primrose 85	Papaver 86
Bignonia 71	Dolichos 76	Job's Tears 78	Parley 46
Bird Seeds 65	Dutchman's Pipe 68	Joseph's Coat 78	Parsnip 44
Bleeding Heart 95	Dwarf Morning Glory 75		Passion Flower 83
Blue Bells of Scotland 72		K ale 96	Passiflora 83
Bokhara 62	E delweiss 76	Kaufussia 78	Peas 46, 49 and 2
Books 101	Egg Plant 34 and 35	Kenilworth Ivy 79	" Everlasting 83
Borage 61	Endive 35	Kentucky Blue Grass 64	" Sweet 90, 93 and 3
Borecole 36	English Blue Grass 63	Kohl Rabi 36	Pelargonium 83
Boston Ivy 71	Eragrostis 76		Pentstemon 83
Brachycome 71	Eschscholtzia 71	L ady Slipper 70	Pepper 80
Briza 71	Ethiopian Lily 71	Lady in the Green 79	Pepper Grass 34
Broccoli 21	Eulalia 76	Lautana 84	Perennial Rye 63
Browallia 71	Euphorbia 76	Lantern Plant 79	Perilla 83
Brussels Sprouts 21		Larkspur 79	Periwinkle 83
Eryonopsis 71	F alse Red Top 64	Lathyrus Odoratus 79	Petunia 84 and 3
Buckwheat 64	Farm and Garden Im- plements 97 to 99	" Latifolius 79	Phlox Drummond 85
Bulbs 94 and 96	Feather Grass 76	Lavender 61	Phlox Perennial 85
	Fennel, Sweet 61	Lawn Grass 64	Physalis Francheti 84
C abbage 22 to 24	Ferns 76	Leek 86	Plant Bed Cloth 89
Caladium 94	Fescue 63	Lettuce 37, 38 and 65	Plotte 85
Calampelis 71	Fernfew 76	Lilies 96	Pie Plant 53
Calandrinia 71	Flax 76	Linaria Cymbalaria 79	Pink 85
Calceolaria 71	Flowering Maple 67	Linum 79	Polemonium Ceru- leum 89
Calendula 71	Flower Seeds, Culture 67	Lobelia 79	Poppy 88
California Poppy 71	Flower Seeds, 67 to 93	London Pride 79	Poppy Mallow 71
Calla 71	" prices in bulk 66	Lophospermum 79	Portulaca 86
Calliopsis 71	Forget-me-not 76	Love Grass 79	Primrose 85
Callirhoe 71	Four O'Clock 76	Love Grove 79	Primula 85
Camellia Japonica 71	Four O'Clock 76	Love-in-a-mist 79	Pumpkin 50
Campanula 72	Four O'Clock 76	Lucerne or Alfalfa 62	Pyrethrum 86
Canary 65	French Meadow 64	Lupin 79	
Canary Bird Flower 71	Foxglove 76	Lychnis 79	Q uaking Grass 86
Candytuft 72	French Honeysuckle 76		R adish 6, 51 to 53
Canna 72	Fuchsia 76	M adeira Vine 96	Rape 65
Canterbury Bell 72		Malcomia 79	Red Hot Poker 96
Caraway 61	G aillardia 76	Mangel Wurzel 21	Red Top 63
Cardiospermum 72	Gamolepis Tagetes 77	Marigold 80	Reference Tables 100 and 101
Carnation 72 and 73	Garlic 35	Marjoram, Sweet 61	Rhodanth 86
Carrot 25	Geranium 36	Martynia 38 and 80	Rhode Island Bent Grass 63
Castor Bean 73	German Greens 37	Marvel of Peru 80	Rhubarb 53
Catnip 61	Gilia Tricolor 77	Matricaria 80	Rice, Wild 65
Cauliflower 26 and 27	Glaudiolus 77 and 95	Mautandia 80	
Celery 27 to 29, 2 and 46	Globe Amaranth 77	Maw 65	X eranthemum 89
Celeriac 29	Glory Pea 75	Meadow Fescue 63	
Celosia 73	Gloxinia 77	Meadow Foxtail 63	Z ea Maize 89
Centauria 74	Gnaphalium 77	Melon 39 to 42 and 2	Zinnia 89
Centaurea 74	Godetia 77		
Chamærops 82			
Cheiranthus 74			
Chervil 29			
Chicory 29			

D. M. FERRY & CO'S SEED ANNUAL

1903



If you are a gardener and expect to get rich quick, this book will not interest you. If you prefer fairy tales to sober truth, stop reading. We are not wizards or workers of miracles but only human beings who are limited at every hand by the laws and mysteries of nature. We cannot make figs grow from thistles. Look elsewhere if you prefer that sort of reading. We are too selfish to print anything of the kind.

Yes, candidly, too selfish, for were we disposed to do so we could not afford to deviate to the slightest degree from the strictest rectitude. Our trade is with the conservative people of the United States and Canada who know, and whose fathers before them knew, that *we* know honesty pays. We are too selfish to lose that trade. We want it now and fifty years from now, and therefore even as a matter of cold business policy we must sell the best that cultivator can produce or money can buy. All our seeds are tested; all are as reliable as seeds can possibly be. You know what you are doing when you plant Ferry's. You know what you are reading when you study our catalogue.

Of course, this does not mean that we are behind the times. That would be almost as disastrous as to be rankly dishonest. The fool in business is nearly as bad as the knave. From the standpoint of self-interest, therefore, we have to be abreast or a little ahead of the age and it has always been our policy to lead. The finest new varieties, as a rule, not invariably, have been introduced by us. Our corps of trained botanists contains, past question, the ablest horticulturists and specialists in America. We must be alive to the needs of the world or be outstripped in the race, and the fact that we are the largest seed house in the world tells the story.

You have heard what we can and cannot afford to do. Is it reasonable? Can you afford to buy elsewhere?

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH WITH THE ORDER. We do not send C. O. D., as the cost of collecting return charges is quite an unnecessary item of expense, and the prices being given, we can conceive of no necessity to warrant goods being so sent.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Remittances may be made AT OUR RISK by any of the following methods, viz.: POSTAL MONEY ORDER, DRAFT ON NEW YORK OR CHICAGO, OR EXPRESS COMPANY'S MONEY ORDER.

The rates charged for Postal Money Orders and Express Money Orders are now so low that these are the best ways to remit. We will bear the expense of sending money in either of these ways. Deduct the cost of the order from amount sent. Express Money Orders can be obtained at ALL offices of the principal Express Companies. They are CHEAP and ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

When Money Orders cannot be obtained, letters containing money should always be registered. Money in ordinary letters is *unsafe*. If currency is sent by express, the charges should be prepaid, and if local checks are used, 25 cents must be added to cover the cost of collection.

FREE OF POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES. PACKETS, OUNCES, TWO OUNCES, QUARTER POUNDS OR POUNDS, ordered at list prices, will be sent free by mail or express.

Customers ordering enough for a freight shipment, 100 pounds or more, or desiring to pay their own express charges, may deduct 10 cents per pound from prices of this catalogue on all seeds quoted by the pound or less.

PINTS AND QUARTS. PINTS, QUARTS and FOUR QUARTS, ordered at list prices, FIFTEEN CENTS PER QUART, TEN CENTS PER PINT, must be added for postage or express charges, and they will then be sent free.

PECK, BUSHEL AND HUNDRED POUND LOTS. Where PECK, BUSHEL OR HUNDRED POUND lots are ordered, we deliver free at depot or express office in Detroit, Mich., the freight or express charges to be paid by the party ordering.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS we deliver at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., at prices given on pages 97-99.

Where perishable or other goods are ordered to be sent by freight or express to such great distances that the cost of transportation will nearly or quite equal the value of the goods, we must decline to ship unless purchasers remit us, in addition to the price of goods, sufficient funds to prepay transportation charges. When this requirement is not com-

plied with, we reserve the right of declining the order and returning money to the person ordering.

SEEDS BY MEASURE. ONE-FOURTH BUSHEL and over sold at BUSHEL RATES; FOUR QUARTS and over up to ONE-QUARTER bushel sold at FOUR-QUART RATES; less than FOUR QUARTS sold at QUART OR PINT RATES.

SEEDS BY WEIGHT. We supply HALF POUND and over at POUND RATES; less than HALF POUND lots are charged at OUNCE, TWO-OUNCE or QUARTER-POUND RATES; 25 LBS. and over at 100 LB. RATES WHEN QUOTED

BAGS. To every order for one-quarter bushel and upwards, to the amount of two bushels, 20 CENTS must be added for a new bag in which to ship.

SEEDS IN PACKETS. We offer the following inducements to those wishing to purchase seeds in packets: Select packets to the value of \$1.15 and send us \$1.00; for \$2.35 send \$2.00; for \$3.60 send \$3.00; for \$4.85 send \$4.00; for \$6.15 send \$5.00; for \$12.50 send \$10.00; for \$26.00 send \$20.00. The seeds will be sent by mail, postpaid, but these low rates apply to *seeds in PACKETS ONLY, and at CATALOGUE PRICES, and NOT to seeds by weight or measure.*

NAME AND ADDRESS SHOULD ALWAYS BE GIVEN. We frequently receive letters containing money and orders, which we cannot fill because the sender has FAILED TO SIGN HIS NAME OR THE P. O. ADDRESS is omitted, and the post mark being blurred, we are unable to fill the order, no matter how much we desire to do so. Use our Order Sheet and Envelope whenever you can, filling out the blank and signing your name and you will have no cause to censure us.

GUARANTEE. Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

D. M. FERRY & CO.

DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 1, 1903.

Golden Yellow Self Blanching Celery

We call special attention to this sort, not only because it is one of the very best varieties for either home or market garden but because we believe the stock we offer to be the very best in existence. It has been very carefully grown by experienced cultivators and the greatest possible pains have been taken to secure the best seed which skill and care can produce. We recommend this variety and particularly our stock of it as certain to give the best results which climate, soil and cultivation are capable of producing. See pages 46, 47. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; 2 Oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$5.00

Defender Musk Melon

This melon of our own development is in some respects the best sort yet produced. There is no variety in which the flesh is of fine quality and flavor so near to the rind as in this and none in which the rind is so thin, hard and firm. We believe that in sweetness it is fully equal to the Rocky Ford or Netted Gem, and it has in addition the high flavor peculiar to such orange colored sorts as Osage, Surprise and Emerald Gem. See pages 40, 41. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Sweet Heart Water Melon

This melon was introduced by us in 1894, and it has become very popular as a shipping melon, particularly in the south. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and very light green. Rind thin but firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid but very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit retains its good quality for a long time after ripening. Our stock is the very best. See pages 40, 41. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Ferry's Iceberg Water Melon

Kolb's Gem won by its intrinsic merit a place as one of the most popular shipping sorts. In Ferry's Iceberg we have a strain developed from that variety but which is a *decided improvement* in many qualities. The rind is darker colored and stands shipment better. The flesh is richer in color, extends nearer to the rind and is more solid. It is the king of shipping melons. See pages 40, 41. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Monte Cristo or Kleckley's Sweets Water Melon

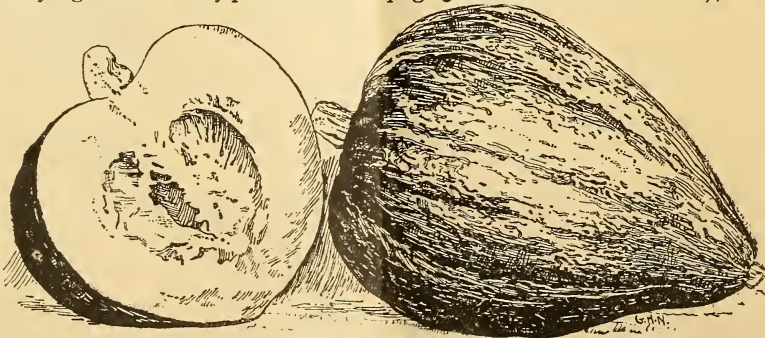
We especially recommend this sort for the home garden and near markets. Of the hundreds of varieties we have tested none has been found superior to this sort in the crisp tenderness, juicy sweetness and beautiful color of the flesh. We feel assured that any one who wishes a delicious melon for home use will be well satisfied with this sort. See page 42. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Thomas Laxton Peas

A new early, wrinkled variety of great merit. Vine about three feet high, much like that of the Gradus but more hardy and much more productive. Pods large, long, with square ends, similar to but larger, longer and handsomer than those of the Champion of England and as uniformly well filled. The green peas are very large, fine colored and unsurpassed in quality. See page 47. Pkt. 15c.

Nolte's Earliest Tomato

We confidently recommend this as a most desirable first early sort and one which has in a very slight degree the faults common to first early varieties. While the fruit ripens as early as any sort yet developed, still it is large, smooth and of fine color and quality, continuing so throughout the season. The vine is fairly vigorous and very productive. See page 56. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00



THE DELICIOUS SQUASH.

The Delicious Squash

It is claimed by the introducers of this new sort that it is superior in quality to any winter squash in cultivation and that hundreds who have tried it endorse this opinion. We have not yet tested "The Delicious" on our experimental grounds, but the tests we have made of the ripe squashes have not proven them to be uniformly of the high quality claimed. However, a sort so highly recommended by such an authority as Jas. J. H. Gregory, is certainly worthy of a careful and extended trial. Pkt. 15c; 4 Pkts. 50c.

General Dodds' Petunia, Hybrid

This is a strain of Petunia producing large, single flowers that are noticeable because of their exceedingly rich, dark purple color, which is really one of the most striking among Petunias. We recommend General Dodds as a vigorous and very persistent bloomer and think there are very few garden plants that will make so good and satisfactory a display. **Pkt. 10c.**

Ferry's Superbissima Blotched Pansy

A splendid giant ruffled strain developed by one of the most skillful plant growers and breeders in the world, who was actuated more by love of the work and pleasure in the beautiful results accomplished than by desire for mere financial profit. His aim was to develop large, broad, brilliantly colored petals of great substance and formed into a most perfectly shaped flower. This has been accomplished. The petals are not only of great size and substance, but they are so very large as to overlap each other and are so corrugated as to give somewhat the effect of double flowers. Brilliance rather than uniformity of color has been aimed at. Indeed the latter has been studiously avoided. Those who plant this strain are certain to secure not only large flowers of perfect form and exquisite coloring, but in great variety of shade and markings. The plants are profuse bloomers. Every seed of Ferry's Superbissima has come from a plant which produced flowers that satisfied one of the most critical pansy specialists in Europe, and we believe that in offering this seed we are giving our customers the opportunity to raise finer pansies of their class than they have ever seen before. **Pkt. 15c.**

See Pansies, page 83.

Josephine White Sweet Pea

While we have not attempted to swell the list of the varieties we offer of this beautiful flower by adding every sort that was in some particular slightly different from others, we have aimed to include in our list of varieties all the best sorts and those of every distinct color and form. Among the newer sorts we call attention first to Josephine White. This pure American variety has proven the past season to be an even more desirable sort for forcing than we claimed last year. Not only with us, but with others of the most experienced cultivators in the United States, it has proven to be more vigorous in vine, earlier and a more abundant bloomer than Mont Blanc, and the flowers are of better size and substance. We believe it to be by far the best extra early sort either for the open ground or for forcing. **Pkt. 15c; Oz. 40c; 2 Ozs. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00.** See pages 90 and 91.

Extra Early Blanche Ferry Sweet Pea

This is the pioneer extra early sweet pea, and bears much the same relation to the other sorts of this section that the original Blanche Ferry does to other American sorts, in that it is of vigorous and hardy, though dwarf habit, and a wonderfully free and persistent bloomer. It will be found to be the first of all varieties to furnish flowers, either in greenhouse or out of doors, and it will continue to furnish them in great abundance longer than most varieties. The flowers are exactly like, in form and color, those of Blanche Ferry, and equally brilliant and effective. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

See pages 90 and 91.

Inconstancy Sweet Pea

This is a Sweet Pea which has attracted very general attention, chiefly because of the unusual variety of bloom, for which it was named. A single plant at one period of its growth will produce white flowers, at another period flowers unquestionably of primrose color. Frequently flowers of each color appear on the same vine at the same time. This difference in color is due neither to fading nor to mixed stocks, but is simply a true and interesting peculiarity of this novelty. In dependent of this curious diversity of color, the past season has demonstrated it to be a very valuable extra early sort. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c.** See pages 90 and 91.

Lord Fauntleroy Salvia

Many strains of Salvia Splendens have been offered under different names with the claim that they are larger flowered or more floriferous than the old type. We have found none of them more distinctly valuable than this strain, in which the plant is more uniformly dwarf and floriferous and the flower spikes longer than in the common stock, so we strongly recommend it as a decided improvement. The plant is uniformly dwarf, averaging only about twenty inches high. In habit it is exceedingly free blooming, bearing above the dark green foliage brilliant crimson spikes which are longer than those of the common sorts. **Pkt. 25c.**



LORD FAUNTLEROY SALVIA.

ASTERS

*Novelties and
Specialties* 

EXTRA EARLY HOHENZOLLERN ROSE

A new and wonderfully early strain. With us the plants came into full bloom before other sorts had fairly budded. The very large, well shaped, crimson rose flowers are borne in great profusion and on remarkably long stems. They are of the open Comet type with long, curved petals and cannot fail to please both the critical amateur and the professional florist. We think this must become one of the most popular of the extra early sorts. *See page 5. Pkt. 25c.*

EXTRA EARLY HOHENZOLLERN WHITE

Fully equal in size, similar in habit and but a few days later than Extra Early Hohenzollern Rose, to which its flowers of pure white color make a most pleasing contrast. *See page 5. Pkt. 25c.*

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING

This class, originating in America, is one of the most useful sorts in existence. The plants are very hardy, enduring unharmed, conditions which would prove fatal to the more tender European sorts. It comes into bloom late in the season and produces very large flowers, gracefully poised on long stems. We recommend it as an excellent sort for garden culture and think it is well worthy of trial, particularly by those who have failed with other sorts.

For the different colors of this variety, with their prices, see page 69; see also page 5.

JEWEL, OR BALL SHAPED

This strain, owing to the perfect shape and doubling of the flowers, will be a favorite with many. The plants produce abundantly and the flowers, gracefully poised on stems of good length, are of fine form and perfectly double.

See page 5, also further description on page 69. Pkt. 10c.

CHRISTMAS TREE

Of dwarf, branching habit, but the flowers are borne on comparatively long stems. Very desirable for early cutting. **Rose with white center, Pkt. 25c.** **Light Blue with white center, " 25c.** *For other varieties of Asters, see pages 68 and 69.*



ASTER, CHRISTMAS TREE.

ASTERS, THREE DESIRABLE TYPES.



A - JEWEL OR BALL-SHAPED
 B - SEMPLE'S BRANCHING
 C - HOHENZOLLERN, WHITE
 D - HOHENZOLLERN, ROSE

RADISHES

FIVE VARIETIES OF ESPECIAL MERIT

Crimson Giant Turnip, Forcing

An extraordinary variety having the merit of excellent quality combined with earliness and great size. It grows much larger than other forcing varieties, but, unlike them, does not become pithy even when fully twice as large in diameter and a week older. Desirable particularly for out door culture. Root turnip-shaped, color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. We recommend it for first out door planting and are certain it will become a favorite. See page 7. Pkt. 25c.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, Forcing

Perhaps the most handsome of the forcing radishes, the symmetrical form and beautiful color making it a most attractive sort and very popular as a market variety. While particularly adapted for growing under glass, excellent results are obtained from out door planting. They should be used when small as after reaching the size of an inch or more in diameter they gradually become pithy. Root deep scarlet, with white tip. About as early as Non Plus Ultra; has as small a top and may be planted as closely; it is more attractive in appearance. Cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish. See page 7, also page 51. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

French Breakfast

This is an olive shaped variety, with small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the tip, which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table, on account of its excellent quality and its beautiful color. While this sort is frequently used for forcing, it is, we think, of greater value as an out door sort; it comes to edible size very quickly. It is much larger and continues crisp much longer than turnip varieties, therefore it is generally very popular with American growers. The stock we offer is exceedingly pure and true and much superior to a great deal that is put upon the market under this name. See page 7, also page 51. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved

This small topped sort is about six inches long, grows half out of the ground and is a standard and excellent sort either for private gardens or market use, continuing brittle and tender until quite large. The roots are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. The flesh is white and crisp. In America, this is perhaps the most popular early garden variety. The greater size of the roots and their remaining crisp and tender longer than the smaller French sorts, make it more satisfactory to most American gardeners. We have paid a great deal of attention to this variety and have developed a strain having a proportionately smaller top and richer colored root than is found in most stocks. We recommend it as one of the most profitable and satisfactory varieties. See page 7, also page 52. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger

A very excellent white variety with long, very smooth, white roots which are crisp and tender and are very beautiful, particularly in contrast with the Early Long Scarlet. The two varieties mature at so nearly the same season that they may often be had together, though the White Vienna is later, larger and remains in condition longer. This variety is often sold under other names, but though we offer very carefully bred and improved stock, we think it more desirable to retain the old name. See page 7, also page 52. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

MILAN TURNIPS

The roots of the Milan turnips, the Extra Early White and the Extra Early Purple Top, come to usable size quicker than those of any other sort and when young they are of most excellent quality. We recommend these varieties for first plantings, which should be made as early as the season will permit. All in all, our Milan turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. See page 7, also page 58.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. The clear white roots are very smooth, symmetrical and handsome; flesh clear white, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The roots are clear white, except the upper portion, which is a beautiful purple-red. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

LONG WHITE VIENNA.

EARLY LONG SCARLET
SHORT TOP IMPROVED

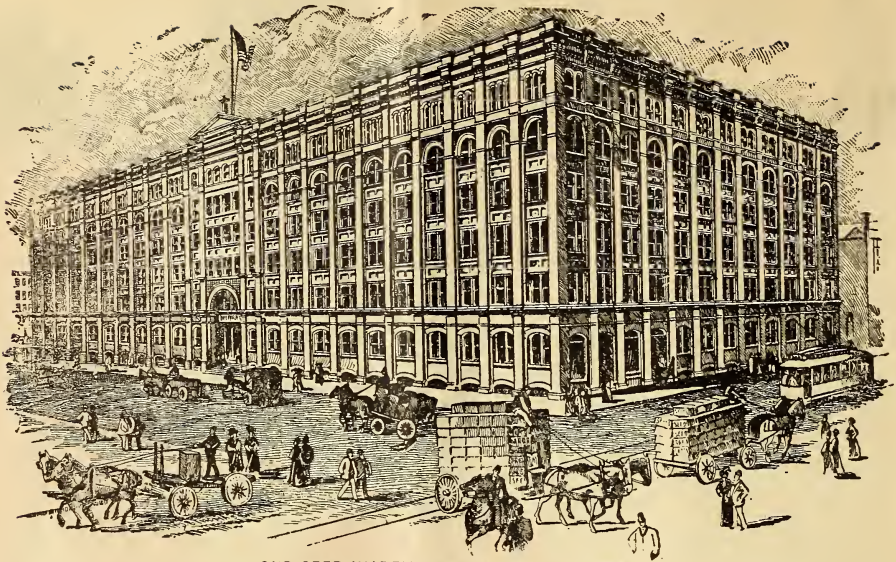
CHOICE RADISHES AND TURNIPS

CRIMSON
GIANT
TURNIP
FORCING
RADISH

EXTRA EARLY
WHITE MILAN
TURNIP

EARLY SCARLET
TURNIP WHITE TIP FORCING
RADISH

EXTRA EARLY
PURPLE TOP MILAN
TURNIP



OUR SEED WAREHOUSE A, 300 X 120 FEET.

THE ESSENTIALS TO THE PRODUCTION OF Good Vegetables AND Beautiful Flowers

Good Soil A rich sandy loam is the best, but a fair degree of success may be secured from any soil which can be made rich and friable. Vegetables of the best quality cannot be grown on barren sand, a cold, hard, lumpy clay, nor in the shade of orchard or other trees.

Liberal Manuring A soil which does not need enriching in order to produce the best results is rarely found and very often success is in proportion to the liberality with which fertilizers have been used. Well decomposed stable manure, where straw bedding has been used is the best; that where sawdust is used is not so good. Often wood ashes at the rate of one peck up to one bushel to the square rod will be of great benefit. Commercial fertilizers are excellent and may be used at the rate of 4 to 12 pounds to the square rod and the more concentrated forms, such as Nitrate of Soda, Guano, Dried Blood and Potash Salts, at the rate of one to six pounds to the rod. A mass or lump of any of the commercial fertilizers, even if it is but a quarter of an inch in diameter, is liable to kill any seed or young plant which comes in contact with it, so it is very important if such fertilizers be used that they be thoroughly pulverized and mixed with the soil.

Thorough Preparation Rich soil and liberal manuring will avail little without thorough preparation. The soil must be made friable by thorough and judicious working; if this is well done all that follows will be easy; if it is neglected, only partial success is possible, and that at the cost of a great deal of hard work. The garden should be well plowed or dug to a good depth, taking care, if it is a clay soil, that the work is not done when it is too wet. If a handful from the furrow moulds with slight pressure into a ball which cannot be easily crumbled into fine earth again, the soil is too wet and if stirred then will be hard to work all summer. The surface should be made as fine and smooth as possible with the harrow or rake. It is generally necessary to plow the whole garden at once, and to do this in time for the earliest crops, but the part which is not planted for some weeks should be kept mellow by frequent cultivation.

Good Seeds . . . Properly Planted There is no more prolific source of disappointment and failure among amateur gardeners than hasty, careless or improper sowing of the seed. A seed consists of a minute plant minus the root, with a suffi-

cient amount of food stowed in or around it to sustain it until it can expand its leaves, form roots and provide for itself, the whole enclosed in a hard and more or less impervious shell. To secure germination, moisture, heat, and a certain amount of air are necessary. The first steps are the softening of the hard, outer shell, and the leaves of the plant from the absorption of water, and the changing of the plant food from the form of starch to that of sugar. In the first condition the food is easily preserved unchanged, but the plant cannot use it. While in its sugary condition it is easily appropriated but perishable and if not used it speedily decays itself and induces decay in the plant. A dry seed may retain its vitality and remain unchanged for years, but after germination has commenced, a check of a day or two in the process may be fatal. There is no time in the life of a plant when it is so susceptible of fatal injury, from the over-abundance or want of sufficient heat and moisture, as at that between the commencement of germination and the formation of the first true leaves, and it is just then that it needs the aid of a gardener to secure favorable conditions. These are:

First—A proper and constant degree of moisture. The soil should always be moist, never wet. This is secured by making the surface of freshly dug soil so fine and the pressing it over the seeds so firmly with the feet or the back of the hoe, that the degree of moisture remains as nearly uniform as possible.

Second—A proper degree of heat, secured by sowing the seed when the temperature of the soil is that most favorable to the germination of the seed of that particular plant. Too high a temperature is often as detrimental as one too low. The proper temperature for each sort may be learned from a careful study of the following pages and the experience of the most successful gardeners in your vicinity.

Third—Covering the seed to such a depth that while a uniform degree of heat and moisture is preserved, the necessary air can readily reach the germinating seed, and the tiny stem push the forming leaves into the light and air. This depth will vary with different seeds and conditions of the soil; and can be learned only from practical experience. In general, seeds of the size of the turnip should not be covered with more than half an inch of earth pressed down, while corn may be an inch, beans an inch to two inches and peas one to three inches deep.

Fourth—Such a condition of soil that the ascending stem can easily penetrate it, and the young roots speedily find suitable food. We can usually secure this by thorough preparation of the ground, and taking care never to sow fine seeds when the ground is wet. Occasionally a heavy or long continued rain followed by a bright sun will so bake and crust the surface that it is impossible for the young plant to find its way through it, or a few days of strong wind will so dry the surface that the young plants will be killed. In such cases the only remedy is to plant again.

Judicious Cultivation Not only should every weed be removed as soon as it appears, but the crust which forms after a rain should be broken up and the ground stirred as soon as it is dry enough to permit it. The more frequently and deeply the soil is stirred while the plants are young, the better, but as they develop and the roots occupy the ground, cultivation should be shallower until it becomes a mere stirring of the surface. We have seen hundreds of acres of vegetables where the yield and quality have been materially lowered by injudiciously deep and close cultivation after the roots of the plants had fully occupied the ground. A very small garden, well cultivated and cared for, will give larger returns and be in every way more satisfactory than a much larger one poorly prepared and neglected.

How to Build and Manage Hot-Beds

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hot-bed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hot-bed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

Heating Material The best heating material that is easily available is fresh horse manure, containing liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hot-bed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation, and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

Sash Some gardeners use sash made especially for hot-beds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities, and costs much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled, and the use of larger and better glass. We would recommend that for home gardens the sash be about two and one-half by four or five feet, and that the glass be not less than 10x14, laid with not more than one-quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

The Frame This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

The Soil This should be light, rich, friable. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the fall before, and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

Making the Bed This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. It is of the utmost importance that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless it is, one portion will heat quicker than the other, and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be put on and carefully leveled. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently

rising to 120 degrees; but it soon subsides, and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hot-beds fail of good results from these causes, and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheat, or wet, soggy soil.

Management of the Bed The essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air, and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which are overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well-built hot-bed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

A Cold Frame is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants, Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Broccoli, etc., and is also extremely useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse or hot-bed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high, and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetables to be wintered, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

These frames are particularly useful in the south, and may be covered more cheaply with cloth shades than by sash. The shades are made as follows: Make light but strong wooden frames to fit over the bed, and of a width to receive some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be unbleached and should be stretched over and securely tacked to the frames. We have found that Plant-Bed Cloth, which we have for sale, is superior to any ordinary cloth for this purpose.

Transplanting In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, planting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil, reducing the top to prevent evaporation, and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. In transplanting from a hot-bed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all it should be used freely, and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

Watering The best time to water plants is between sunset and sunrise. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake as soon after watering as it can be done without making the soil muddy.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

WITH GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION

Artichoke

case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. The plants we offer is the true artichoke which is a very popular vegetable in Europe. In it the edible portion is the thickened scales at the base of the flower heads or buds. The plant is very different from what is known in America as Artichoke, or Jerusalem Artichoke, in which the edible portion is the tuber. Late in the fall cut off the old tops and thoroughly protect the crowns with leaves or straw, to prevent severe freezing. The second year thin the starting shoots to three of the best, which will commence to form heads about July 1st. The plants may also be blanched like Cardoons. This is accomplished by cutting back in July the stems close to the ground; the rapidly growing shoots which then start up may be tied and blanched like celery. As Artichoke plants do not yield satisfactorily after three or four years, it is best to start a new plantation at least as often as once in three years.

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds in February or March and transplant so as to give plenty of room until danger of frost is over. Then set in very rich, well drained soil in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the row. The plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that row. The plants we offer is the true artichoke which is a very popular vegetable in Europe. In it the edible portion is the thickened scales at the base of the flower heads or buds. The plant is very different from what is known in America as Artichoke, or Jerusalem Artichoke, in which the edible portion is the tuber. Late in the fall cut off the old tops and thoroughly protect the crowns with leaves or straw, to prevent severe freezing. The second year thin the starting shoots to three of the best, which will commence to form heads about July 1st. The plants may also be blanched like Cardoons. This is accomplished by cutting back in July the stems close to the ground; the rapidly growing shoots which then start up may be tied and blanched like celery. As Artichoke plants do not yield satisfactorily after three or four years, it is best to start a new plantation at least as often as once in three years.

Large Globe, or Paris The best sort for general use. Buds large, nearly round; scales pale green, shading to violet at the base, very thick and fleshy. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; ¼ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00**

Asparagus

CULTURE—Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us. If you wish to grow plants from the seed yourself, pour hot, but not boiling, water on the seed and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure and about one quart of salt and double the quantity of fresh wood ashes to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit, or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. Cultivate frequently until the plants meet in the rows. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. If well cultivated and manured, the bed should give a full crop the following season and continue productive for eight or ten years.

Asparagus is one of the earliest spring vegetables and would be in universal use were it not for the mistaken idea that it is difficult to grow. In reality it can be produced very easily and cheaply. It does best in a moist, sandy soil, but can be grown in any garden by following the directions given here. A bed 15 x 50 feet, requiring about 100 plants, should give an abundant supply for an ordinary family.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. A mammoth green sort of the largest size and of good quality. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.** Strong roots \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. Large, two year old roots, 75 cents per 100 by freight or express, not prepaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE

This most distinct and valuable asparagus was introduced by us in 1893 and was the result of patient work and careful selection by the originator, thus obviating the necessity of earthing up to produce the white shoots which are so much sought for. The immense shoots are clear white and in favorable weather remain so until three or four inches above the surface. The crown or bud of the young stalk is considerably smaller than the part just below it, thus further distinguishing the variety. All but a very few of the seedlings will produce clear white shoots, and the green ones can be readily distinguished and rejected when setting the permanent bed. Sold out.

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Strong roots \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. Large, two year old roots, 75 cents per 100 by freight or express, not prepaid.

BEANS

CULTURE—No crop responds more readily to good soil and cultivation than this. The soil best adapted to it is a light, rich, well drained loam, which was manured for the previous crop. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine. Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest return will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart, and leaving the plants two to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. Remember that the cultivation of beans should always be very shallow, and that it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

Varieties should be selected so as to give a succession both of string and green shelled beans. The wax podded varieties will degenerate into a mixture of green and wax podded plants unless there is constant attention given to the removing of any green podded plants which may appear in the seed crop, and the constant selection of plants of the highest type for stock seed. Hence it is especially important to use seed from reliable sources only.

DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP—Wax-Podded Sorts

Under this name are classed all the low growing sorts called in different localities *Bush, Bunch, Snap, String or Dwarf Beans*. We give careful attention to selecting and improving the different varieties and keeping them pure, and invite the most critical comparison of our stocks with those of any other grower.

Challenge Dwarf Black Wax

Introduced by us in 1891. Continued experience has satisfied us of the great merit of this variety as the earliest wax podded bean. The enormous demand for it proves that it meets popular requirements, and has all the sterling qualities we claim for it. In all our many comparisons of this bean with other extra early sorts, we have found it the first to give a full picking of pods which were unexcelled by any in quality. The best early wax bean for the market garden. In growth and general appearance the plants are the same as the old Black Wax or Butter Bean, but are earlier and more productive. The pods are clear waxy-white, quite round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless. The dry bean is jet black, longer, more curved and flatter than the Prolific German Wax. *Crop failed.*

REFUGEE WAX—We have taken especial pains with this variety, which, as we grow it, is one of the very best in cultivation. The stock we offer is much superior to that commonly sold, being very early. Every plant can be depended upon to produce thick, fleshy, wax-like pods of fine quality and of a clear waxy-white color, none of the plants being green podded. Seed drab, heavily splashed with chocolate brown. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$8.00**



REFUGEE WAX BEANS.

If Beans are ordered by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

BEANS - Dwarf, Bush or Snap - Continued

D. M. Ferry & Co's Golden Wax

This bean was introduced by us in 1876, and its ever increasing popularity has led to the introduction of several so-called "Improved Golden Wax" beans which have been sent out with the claim that they were superior sorts. However, extended and careful tests have convinced us that none of these so-called improved strains are equal in general excellence to the original D. M. Ferry & Co's Golden Wax. The constantly increasing demand for our old stock gives evidence that discriminating growers have found it unequalled by any other. It is an early and very productive sort, the pods being long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short, green points, cooking quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and of the highest quality used in either way. Seed medium sized, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish-red. The amount and shade of color on this and all parti-colored beans will be affected greatly by conditions of soil and ripening. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$9.00

GRENELL RUST-PROOF. Vine a little more upright than the Golden Wax, and the pods are comparatively broader and shorter than those of that fine variety. Seed in color and size similar to our Golden Wax, but darker. A very popular sort with some gardeners. *Very short crop. Sold out.*

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax

Early in the season this seems to be a pole bean, but the runners are short and soon become self supporting. The pods, which are produced in wonderful profusion, are stringless, very white, wax-like and handsome. Seed similar to a very light colored Golden Wax. *Very short crop. Sold out.*

Valentine Wax ...

Our experience has proved this bean to be remarkably early. The pods are thick and fleshy, with but very little string; the plant is vigorous and productive, and it is a popular sort wherever known. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$8.00



D. M. Ferry & Co's Detroit Wax

D. M. FERRY & CO'S
DETROIT WAX BEAN.

The very hardy, productive, erect growing plants bear their pods near the center of the vine, but occasionally throw a stem above the leaves. Leaves large, dark green; pods straight, flat, but thick to edge; comparatively broader than the Golden Wax. They are frequently greenish-yellow when young, but when well grown and fit for use they are of a beautiful golden wax color, and of good quality. We think this variety the least likely to rust of any, and the fact that seedsmen sometimes offer it under other names as absolutely rust-proof, is evidence that they have found it as nearly rust-proof as any wax bean. When picked at the same time as Golden Wax and other varieties, it keeps bright and crisp long after the others are wilted and unsalable, making it one of the best for shipping long distances. It is also one of the very best green shelled beans. Seed white with more or less irregular dark brown or black markings about the eye. Like the White Marrow in shape, and fully as good for baking. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$8.00

Golden-Eyed Wax A popular sort in the south. Desirable for shipping long distances. Pods flat, coarse, but handsome. Seed of medium size, kidney-shaped, somewhat flattened, white with a yellow spot about the eye. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

Round Pod Kidney Wax A new sort and we think very desirable especially for the home garden. The vine is dwarf, spreading and very productive. The exceedingly beautiful pods are round, long, slightly curved, very white and wax-like and of the best quality. They are uniformly perfect, an ill shaped one being rarely seen. Seed long, kidney shaped, nearly white, with a little dark marking about the eye. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 35c; Qt. 60c; 4 Qts. \$2.00; Bushel \$12.00

Wardwell's Kidney Wax The very strong growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, very white, wax-like, handsome pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. In maturity it follows the Golden Wax. Seed large, kidney-shaped, white, with dark markings about the eye. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$9.00

tender. Seed kidney-shaped, clear white, and excellent for baking. One of the best for shipping as snap beans, and of the greatest value as a market variety. The length, uniformly perfect shape and fine color of the pods, and the clear white seed, make this one of the best for canners. It is just what they want, a long, straight, clear white pod, which does not discolor in canning. Pk. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$9.00



DAVIS' WAX BEAN.

Davis Wax This is the most hardy and productive wax-podded bush bean in cultivation. The pods are invariably long, white, straight and handsome. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing its pods near the center in clusters. When young, the pods are brittle, crisp and

If Beans are ordered by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

Four Standard Beans

EACH UNSURPASSED IN ITS CLASS

D. M. FERRY & CO'S GOLDEN WAX

Hundreds of varieties of dwarf beans have been introduced and developed in the past fifty years but we have found by frequent and careful comparison none more valuable than this variety, introduced by us in 1876. Unlike most of the more recent introductions the pods are not round but they are very fleshy and absolutely stringless. While in some respects a few of the newer sorts are superior, yet in general excellence and for the home garden we know that the old original strain of Ferry's Golden Wax is better than any of the so-called "Improved" sorts. The constantly increasing demand for our old stock is evidence that discriminating growers have found it unequaled by any other. It is an early and very productive sort, the pods being long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short, green points, cooking quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and of the highest quality used in either way. Seed of medium size, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish-red. *See pages 11 and 13.*

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$9.00

STRINGLESS GREEN POD

those of the Valentine, and mature

Of recent introductions, this bean is one of the most valuable and none has given more universal satisfaction. Originating from a sport found in the Yosemite Wax, though green podded, it possesses to a marked degree all the good qualities of that sort, and is vastly more prolific of uniformly finely shaped pods, imperfect ones, so common in the parent stock, being rarely seen. The plant is dwarf, large, very vigorous, and matures a heavy yield. The pods are fully twice as large, more fleshy and quite as stringless as those of the Valentine, and mature about the same time. Seed oval; color chocolate brown. *See pages 13 and 14.*

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50

KENTUCKY WONDER

dun-colored. An early, hardy and sometimes catalogued as being shorter pods. *See page 13.*

This variety is, we believe, the most practically useful of the green podded pole beans suitable for use as snaps. Introduced by us in 1885, the variety has since been offered as *Seek No Further*, and was introduced in 1891 as a novelty under the name of *Old Homestead*. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young, and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Seed long, oval, and wonderfully prolific sort, with showy pods which are most excellent for snaps. It is sometimes catalogued as being the same as *Southern Prolific*, but this is an error, as the latter is two weeks later and has shorter pods. *See page 13.*

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$9.00

SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA

POLE BEAN

recognized as the best of all the Limas for either the garden or market. *See pages 13 and 16.*

We consider this variety, introduced by us in 1895, to be the most desirable pole Lima yet produced. With practical value the object aimed at in its development, a skillful market gardener selected for several years the largest green beans from the thinnest and most easily opened pods. The vine is very productive and continues so from the very first to the last of the season, so that although the pods rarely contain more than four beans the total yield is enormous. The green beans are more easily shelled than most Limas and are of immense size; when brought to the table they have no superior in tenderness and flavor. The seed, having shrunk in drying, is about the size of the Large White Lima. In early

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$7.50

Improved Long Green GUGUMBER

uniformly long, of good form, with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks, and is immensely superior to that usually grown. It is nearly equal to the hybrid varieties grown under glass, in the length, crispness and tenderness of its fruit. *See pages 13 and 33.* Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long; firm and crisp. The young fruit makes excellent pickles and when ripe they are the best for sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain.

well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks, and is immensely superior to that usually grown. It is nearly equal to the hybrid varieties grown under glass, in the length, crispness and tenderness of its fruit. *See pages 13 and 33.* Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

BEANS ... DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP WAX-PODDED SORTS - Continued

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX. It has been claimed that this variety is absolutely rust-proof, and we have found it like the Detroit Wax, as nearly rust-proof as any good wax-podded bean can be. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive. Seed kidney shaped, purplish black. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$8.00

PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX. *Black seeded.* We are so thoroughly satisfied with this improved strain of Black Wax that we have discarded the old stock altogether, this being more vigorous and far more productive, with a longer, whiter, more fleshy pod. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, borne well up among the foliage, curved, cylindrical, fleshy, and of a clear, waxy-white color, with slightly curved points; remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Beans small, oblong, jet black. No one can afford to plant the old Black Wax or Butter Bean, as this is much better in every respect. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$9.00

JONES' STRINGLESS WAX

A white seeded variety with round, stringless pods of unsurpassed beauty and quality. This is the result of crossing a white seeded sort with the Yosemite, and in it the good qualities of the latter variety are developed to a superlative degree, while its faults of shy bearing and imperfect pods are eliminated. The Jones Stringless Wax is wonderfully productive of uniformly well shaped and handsome pods. The plant is exceedingly hardy and rust-proof, and it matures the long, round, fleshy, stringless pods very early. The seed is long and white. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$9.00

SCARLET FLAGEOLET WAX. This variety seems to do especially well in the south, and is a favorite with many truck farmers. The large, strong growing and erect vines produce very long, flat, rather coarse, but beautifully wax-like pods, which, though often curved and twisted, are always handsome. Seed large, flat, bright red. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$8.00

GOLDEN CROWN WAX ...

This dwarf and medium early bean is a cross between the Yosemite Wax and the Ivory Pod Wax, and combines the good qualities of each, while eliminating their defects. The vine is vigorous growing, with large leaves, and is very productive. The beautiful, golden colored pods are as large as, and even better in quality than those of the Yosemite, and are wonderfully well filled and perfect in shape. The beans are white, thus avoiding the disagreeable discoloring in cooking, which is so objectionable in the pods of the black seeded sorts. Pkt. 15c; Pt. 45c; Qt. 80c; 4 Qts. \$2.75; ¼ Bushel \$1.00

VIOLET FLAGEOLET WAX. Known also as "Perfection Wax." Plant very large, with large, light green leaves. Pods very long and large, being longer than those of the Scarlet Flageolet Wax, also more twisted. When well grown it is one of the most showy of wax beans. The pods are a little later in coming into use than the Scarlet Flageolet. Seed large and of a dark violet color. It is well adapted to the south. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$8.00

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. Distinct, but not strictly a wax bean. Very desirable for snaps or pickles. Vines large, spreading, very productive. Pods greenish-white, short, curved, round or thicker than wide, with crease in the back, very fleshy and brittle. Seed small, oval, white. *Sold out.*

If Beans are ordered by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

D.M. FERRY & CO'S
GOLDEN WAX



IMPROVED LONG GREEN



STRINGLESS GREEN POD



SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA



KENTUCKY WONDER

WE RECOMMEND THESE VARIETIES
EACH THE BEST OF ITS CLASS.

BEANS—Dwarf, Bush or Snap—Continued

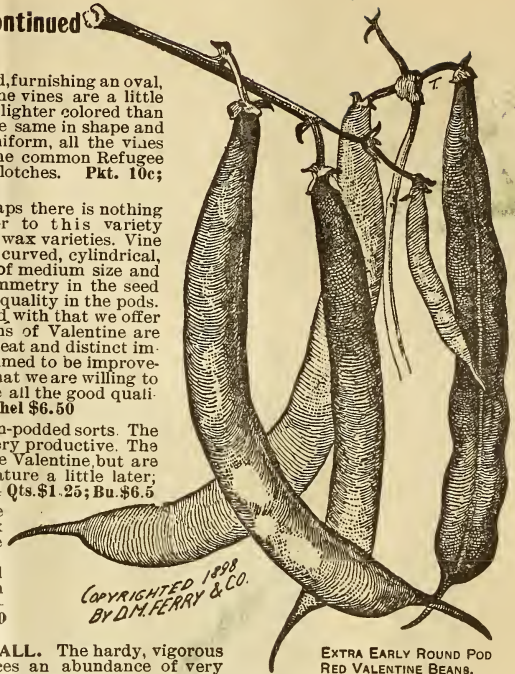
GREEN-PODDED SORTS

Extra Early Refugee A very early, green-podded kind, furnishing an oval, fleshy pod of fine quality. The vines are a little smaller and more upright growing and the leaves distinctly lighter colored than those of the late Refugee, though the dry beans are much the same in shape and color. Our stock has been selected with great care and is uniform, all the vines ripening their pods well together and long before those of the common Refugee are usable. Seed long, nearly covered with dark purple blotches. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50

Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the older green-podded sorts and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with coarse, dark green leaves; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; seed long, of medium size and unsymmetrical in shape, pink, marbled with red. Lack of symmetry in the seed of this variety is an indication of superior fineness and good quality in the pods. We know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared with that we offer in tenderness and high quality of pod. Many different strains of Valentine are offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement. We have carefully tested a great many strains claimed to be improvements both in trials and in large fields and have found none that we are willing to substitute for our old stock, which combines in a high degree all the good qualities of the sort. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50

Stringless Green Pod A valuable addition to our green-podded sorts. The vine is vigorous, healthy and very productive. The pods are larger and a little coarser in texture than those of the Valentine, but are quite as fleshy and remain crisp and tender longer. They mature a little later; seed reddish-brown in color. See page 12. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$6.5

ROUND YELLOW SIX WEEKS, Improved Round Pod. While this variety does not differ from the Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks in size or general appearance of the vine, the pods are shorter, very much thicker, more fleshy and quite stringless. Moreover, while retaining the vigor and hardness of the old sort, it is fully one week earlier. Seed round, yellowish-drab, with slightly darker marking about the eye; much shorter than Kidney Six Weeks. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bushel \$6.00



EXTRA EARLY ROUND POD
RED VALENTINE BEANS.

BEST OF ALL. The hardy, vigorous vine produces an abundance of very straight, handsome pods which when fit for use as snaps, are very brittle and of a peculiar deep green color. As the pods mature they become lighter in color and splashed with bright red. When fit for use as green shelled, the beans are large, mottled with red, tender and of fine quality. Seed large, kidney-shaped, mottled in two shades of red. One of the hardiest and best of the green-podded varieties. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50

Dwarf Horticultural Vines very productive, compact, upright, with large leaves. Pods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. They become fit for use as green shelled beans very early and in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled and are about equal to the Lima in quality, although of quite different form. Seed large, oval, plump and nearly covered with splashes of bright red. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bushel \$6.00

Marblehead Early Horticultural A strain developed from the old Horticultural, in which the pods and beans are darker and which mature a little earlier. This is the earliest green shelled bean and of the finest quality. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bushel \$6.00

Improved Goddard Vines large, much branched erect, forming a large bush; leaflets large, crimped, bright green; pods large, long, flat, usually curved, with long, curved points; green when young, but as the beans become fit for use are splashed and striped with crimson. Green beans very large, splashed with red and of fine quality. Seed marked like Dwarf Horticultural and of the same color but longer and much larger, making them more desirable for market use. The green beans are almost as large, though different in shape and quite as good in quality as those of the Large Lima. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

EARLY YELLOW KIDNEY SIX WEEKS. Vines large, vigorous, branching, productive, with large leaves; pods long, straight, flat, handsome and when young, of good quality; seed long, kidney-shaped, yellowish-drab, with darker marks about the eye. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bushel \$6.00

EARLY MOHAWK. This sort is so much hardier than the others that it can be planted earlier and often will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large stout, with large, coarse leaves; pods long, straight, coarse, flat, with long, tapering points; seed long, kidney-shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown. This variety is much in favor for forcing under glass, as it matures quickly and carries a good weight of long, large pods. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bushel \$6.00


Refugee, or Thousand to One Vines large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves; very late and esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green, becoming white, streaked with purple as they mature; of good quality as snaps; seed long, light drab, thickly dotted and splashed with purple. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50



EARLY YELLOW KIDNEY
SIX WEEKS BEANS.

If Beans are ordered by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint,
15 cents per quart, for charges.

BEANS—Dwarf, Bush or Snap—Continued

 The following four bush, or snap sorts, are also extensively planted as field beans:

ROYAL DWARF KIDNEY. Plant large, branching, with large, broad leaves; pods medium sized, dark green, coarse; beans large, white, kidney-shaped, slightly flattened and of excellent quality, green or dry. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.50

LARGE WHITE MARROW, OR MOUNTAIN. Vines large, slender, spreading, with short runners and small leaves; very prolific; pods medium, broad, green, changing to yellow; beans large, clear white, ovoid, cooking very dry and mealy. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.50

EARLY MARROW PEA, OR DWARF WHITE NAVY. A variety developed in western New York. Is a sure cropper, and not only more prolific than the common white bean, but also of better quality. Vines large, spreading, with small, thin leaves, and occasional runners; very prolific, ripening its crop early and all at once. Pods straight, short, small, but containing six beans; beans small, oval, white, handsome, and of superior quality. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c.; Bu. \$4.00

VINELESS MARROW. A splendid bean for field culture. Plant large, strong and vigorous, but compact and without runners, bearing its crop in the center and well up from the ground. The dry beans are very large, very white, and of the best quality. A wonderfully prolific and valuable sort. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.50

BROAD WINDSOR. (*English Dwarf or Broad*). This is entirely distinct from the common or French bean. The large, coarse pods are borne on stout plants which are coarser, more erect, and less branched than those of the French bean. It is largely used in Europe, but does not do well in the hot, dry summers of America. Seed large, of flat, unsymmetrical shape; light brown color. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bushel \$6.00

DWARF LIMA BEANS

This comparatively new class of beans cannot be recommended too highly. They can be grown and gathered much more easily than the pole Limas, and are fully as good in quality. Every home garden should have at least one planting of these beans.

BUSH LIMA, OR DWARF SIEVA. (HENDERSON'S). A dwarf form of the Small Lima, and valuable because of its extreme earliness. Vines are without runners, but continue to grow and set pods until stopped by frost; leaves small and bright green; borne in clusters and often above the foliage; pods short, flat, and containing two to four beans, which, though good, are not quite equal in quality to the Dwarf Large White Lima. Seed white, flat and small. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 50c; 4 Qts. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel \$2.50

Dwarf Large White Lima

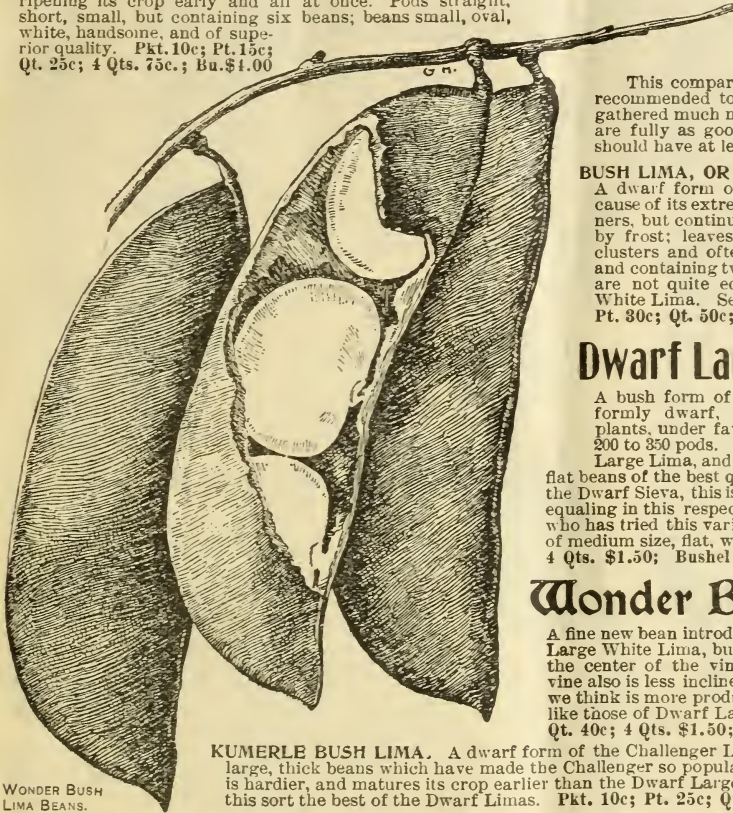
A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive, single plants, under favorable circumstances yielding from 200 to 350 pods. The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima, and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best quality. While not quite as early as the Dwarf Sieva, this is incomparably better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima. Any one who has tried this variety will wish to plant it again. Seed of medium size, flat, white. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$8.00

Wonder Bush Lima

A fine new bean introduced by Dreer. It is similar to Dwarf Large White Lima, but the pods are larger, borne more in the center of the vine and mature a little earlier. The vine also is less inclined to form an occasional runner and we think is more productive. Green beans and the seeds like those of Dwarf Large White Lima. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$8.00

KUMERLE BUSH LIMA. A dwarf form of the Challenger Lima, having the same thick pods and large, thick beans which have made the Challenger so popular. The plant, while fully as dwarf, is hardier, and matures its crop earlier than the Dwarf Large White Lima. Many people consider this sort the best of the Dwarf Limas. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$8.00

WONDER BUSH
LIMA BEANS.



POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

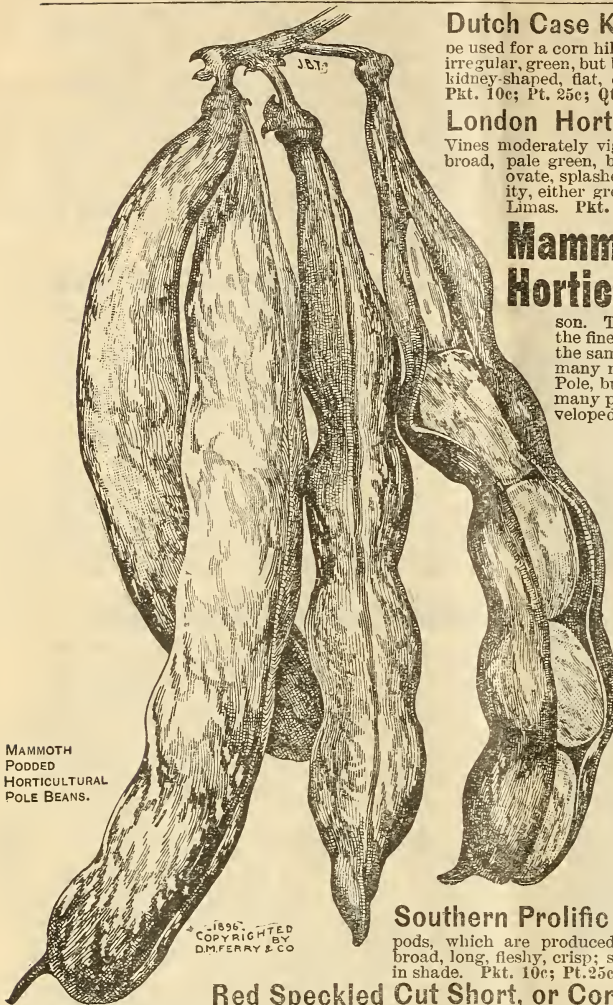
CULTURE—Pole Beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet as well as to droughts and hot winds, than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather, set poles four to eight feet long in rows four feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Let the poles slant slightly toward the north. Set in this way the vines climb better, and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant five to eight beans two inches deep. When well started thin to four plants, and see that they all climb around the pole in the same way, for they will not grow if tied up in the opposite direction. Another plan is to plant in rows thickly enough so that there will be one plant to eight or ten inches. Set posts five feet high firmly at each end of the rows and drive stakes made of 2x2 lumber at intervals of about sixteen feet along the rows. Stretch a wire, size number 10 or 12, between the posts along each row, and fasten it to the tops of the stakes with wire staples. Run a lighter wire or twine along the bottom about six inches from the ground and fasten to the posts and stakes with wire staples. Between these two stretch a wire or twine wherever there is a plant. The vines will run up these until they reach the top wire, when they will care for themselves. Another way is to omit the bottom wire and stick small stakes two to six inches in the soil and fasten to top wire.

White Crease Back This variety is especially valuable for its extreme earliness and its habit of perfecting all of its pods at the same time. Vines small to medium, but vigorous, and in good soil wonderfully productive, bearing round, quite fleshy pods in clusters of from four to twelve. Pods medium length, silvery green, of the best quality as snaps and stand shipping better than most sorts. The beans are too small to be of much value when shelled green, but are of very superior quality baked. Seed small, oval, very white and hard. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$8.00

Early Golden Cluster Wax A well known, early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy; leaflets large, light green, crimped; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods, varying in color from golden yellow to creamy white. They are broad, thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached, of the very best quality, and stay in condition for use a long time. We recommend this variety as furnishing the largest and handsomest pods of any sort in the list. Seed flattened, oval, dull white in color. *Crop failed.*

If Beans are ordered by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS—Continued



MAMMOTH
PODDED
HORTICULTURAL
POLE BEANS.

1896
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BY
D.M. FERRY & CO.

Dutch Case Knife Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; pods very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming creamy white as they mature; beans broad, kidney-shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality green or dry. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$7.50

London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry Vines moderately vigorous, with large, light colored leaves; pods short, broad, pale green, but becoming streaked with bright red; beans large, ovate, splashed and spotted with wine-red and of the highest quality, either green or dry. Many people like them better than the Limas. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$7.50

Mammoth Podded Horticultural Pole

Similar in general character to the London Horticultural, but larger in every way. The mammoth pods are striped and splashed with exceedingly brilliant crimson. The beans when fit for use are of immense size and of the finest quality and when dry are colored and marked in the same way as the pods. This variety has been sold under many names, such as Worcester, Hampden and Mugwump Pole, but a great deal of the stock offered has been impure, many plants being like London Horticultural. We have developed a stock which is pure and sure to please all who plant it. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$8.00

Kentucky Wonder

This splendid variety, introduced by us in 1855, has since been offered as Seek-No-Further and was introduced in 1891 as a novelty under the name of Old Homestead. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Dry beans long, oval, dun-colored. An early and very prolific sort, with showy pods which are most excellent for snaps. It is sometimes catalogued as being the same as Southern Prolific, but this is an error, as the latter is two weeks later and has shorter pods. See page 12. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$9.00

White Sickle Pole

Similar to Kentucky Wonder, except that the dry beans are white, more slender and curved and the pods are a little more slender than those of that variety. We think this sort an improvement over the Kentucky Wonder in that it has the advantage of a white seed and so does not discolor in cooking. It is certainly a splendid variety and is grown with great success in the south, where many think it the best pole bean in cultivation. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$9.00

Southern Prolific

A very prolific sort and popular in the south for snaps. Vines vigorous, with large, thin, smooth leaves; pods, which are produced in clusters, are green, cylindrical or thicker than broad, long, fleshy, crisp; seed small, oval, dun-colored and somewhat variable in shade. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$7.50

Red Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill

An old variety, very popular in the central and southern states for planting among corn. It will give a good crop without the use of poles; vines medium, twining loosely, with dark colored, smooth leaves; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and slightly over the whole surface with reddish-brown dots. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50

POLE LIMA BEANS

Seibert's Early Lima

Introduced by us in 1895. Practical value has been the object aimed at in the development of this grand variety. It is the outcome of the labors of a skillful market gardener who selected for several years the largest green beans from the thinnest and most easily opened pods. The vine is very productive and continues so from the very first to the last of the season, so that although the pods rarely contain more than four beans the total yield is enormous. The green shelled beans are of immense size and are tender and succulent. They shrink in drying to about the size of the Large White Lima. In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans, this variety is far in advance of all other sorts. It is recognized as the best of all the Limas for either the garden or market. See page 12. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$7.50

King of the Garden Lima

Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods of the largest size, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$7.00

SMALL WHITE LIMA, CAROLINA, or SIEVA

Vines vigorous, with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, with small, smooth, dark green leaves; pods short, curved, thin, flat; beans white, small, kidney-shaped. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$7.00

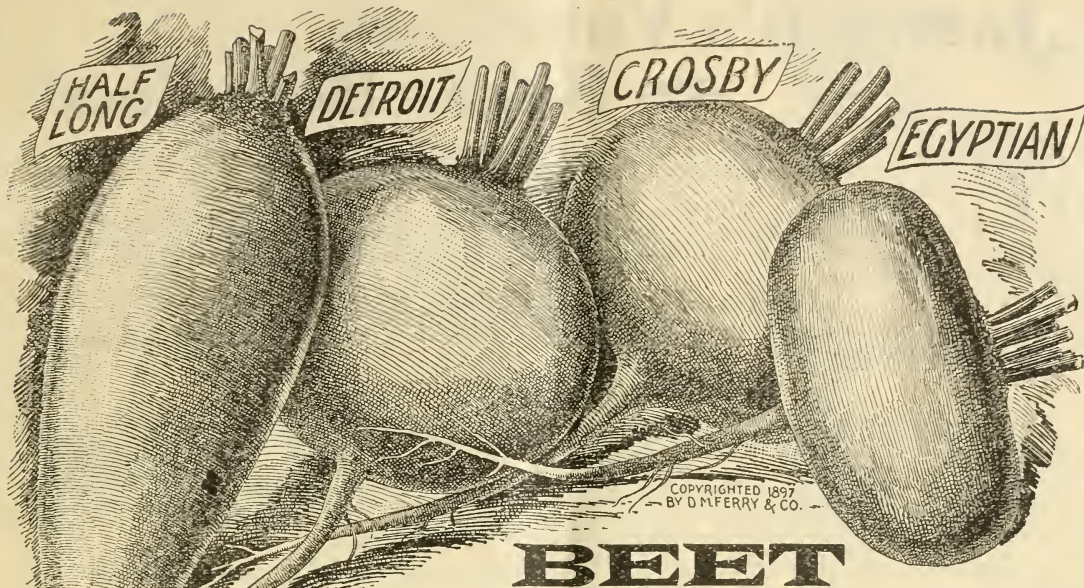
Challenger Lima

The vines of this splendid sort are very stout, vigorous and productive. The pods are much thicker than those of the other Limas and contain from four to five beans which are large, thick, white and of the best quality. It is early and continues to produce large clusters of pods until cut off by frost. One of the most popular varieties with the New York market gardeners. This is similar to, but a decided improvement on what is known as Dreer's Improved Lima. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$7.00

LARGE WHITE LIMA.

Too late for the extreme north and is being supplanted by Seibert's Early Lima, because the latter is earlier. Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green; pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; beans large, ovoid, kidney-shaped, greenish-white, flat. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50

If Beans are ordered by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.



BEET

CULTURE—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early, sow such sorts as Detroit Dark Red in hot-beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop, sow as soon as the ground will permit in drills eighteen inches apart and thin out to three inches in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June, and the beets may be kept by storing in a cellar and keeping covered with sand or sandy soil, to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One or two ounces, or single packets of two or three sorts, will give a good supply for a large family. It is best to sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP

The best variety for forcing, and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with small top. Leaf stems and veins dark red, leaf dark green, dotted with red; roots very dark red, rounded on top but flat beneath, with very small tap roots; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young, but becoming woody with age. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Crosby's Egyptian The name of this variety is misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. The stock we offer is of a very distinct vermilion color which is very attractive not only in the beets as pulled but after they have been cooked. They are also more spherical than the Extra Early Egyptian and we think of better quality. One of the best for early planting out of doors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety, but it is not as well suited for forcing in hot-beds or for transplanting as the Egyptian. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip

Long experience has shown this variety of our own introduction to be the best deep red turnip beet, not only for market gardeners, but for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product, much superior to that obtained from any other variety. Its small, upright-growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots, make it popular with every one who plants it. Tops small, upright-growing, so that the rows may be close together; leaf stems and veins dark red, blade green; roots globular or ovoid, peculiarly smooth; color of skin dark blood-red; flesh bright red, zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time. We believe that the stock of this variety which we offer will produce a crop more uniform in shape, color and quality than any other beet seed obtainable. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.

EARLY ECLIPSE

Tops small, dark purplish-green, shading to lighter color on outside of leaves. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap root and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, crisp and tender especially when young. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP

Tops low, small, spreading; leaf stalks and ribs dark red; blade of leaf bright green, having markedly wavy edge; roots dark red, interior color purplish-red, zoned with a lighter shade; crisp, tender, sweet, and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. An extra selected stock of blood turnip, having larger, coarser tops and roots than the Detroit Dark Red, and requiring a considerably longer time to mature. Excellent for summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.

BASTIAN'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Tops small; stems purplish-pink; leaves bright green; roots with medium sized tap, turnip-shaped; bright red. Flesh light purplish-pink, zoned with white; crisp, tender, very sweet and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.

DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP. Tops medium sized; leaf stems and veins dark red; leaves green; roots dark red, turnip-shaped with large tap; flesh carmine red zoned with lighter shade; tender, sweet and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.

EARLY TURNIP BASSANO. Tops large; leaf stems light red; leaves light green; roots large, round, turnip-shaped; flesh pink, zoned with white; very sweet and tender when young but becoming woody and tasteless with age. An excellent sort to plant for use as "greens." Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S HALF LONG BLOOD

This is an entirely distinct variety and by far the best for winter use. The deep red roots are very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in portions above the ground, and it retains its good quality longer than other sorts. We consider this the most valuable variety for winter and spring use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

IMPROVED LONG DARK BLOOD

Tops large; necks small; leaf stems and veins red; leaf green. The dark red roots are large, tapering, growing even with the surface; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, very tender and sweet and remaining so when kept till spring. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

SWISS CHARD, OR SEA KALE BEET. Although little known in America this vegetable is worthy of a place in every garden. The leaf and the leaf stems are the parts used and they are much superior to those of other beets to use as greens. Later in the season the broad, flat, beautiful wax-like leaf stems are cooked as a salad or pickled. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Jaensch's Victrix

Sugar Beet Seed

THE latter part of the 19th century has been made notable for the earnestness with which scientific men have investigated and studied the problem of how to raise larger farm crops at less cost.

No plant has been more carefully studied in this respect than the Sugar Beet, and as a result the improvements in it have been marvelous. Instead of crops yielding 10 per cent or less as was the common average twenty years ago, we now have those yielding under most favorable conditions

18 to 20 Per Cent. Sugar

This increase has been brought about not so much by improved methods of fertilization and culture, though these have been factors, as by

Improvement in Seed

The profitableness of a crop, even under the same conditions of soil and culture, is largely determined by the quality of the seed used, which affects the total weight of roots harvested, the amount of tare (or proportion of the root which has to be removed in topping) and above all in the proportion of sugar the roots contain. A factory which will lose money when run on beets giving but barely 12 per cent. of sugar, may be made to give a good profit when supplied with beets yielding 14 per cent. or more. A farmer who will lose money on a crop of roots so ill-shaped that it is necessary to remove a large portion in trimming, will do well on a crop in which, because of the use of better seed, there is a small amount of tare and for which he gets an extra price because of the large sugar content. A difference of a few cents in the price of the seed is of no importance as compared with the question of quality.

Jaensch's Victrix is Unquestionably the Best Strain of Sugar Beet

It is grown by the most successful Sugar Beet experts in the world, Gustave Jaensch & Co. This firm has worked for many years in the midst of the best Sugar Beet growers and factories in Germany and Mr. Jaensch himself has devoted years of careful study to determining what a Sugar Beet should be and how it may be produced. His facilities and knowledge being unequalled, it is not surprising that the result should be so satisfactory. Jaensch & Co. not only by most careful examination and analysis of thousands of specimens select each year a few of the best, but from these they select those which show the greatest power to perpetuate their good qualities, rejecting those no matter how good in themselves, whose descendants are not superior. Having obtained a superior beet, the seed of which produces beets of superior quality, they skillfully increase the stock and are able to offer seeds by the ton, every one of which is the direct descendant in the second or third generation of a single beet. Such seed has a special value, since it gives greater

Uniformity of Product

which is of great importance to both the manufacturer and farmer. Beets of uniform quality can be more economically worked than those differing greatly in sugar content. Roots from the same field or even from the same load, are not apt to show precisely the same per cent. of sugar and when this difference is great the farmer is quite likely to be dissatisfied with his crop and refuse to contract another year. Much of this dissatisfaction can be avoided by using seed of uniform quality. Not only do Jaensch & Co. produce the best seed grown in Europe but, before sending it out, they submit it to a process by which the

Germinating Power

is conserved and its ability to resist the attacks of insects and diseases increased. Often this special treatment enables growers to get a good stand when all other seeds fail.

We have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Jaensch's Victrix in America and urge every Sugar Beet factory to make a trial of it; every Sugar Beet grower should procure at least enough for an acre or two and compare the product with that of other seed. He cannot afford to do otherwise.

Jaensch's Victrix Sugar Beet Seed Per Lb. 35c postpaid.
Lots of 5 lbs. to 25 lbs. by express, at purchaser's expense, 25c per lb.
Original sealed sacks, weighing about 110 lbs. each, \$17.50 per sack f. o. b. Detroit. See page 19.

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half Sugar Mangel, for Stock Feeding

The investigations of scientific men and the experience of practical stock feeders have established that a ration of some appetizing green food is of such great importance as to be practically essential to the profitable winter feeding of stock. In the northern states a supply of such food can only be obtained from some root crops. Of these Mangel Wurzel is popular because of the immense yield, but is not fully satisfactory because of the low nutritive value. By the same system of careful selection and breeding which has accomplished so much with the Sugar Beet, there has been established in the **GIANT FEEDING SUGAR** a strain of beets which, while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much *higher nutritive value*, the roots for feeding purposes being really more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the very best strains of Sugar Beet, and the yield under equally favorable conditions being more than double. The roots grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored at *less expense* than any other root crop. We are certain that every one who plants this variety and grows it with care will be much pleased with the crop. Every farmer should try it. See page 19. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Among the scores of varieties of first early Cabbage there is none which is better fitted for universal use than this. Its exceeding hardness not only to resist cold but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. We have an exceptionally fine stock, true to type and possessing in the highest degree all the merits of the sort. See page 19. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

GIANT FEEDING SUGAR BEET
THE BEST
FOR
STOCK FEEDING

JAENSCH'S VICTRIX SUGAR BEET ¹⁹
THE BEST
FOR
SUGAR MAKING



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE
THE STANDARD EXTRA EARLY SORT.

Sugar Beet



KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR BEET.

Klein Wanzleben

A little larger than Vilmorin's Improved, and containing about the same amount of sugar. Its yield of beets is from twelve to eighteen tons per acre. The beet grows below the surface. The green leaves are rather large and spreading with wavy edges. A little harder and easier grown than Vilmorin's Improved. Probably the best sort for the experimenter to use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Sugar Beets are desirable not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and table use. They are deservedly popular both on the farm and in the small garden. No one that raises beets of any kind should fail to plant at least a trial bed. Our list comprises the best strains on the market.

SOIL—The best soil for Sugar Beets is a rich, friable sandy or clayey loam. They cannot be profitably grown on a tenacious wet clay or a very sandy or excessively hard and stony soil. Rich mucky soils will often give an immense yield of roots which though excellent for feeding are of little value for sugar making. Most farm lands capable of producing a good crop of corn or wheat can be made to grow a good crop of beets.

MANURE—Sugar Beets do much better when the soil has been made rich for a preceding crop than when the fertilizers are applied the same season. The use of rank, undecomposed manures, or such as contain a large amount of nitrogen, will result in large, coarse roots of little value for sugar making. If the condition of the ground necessitates the use of a fertilizer the current season, the greatest care should be taken to have it evenly and thoroughly mixed with the surface soil.

SEED—There is no crop where the quality of the seed used is of greater importance than this. If inferior seed be planted, no matter how rich the soil or how skillful the cultivation, the yield will be unsatisfactory and unprofitable. A great deal of most patient and skillful labor has been expended in establishing and developing strains of beets which are adapted to sugar making.

It is only by the use of the best seeds that profitable sugar making is possible.



Vilmorin's Improved

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED SUGAR BEET.

In general the most desirable beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest sorts in cultivation, and moreover it will do better on new lands than any other variety, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre, and containing, under favorable conditions, as high as eighteen per cent of sugar. The beet grows below the surface. The green leaves are smooth edged and spreading. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING—The great secret of successful and economical culture of beets is through preparation of the soil before planting. The seed should be planted as soon as the soil can be gotten into good condition, which is not likely to be before the middle of April, but the seed should be in before the last of May. We plant in drills twenty to thirty inches apart, dropping from twelve to twenty seeds to the foot. This will require from ten to fifteen pounds of seed to the acre. It is very important that the seed be well covered with not to exceed one inch of soil pressed firmly over it. As soon as the young plants have started sufficiently to make the rows visible they should be cultivated and the field should receive constant attention so as to keep the surface soil loose and destroy the starting weeds. When the beets are about two or three inches high they should be thinned so as to stand six to ten inches apart in the row, and cultivation should be discontinued as soon as the roots have commenced to form. Often a crop is injured by late cultivation which starts the plants into fresh growth when they should be maturing and developing sugar. Sugar beets ripen and become fit for harvesting as distinctly as do potatoes or corn, and they indicate that they are approaching this condition by the outer leaves turning yellowish and the top seeming to decrease in size owing to the curling of the central leaves. They should be gathered and stored when ripe or mature, for if left they may start into fresh growth, which lessens the proportion of sugar. The successful cultivation of beets rich in sugar requires rotation of crops, however rich and good the soil may appear to be.

Jaensch's Victrix Sugar Beet

The Best Sugar Beet Known.

For full description and price, see page 18.

BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet or Half Sugar Mangel

Easily handled, a good keeper and in every way most valuable to the farmer. For full description and price, see page 18.

French White Sugar Red Top

Previous to the introduction of Giant Feeding Sugar this was the sort most largely grown for stock

feeding in Europe, where the superior feeding value of the sugar beets over the coarse Mangel Wurzels is generally recognized. This sort is so rich in sugar that it is sometimes grown for sugar factories. We do not recommend it for this purpose but do as a most profitable crop for feeding stock. The numerous green leaves are quite erect and the elongated, egg-shaped root is tinged with red at the top. It is very hardy and productive, yielding about twenty tons to the acre. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR. This is a large, coarser beet than the French White Sugar. It is more like Mangel Wurzel in growth but with sweeter and tenderer flesh. It is sometimes used for the table. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

FRENCH YELLOW SUGAR. Grows to a large size; roots half long, yellow and sweet. Excellent for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.



FRENCH WHITE SUGAR RED TOP BEET.

Mangel Wurzel Beet

Long Red. A large, long variety grown for stock feeding. It stands up well above the surface; color light red; flesh white and rose colored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Mammoth Long Red An improvement on the old variety. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed,

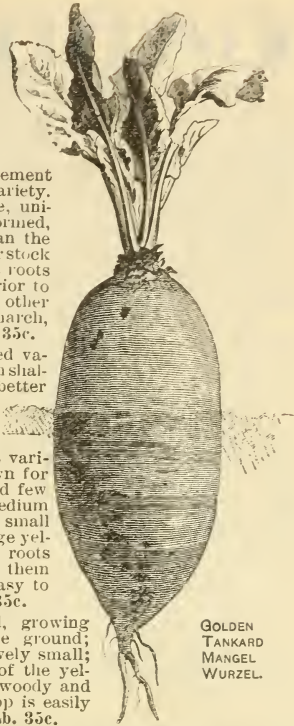
comparatively thicker and are deeper colored than the common sort and with smaller tops. We know our stock of this variety will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown and that it is vastly superior to many strains of the same sort offered under other names, such as Norbitan Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Yellow Globe. A large, round, orange colored variety of excellent quality, producing a better crop on shallow soil than the Long Red. The roots often keep better than those of the long varieties, as they can be more easily handled without injury. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Orange Globe We think this one of the best varieties of mangel wurzel grown for stock feeding. It has exceedingly small tops and few leaves; leaf stalks and blades green; roots medium sized, uniformly globe shaped, having a very small tap and few side roots; color of skin deep orange yellow; flesh white and of excellent quality. The roots grow almost entirely above ground, making them admirably adapted to shallow soil and very easy to harvest. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Yellow Leviathan Roots long, olive-shaped, growing over one-half out of the ground; flesh white, sweet and tender; tops green, comparatively small; neck small, short. We think this is perhaps the best of the yellow field beets, because its fine flesh never becomes woody and its roots grow so well out of the ground that the crop is easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Yellow Ovoid, or Intermediate. Root ovoid, intermediate between the long and globe varieties; flesh solid, nearly white, zoned with yellow; hardy, vigorous and productive. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

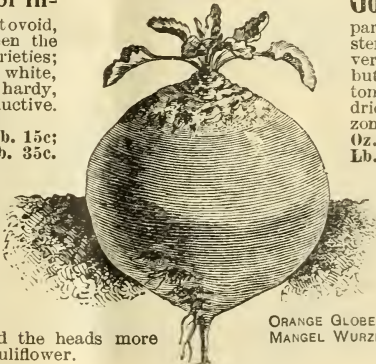


GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL.

Golden Tankard Tops comparatively small, with yellow stems and mid-ribs; neck very small; roots large, ovoid but filled out at top and bottom so as to approach a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Red Globe. Similar to Yellow Globe, except in color, which is a light red or pink.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.



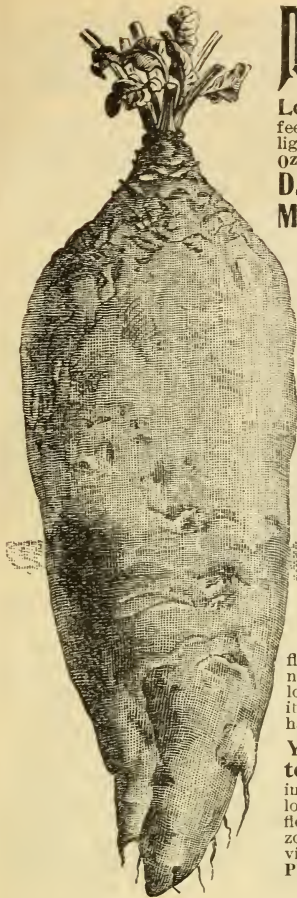
ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Improved Half Dwarf. The plants, which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high and produce from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. We offer a carefully grown strain, very hardy, and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50



BRUSSELS SPROUTS



D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.

BROCCOLI

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sorts of Broccoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower; the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. The culture is the same as that given for cauliflower.

EARLY LARGE WHITE FRENCH. The best variety. Heads white, very compact and hard, continuing firm for a long time. A hardy, vigorous, easily grown sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 45c; 2 Oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.50



EARLY LARGE WHITE FRENCH BROCCOLI.

CABBAGE

For many years Cabbage Seed has been a leading specialty with us. Our Cabbage Seeds are all grown from approved stock seeds which are largely of our own development on our Oakview Seed Farm; they are all grown under our personal inspection and supervision. There is none more reliable.

able, none that can be more implicitly depended upon to give planters uniformly satisfactory results.

CULTURE—The requisites for complete success are: *First*, good seed; in this crop the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance; no satisfactory results can possibly be obtained when poor seed is planted. *Second*, rich, well prepared ground. *Third*, frequent and thorough cultivation. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. It should be highly manured and worked deep. Cabbage is universally grown all over the country, and specific directions regarding the time and methods of planting applicable to all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel the *early sorts* should be sown very early in hot-beds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to night air, and transplanted as early as the ground is in good condition, setting eighteen to thirty-six inches apart, according to size of variety. South of the 40th parallel, sow about the middle of September, or later according to latitude, transplanting into cold frames if necessary to keep through winter, and setting in open ground as early as possible in the spring.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring, and transplanted when four to six inches high. If the weather and soil is dry the late sowings should be shaded and watered in order to hasten germination, but it is important that the plants should not be shaded or crowded in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and will not endure transplanting well.

One of the most successful eastern market gardeners recommends sowing cabbage for family use as follows: At the desired time sow the seed in hills, six to twelve seeds in a place, and after the plants are of sufficient size, thin to a single plant to the hill, and cultivate as usual. This is a very simple method, and in some cases is very successful.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

Of late years many crops of early cabbages have been destroyed by maggots at the roots. The best remedy seems to be to remove the earth from around the stem and apply an emulsion of kerosene made as follows: Add one quart of kerosene oil to two quarts of *boiling* soft soap which has been thinned to the consistency of cream. Stir the oil thoroughly by churning or other method until it has united with the soap and forms a cream-like substance. Then dilute with five times as much water. Tobacco dust, ashes, slacked lime and coal dust are also recommended as preventives, and with us have proved valuable in the order named. These are scattered about the plants, leaving one here and there untreated for the flies to congregate around and deposit their eggs upon, when that plant should be pulled up and destroyed.

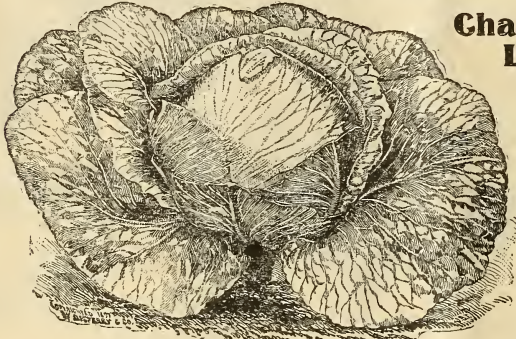
The cabbage worms which destroy the leaves and heads later, may be killed by dusting with pyrethrum powder, slug shot or Paris green. The last two are poisonous and should not be used in large quantities, or late in the season.

If the disease called club root should get a foot-hold, do not plant the land with any of the cabbage family for a year or two. This is usually an effective remedy.

To preserve cabbages during winter, pull them on a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out frost and rain.

A great many of the varieties of cabbages are simply strains rather than *distinct* sorts, and are *really* the same as some older and better known kinds. We do not know of a single variety offered in this country which we have not seen, both in trial and in fields, and we are confident that every good quality can be found in a greater degree in the varieties we offer than in any other kinds.

FIRST EARLY CABBAGES



CHARLESTON, OR LARGE WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

Charleston, or Large Wakefield A strain of Wakefield in which the plant is larger and a little later, the head larger and not so pointed. On account of the fine, solid heads of this variety it is deservedly very popular with market gardeners and shippers to follow the Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 49c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Early Spring An exceedingly early flat headed variety. A wonderfully compact plant, with few outer leaves, so that a great number of fine, solid heads can be produced on an acre. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield, it becomes solid enough for use about as early, and is by far the best early sort for markets that demand a large, flat cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem. The leaves are large, broad, and of peculiar light green color. The heads are oval, and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equaling those of the later kinds. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

Early Jersey Wakefield

The earliest and hardiest heading of extra early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care, and there is none better, and there are few as good. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best sort for wintering over or for very early setting. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 49c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS. An extra early sort, in which the plants are compact, with round, thick leaves, and form an oval head which is astonishingly large for the size of the plants. The heads are comparatively thicker and less pointed than those of the Jersey Wakefield, and it is only slightly later than that sort. While the head is somewhat softer it stands shipment better and the variety is popular in the south for shipment north. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

VERY EARLY ETAMPES. Similar to the well-known Jersey Wakefield. The plants are lighter colored, but not quite so hardy. The heads are fully as large, not quite so hard, but are of excellent quality. Sold also as "Earliest of All," "Wonderful," etc. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

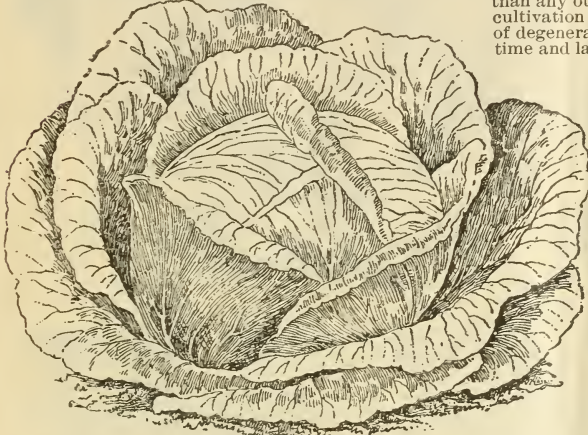


EARLY SPRING CABBAGE.

SECOND EARLY, or SUMMER CABBAGES

Henderson's Early Summer

A very early, large-heading cabbage; plants strong growing, with large, spreading outer leaves. Heads large, flat or slightly conical and keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. This may be called an improvement on the Newark Flat Dutch, which it has superseded. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25



ALL HEAD EARLY CABBAGE.

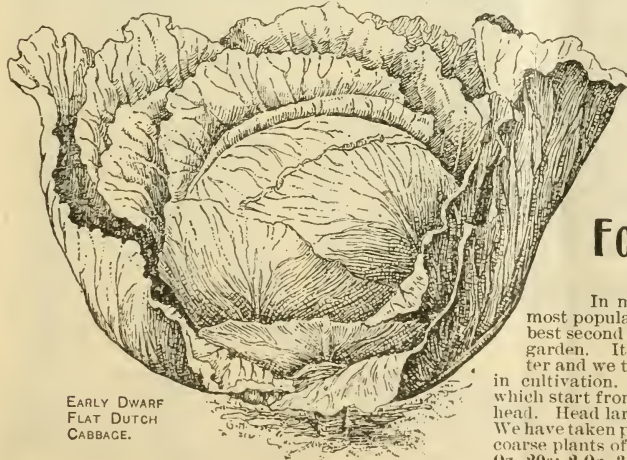
All Head Early

The strain of All Head Early which we offer is of especial value because of

the uniformity and close adherence to the type in habit of growth and the shape and quality of the head. The plants are more compact, the leaf smoother and thicker and the heads rounder than the Early Summer. We consider the sort one of the best second early kinds on our list and recommend it for both market gardeners' and home use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch

Continued experience confirms our belief that this is a most valuable second early sort. The plants are short stemmed and upright, with comparatively few and short leaves, so that they can be planted closely. Heads large, solid, made up of thick, crisp, tender and fine flavored leaves and maturing about as early as Early Summer. Every plant will form a hard head fit for market and will mature much earlier than the Flat Dutch or other sorts usually grown for market and shipping. Our stock should not be confounded with the inferior, later stocks frequently offered under this name. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00



EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.

Early Winnigstadt

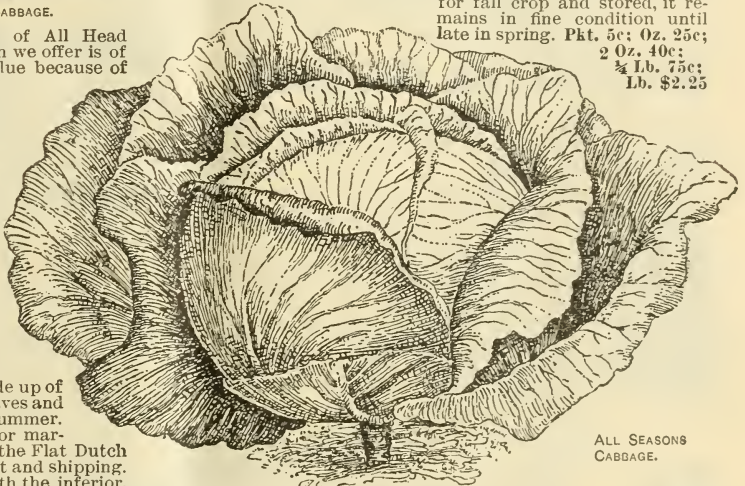
One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head, forming a hard head when most sorts fail. Those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this. It seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Plant very compact, with short, thick leaves. Heads regular, conical, very hard, and keep well both summer and winter. It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease, than any other second early sort. This is one of the oldest sorts in cultivation and one whose reputation has suffered through the sale of degenerated and inferior stock. We have devoted a great deal of time and labor to the development of the strain we offer and send it out confident that it is one of the best and purest stocks of cabbage seed in the country. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Filderkraut

Somewhat like Winnigstadt but larger, much more pointed and heading up with fewer outside leaves and it succeeds particularly well on rich, prairie soils. Highly esteemed for making kraut. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

ALL SEASONS

One of the earliest of the second early sorts and is the sort generally grown on Long Island for the New York market. Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plants very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth, with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Our trial has shown that heads which were fit for market by July 10th were still salable September 10th, the only change being increased size and density. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation, for if planted for fall crop and stored, it remains in fine condition until late in spring. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25



ALL SEASONS CABBAGE.

SUCCESSION

A sure heading, long keeping variety, very similar to but earlier than All Seasons. Our seed is from carefully grown, selected stock and is the best that can be procured. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Early Drumhead

Plants very hardy, compact, with thick, dark green leaves covered with a dense bloom which protects them in a measure from the worms. Heads flat, very solid and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Fottler's Early Drumhead, OR BRUNSWICK SHORT STEM

In many sections, particularly in the east, this is the most popular cabbage grown, and it certainly is one of the very best second early sorts in cultivation, particularly for the home garden. It keeps well both under the sun and during the winter and we think has proved one of the best all seasons cabbage in cultivation. Plants have very short stems and large leaves which start from the stem horizontally, but turn upward about the head. Head large, very flat, compact and solid and of fine quality. We have taken pains to have our stock free from the longer stemmed, coarse plants often seen in inferior stocks of this variety. Pkt. 6c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

LATE, OR AUTUMN CABBAGES

Mammoth Rock Red This is the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced and much better than the stock offered as Red Drumhead. No one should plant the latter as long as our strain of Mammoth Rock Red can be obtained. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ½ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Acme Flat Dutch An early and very desirable strain of Flat Dutch, in which the plants are very compact, few leaved and short stemmed. The heads are large, nearly round and very solid. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

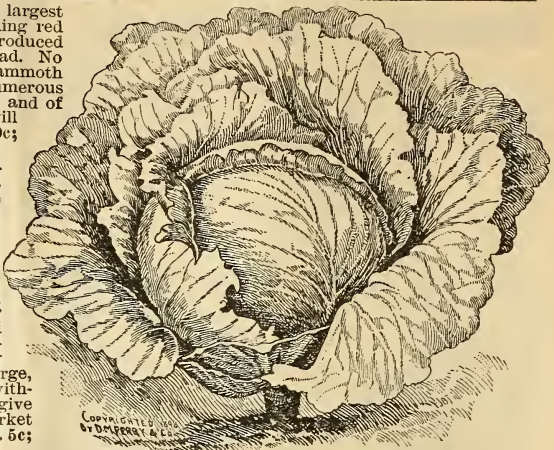
The Warren, or Improved Stone Mason We think this is one of the very best for fall and winter use, being the best in quality of any of the smooth leaved kinds. The stock we offer is much superior to that usually sold under this name. Plant medium sized, with only a moderate number of leaves; head medium sized to large, round or slightly flattened, very solid, crisp, tender, without being coarse or strong flavored. It will certainly give the greatest satisfaction both to the amateur and market gardener and ought to be planted largely by both. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Surehead A compact growing, general crop cabbage, having medium sized to large, thick heads and many outer leaves. We assure our customers that our stock is of the best obtainable and sure to give fine heads. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Louisville Drumhead A strong and vigorous, but not coarse growing sort of Flat Dutch type. Plants short stemmed and compact, with broad, well rounded, large leaves, very full at base. Head semi-flat, thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Houseman Late Flat Dutch The largest and best of the late market sorts. A strain of Late Flat Dutch cabbage in which the plants are very vigorous and hardy. The leaves are very large and broad; the stem of moderate height; the head large and very solid. A hardy and very sure heading sort. Always forms a large, handsome head which keeps better than those of most kinds. Particularly desirable for those who wish to raise large quantities of cabbage for fall shipment. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Late Flat Dutch We have taken great pains to maintain and develop the good qualities which have made this sort so popular and offer a very superior strain. A thousand plants can be depended upon to produce from nine hundred and fifty to one thousand large, oval, solid heads of splendid quality, which will keep in the best condition for a long time. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

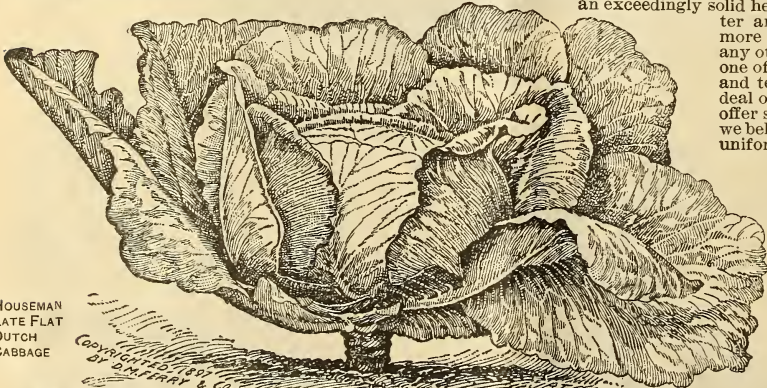


THE WARREN, OR IMPROVED STONE MASON CABBAGE.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Late Drumhead We recommend this sort for markets that require a very large, solid head. A sure heading sort which in good, rich soil, will grow to an enormous size and on poorer soils will give good sized heads which are very compact, solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead The largest cabbage known, weighing, in some instances, over fifty pounds. Under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average thirty pounds each. The plant is very large and late in maturing and the seed should be planted earlier than that of most sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

Hollander, or Danish Ball Head This variety is very hardy, very handsome, very solid, one of the best keepers and of fine quality. It is one of the best for growing for distant markets or for late spring use. The plant is vigorous, rather compact growing, with a longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold but also dry weather; it matures its head a little later than the Flat Dutch. The leaves are large, very thick, bluish-green covered with whitish bloom. The head is round, of less diameter than that of the Flat Dutch, but very solid. The leaves of the head are very thick, white and tender and not only overlap or pass by each other more than those of most sorts, but are so tightly drawn as to form an exceedingly solid head which stands shipment better and arrives at its destination in more attractive shape than those of any other late sort. In quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender. We have given a great deal of attention to this variety and offer seed of our own growing which we believe will produce a crop of more uniformly typical heads than can be grown from other stocks. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ½ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



HOUSEMAN LATE FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE

Green Glazed A standard late variety in the south, as it is not affected by the heat as much as most sorts. Heads large but rather loose and open. Enjoys comparative immunity from the attacks of insects. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

SAVOY CABBAGES The English prize the Savoy cabbages because of their delicate cauliflower-like flavor, and as they become better known in this country they are growing rapidly into favor with discriminating buyers.

EARLY DWARF ULM SAVOY. One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoys. Heads round, solid; leaves small, thick, fleshy, of fine, deep green color and of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY. The best of all the Savoys either for home use or the market and the surest to head. The heads are larger, more solid and in every way better than the sorts called Perfection, Green Globe or Drum-head Savoy. The plants are vigorous, very sure heading and even more densely and uniformly curled than the Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy. The globular heads are larger and more solid. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

GARROTS

The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots and deserves to be more extensively used both for culinary and stock feeding purposes. We urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

CULTURE—While a sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, any good land if thoroughly and deeply worked will produce satisfactory crops. When it is possible to do so, it is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may, in this latitude, be grown from sowings as late as June 15, but success from such late planting is uncertain. For table use, sow the smaller kinds as early as practicable in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture, prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds of seed to the acre. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe. Do not let the weeds get a start. Thin the smaller table sorts to eight to ten to the foot and the field varieties to three to six inches apart in the row. For winter use, gather and store like beets or turnips.

Earliest Short Horn. The earliest variety in cultivation and the best suited for forcing. Tops small, finely divided. The reddish-orange colored roots are nearly round. When fully matured they are about two inches in diameter, but should be used before they are full-grown and while young and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Early Scarlet Horn Excellent for early planting out of doors. Tops small, coarsely divided; roots top-shaped, but tapering abruptly to a small tap; skin orange-red. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Early Half Long Scarlet Carentan. Tops very small; roots cylindrical with remarkably small necks; very handsome deep orange in color, with scarcely any core and of the best quality. They can be sown very thick and are well adapted for forcing. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump Rooted. Tops of medium size; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core. Of the finest quality and one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

CHANTENAY Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Early Half Long Scarlet, Stump Rooted. Excellent for early market or for field culture. Of medium size; flesh bright scarlet, brittle and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.

Guerrande, or Ox Heart Tops small for the size of the roots which are comparatively short but often reach a diameter of six inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This is a desirable variety for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young, excellent for table use and when mature, equally good for stock. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

DANVERS Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size, coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Improved Long Orange The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. Roots shorter, thicker and smoother than those of the Long Orange, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Short White

We think this distinct variety is destined to take first rank as a field carrot, owing to its enormous productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested. Roots half long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder but tapering regularly to the point; color light green at the crown, pure white below; flesh white, solid, crisp and of excellent quality. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy yielding, easily harvested, white carrot, and is the best of this class. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

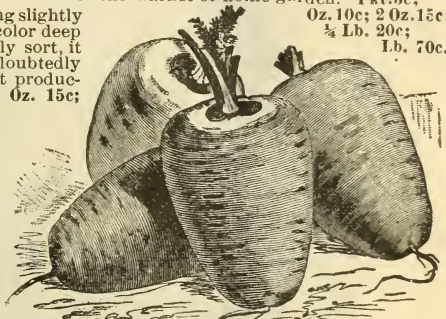
Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root white green above ground with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots are of large size and the variety is extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.



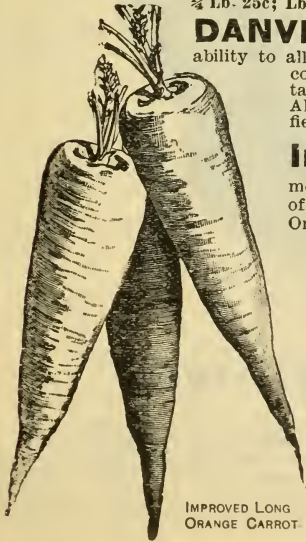
EARLY SCARLET HORN CARROT.



CHANTENAY CARROT.



GUERRANDE, OR OX HEART CARROT.



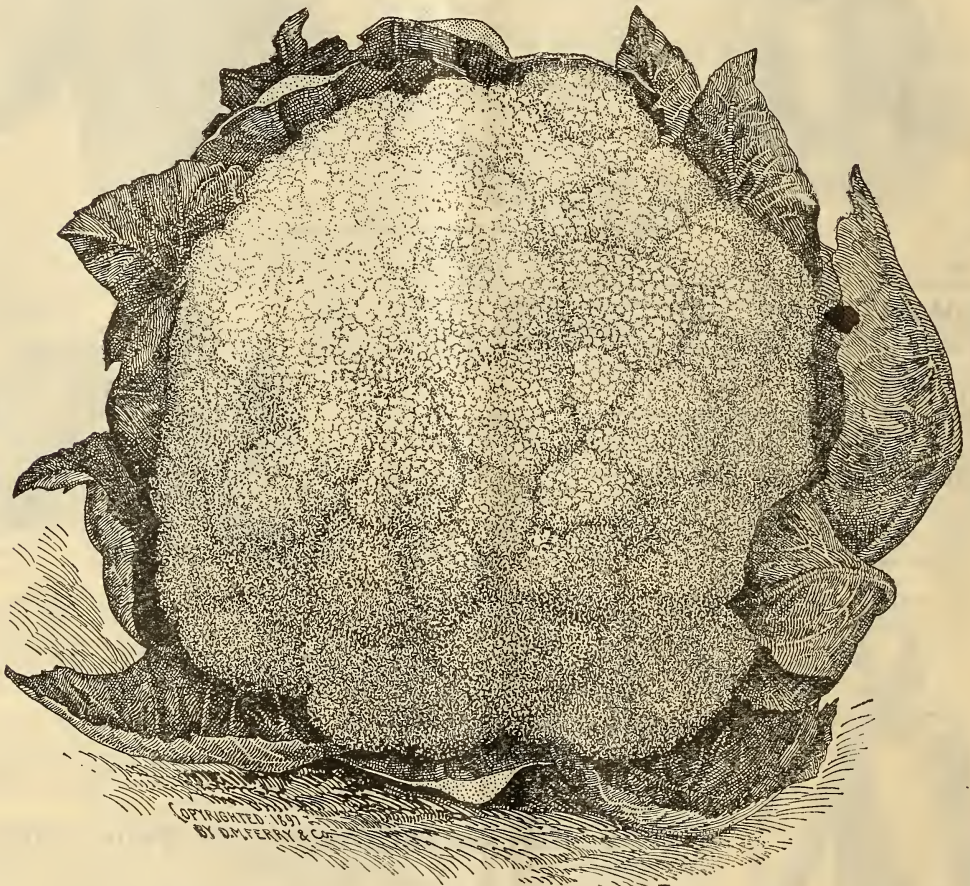
IMPROVED LONG ORANGE CARROT.

Cauliflower

The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners, because of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. Any one will be reasonably certain of success with this most desirable vegetable if he carefully follows the cultural directions given below.

CULTURE—For spring and early summer crop, sow in March or early in April, in hotbed and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large to handle and to the open ground as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. The plants will endure a light frost. The soil for cauliflower should be like that for cabbage, but it is better if made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. Plenty of good manure must be well incorporated with the soil and the latter be brought into the highest state of tilth. No application, however, can be more necessary or more useful than that of cultivator and hoe. For late crop, sow at same time as for late cabbage and treat in the same manner. It should be borne in mind that cauliflower *will not* head up well in hot, dry weather and hence the sowings need to be so timed as to bring the heads to maturity either before the hot summer weather sets in or not until the cooler weather of the fall. If it receive at this time a liberal supply of water, the size and quality of the heads will be greatly improved. After the head begins to form, draw the leaves over and pin or tie them together to protect it from the sun and to keep it white. They should be cut for use while the "curd" is compact and hard, as they soon become tough and bitter after they open and separate into branches. Of the enemies of the crop, none is more formidable than the cabbage root maggot. This seems to have a special liking for the cauliflower. Probably the best and most surely effective protective measures are enveloping each plant with a tight fitting collar of tarred felt or injecting about a teaspoonful of bisulphide of carbon into the soil under the roots of each plant. Plant lice are another serious pest of this crop. Effective remedies are dusting with fine tobacco dust or spraying with strong tobacco tea or kerosene emulsion.

Our cauliflower seed is produced by the most experienced growers in Europe, in such localities as are best suited to its proper development and the greatest care is taken to save seed from perfectly developed plants only.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

Admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop and the most popular sort for these purposes. It is also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop and with reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form a large, solid head of fine quality. The plants are compact, with few narrow, upright leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort.

We know our stock of this variety is unsurpassed and is superior to much that is sold under such names as "Gilt Edge," "Earliest," etc., etc. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. 75c; Oz. \$2.50; 2 Oz. \$4.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$9.00

CAULIFLOWER-CONTINUED

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT Similar in all respects to "Early Snowball" and nearly as early. It will give excellent results either in the home garden or for market use and is superior to most seed sold at higher prices. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. 75c; Oz. \$2.25; 2 Oz. \$4.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$8.00

EARLY FAVORITE While not quite so early as the Snowball, this is very early, exceedingly hardy, easily grown and perhaps the best sort for the inexperienced grower, as it will head under conditions in which many sorts would fail. The plants are large and form large heads which, although inclined to be open, are crisp, tender and of fine quality. It keeps in condition for use a long time. Several years' experience has convinced us that it is one of the hardiest kinds in cultivation. We urge you to try it. Pkt. 5c; Oz. \$1.00; 2 Oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$2.50

EXTRA EARLY PARIS. Heads large, white, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short. Being so early it must always be a favorite, especially with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. \$1.00; 2 Oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$2.50

EARLY ERFURT One of the best for general cultivation. Heads large, close, compact and very white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. \$1.25; 2 Oz. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$4.00

EARLY LONDON. This is a standard variety and quite early. Heads are tender and good for general use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.25

EARLY PARIS, or NONPAREIL. A most excellent French variety with good sized, uniform heads which are tender and delicious. If planted at the same time as the Extra Early Paris, it will be ready for use when that variety is exhausted. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 60c; 2 Oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.75

LeNORMAND'S SHORT STEM. Plant hardy, compact growing, sure heading and producing many leaves which protect the close, solid curd, keeping it well blanched. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 75c; 2 Oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$2.25

LARGE ALGIERS A valuable late sort, sure to head, of the best quality and very popular with market gardeners everywhere. Plant large but of upright growth, the leaves protecting the heads so that they will endure uninjured a frost that would ruin other sorts. One of the very best of the late varieties. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 80c; 2 Oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$2.50

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT. A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, extremely white, firm and compact and being well protected by foliage, remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season to insure their full development. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; 2 Oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.50

CELERY

get a satisfactory growth. The seed will not germinate heat. When the plants are one to two inches high, thin when they are four inches high, out off the tops, which seed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery being very rich soil and plenty of water. If good plants are the best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or first of July. The most desirable time will depend upon local climate and is that which will bring the plants to maturity during cool, moist weather. In setting, prepare broad trenches about six inches deep and four to six feet apart, in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and *pressing the soil firmly about the roots*. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handed," which is done by one man gathering the leaves together while a second draws the earth about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of it falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a few days draw more earth about them and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible. Or it may be blanched by pressing the leaves together with two wide boards held in place by stakes, or by wire hooks at the top. This is the method commonly used by market gardeners, but celery so blanched is more likely to become pithy than that blanched with earth. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while they are wet or the ground is damp; to do so increases the liability to injury from rust. A part of the crop may be simply "handed" and then at the approach of severe freezing weather taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold frame, where the temperature can be kept just above the freezing point and it will then gradually blanch so that it may be used throughout the winter. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves and they will revive again.

Celery is sometimes grown by what is termed the new process, which consists in making a spot as rich as possible and there setting the plants six to eight inches apart each way. If the soil is very rich and there is an abundance of water, the plants will blanch each other and the product will be very white and handsome, but we think it is inferior in quality to that grown by the old method.

Golden Yellow Self Blanching

This is the best celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish-green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort. (See colored page 47). Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; 2 Oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$5.00

White Plume ...

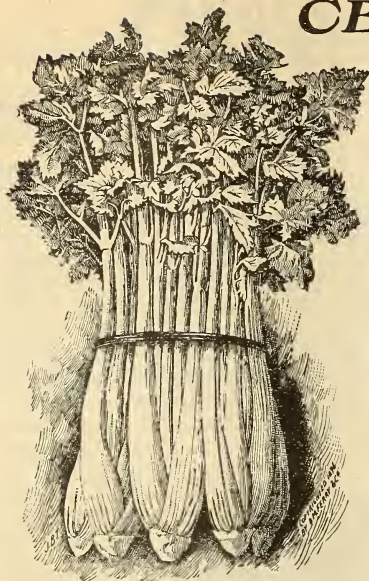
While we are fully aware that this variety has great merit as an early market sort, being as early as any and very attractive when fit for use, yet we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Self Blanching either in flavor or solidity, or that it will remain in condition for use as long after it is earthed up. Plants light yellowish-green, with tips of leaves almost white. As they mature, the inner stems and leaves turn white and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. Where a fine appearing celery at a minimum amount of labor is the object, this variety will give entire satisfaction. An *Improved White Plume* with longer stems is being offered, but careful comparison with our stock shows that it is not equal in quality or so desirable as that we offer. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

CULTURE—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors, in straight rows, so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to well if planted in a hotbed or where subjected to considerable out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart and will cause them to grow stocky. The crop is usually made to succeed the soil must be made as rich as possible, the essentials to success are used, they may be set out as late as the middle of August, but the middle of June or first of July. The most desirable time will depend upon local climate and is that which will bring the plants to maturity during cool, moist weather. In setting, prepare broad trenches about six inches deep and four to six feet apart, in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and *pressing the soil firmly about the roots*. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handed," which is done by one man gathering the leaves together while a second draws the earth about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of it falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a few days draw more earth about them and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible. Or it may be blanched by pressing the leaves together with two wide boards held in place by stakes, or by wire hooks at the top. This is the method commonly used by market gardeners, but celery so blanched is more likely to become pithy than that blanched with earth. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while they are wet or the ground is damp; to do so increases the liability to injury from rust. A part of the crop may be simply "handed" and then at the approach of severe freezing weather taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold frame, where the temperature can be kept just above the freezing point and it will then gradually blanch so that it may be used throughout the winter. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves and they will revive again.



WHITE PLUME
CELERY.

CELERY—Continued



EVANS' TRIUMPH CELERY.

Rose Ribbed Paris Exceedingly beautiful and of splendid quality. In general character this sort resembles the Golden Yellow Self Blanching from which it originated, but the plant is more compact, the stalks a little larger and the upper portions, particularly of the heart stems, are a richer, deeper yellow. The stalks are most beautifully tinted with red at the base. The plant is stout and vigorous and as self-blanching as any variety in cultivation. The leaves are broad, the outer ones dark green, but becoming more yellow toward the center until those of the heart are deep yellow. Though the ribs are prominent the stalks are practically stringless and wonderfully crisp, tender and good flavored. They are large and thick. In color they are a very rich and wax-like yellow tinted with pink at the base which deepens into a carmine line along the ribs. We have carefully tested this sort and we believe it to be one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation both for the home garden and those markets which demand vegetables of high quality. No celery grower or market gardener should fail to grow it extensively, as its remarkable beauty alone will give it ready sale wherever offered.

Pkt. 5c;
Oz. 35c;
2 Oz. 60c;
½ Lb. \$1.00;
Lb. \$3.50



GIANT PASCAL CELERY.

GOLDEN HEART, OR GOLDEN DWARF. A distinct variety of sturdy, dwarf habit. It is solid, an excellent keeper, and of fine, nutty flavor. The heart, which is large and full, is of a light yellow when blanched, making this an exceedingly showy and desirable variety for both market and private use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

CRAWFORD'S HALF DWARF. When blanched is of rather yellowish-white color, and is quite solid and well flavored. It is vigorous in growth, surpassing many of the large growing sorts in weight of blanched stalks per plant. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

PERFECTION HEARTWELL. A fine flavored, crisp and tender variety. The plants are a little taller than Crawford's Half Dwarf and a little later in maturing. The stalks are of medium size, round, very solid, crisp, tender, white and of exceedingly fine and nutty flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

DWARF WHITE SOLID. Dwarf, white, stiff, close habit; solid, crisp and of fair quality. This variety is also sold as *Large Ribbed Kalamazoo* and *Kalamazoo*. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

EVANS' TRIUMPH As grown by us this is one of the best late sorts. This variety has a very strong and vigorous plant with large, very white, crisp, brittle, tender and fine flavored stalks. It is late and requires the whole season to develop but will keep longer than any other sort. We recommend it as worthy of the first place as a late celery.

Pkt. 5c;
Oz. 25c;
2 Oz. 40c;
¼ Lb. 75c;
Lb. \$2.50



ROSE RIBBED PARIS CELERY.

Giant Pascal This is a green leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self Blanching, and is an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish-white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. With rich soil and high culture this variety will be wholly satisfactory. Especially recommended for the south where it is prized more than almost any other kind. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

BOSTON MARKET. For many years one of the most popular sorts in the markets of Boston. Instead of a single large heart it forms a number of smaller ones, which are very white, and remarkably tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

SEYMOUR'S WHITE SOLID. A large sized, vigorous growing variety; stalks white, round, very crisp; perfectly solid and of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

SOUP, OR CUTTING CELERY. This variety is adapted to sowing thick in rows and cutting when three or four inches high, to use for soup flavoring. It can be cut repeatedly and will furnish a succession throughout the season. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

CELERY SEED FOR FLAVORING. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 30c.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery

CULTURE—Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they will be fit for use. To keep through winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw, like beets or carrots.

Large Smooth Prague An improved form of turnip-rooted celery, producing large and smooth roots, which are almost round and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous, with large deep green foliage. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

Turnip-Rooted The root of this celery is turnip-shaped, tender, with sweet taste and rather strong flavor. It is used principally for seasoning meats and soups. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



CHERVIL

CHERVIL A hardy annual, worthy of more general use for flavoring and garnishing. The curled variety is even more beautiful than parsley and can be used to great advantage in beautifying dishes of meats and vegetables.

CULTURE—Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil, and when plants are well established, transplant to about one foot apart.

CURLED Greatly superior to the old, plain variety, being earlier, more handsome and having fully as fine fragrance and flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE CELERIAC.

six inches apart in the row. Keep clear of weeds and in the fall dig the roots, slice them and dry in an apple evaporator or kiln constructed for the purpose. Where the roots are grown in quantity for the manufacturers of "prepared" chicory, they are usually brought to the factory in the "green" state and there dried in kilns constructed for the purpose. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Chicory Large-Rooted, or Coffee

Our stock is the improved type, with very much larger, smoother, whiter and proportionately shorter roots than the old kind. The dried and prepared roots are used quite extensively as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, in a rather light, moderately rich soil, in drills eighteen to twenty inches apart for garden and two to two and one-half feet for field culture. When the plants are sufficiently large, thin to four to six inches apart. In the fall dig the roots, slice them and dry in an apple evaporator or kiln constructed for the purpose. Where the roots are grown in quantity for the manufacturers of "prepared" chicory, they are usually brought to the factory in the "green" state and there dried in kilns constructed for the purpose.

CHIVES Allium schoenoprasum

An onion-like plant, which by some is highly esteemed for use as a salad, the green stems having a very pleasant onion flavor. Also the plant makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging, which may frequently be cut, a new growth of leaves appearing soon after each cutting. The seed may be sown in rows in place, or in boxes and transplanted. The plants are productive during two or three years, and may then be taken up, divided and reset. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. 25c.

Gollards

A cabbage, or kale-like plant, known in different sections as "Cole," "Colewort," or simply "Greens." It is extensively used in the south, where it continues in growth and is usable throughout the entire winter. **Georgia, Southern, or Creole.** We offer the true white or green stemmed sort so extensively used in the south, where it furnishes an abundance of food for man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing does not injure but rather improves their quality. Sow thick in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high; or sow in drills where the plants are to remain and thin to two or three feet apart in the row when well started. In the south, sow from January to May and August to October. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



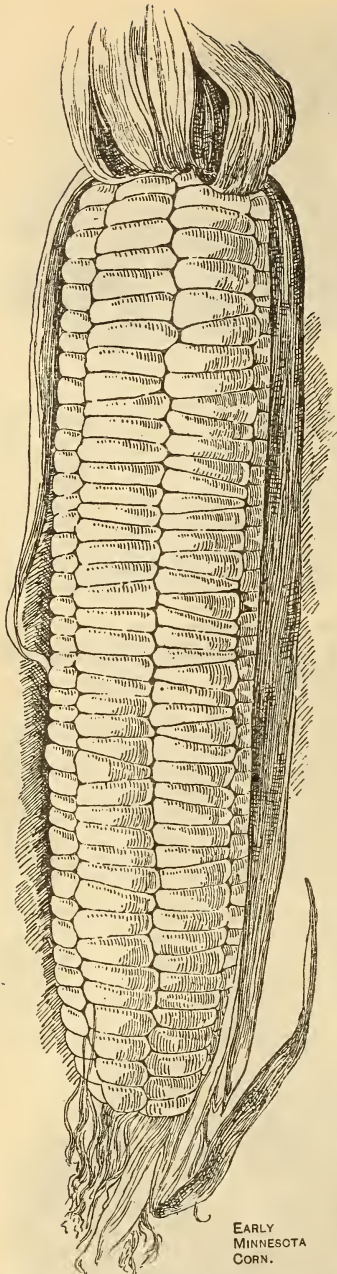
GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN COLLARDS.

Corn Salad Fetticus, or Lamb's Lettuce

This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. Sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart, during August and September. If the soil is dry it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring, and like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

CORN Sweet, or Table Varieties

CULTURE—A rich, warm, alluvial soil is best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil, if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Give frequent and thorough but *shallow* cultivation until the tassels appear.



EARLY MINNESOTA CORN.

Oakview Early Market A variety originating on our Oakview seed farm. Similar in general character to our Mammoth White Cory, but with decidedly larger ears which mature quite as early. It is of especial value to market gardeners, as in early corn the largest ears usually control the market. The plant is about four feet high; the ears large, twelve to fourteen-rowed, with white, square grains. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00

Mammoth White Cory One of the largest and best extra early varieties. The stalks are about four feet high, each generally bearing two large, fine shaped ears which become fit for use as early as those of any variety in cultivation. They are twelve-rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, with no opening between the rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. The size and beauty of this variety give it ready sale, even when the market is overstocked. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$5.00

White Cob Cory The plants are usually about four feet high and bear two or even three ears which are eight-rowed with large, somewhat coarse but very sweet and tender grain. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.50

Crosby's Early A most excellent early variety of fine quality. Ears of medium size, twelve-rowed or more, with short, nearly square grains which are very white, sweet and tender. Plants about four feet in height. This is the sort so largely grown in Maine for canning and it is the use of this variety rather than any peculiarity of soil that has given Maine sweet corn its reputation for quality. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00

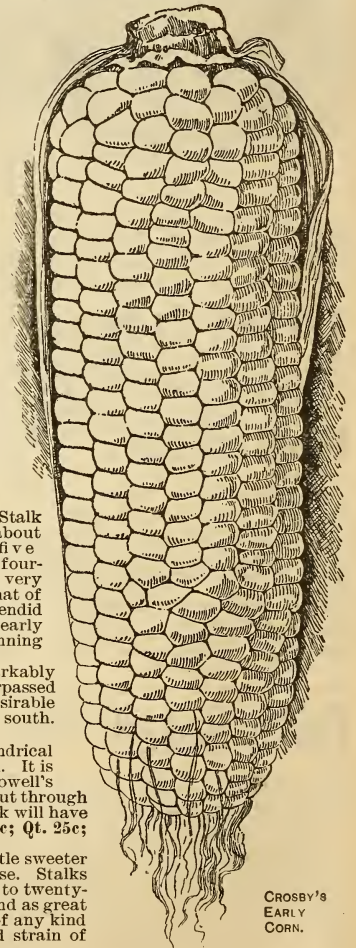
Early Minnesota This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and the private garden. Stalks about five feet high,

with no suckers, and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight-rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. By careful selection we have developed a stock of this standard variety which is remarkably uniform and in which all the good qualities that have made this sort so popular are intensified. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00

Early Sweet or Sugar Ears long, slender, eight-rowed. Grain very white, tender and sugary; plant productive, hardy and quite early. An old but excellent table sort. Our stock is distinct and true, and not such a mixture of all sorts of early sweet or sugar corn as is often offered under this name. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00

Perry's Hybrid This is a very popular eastern variety. Stalks of medium height, bearing two large, twelve or fourteen-rowed ears which often have a red or pink cob; grain medium sized, cooking very white and tender. Matures a little later than the Minnesota. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bu. \$3.75

Moore's Early Concord Stalk about five feet high, bearing near its base large, fourteen to sixteen-rowed ears of short, very white, square grain, similar to that of Crosby's Early and of the same splendid quality. It is an excellent second early sort either for the garden or the canning



CROSBY'S EARLY CORN.

factory. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00
Black Mexican This corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white but the ripe grain is black or bluish-black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness. For family use it is considered by many the most desirable of the second early sorts. It does especially well for second early in the south. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.50

Hickox Hybrid Earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, and forms a long, cylindrical and very attractive ear of very white and handsome grain. It is one of the best varieties for canners' use. By planting it at the same time as Stowell's Evergreen the season will be lengthened considerably, as the Hickox will be about through by the time Stowell's Evergreen comes in. Very prolific; ordinarily every stalk will have two large, fully developed ears. The best sort for drying. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c.

Old Colony This variety differs from the Evergreen in that it is a little sweeter and richer in quality but does not remain so long in use. Stalks about six feet high, usually bearing two large, sixteen to twenty-rowed ears. The planter may be sure of a great number of marketable ears and as great weight of corn per acre as can be produced by any variety. We do not know of any kind of late corn more valuable for the home or market garden than our improved strain of this splendid sort. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00

If Corn is wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

Corn Sweet or Table Varieties

CONTINUED

MAMMOTH This variety produces the largest ears of any sort with which we are acquainted. It is of excellent quality, sweet, tender and delicious, and its only fault is the immense size of the ear. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.00

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

This variety has a small, white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, white grains, which are of fine quality. By many it is regarded as the best of the late varieties. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.00

Stowell's Evergreen

The standard main crop variety. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best known of all late sorts. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00

Ferry's Early Evergreen

We have tested many samples of Evergreen Corn that were claimed to be earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and to be just as good, but we have never found any of them so valuable as the stock of this variety we offer. It has been proven both on our trial grounds and in the field to come into fit condition for use much earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and to remain in condition quite as long. The ears are large with sixteen to twenty more or less irregular rows with very long grain, which is of the very best quality. The plants in ear resemble those of Stowell's Evergreen but differ in earliness and we think are more uniform. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.50

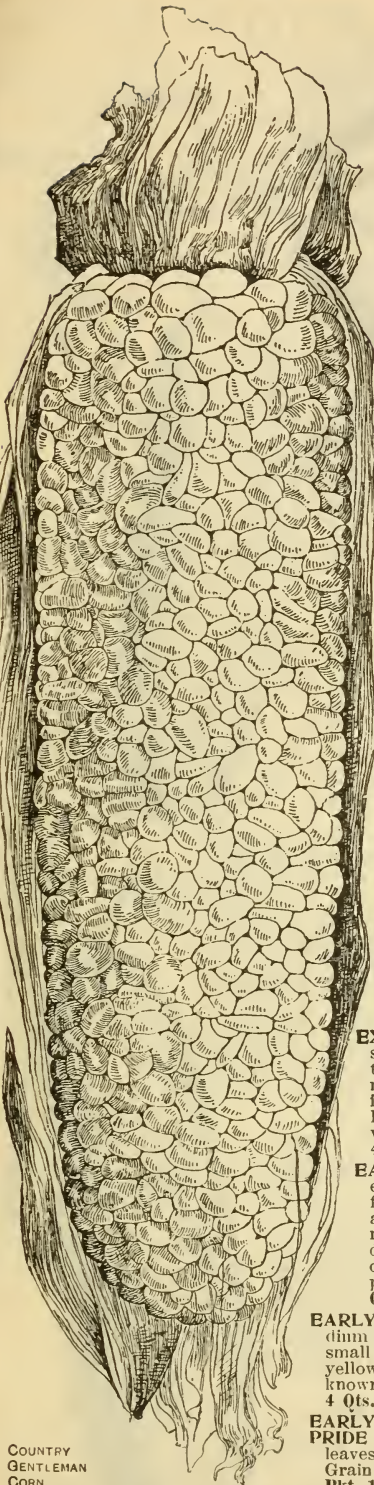
FIELD CORN

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. Very early. The stalk is short, without suckers, has a small tassel, and bears a single, very full, short, many rowed ear, often nearly as thick as it is long, and well covered with coarse husks; kernels white, smooth. An extremely hardy variety. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bushel \$3.00

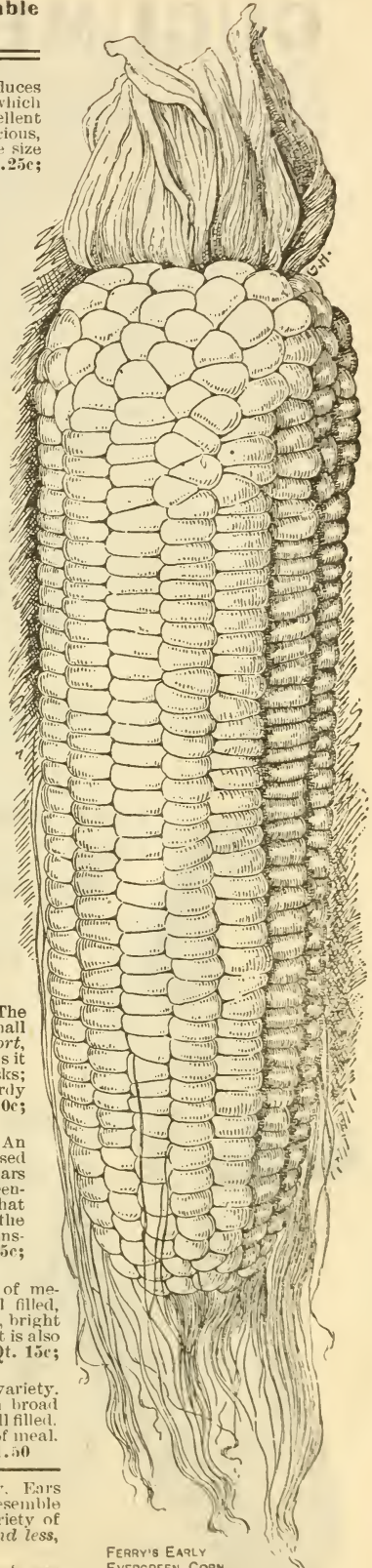
EARLY ADAMS, OR BURLINGTON. An excellent, early, field variety, and often used for table, particularly in the south. Ears about eight inches long, twelve or fourteen-rowed; kernels white, rounded, somewhat deeper than broad and indented at the outer end, which is whiter and less transparent than the inner. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 50c; Bushel \$2.75

EARLY RED BLAZED. An early flint variety of medium height. Ears long, eight-rowed, well filled, small at base. Grain flinty and of fine quality, bright yellow at base of ears, but red at the tips. It is also known as *Smut Nose*. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 10c; Qt. 15c; 4 Qts. 30c; Bushel \$1.50

EARLY GOLDEN DENT, or A very early Dent variety. PRIDE OF THE NORTH. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears short, twelve to sixteen-rowed, well filled. Grain long, yellow, making an extra quality of meal. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 10c; Qt. 15c; 4 Qts. 30c; Bu. \$1.50



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN CORN.



FERRY'S EARLY EVERGREEN CORN.

Rice Pop Corn

A very handsome and prolific variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. Probably no variety of pop corn is superior to this for parching. We supply lots of four quarts and less, shelled. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bushel of Ears \$1.50

If Corn is wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

CUCUMBER

This is one of the vegetables that can be grown to perfection by any one who can control a few square yards of soil that is fully exposed to the sun. The fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines than it is in the more or less wilted condition in which it is found on the market, that every family should be supplied from its own garden.

CULTURE—In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers, the soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty nearly over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of *well rotted* manure which should be *well mixed* with the soil, forming a broad, flat hill four to six inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hotbeds or cold frames, filled with rich, friable soil and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so the roots are not disturbed at all.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped cucumber beetles which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These may be kept off by a frequent dusting with air slacked lime, soot or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth; care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials, for if used too freely they will kill the vines; the best protection against injury is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants.

Pick all the fruit before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed begins to mature. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit off, and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin be broken the pickles will not keep so well.

We pay particular attention to growing and selecting the various strains of cucumbers, so as to keep them pure and true to name.

EARLY RUSSIAN Earliest and hardiest. Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit three to four inches long, thick, oval, pointed at each end, and covered with fine, small spines. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

EARLY CLUSTER Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, with uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. A very productive sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

EARLY SHORT GREEN, or EARLY FRAME

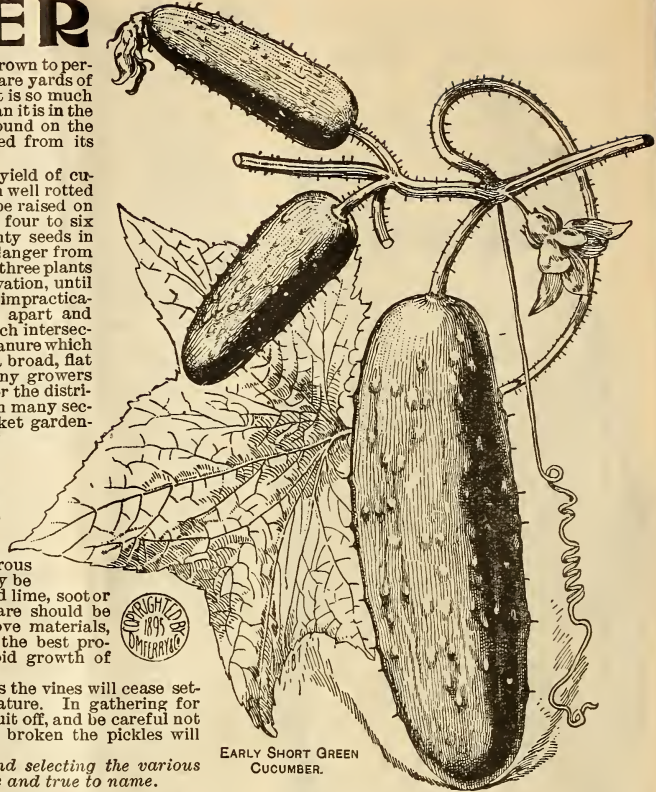
An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, handsome, small at each end, bright green, lighter at the blossom end, with crisp, tender flesh, and makes excellent pickles. Comes into use a little later than the Early Cluster, and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

CHICAGO, or Westerfield Pickling

Very popular with Chicago market gardeners and extensively grown in that vicinity. Fruit of medium length, pointed at each end, with very large and prominent spines; color deep green. It is an extremely prolific variety and is one of the best for those who want a crisp, coarsely prickled pickle. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$2.75

JERSEY PICKLING

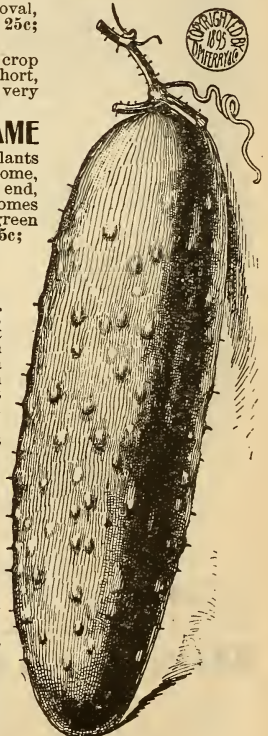
Very popular in New Jersey. Intermediate between the Long and the Short Green, forming a long, slender, cylindrical pickle which is very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



EARLY SHORT GREEN CUCUMBER.



EARLY CLUSTER CUCUMBER.



JERSEY PICKLING.

GUCUMBER Continued

BOSTON PICKLING OR GREEN PROLIFIC A distinct variety, very popular for pickles. Fruit medium sized, very smooth, symmetrical, cylindrical, bright green and a great producer. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Emerald A new, rather late variety of very symmetrical shape and smooth skin. It retains its dark green color until nearly ripe. It is spineless and the flesh is crisp, white and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

ALBINO The best white skinned sort. Introduced by us in 1894. The fruit is above medium size, symmetrical, with few large spines. The flesh is clear white, very crisp, tender and good flavored. An excellent sort for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Bismarck A late variety producing long, very dark green fruit, pointed at each end, very constant in form and color; flesh crisp and tender; excellent either for pickles or slicing. The stock we offer is a great improvement over that usually sold either as Bismarck or Talby Hybrid, being much better and more uniform in shape, without the distinct neck which was a fault of the old stock. It can be depended upon to produce very symmetrical, handsome, dark green fruits which will hold their color better than those of any other kind. This is one of the best sorts for growing under glass. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$2.75

EXTRA LONG, OR EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE Beautiful in shape and color, and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. An entirely new and distinct sort developed by ourselves through very careful selection, our aim being to secure the best possible table cucumber. The vine is vigorous and productive, and comes into full bearing earlier than the Bismarck. An excellent sort for culture under glass. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$2.75

Gumberland A new and distinct variety, said to have originated from crossing the Parisian Pickling and the Early White Spine. It certainly has the good qualities of each of these sorts. The fruits are large, symmetrical, dark green, covered with innumerable small, white spines, and are of prime quality for slicing. The vine is vigorous, wonderfully prolific, and continues in bearing much longer than most sorts. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

Early White Spine One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more, perhaps, than any other for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Arlington A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are unusually crisp and tender, and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

COOL AND CRISP A strain of White Spine somewhat like the Arlington, but larger and less symmetrical. The vine is vigorous and the fruit long, cylindrical, dark green, with quite a number of white spines. The flesh is peculiarly crisp and tender and it is one of the very best for table use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

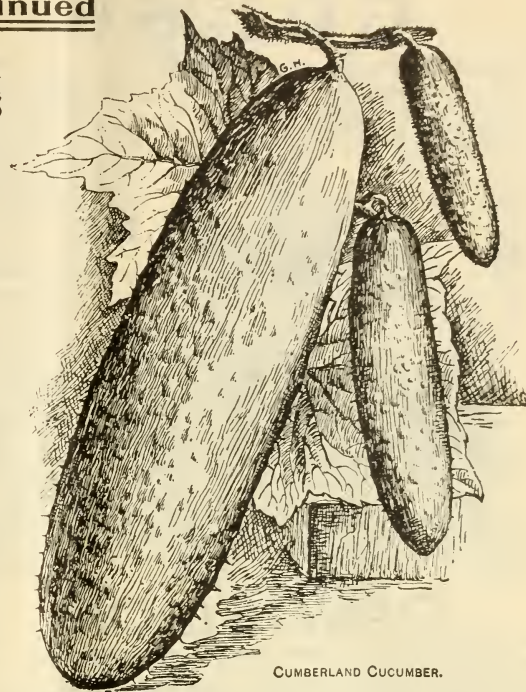
IMPROVED LONG GREEN Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long; firm and crisp. The young fruit makes excellent pickles, and when ripe it is one of the best for sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long, of good form, with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. (See page 12). Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

GHERKIN FOR PICKLING

A very small, oval, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others. It is grown exclusively for pickles; is the smallest of all the varieties, and should always

be picked when young and tender. The seed is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks.

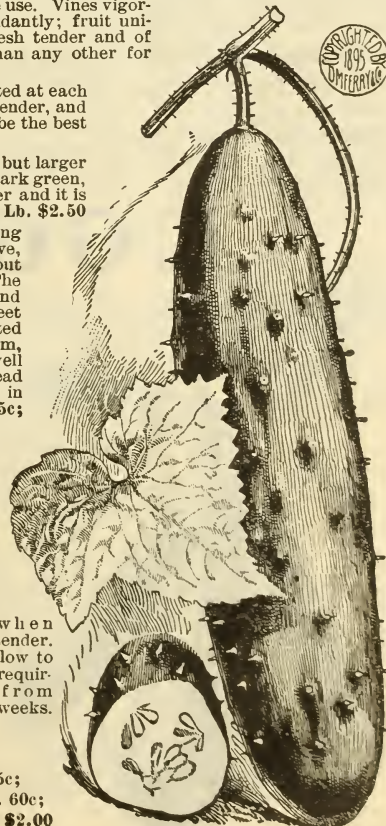
Pkt. 5c;
Oz. 20c;
2 Oz. 35c;
¼ Lb. 60c;
Lb. \$2.00



CUMBERLAND CUCUMBER.



EARLY WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER.



BISMARCK CUCUMBER.

GRESS

Curled, or Pepper Grass This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

CULTURE—The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum Powder.



GRESS CURLED, OR PEPPER GRASS.

increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. The shoots should be cut, not broken off, for market. In summer it is best to keep them closely cut, the oftener the better.



TRUE WATER CRESS.

Gray Seeded Early Winter A variety that does well on upland and produces a large cluster of leaves quite similar to those of the Water Cress in appearance and quality. It is quite hardy and thrives best in the cool autumn months. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

CULTURE—Make first sowing as early in spring as the ground can be worked and continue, for succession, every two weeks. Or sow in early autumn in rich, mellow soil, in shallow drills sixteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. Thin out as required for use.

True Water This is quite a distinct variety of cress with small, oval leaves and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

CULTURE—The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they

DANDELION

Dandelion is native to Europe and Asia but is naturalized in all temperate countries.

CULTURE—Sow early in the spring, on very warm, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; thin the young plants to five inches in the row and cultivate well; they will be fit for cutting the next spring. When grown for the roots, sow in September and cultivate well during the fall and the following summer; the roots will be fit to dig in October. Roots are sometimes removed from the field to the hotbed or house for forcing. Roots dug in fall and dried are sold for medicinal purposes.

Cultivated, or French Common This is considered the best by many and is not at all the same as our wild dandelion, being greatly improved by careful selection. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Improved Thick Leaved One of the earliest and best greens in cultivation. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 45c; 2 Oz. 85c; ¼ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$4.50



DANDELION.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—Egg Plant seed germinates slowly and should be started in strong heat, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger not only from frosts, but from cold nights is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant into the open ground, setting the plants two and a half feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants and protect them from the potato bug, which will often destroy them. Some seasons egg plants will fail to set fruit or will not begin bearing until too late to mature, no matter how faithfully they may have been cared for. This is especially likely to happen if the summer is cool and rather moist. We know of no certain remedy for it, though pinching off the ends of the branches after the plants begin to bloom and not letting more than two or three fruits set, is a good practice.

EARLY
LONG PURPLE
EGG PLANT.

SOIL—Egg Plant will grow on almost any soil in the south but it develops to greater perfection on a rich, deep, loamy land, free from debris. In the clay districts this is not easily obtained but there are often small fields that are sufficiently dry and yet contain enough sand to make egg plant growing profitable. No matter whether clay land, loam or sandy soil be employed for raising this crop, it will be necessary to plow deeply and thoroughly. The land should be drier than that required by cabbage or beets. In fact, it will stand a greater drought than the ordinary vegetables.

Early Long Purple This is a very early maturing and most productive variety; fruit long, dark, rich purple and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

BLACK PEKIN Nearly as early as the Early Long Purple and nearly as large as the later sorts. Very prolific and desirable for market gardeners' use. Fruit nearly round; skin smooth, black and glossy; flesh white, fine grained and delicate. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

EGG PLANT—Continued

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Large Purple

(SPINELESS). This variety has about superseded all others both for market and private use. The large size and high quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness make it the most profitable for market gardeners. Plants large, spreading; foliage light green; fruit very large, oval; color dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Bear in mind that our stock is *spineless*, which is a great advantage in gathering the fruit. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

Mammoth Pear: A smooth leaved variety with large, egg shaped, pure white fruit. The flesh is of fine quality. This sort is also valuable for its peculiar form and color. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

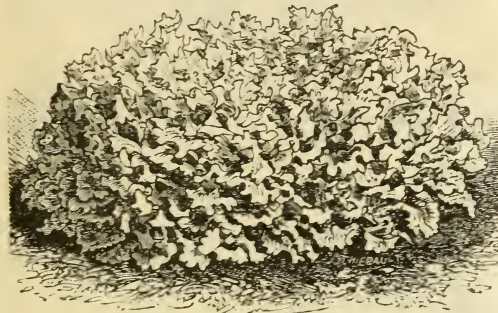


D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE EGG PLANT.

ENDIVE

Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July, in drills fourteen to twenty inches apart, and when well started thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may

be kept up. Blanching may also be done by slipping a large sized but short tile or piece of tile over each plant, after the leaves are gathered up and held closely together.



BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN ENDIVE.

Large Green Curled A large, strong growing Endive, which by tying up can be made to form finely blanching centers of good quality. Outer leaves well cut, and bright, deep green. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Ever White Curled A very beautiful sort in which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. Plant moderately dense, with divided leaves which are a little coarser than those of the Green Curled. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

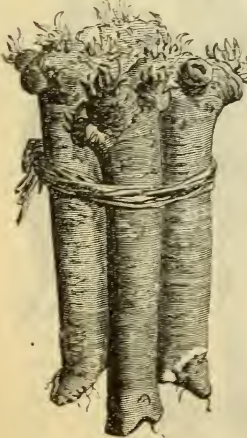
Moss Curled One of the best autumn, winter or spring salads. Plant compact growing. Forms large, dense clusters of finely divided green leaves which when properly blanching are exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Broad Leaved Batavian (Escarolle). This variety has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head and is desirable for stews and soups, but if the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the inner ones will blanch and may be used for salad. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Garlic

A bulbous rooted plant, with a strong, penetrating odor, but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for *garlic seed*, but we can supply bulbs only. Prepare the ground the same as for onions, and plant the bulbs in drills eight inches apart, and four inches apart in the rows, and cover two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the bulbs and dry in the shade, and lay them up in a dry loft as you would onions.

Bulbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.



HORSE RADISH.

Horse Radish

Horse Radish rarely produces seed, but is grown from pieces of the roots.

Culture—Mark off the rows two and one-half feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots eighteen inches apart in the rows, vertically, the small end down, and the top one to three inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

SMALL ROOTS—3 for 10c; 25c per dozen, postpaid. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, 75c per 100.



LARGE GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.



TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH KALE.

dwarf sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Siberian Sometimes called "Sprouts" and "German Greens." In this variety the very large, green leaves are comparatively plain in the center but coarsely cut and frilled on the edge. The plant is low but spreading and very hardy. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Imperial, or Slow Seeder A strain of Siberian in which the plants are slower to develop their seed stalks and consequently remain longer in condition for use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

GERMAN DWARF PURPLE Similar to the Dwarf Curled Scotch but of a rich purple color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



EARLY WHITE VIENNA KOHL RABI.

LEEK

Belongs to the onion family. Sow the seed and care for the young plants as for onions, but they need more room in order to develop fully. When the young plant is about the size of a goose quill, transplant to a prepared bed in rows one foot apart and four or five inches in the row. Set the roots deep and draw the earth to them when cultivating, so that they may be well blanched by the time they are fit for use.

LONDON FLAG. This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. A variety which has become very popular with some market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

LARGE ROUEN. Stem very large but comparatively short; the leaf is very broad, covered with whitish bloom. Stands a long time in condition for use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Monstrous Carentan The largest variety, often three inches in diameter and becoming very white and tender. A hardy and desirable sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

KALE

They are hardy and are not injured by the frost.

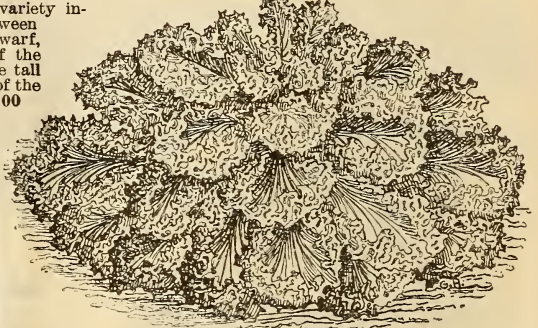
CULTURE—As far north as New York they may be sown in September and treated like spinach, or they may be planted and treated like late cabbage and will continue growing until very late in the season. In the south they will live and grow throughout the winter without protection. It is better not to cut or handle them when frozen, but if this is unavoidable, thaw them out in cold water. The young shoots which start up in the spring from the old stumps are very tender and make excellent greens.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. This is very hardy and is not injured by a moderate frost. About thirty inches tall, with an abundance of dark green leaves, which are densely curled and cut, forming a very beautiful plant. It stands the winters in the Middle States without any protection. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Dwarf Curled Scotch, or German Greens Plant low and compact, but with large, bright, deep green leaves, curled, cut and crimped until the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. It would be well worthy of cultivation simply for its beauty. One of the best sorts for use and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

HALF DWARF MOSS

CURLED. A variety intermediate between the tall and dwarf, having much of the hardness of the tall and the beauty of the



SIBERIAN KALE.

Kohl Rabi

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

CULTURE—Sow in light, rich soil as early as possible, in drills sixteen inches apart, and when well established, thin to six inches apart in the row. One or two plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well; but plantings may be made the latter part of July, for fall use.

Early White Vienna (*Extra, for forcing.*) Very early; small, handsome white bulb. Best early variety for table. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. Nearly like the last, except in color. This is a bright purple. The leaf stems are tinged with purple. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

LARGE GREEN. Hardy, quite late and used for feeding stock. Bulbs large, weighing eight to ten pounds, whitish-green in color; leaves large and numerous. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50



MONSTROUS CARENTAN LEEK.

LETTUCE

FOR early outdoor culture for the latitude of Cincinnati and southward, the seed may be planted in the fall, protecting the young plants from severe freezing either with frames or coarse litter, which may be removed as soon as danger of severe freezing is over.

Lettuce, in ground out of doors, will stand some freezing, but is killed by prolonged frost or frequent freezing and thawing. North of Cincinnati an early crop may be secured by starting under glass from January to March and hardening off well before setting in ground, which should be done as soon as weather will permit.

CULTURE—Lettuce to be at its best should be grown rapidly, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. For winter, sow under glass from November to February, and thin out as necessary, to prevent crowding. Keep at a moderate heat, and give all the light and air possible. For general crop, sow outdoors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground.

Varieties marked **A** are particularly adapted for culture under glass and for early spring use.

Those marked **B** are sometimes grown under glass, but are especially desirable for outdoor, summer culture.

Big Boston, Brown Dutch, California Cream Butter and Deacon are very hardy and suited for winter outdoor culture in the south.

CABBAGE, OR HEADING LETTUICES

Early Tennis Ball **A** (Seed black). A first-class variety, and one of the best head lettuces for forcing under glass or early planting outdoors. Plants medium sized, having thick, dark green leaves and when well grown forming very solid heads, the inner leaves being blanched to a rich creamy white, and exceedingly crisp, tender and rich flavored. Out of doors the variety runs up to seed in hot weather quicker than many sorts. If used when in prime condition it is of fine quality. This is also known as *Stone Tennis Ball* on account of its exceedingly solid head. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Hubbard's Market **A** (Seed white). After the style of Tennis Ball, but forms a larger, looser, more showy head, and is later to mature. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

BIG BOSTON **A** (Seed white). A very popular variety with those gardeners who want a large heading, forcing sort, and also for outdoor winter culture. The plants are large, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, comparatively smooth, thin and very hard leaves which are bright, light green in color, and when well grown are quite tender. Indoors this forms a solid head, while outside it is less distinctively a heading sort. This is grown in the south as a winter lettuce. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50



HANSON LETTUCE.

HANSON **B** (Seed white). Plant large, forming a large, flat head, resembling that of cabbage, and so slow to form a seed stalk that it often fails to seed at all. Outer leaves bright green with prominent light colored veins; inner leaves white and usually curved and twisted at the base; very tender and sweet. A standard summer head lettuce. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

YELLOW SEEDED BUTTER **B** (Seed white). A compact growing, heading variety with yellowish-green, thick, smooth leaves forming into a solid head which blanches to a rich cream color, and is of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Buttercup **B** (Seed white). Plants medium sized, with numerous round, smooth leaves which are of a beautiful yellowish-green color, and very sweet and tender. They form medium sized, fairly solid heads which, when prepared for the table, are exceedingly attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

White Summer Cabbage **B** (Seed white). A bright green, vigorous, summer heading sort which forms a solid head of thick, tender leaves, the inner ones blanched to a beautiful cream yellow. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Brown Dutch (Seed black). An old sort, noted for its hardness. Leaves large, thick, green tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardness and fine quality. May be used in the south as a winter lettuce. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

WHITE CHAVIGNE **B** (Seed White). Forms a very full head, made up of large, well rounded leaves which are coarsely savoyed, the inner ones much lighter colored and formed into a very compact, solid head. An excellent sort, quick in forming a head and slow in running to seed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

DEACON, OR ST. LOUIS BUTTER (Seed white). This does not make as large a head as some others, but the heads formed are very solid and of excellent flavor, and remain in condition for use as long as any variety in cultivation. Plant medium sized, with very few outer leaves, which are a deep green and very thick. The inner leaves blanch to a bright, rich yellow, and are exceedingly well flavored, crisp and tender. This is certainly one of the best in quality of the summer heading sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Market Gardener's Private Stock **B** (Seed black). A most excellent sort. The leaves are very large, deep, bright green, slightly wrinkled and form a large head which blanches nicely and remains a long time in condition for use. A sort which cannot fail to please those who appreciate high quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



BIG BOSTON LETTUCE.

MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER

B A strain of large, smooth leaved, head lettuce, forming very large, solid, cabbage-like heads of thick, brittle leaves, the inner ones beautifully blanched, very crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Silver Ball **A** (Seed white). A remarkable variety in that it is an excellent sort both for forcing and outdoor culture. The thick, light green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ¼ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

California Cream Butter, or Royal Summer Cabbage **A** (Seed brown). A strong growing sort with large, green leaves marked with scattered brown dashes. It forms a very solid head of rich cream-colored leaves which are very thick, tender and of splendid quality. This sort is very hardy and is sometimes called Winter Lettuce. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

SALAMANDER **B** (Seed black). A very bright green and attractive variety. It forms large, solid heads composed of thick, smooth, very tender leaves, the inner ones finely blanched, and all of the finest quality. It remains a long time in head before running to seed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

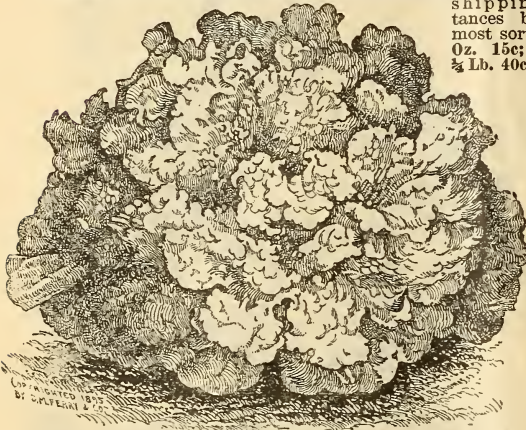
Curled or Loose Leaved Lettuce

Detroit Market Gardeners' Forcing *(Seed white)*. A variety quite similar to the Grand Rapids in general character, but it will stand higher heat and so can be crowded to maturity a little quicker. The leaves are not quite so tender and brittle as those of the Grand Rapids. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

GRAND RAPIDS *(Seed black)*. As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large, light yellowish-green leaves, slightly crimped and blistered and rather thin. It will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE.



BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON LETTUCE.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON

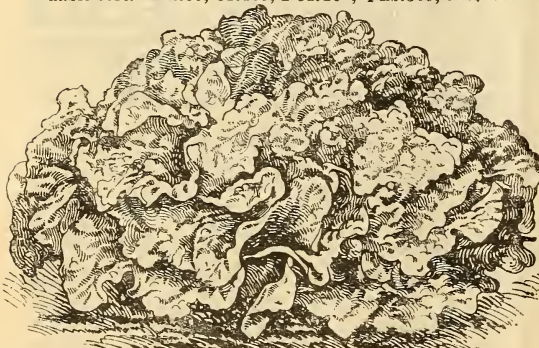
(A) For those who like a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf, and for those markets which demand a large, loose cluster of leaves rather than a solid head, this is one of the best varieties, either for forcing or early sowing out of doors. Plant forms a large, loose head, light yellowish-green in color, so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the large outer ones being quite tender. One of the best and most popular varieties for market gardeners, as it is attractive, of excellent quality, and continues a long time in condition for use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED

(Seed white). An early, erect growing, clustering variety. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. Leaves broad, often frilled and blistered and formed into a loose head. Light green in color and exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Popular in the New York markets. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

TILTON'S WHITE STAR

(Seed white). A distinct sort of the Black Seeded Simpson type, but grows larger and more rapidly, and its leaves are broader, thicker, darker and less frilled at the edge. It forms a large, loose head, blanches well, and is of excellent quality. The plants remain long in condition for use before running to seed. Repeated trials, both for forcing and early planting outdoors, convince us that this is a most valuable sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



TILTON'S WHITE STAR LETTUCE.

Denver Market *(Seed white)*. A variety of the same general character of growth as Tilton's White Star, but the leaves are more crimped and cut. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

FERRY'S EARLY PRIZE HEAD *(Seed white)*. This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved, clustering sorts for the home garden, but it is not a good kind to ship long distances, as the leaves are so tender that they are easily spoiled in handling. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish-red, and are exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet, forming a large, loose head. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



FERRY'S EARLY PRIZE HEAD LETTUCE.

Cos Lettuce The Cos Lettuces are distinct from the preceding sorts, in having long, narrow, spoon shaped leaves, which usually fold into loose, sugar loaf shaped heads, which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. On account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness and delicate flavor, they are becoming more and more popular in this country.

Early White Self-Folding *(Seed white)*. A distinct Cos lettuce which will do better without tying up than most Cos lettuces. The leaves are yellowish-white in color, long, narrow upright, folding into a solid head like that of an Early York Cabbage and very crisp and tender. This is a truly self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor. Sold also as Trianon. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

MARTYNIA

A strong growing, hardy annual plant with curiously shaped seed pods which, when young and tender, are highly prized for pickling. The pods are produced in great abundance, and should be gathered when less than half grown, as after the hardening of the flesh they are worthless.

Proboscidea The common variety. Sow in rich, warm soil when danger of frost is over, in drills three feet apart, and thin the plants out to two feet in the row. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00 (See also page 80.)

MUSK MELON

CULTURE—Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. *Rich earth* for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when they are about three feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These may be kept off by frequent dusting with air slacked lime, soot or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth; care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials, for if used too freely they will kill the vines.



HACKENSACK MUSK MELON.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

Jenny Lind Fruit small, globular or a little flattened, green rinded, deeply ribbed, with dark green and exceedingly sweet flesh. It ripens early and on account of its size is particularly good for hotel use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Extra Early Citron

A small, round melon, valuable on account of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. The skin is green, becoming yellowish at maturity. The flesh is light green, sweet and of fair quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford

This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval; slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and high flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this early sort, the fruit being wonderfully uniform in shape and quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Extra Early Hackensack

We offer under this name a very distinct stock, different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruit is medium sized, nearly round, with deep ribs and very coarse netting. The flesh is green, a little coarse but very juicy and sweet. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Baltimore, or Acme

Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly pointed at stem end, slightly ribbed, covered when ripe with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very fine flavored and sweet. One of the most *uniformly* good melons on our list. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Small Green Nutmeg Fruit of medium size, slightly ribbed, globular. Skin dark green, becoming yellow when over ripe and nearly covered with broad, shallow netting. Flesh thick, a little coarse, but of fine flavor. This variety is in universal demand for both home and market use. It is the size best suited for hotel and restaurant use. Our stock is carefully grown and selected and will be found first-class in every particular. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Early White Japan A very early, medium sized variety of fine quality. Fruit oval, white, with green flesh which is very sweet and fine flavored. One of the best for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Cosmopolitan This variety was introduced by us in 1894, and combining, as it does, the firm, sweet flesh of the French Cantaloupe and the delicious flavor of the American Musk Melon, it is truly cosmopolitan in character. It is the most beautiful of the green fleshed melons. Fruit slightly oval, nearly round without ribs. Color light green, but becoming covered at maturity with dense, silver gray netting. Flesh green, firm, sweet and uniformly high flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Improved Large Green Nutmeg Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Hackensack or Turk's Cap Fruit very large, the diameter much more than the length; ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, coarse, but very sweet and fine flavored. We have taken great pains to have our stock of this true to the "Turk's Cap" type, and after careful comparison with that of other growers, do not hesitate to pronounce it the best in the country. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.



NETTED GEM OR ROCKY FORD MUSK MELON.

MUSK MELON—Green Fleshed Varieties, Continued

PINE APPLE. Vines very productive and hardy. Fruit oval, medium sized, slightly ribbed and dark green at first, but becoming covered with shallow, gray netting as they mature. Flesh green, thick, delicate, exceedingly sweet and high flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 85c.

CHAMPION MARKET. Fruit large, round or slightly oval, with very shallow depressions and covered with dense netting. Flesh green, of medium texture, very thick and

sweet. The variety is an improvement on Montreal and will suit those who like a large, sweet, green fleshed sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

BAY VIEW. Fruit long and of the largest size, frequently weighing fifteen to seventeen pounds, deeply ribbed and covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick and of fine flavor. By far the best of the large melons and so hardy as to be the best sort for inexperienced cultivators. A late variety. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

ORANGE FLESHED VARIETIES

Petoskey, or Paul Rose A yellow fleshed sort, of suitable size for a basket melon and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem. Flesh orange colored, high flavored, very thick, firm and sweet. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

McGotter's Pride This late variety is the result of long continued skillful breeding and selection, with the purpose of securing a very large melon of spherical shape, with flesh of fine grain and high quality. The fruit is very large, nearly round, evenly and moderately ribbed, dark green in color, partially covered with gray netting. The orange-red flesh is very thick, sweet and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Defender A splendid variety, originated and introduced by us. It is one of the very best yellow fleshed sorts and in some respects is far superior to any of this class. The medium sized fruit is oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the Osage, and of higher flavor. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and quality quite to the outer shell which, though thin, is very hard and firm, so that one can remove the edible portion with a spoon, leaving a rind no thicker than that of an orange. The vine is vigorous and very productive. The fruit, because of the hard, firm rind, keeps and bears shipment remarkably well. We know of no yellow fleshed sort so desirable for either the home or market garden. (See page 41.) Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

OSAGE, or Improved Miller's Cream It is late, medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick there being but a slight cavity in the center of the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the market. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort, and a careful comparison on our trial grounds proves it to be unequalled even by "Special Selected Seed," offered at very high prices. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

EMERALD GEM. A splendid variety. Fruit small to medium sized, globular, or slightly flattened at the ends, only slightly netted and ribbed. Skin deep green while young, becoming tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind and exceedingly high flavored. This variety has steadily grown in popular favor, and in many large markets leads all other kinds, because of its sweetness and convenient size. *Crop failed.*

LONG YELLOW. A large variety; long, oval, deeply ribbed; flesh thick, light salmon colored and of a peculiar musky flavor. This variety is used in its green state for mangoes. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

SURPRISE. This old variety is still highly esteemed by many. Vines hardy and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish-white; flesh deep salmon color, very rich and high flavored. *Crop failed.*

Water Melon

Although the Water Melon is a tropical fruit and can be most easily grown in the south on a warm, rich, sandy soil, yet no one need abandon its culture because he has not these conditions, for some of the sweetest melons ever produced have been grown in Michigan, in the latitude of 45 degrees north, and Cuban Queens, weighing over 60 pounds, have been raised in cold clay soil in northern Ohio.

CULTURE—In order to get good Water Melons, it is essential that the plants get a good start, and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well rotted manure—hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seed on this, covering it about an inch in depth. It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill. Frequent watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth and help the plants to get out of the way of insect pests.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A valuable variety for use in the north, as it is hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, very sweet, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Peerless

One of the best sorts for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium sized, oval, finely mottled; rind thin; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, tender and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

GYPSY, OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE. One of the oldest and most popular sorts, particularly in the south. Fruit cylindrical, square at the ends, smooth, distinctly striped and mottled light and dark green. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Kolb's Gem Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Leaves of medium size, deeply cut with a peculiar frilled edge. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Outer rind or shell exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping long distances. Flesh bright red,

solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Sweet Heart This melon was introduced by us in 1894, and it has become very popular as a shipping melon, particularly in the south. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and very light green. Rind thin but firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid but very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit retains its good quality for a long time after ripening. Our stock is the very best. (See page 41.) Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Ferry's Iceberg

In general shape, size and appearance, this is similar to the well known Kolb's Gem, but is distinctly darker and the skin where the melon rests on the ground is rich yellow instead of white as in that variety. It has a very firm, hard rind and is quite as good a shipper as the Kolb's Gem, but the flesh is much deeper colored, extends nearer to the rind, is much more tender and sweet. We think this variety is much the best dark colored shipping melon yet produced and that as soon as known it will take the place of those now used for this purpose. (See page 41.) Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

3 SPLENDID MELONS

FERRY'S
ICEBERG.

DEVELOPED
AND
INTRODUCED
BY US.



SWEETHEART



BEENDER.

WATER MELON CONTINUED

Dixie A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy, ripening its fruits earlier than most of the large growing sorts; fruit medium sized to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind, is of the best quality and free from the hard, coarse center which is so objectionable a feature of many shipping melons. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

TRIUMPH A southern variety which has become very popular with shippers. The fruit is uniformly large, nearly round, dark green, indistinctly striped with a lighter shade and has a thin and firm rind which makes it an excellent shipper; flesh bright red and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.

Cuban Queen Fruit medium sized to large, globular, or oval; skin striped light and dark green in sharp contrast; rind medium thick, but stands shipment well. Flesh bright red, solid, very crisp and sugary. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Monte Cristo or Kleckley's Sweets

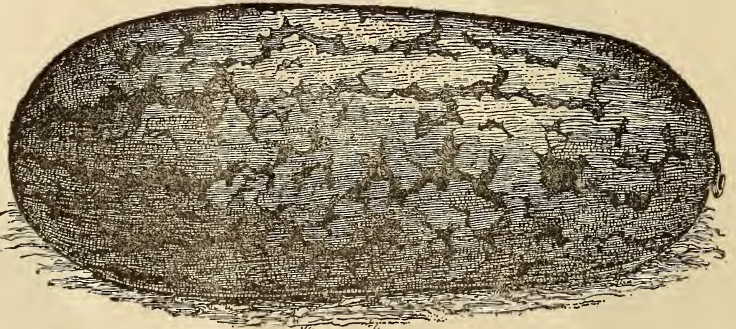
A splendid sort for home use or near markets. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size; oval; color dark mottled green in two shades, forming indistinct stripes; flesh very bright, rich red and exceedingly sweet. This variety is so crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping, the fruit bursting open if subjected to even a slight jar or when the rind is penetrated with a knife. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Mountain Sweet A large, oval variety; rind green and rather thick; flesh scarlet and quite solid to the center, very sweet and delicious. This is an old standard sort and one of the best for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Dark Icing Fruit large, nearly round, dark green, very indistinctly mottled with lighter shade. Flesh very rich, bright red. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

LONG LIGHT ICING Our stock of this sort is much better than that usually offered and superior to many strains offered as Early Monarch, etc. Repeated trials have demonstrated that we have very fine stocks of Icing melons, each variety being distinct and showing the type well instead of being a mere mixture of white seeded sorts. The melons of the Long Light Icing variety are uniformly long and large, and the flesh deep, rich red and of splendid quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Round Light Icing Fruit medium sized, round, very light green or white, mottled with slightly darker green. Flesh bright, light red, very sweet and tender. By many this is considered the best of all melons. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.



FLORIDA FAVORITE WATER MELON.

FLORIDA FAVORITE A very large, long melon, mottled dark green with stripes of lighter shade. Rind thin but firm; flesh very bright, deep red, very sweet, tender and excellent. A very popular variety in the south. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.

Ice Cream Medium sized, with very sweet, scarlet flesh. A good variety for home market. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Citron Grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. This variety is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

MUSHROOM

The Mushroom is an edible fungus of a white color, changing to brown when old. The gills are loose, of pinkish red, changing to liver color. It produces no seed, but instead there is developed a white, fibrous substance in broken threads, called spawn, which is developed and preserved in horse manure, pressed in the form of bricks. Thus prepared it will retain its vitality for years.

Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds or sometimes in the open air, the great essential being a uniform degree of temperature and moisture. Fermenting horse manure at a temperature of about 70 degrees, mixed with an equal weight of fresh sod loam, is made into beds the size required and eight to twelve inches deep. See to it that the bed is packed very solidly and evenly. In this bed plant the broken pieces of spawn six inches apart, cover the whole with two inches of light soil and protect from cold and rain. One brick will plant eight to ten square feet of bed. The mushrooms will appear in about six weeks. Water sparingly and with lukewarm water.

English Mushroom Spawn, in bricks of about 1 lb., 25c per pound prepaid; 5 lbs. for \$1.00 prepaid.

French Mushroom Spawn, 3 lb. boxes, \$1.50 each, prepaid.

MUSTARD

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about eighteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For succession, sow every few weeks till autumn. Water freely. In the south the seed should be sown in autumn and the plants used early in the spring as a salad and for greens.

WHITE ENGLISH. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

Southern Giant Curled This mustard is very highly esteemed in the south, where the seed is sown in the fall, and the plants used very early in the spring as a salad. Our stock is the true curled leaf. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

NASTURTIUM

Sow after the ground is warm, in drills one inch deep, by the side of a fence, trellis work, or some other support, to climb upon. They will thrive in good ground in almost any situation, but are more productive in a light soil.

TALL MIXED GARDEN. Cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful orange colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The green seed pods preserved in vinegar make a pickle greatly esteemed by many. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c. For other varieties see Flower Seeds, page 52.

OKRA OR GUMBO

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its young seed pods which are used in soups, or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the south for making the famous gumbo soup. The pods when young and tender may be sliced in sections and strung on a thread and hung up in the shade to cure as one would dry apples; in this condition they can be used for soup at any time.

CULTURE. Plant in hills about four feet apart, putting six to eight seeds in a hill and after the plants are well started, cut out all but two. The dwarf sorts can be planted much closer in hills two to three feet apart or in drills two feet apart, thinning the plants to about one foot apart in the row. Gather the pods when quite green and about an inch and a half long.

White Velvet This variety is a great improvement on the old white or the Green. The plant is of medium height, bearing a large crop of white, smooth, tender pods which retain their tenderness until nearly full size. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod The plant of this variety is dwarf but very productive. The pods are long, slender, deep green and remain tender much longer than most sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

DWARF WHITE. The longest podded variety; vines two feet high and very productive. Mature pods a foot long, very thick and fleshy. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

ONION

The Onion not only contains considerable nutriment and has valuable medicinal properties, but is most useful in counteracting the bad effects of sedentary life. The disagreeable odor it imparts to the breath may be avoided in a great measure by thorough cooking, or by eating a few leaves of parsley.

In onion culture, thorough preparation of the ground, careful sowing and the best of after culture, though essential for a full yield, will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality be used. Given the same care and conditions, the product from two lots of onion seed of the same variety but of different quality may be so unequal in the quantity of merchantable onions, that it would be more profitable to use the good seed though it cost twenty times as much as the other.

Our thorough equipment and long experience in growing onion seed of the very best quality, enables us to say without hesitation that our stock is fully equal to any, and superior in quality to most that is offered.

Although onions are often raised from sets and from division, by far the best and cheapest mode of production is from seed. The facility with which seed is sown, and the superior bulbs it produces, recommend it for general use.

HOW TO RAISE ONIONS

THE SOIL. A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft. The same result will follow if we sow on *rank*, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

MANURING. There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this, and it should be of the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone, and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

PREPARATION. Remove all refuse of previous crops in time to complete the work before the ground freezes up, and spread the composted manure *evenly* at the rate of about fifty cart loads to the acre. This should first be cultivated in, and then the ground ploughed a moderate depth taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Carefully avoid tramping on the ground during the winter. Cultivate or thoroughly stir the soil with a deep working cultivator or harrow as *early in the spring* as it can be worked, and then in the opposite direction with a light one, after which the entire surface should be made fine and level with a smoothing harrow or hand rakes. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are perfectly straight; to secure this, stretch a line along one side, fourteen feet from the edge, and make a distinct mark along it; then, having made a wooden marker, something like a giant rake with five teeth about a foot long and standing fourteen inches apart, make four more marks by *carefully* drawing it with the outside tooth in, and the *head at right angles* to the perfectly straight mark made by the line. Continue to work around

this line until on the third passage of the marker you reach the side of the field where you began; measure fifteen feet two inches from the last row, stretch the line again and mark around in the same way. This is better than to stretch a line along one side as it is impossible to prevent the rows gradually becoming crooked, and by this plan we straighten them after every third passage of the marker.

SOWING THE SEED. This should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready, and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used, and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Four or five pounds per acre is the usual quantity needed to grow large onions. We use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a light *hand roller* immediately after the seed is planted.

CULTIVATION. Give the onions the first hoeing just skimming the ground between the rows, as soon as they can be seen in the row. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be begun. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees astride the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. At this weeding or the next, according to size of the plants, the rows should be thinned, leaving from eight to twelve plants to the foot. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, and two weeks later give them still another hoeing, and if necessary, another weeding. If the work has been *thoroughly done at the proper time*, the crop will not require further care until ready to gather.

GATHERING. As soon as the tops die and fall, the bulbs should be gathered into windrows. If the weather is fine they will need no attention while curing, but if it is not they will need to be stirred by simply moving them slightly along the row. Cut off the tops when perfectly dry, about half an inch from the bulb, and then after a few days of bright weather the onions will be fit to store for the winter.

It will not do to store onions in large piles or masses, particularly in warm weather, or if they are the least moist, but if perfectly dry when gathered and they are spread not to exceed two feet in depth, they can be kept in fine condition till spring. Any arrangement will answer that will keep them dry and at a uniform temperature of about 32° fr., or they may be kept frozen, care being taken not to disturb them. They should be thawed gradually.

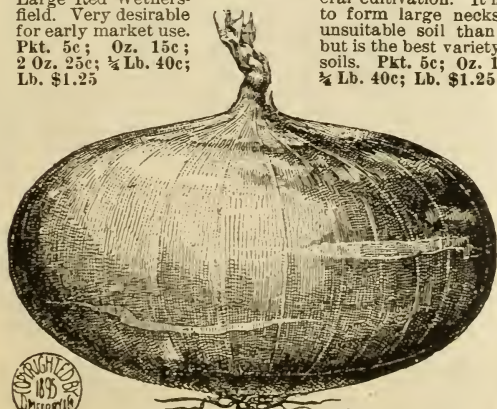
Extra Early Red This is the one of the handsomest of the red sorts. A small or medium sized, flat variety; an abundant producer and very uniform in shape and size; moderately strong flavored, and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield. Very desirable for early market use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Large Red Wethersfield This is the standard red variety and a favorite onion in the east, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulb large, somewhat flattened, oval shaped; skin deep purple-red; flesh purplish-white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on unsuitable soil than the Danvers, but is the best variety on poor or dry soils. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

Yellow Globe Danvers The Danvers onion was originally oval or nearly flat, and it has been thought by many that its small neck and splendid ripening habit could only be obtained in onions of that shape, but we have by careful selection and breeding developed a strain having to a remarkable degree the ripening habit and small neck of the original Danvers, and yet decidedly more globular in form, thus giving larger yields and handsomer bulbs without sacrificing any of the good qualities of the most popular of yellow onions. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c; Lb. \$1.10



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

ONION CONTINUED

Yellow Danvers A fine, productive variety of medium size; skin coppery-yellow; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg One of the oldest sorts. Flat; flesh white, fine grained, mild and well flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Southport Yellow Globe Of the same general character and quality as the Red Globe, but the color is a rich yellow. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Australian Brown A variety which has become very popular in California because of its good keeping qualities, which are, however, more marked in that climate than in the eastern states. The medium sized bulb is nearly spherical, being slightly flattened, reddish brown in color and very hard; rather strong flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE Finest shape, best color and yields largest crop of any yellow onion. The largest crops of onions are always produced on rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe shaped onion with a somewhat flattened base gives the largest returns, and to meet the demands of the professional onion growers located on such lands, we have developed this variety. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks, the largest diameter below the center of the bulb; of a rich orange-yellow color; enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured. See page 45. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Mammoth Yellow Spanish, or Prizetaker A very handsome onion of the largest size and nearly globular in form. Skin is yellowish-brown; flesh white, mild and tender. It is one of the best of the large, European sorts. If started very early in hot-beds it will produce a mammoth onion the first season. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

ITALIAN ONIONS

The following varieties have been tested in this country, and have given perfect satisfaction. The flavor of the Italian varieties is mild, and they are in every way well adapted to culinary purposes.

EARLY NEAPOLITAN MARZAJOLA. A beautiful, flat white skinned variety, one of the *earliest* of all and a good keeper. It can be sown in February or March and will mature a crop very early in the season. In the south the seed can be sown in autumn and large onions produced in March. Known also as Early May. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI. A large, beautiful, pure white, flat onion of mild and excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portugal; but to attain their full size the plants should be started very early in a hot-bed and set out in *rich* soil. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

ONION SETS

To raise onion sets from seed, use good ground prepared as for large onions and sow the seed very thick in broad drills, using forty to sixty pounds per acre. If the seed is sown thin, the bulbs will not only be too large for sets but will not be of the right shape and if sown thick on poor land, they will be necky or bottle-shaped. When onion seed is sown for sets, the seed may be planted somewhat later than for large bulbs, but fine crops are more likely to come from early sowing.

RED BOTTOM SETS. Treated precisely as top onions are, setting them out in the spring, instead of sowing seed. Per Lb. 25c, postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$7.50

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS. Like the preceding, except in color, and used in the same manner. Per Lb. 25c, postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$7.00

The 100 pound prices of Onion Sets are by freight or express at purchaser's expense for transportation.

PARSNIP

CULTURE—They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills two feet to two and one-half feet apart; cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to five or six to the foot.

Long White Dutch, or Sugar Roots very long, white, smooth, tender and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy and will keep throughout winter without protection. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE The onions from Southport, Conn., generally command an extra price in New York markets, because of their beautiful shape and color, due partly to the variety grown and partly to the favorable soil and the extra care taken in handling the crop. This variety is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich red color, and of superior quality. We offer a strain of especially good quality and much superior to that usually sold. See page 45. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

White Portugal, or American Silverskin A medium sized onion of mild flavor and great beauty, its clear white skin glistening like silver. A favorite with many for use when young as a salad or bunching onion, and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. An excellent sort for gardeners who do not care to plant more than one variety. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

WHITE GLOBE Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained, and of mild flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe. To produce the beautifully white onions so much sought in every market, one must first of all have good seed. Second, grow them well on *rich* lands. Third, exercise great care in harvesting and curing the crop. In Southport they "cord" up the onions in long rows, the bulbs on the inside, and cover with boards so that the bulbs in the open air are well protected from rain or dew, which would be sure to discolor them. We have by years of careful selection and breeding developed a strain which has no equal in uniformity and beauty of shape and color. See page 45. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

Round White Silverskin This is a uniformly early, small, round, hard, crisp, tender and very handsome variety with an opaque white skin, which does not turn green upon exposure to the sun as quickly as other sorts. An excellent sort for use in bunching, for pickles or as large onions. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. An enormous onion, resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and a better keeper, making it better suited for fall and early winter market. Skin silvery white; flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

QUEEN A very white skinned variety of especial value for pickling. If seed is sown out of doors in spring it will produce bulbs about an inch in diameter, maturing very early. If these bulbs are set out the following spring or if plants are started under glass in winter and set out in the spring they will produce large onions. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

EXTRA EARLY PEARL. A variety used for pickling, similar in many characteristics to the Queen, but the bulbs are somewhat thicker and with a little larger neck. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

WHITE BOTTOM SETS. These do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season. Per Lb. 25c, postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$8.00

Prices by the 100 lbs. of all onion sets are subject to fluctuations of the market. The price per single pound will hold good throughout the season, or as long as our stock lasts.

HOLLOW CROWN, or Guernsey Root white, very tender, with a smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from a depression on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

THE 3 FINEST
GLOBE
ONIONS.



WHITE
GLOBE



MICHIGAN
YELLOW
GLOBE



SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

THE BEST IS ALWAYS
THE CHEAPEST

SUPERIOR SEED
FROM
SELECTED BULBS
GROWN FROM
PEDIGREE STOCK

PARSLEY

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

CULTURE—It requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart and when the plants are well up thin to one foot in the row. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled and if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The moss curled variety makes beautiful border plants.

PLAIN. Leaves plain or flat and very dark colored. It is often preferred on this account and because of its hardness. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Fine Triple Curled, or Myatt's Garnishing

A fine, free growing but not large variety. The leaves are bright, pale green and exceedingly handsome. Greatly prized for garnishing and table decoration. One of the best for market or private gardens. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Champion Moss Curled

A compact growing, finely cut and densely curled variety, of a bright green color. Owing to the fine color and density of foliage, it is one of the most popular sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

TURNIP-ROOTED, OR HAMBURG. The root which resembles small parsnip, is the edible portion of this variety. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

CELERY GOLDEN YELLOW SELF BLANCHING

This is the best celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish-green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness, and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort. See page 47. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; 2 Oz. 85c; ¼ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$5.00

PEAS

CULTURE—For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas; such soil is often the cause of early sorts maturing unevenly. Sow as early as possible a few of some early variety on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in maturity. The peas will give quicker returns if covered only one inch deep, and where earliness is most important they may be treated in that way; but larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep, and covered with only one or two inches of soil. When the plants are five or six inches high, fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches, they will not germinate or grow well.

The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.

ALL WRINKLED PEAS remain longer in season, are more delicate in flavor and are sweeter than the smooth sorts, for as in sugar corn the wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS

Ferry's First and Best

The earliest and most even stock of White Extra Early Peas in existence, maturing so well together that sometimes a single picking will secure the entire crop. Vines vigorous and hardy, two to two and one-half feet high, bearing three to seven straight pods, each containing five to seven medium sized, smooth peas of good quality. The seed is medium sized, smooth, yellowish-white. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

D.M. Ferry & Co's Extra Early, Rural New Yorker, and Improved Early Daniel O'Rourke

These three varieties are strains of first early white peas, similar to Ferry's First and Best. We offer carefully grown and selected stocks which are fully equal, if not superior to any obtainable elsewhere. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

Earliest of All, or Alaska

By careful selection and growing we have developed stock of this smooth, blue pea of unequal evenness in growth of vine and early maturity of pods. Vines two to two and one-half feet high, bearing four to seven long pods which are filled with medium sized, bright green peas of excellent flavor. Seed small, smooth and bluish-green in color. Matures all the crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. The stock we offer is much superior to most on the market. See page 47. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

Gregory's Surprise

This new, extra early, wrinkled pea is certain to become very popular. The vine is like that of the First and Best and is as early; the pods continuing longer in condition for use. *Crop failed.*

Thomas Laxton

A new, early, wrinkled variety of great merit. Vine about three feet high, much like that of the Gradus but more hardy and much more productive. Pods large, long, with square ends, similar to but larger, longer and handsomer than those of the Champion of England and as uniformly well-filled. The green peas are very large, fine colored and unsurpassed in quality. We are certain that this pea needs only to be known to become one of the most popular sorts for the market and home garden, as it certainly is one of the very best varieties yet produced. See page 47. Pkt. 15c.

May Queen A first early, wrinkled pea of superior quality and particularly valuable for the home garden, because the green peas remain in condition for use so long. Vine slender, about two feet high and mature an abundance of fine, large and handsome pods very early. Green peas large, very sweet and tender and remaining so until full grown. One of the best first early sorts for the home garden. *Crop failed.*

American Wonder A variety nearly as early as the First and Best, with stout, branching vines about nine inches high, and covered with well-filled pods containing seven or eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. Seed medium sized, much wrinkled and pale green. We have taken great pains in growing our stock and know it to be much better than that usually offered. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$7.50

TWO STERLING LATE PEAS

Pride of the Market ...

Vines of medium height, stiff, with large, dark green leaves and bearing at the top, generally in pairs, a fair crop of very large, dark green pods well filled with large peas of good flavor. We have given this variety special attention; and the stock we offer is so much superior to that commonly sold as to seem a different sort. We recommend it as one of the very best of the large podded varieties. See page 47. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

If Peas are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

Champion of England

Very productive and universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas. Height four to five feet; seed light green and much shriveled. Very inferior and mixed stocks of this sort are frequently offered, but when the seed is as well grown and selected as that we offer, we consider the variety equal in quality to any in cultivation, and one of the best of its season, either for the amateur or market gardener. See page 47. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.25



1. CHAMPION OF ENGLAND PEA
2. EARLIEST OF ALL OR ALASKA PEA
3. GOLDEN YELLOW SELF BLANCHING CELERY
4. THOMAS LAXTON PEA
5. PRIDE OF THE MARKET PEA

PEAS, EXTRA EARLY—Continued

GRADUS An extra early, wrinkled pea. The vine of this most distinct sort is like that of Ferry's First and Best, except that it grows a little taller and matures its pods a little later. The immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone uniformly well shaped and handsome and more attractive than those of most first earlies. The peas are very large, of splendid quality and beautiful color which they retain after cooking. This variety is practically the same as that sold as "Prosperity." We have taken great pains to secure true stock and have it well grown, so we are sure that every one who purchases our seed will be pleased with the variety. Every gardener should try it. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 35c; Qt. 60c; 4 Qts. \$2.00; Bushel \$12.00

Improved Alpha A tall growing, wrinkled pea, almost as early as American Wonder. Vines about three feet high, slender, mostly unbranched and bearing five to ten medium sized, slightly curved pods, each containing four to eight green, medium sized peas which are exceedingly sweet and tender. We offer a very superior strain of this variety and recommend Improved Alpha as the sweetest extra early sort. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

Nott's Excelsior The best early, dwarf pea. It combines the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem peas. The vines are larger and more productive than American Wonder and earlier than Premium Gem. The peas in sweetness and quality are unsurpassed. Seed wrinkled and green in color. A most desirable sort for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$7.50

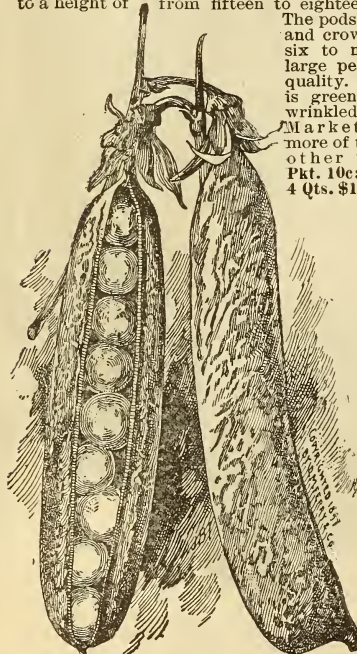
McLean's Little Gem An early, dwarf, green, wrinkled variety, growing about eighteen inches high. When green it is very large, sweet and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00

Premium Gem This variety is nearly as early as the American Wonder and the very productive vine is decidedly larger, growing to a height of from fifteen to eighteen inches.

The pods are large and crowded with six to nine very large peas of fine quality. The seed is green, large, wrinkled, often flattened. Market gardeners use more of this sort than any other wrinkled pea. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00



GRADUS PEAS.



IMPROVED ALPHA PEAS.

PEAS, SECOND EARLY

Bliss' Everbearing A variety maturing soon after the Gems and continuing a long time in bearing. Vine stout, about twenty inches high, bearing at the top six to ten broad pods. If these are removed as they mature and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are large and wrinkled, cook very quickly, are tender, of superior flavor and preferred by many to any other sort. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$5.00

McLean's Advancer A green, wrinkled variety about two and a half feet high, with broad, long pods which are abundantly produced and well filled to the ends. Considered by some the best of the second early sorts. This pea is used very extensively by market gardeners because of its productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods and quality of the peas and is popular with consumers on account of its quality. It is also largely used by canners. Careful comparison shows that our stock is unequalled. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

If Peas are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

PEAS, SECOND EARLY—Continued

THE ADMIRAL Vines vigorous, about four feet high, comparatively slender, little branched. Pods usually borne in pairs and in great abundance; they are about two and one-half inches long, curved, bright green, crowded with six to nine peas of the very best quality and color. We know of no pea which remains palatable longer after it becomes large enough to use. Seed much wrinkled, of medium size, cream color. This variety ripens with Telephone, or a little later. Owing to its great vigor, productiveness, fine color, quality and suitable size of the green peas, it is admirably adapted for canners' use. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$5.00

TELEPHONE This fine, second early, wrinkled pea has proven to be a valuable acquisition. Notwithstanding the large amount of inferior and spurious stock which has been sold, no pea of recent introduction has gained more rapidly in popularity than this, thus showing that it has sterling merit which gardeners appreciate. Vines vigorous, growing about four feet high, with large, coarse, light colored leaves and producing an abundance of very large, rich, dark green pods filled with immense peas which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. It comes into use just after the Premium Gem and is one of the best sorts for either home or market. The stock we offer is prolific, and has been carefully selected. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$5.50

TELEGRAPH Stronger growing and harder vine with darker foliage than the Telephone; green peas very large, sweet and when dry almost smooth. A splendid sort for both the home and market garden; will give good returns even under conditions that would cause most varieties to fail. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.50

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN

The vine of this variety is of medium height, giving the greatest number of pods of any on our list. Pods contain five to seven medium sized, sweet, dark green peas which retain their color and sweetness well after canning. Seed rather small and wrinkled. A very desirable variety for canners' use. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.50

LATE PEAS

YORKSHIRE HERO Vines stout, about twenty inches high, bearing at the top a number of broad pods filled with large peas that remain a long time in condition for use, and which never become as hard as most sorts. The peas are of fine quality, and will be preferred to any other by those who like a rich, marrow-like pea. Seed large, wrinkled and flattened. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

PRIDE OF THE MARKET One of the best of recent introduction. We think it worthy of a place on our colored page. *Description and price on page 45.*

SHROPSHIRE HERO Vines twenty to thirty inches high, wonderfully productive of large pods which are uniformly well filled with large, fine colored peas of good quality. Seed wrinkled. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.75

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND A general favorite, of rich flavor and excellent quality. This year a sample grown from our carefully selected stock is illustrated on page 47. *For full description and price, see page 48.*

Improved Stratagem Most stocks of the large podded, semi-dwarf English varieties of peas have been so wanting in uniformity and evenness of type as to disgust American planters, but by constant effort we have developed a stock of this, the best variety of that class, which comes true, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the best of the large podded sorts. The pods are of immense size and uniformly filled with very large, dark green peas of the finest quality. One of the very best wrinkled varieties for market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00

FIELD PEAS

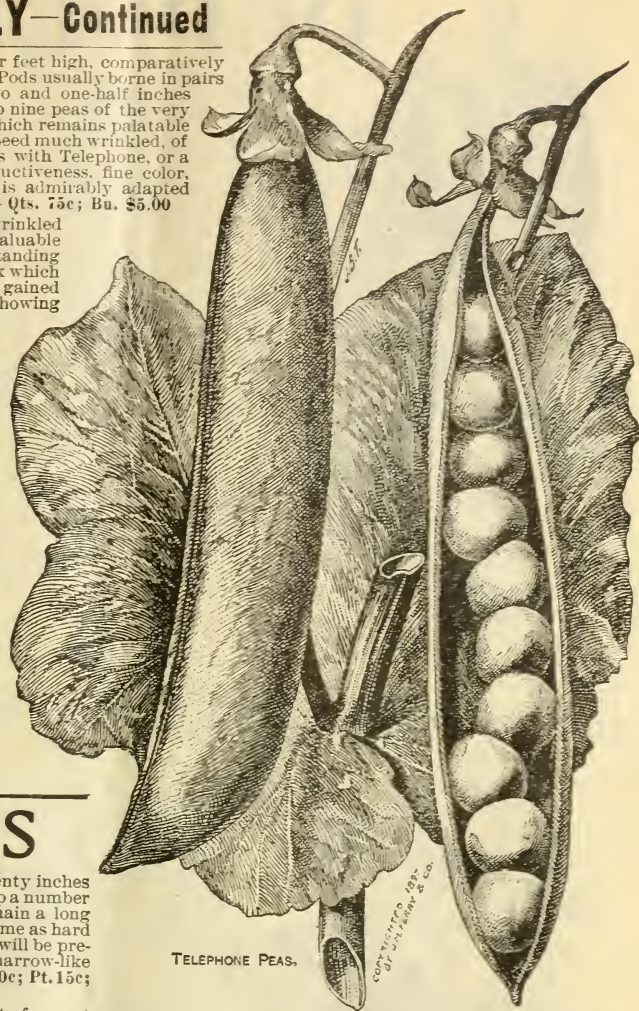
Field Peas deserve more general attention for fodder than they now receive. In the north, for dairy cows and for hogs, they are fully equal to corn, and about six weeks earlier.

For cows, the crop should be cut and fed green. For hogs alone it can be used as pasturage. Field peas can be sown either alone or with oats as early as the condition of the soil will permit. If the stubble from green winter rye or other crops cut in June be turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, it will furnish a large amount of forage in August when grass pasture is usually short.

As fertilizer, field peas should be plowed under when in blossom. They will grow on land that will not produce clover.

No. 1 White and Common White, market price; write for quotation.

If Peas are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges



TELEPHONE PEAS.

Large White Marrowfat Cultivated quite extensively for canning. Vines about five feet high and of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seeds large, smooth, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bushel \$3.00

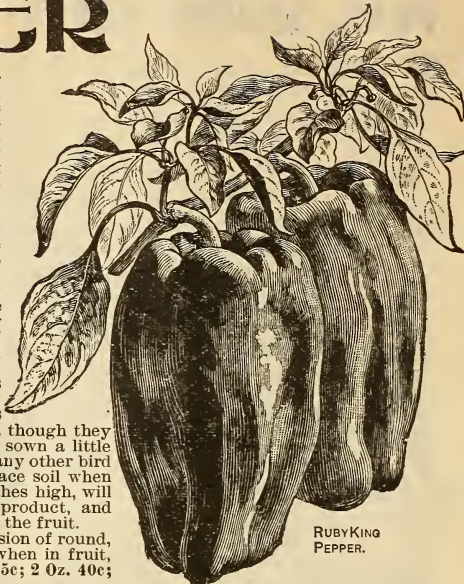
Large Black Eye Marrowfat An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; a very prolific bearer of large pods and can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bushel \$3.00

Melting Sugar There is a class of peas little known in this country, but much used abroad, in which the large, sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough, inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible podded sorts is the Melting Sugar, of which we offer a very fine strain. The pods are very large, extremely tender, fine flavored, and are borne in great abundance on vines four to five feet high. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bushel \$6.00

PEPPER



SWEET MOUNTAIN, OR
SPANISH MAMMOTH PEPPER



RUBY KING
PEPPER.

Peppers are used very extensively as a condiment. In Mexico, the hot varieties are eaten raw as we would eat radishes, but the greatest use is for seasoning other dishes. The large, thick fleshed, sweet varieties are eaten more extensively farther north, and are served in various ways, green or ripe, with vinegar and salt, like tomato salad, or made into mangoes by cutting one side, removing seeds and filling with chow chow pickles. The fruit is often used in stuffing pitted olives. The seed of pepper plant is used as bird food.

The culture of peppers is the same as for egg plant; the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them, though they mature sooner and may be sown a little later. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product, and also improve the quality of the fruit.

RED CHERRY. A second early sort. Plant tall, bearing a profusion of round, bright red fruit which is very pungent when ripe. The plant, when in fruit, is very handsome and an ornament to the garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

RED CHILI. A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about two inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long, warm season. The plants should be started quite early in hot beds. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

YELLOW CHILI. Similar in form to the Red Chili, but a little shorter and thicker, more pungent, and of a very beautiful yellow color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

LONG RED CAYENNE A rather late sort having a slim, pointed pod about four inches long, and when ripe, of a bright, red color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

LARGE SQUASH. Fruit large, flat, tomato shaped, more or less ribbed; skin smooth and glossy; flesh mild, thick meated and pleasant to the taste, although possessing more pungency than the other large sorts; very productive and a fine variety for pickling. One of the earliest and most certain to mature. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE Our stock of this well known variety, which is sometimes called Sweet Mountain, is a great improvement on the best stock obtainable only a few years ago. Plant vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. It is one of the most popular and desirable sorts. Fruit large, cylindrical, with thick, mild flesh; of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles; color bright red when ripe. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

SWEET MOUNTAIN, OR SPANISH MAMMOTH Plants very vigorous and productive, growing upright with moderately large leaves. The fruit does not ripen until very late. It is very large and long, often eight inches or more in length, by two in diameter, very smooth and handsome, being, when unripe, of a bright, deep green color, entirely free from any purple tinge, and when mature, of a rich red. Flesh very thick, sweet and mild flavored. Well suited to use as a stuffed pickle, and especially suited to use green in making pepper salad. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

GOLDEN DAWN. Plants quite dwarf but very prolific. Fruit medium to large in size, of inverted bell shape, rich, golden yellow color, with very thick, sweet, mild flavored flesh. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

RUBY KING An improved American variety reaching the largest size, often four to six inches in length, yet retaining the symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright colored, and the flesh is beautiful, sweet and mild flavored. One of the best for stuffed pickles. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25



LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE PEPPER.

PUMPKIN Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.

LARGE YELLOW. Grows to a large size and is adapted for cooking purposes and for feeding stock. The shape is irregular, some being round and others elongated or flattened. It is of deep, rich yellow color, fine grain and excellent quality. *Crop failed.*

SWEET CHEESE, OR KENTUCKY FIELD. A most popular variety in the south. Fruit flattened, the diameter being two or three times more than the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures; flesh yellow, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 16c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c, post-

paid. *By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, \$21.00 per 100 lbs.*

PIE PUMPKIN We consider this a true pumpkin rather than a squash as it is sometimes called, but under any name it is a decided acquisition. It makes a pie which most people consider superior to one made from any other variety of either squash or pumpkin. The nearly round, comparatively small fruit is covered with a fine, gray netting over a smooth, yellow skin. Flesh very thick, sweet and fine flavored. *Crop failed.*

RADISH

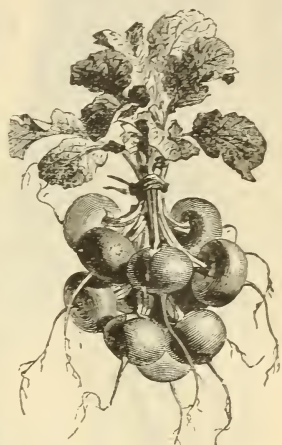
For forcing, sow in hotbeds or under glass in rich, sandy soil, made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from sixty to one hundred and fifty seeds to the square foot and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on, and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the bed is a good one, the whole crop can be marketed in twenty-one to forty days after planting. For open ground culture, sow on rich, sandy soil as soon in the spring as it is fit to work, in drills twelve inches apart and thin out the plants if necessary, to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbages were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible, and there is none sold under other names which is better than that of the varieties we offer.



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

Non Plus Ultra, or Early Deep Scarlet Turnip, Forcing

This has as small a top and is as early as any variety in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing. Roots fit for use may be had in three weeks from time of sowing. Roots small, globular; deep rich red color; flesh white, crisp and tender when young. May be planted very closely owing to its small tops. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP ROOTED RADISH.

Triumph Scarlet Striped, Forcing

The roots are about the size and shape of Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, Forcing but are creamy white, beautifully marked with spots and dashes of carmine. The tops are small. The roots mature as early as any variety in cultivation. Desirable on account of its distinct beauty, earliness and good quality. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

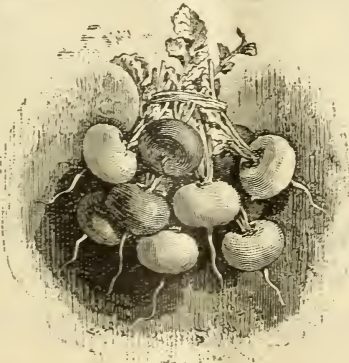
Crimson Giant Turnip, Forcing

(See description, page 6.)

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP ROOTED. A small, round, red, turnip shaped radish, with a small top, and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Desirable for forcing or early outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, Forcing

A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip and is becoming very popular as a market sort. About as early as Non Plus Ultra; has as small a top and may be planted as closely; it is more attractive in appearance and cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish. Sold also as Rosy Gem, Rapid Forcing, etc. (See page 6). Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



EARLY WHITE TURNIP ROOTED RADISH.

EARLY ROUND DEEP SCARLET.

Similar in form to the Scarlet Turnip Rooted but much darker in color. Flesh white, very crisp and tender; top small. Well adapted for growing in frames. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP, ROOTED.

A little flatter than the Scarlet Turnip Rooted and pure white in color. It has a very small top, white, semi-transparent flesh, and is slightly later than the Scarlet Turnip, but will stand more heat and remain longer in condition for use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Early Deep Scarlet, Olive Shaped, Short Leaf

Shaped in being deeper in color, terminating more abruptly at the tip, coming to maturity a little earlier, and in having fewer and shorter leaves, all of which qualities make it very desirable for forcing; an excellent sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

The above varieties of radish are especially developed and selected for forcing. They should be grown quickly and used when small and tender, as they become pithy and flavorless when overgrown. Most of them are at their best when less than an inch in diameter.

EARLY SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED. Olive shaped or a little longer, terminating in a small tap root. Skin scarlet; neck small; flesh rose colored, tender and excellent. Early and well adapted for forcing or general crop. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

French Breakfast A medium sized radish, olive shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the tip, where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and its beautiful color. (See page 6). Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

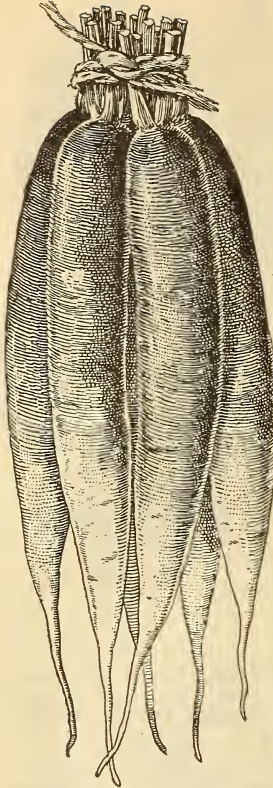


EARLY DEEP SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED, SHORT LEAF RADISH.



EARLY SCARLET GLOBE RADISH.

RADISH—Continued



IMPROVED CHARTIER, OR SHEPHERD RADISH.

Half Long Deep Scarlet The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very brilliant, deep, rich red color and half long with a somewhat tapering point; the flesh is very white, crisp and tender, and holds its juiciness well, not becoming pithy till quite overgrown. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped This is one of the brightest and handsomest colored scarlet radishes known and a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days from time of planting, and they continue in good condition until they are full grown, when they are as large as the Wood's Early Frame. It has a small top, and does not run to neck. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top Improved This small topped sort is about six inches long, grows half out of the ground, and is a standard and excellent sort either for private gardens or market use, continuing brittle and tender until quite large. The roots are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. The flesh is white and crisp. This is the variety grown so extensively in Petite Cote, Ontario, where the finest radishes in America are produced. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c. See colored plate, page 7.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME. This is not only a good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short Top, but is one of the very best sorts for first crop out of doors. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

CINCINNATI MARKET GARDENERS'. Very similar to Early Long Scarlet, Short Top Improved, but a little more red in color and is said to remain in condition for use a little longer. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger A very excellent white variety with long, very smooth white roots which are crisp and tender. It comes into use shortly after Wood's Frame, and is one of the most desirable of the white summer sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c. See colored plate, page 7.

Improved Chartier, or Shepherd Although this American variety is too strong growing to be used for forcing, it is one of the very best for sowing outdoors. The roots come to usable size very early, remaining hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of an inch or more, and so furnish good roots for a much longer time than any of the preceding varieties. Roots scarlet rose above, shading into white at the tip. They are long, cylindrical for the upper two-thirds and then gradually taper to the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Early Golden Yellow Oval A comparatively new sort, very popular in the New York market. The roots are oval, very smooth and handsome; bright, light yellow color, and of fine quality. It matures very quickly, has a small top and neck, and resists the summer heat better than the scarlet or white kinds. Our stock is grown from selected roots and is very fine. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

LONG WHITE NAPLES. An early variety. Skin white; flesh fine grained, crisp and of very good flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

EARLY WHITE GIANT STUTTGART. Root large, often four inches in diameter, top-shaped. Skin white; flesh white and crisp, and not becoming pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

White Strasburg This grows to the largest size and is usable when quite small, thus covering a long season. The mature roots are four to five inches long and about two inches thick, very white; the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender. One of the best of the large summer sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

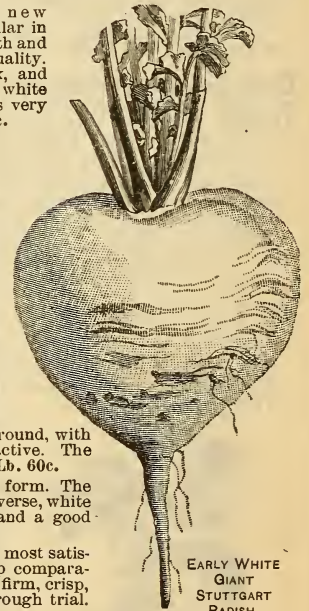
LARGE WHITE SUMMER, TURNIP ROOTED. One of the earliest of the summer varieties. Root round, smooth, very white and handsome. Flesh crisp, tender and rather pungent in flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

GOLDEN GLOBE. This variety is very popular in the south. It is of quick growth, tender and brittle, of perfect globe shape, and golden colored skin. It seems to produce tender radishes in the hottest climates. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

YELLOW SUMMER, TURNIP ROOTED. Very symmetrical and uniform; nearly round, with grayish-white skin, covered with a bright yellow russeting, which makes it very attractive. The flesh is compact, white and rather pungent. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

GRAY SUMMER, TURNIP ROOTED. Round, turnip shaped, though often irregular in form. The skin of the upper part is mottled with greenish-brown, and often marked with transverse, white lines. Flesh mild, of greenish-white color, and moderately solid. Medium early, and a good variety for summer use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Long Black Summer This variety may be treated like a summer radish with the most satisfactory results, or it may be used as a winter sort. Top comparatively small. Roots rather large, long, tapering to a point; skin deep black; flesh white, firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent. It is a very handsome black radish, and is worthy of thorough trial. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.



EARLY WHITE GIANT STUTTGART RADISH.

→ Winter Radishes ←

Winter Radishes are not appreciated and grown by Americans as much as their merit warrants. They are easily grown, have few insect enemies and can be easily preserved through the winter and there is no vegetable which furnishes a more acceptable relish. While quick growth is not so essential for these as for the earlier sorts, they do best on a rich soil which has been made as fine and friable as possible. Sow late in spring or in early summer in rows eighteen inches apart and thin the plants to four to eight to the foot. They may be pulled as wanted through the fall and on the approach of severe freezing weather should be harvested, part packed in damp sand and stored in a cool cellar or other easily accessible, cool place for winter use and the balance buried in the ground as one would bury potatoes for spring use.

Scarlet China Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small top. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE CHINA. First introduced into this country by the Chinese in California. It is pure white, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.

WINTER RADISHES-Continued



SCARLET CHINA
WINTER RADISH.

CELESTIAL A comparatively new variety which is popular wherever known. The root is long, cylindrical, with beautiful white skin and flesh, so white as to attract attention, even among the other white varieties. The flesh is tender and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

LARGE WHITE SPANISH. Root long, top-shaped or sometimes fusiform, retaining the same diameter for two-thirds of its length, sharply conical at the base, and when full grown measuring seven or eight inches in length, and about three inches in diameter. Skin white, sometimes tinged with purple where exposed to the sun. Flesh white, solid and pungent, though milder than the Black Spanish. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

HALF LONG BLACK WINTER

An American sort of the same general character as the Long Black Spanish, but by many considered superior to either the Round or the Long Black Spanish. It is intermediate in shape between the two, and seems to combine the good qualities of each. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

LONG BLACK SPANISH. One of the latest as well as the hardiest of radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.



LONG BLACK SPANISH,
WINTER RADISH.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant

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

CULTURE—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil, and the richer this is and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall, transplant into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them four to six feet apart each way, and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. Our seed is saved from selected plants of the Linnæus, Victoria, Giant and other improved sorts, but like the seeds of fruit trees, rhubarb seed cannot be relied upon to reproduce the same varieties. Pkt. 5c, Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Rhubarb Roots, by express, not prepaid, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen; by mail, prepaid, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.



RHUBARB.

Roquette

A hardy annual. The long, smooth, glossy leaves when young are used like mustard for salads. It grows to a height of from nine to fifteen inches. Sow in shallow drills one foot apart, in early spring, and for succession every three or four weeks thereafter. The young leaves will be ready for cutting in about six weeks from time of planting. Water freely. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

The long, white, tapering root of Salsify when cooked forms a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor.

CULTURE—It succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar, packed in damp earth or sand.

LARGE WHITE. The common variety; roots medium sized, smooth; flesh white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

Mammoth Sandwich Island This is larger, stronger growing and less liable to branch than the Large White

It is an invaluable sort for market gardeners' use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



LARGE LEAVED FRENCH SORREL

Sorrel

Those who think of Sorrel as the starved looking weed of barren lands, have little idea of the possible value of the plant. The improved varieties when well grown and cooked like spinach, make a healthful and very palatable dish. Sow in drills early in spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. One may commence cutting in about two months, and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

LARGE LEAVED FRENCH. The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Spinage

Spinage is a very hardy plant, extremely wholesome and very palatable and furnishes a delicious dish of greens, available at a season when it is especially welcome.

CULTURE—Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills one foot apart and begin thinning out the plants when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, or they will be tough and stringy. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw. South of Cincinnati spinage can be grown through the winter with very little or no covering.

Savoy Leaved The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth, with narrow, pointed leaves which are curled like those of Savoy cabbage. It grows rapidly to a suitable size for use and is quite hardy, but runs to seed quickly in warm weather. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

ROUND SUMMER BROAD LEAVED. This variety is generally preferred in the north for early spring sowing and is the most popular with our market gardeners. The leaves are large, thick and fleshy. Though not quite as hardy as the Prickly Winter, it stands exposure very well. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

BROAD FLANDERS. One of the most vigorous and strong growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, uniformly bright green, quite thick and slightly crimped in the center. A very desirable sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

Early Giant Thick Leaved An early maturing sort, with large leaves of fine, deep color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

Improved Thick Leaved A variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves of fine color and quality when cooked. Especially recommended for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.



VICTORIA SPINAGE.

Victoria An excellent sort which forms a very large, exceedingly thick, very dark green leaf somewhat curled in the center. It becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, remaining so much longer than most kinds and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

Long Standing An improved, round seeded strain of excellent quality, coming quickly to maturity and in condition much longer than most sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. Very popular with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Long Standing Prickly The plants mature a little later than the round leaved sorts but yield a large quantity of very thick and finely colored leaves. Has prickly seed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

PRICKLY WINTER. A very hardy variety and will withstand severe weather with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong or arrow shaped. It is used for fall sowing which in this latitude is made about the first of September. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

SQUASH

The Squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season, while the winter sorts can be had in perfection from August until the summer varieties are again in condition. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash as food for stock. We think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate and much less to secure, will give as much food available for feeding stock as an acre of corn and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

CULTURE—Squash plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general methods of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way and the winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop Many seedsmen have listed Mammoth White Bush Scallop Squash, but until we sent out our stock in 1895, there was no uniformly large, clear white, scalloped squash in trade. The fruit is a beautiful clear waxy white instead of the yellowish-white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop and is superior to that variety in size and beauty. Handsomest of the scalloped squashes. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. A well known variety of dwarf habit and upright growth. Color creamy white; excellent for table use while young and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

LONG ISLAND WHITE BUSH. A variety that has become quite popular in the east. Vine very productive; fruit rather small, thick, with only a slight indication of a scallop, and often nearly spherical; skin white, flesh tender and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. A mammoth, very early, flat, scalloped shaped variety; color yellow; flesh pale yellow and well flavored; very productive. We have developed a strain of the old Yellow Bush Scallop which is uniformly larger and flatter than the old stock and has a very small seed cavity. Its superiority is so great that we should be justified by prevailing custom in renaming it. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

White Summer Crookneck

Introduced by us in 1895.

This beautiful sort of our own introduction is the result of years of careful breeding and selection and it is now one of the most fixed and distinct of our summer squashes. The fruit is similar in size and shape to the Summer Crookneck, but of a beautiful, ivory white color and unsurpassed in quality. We recommend this sort as the most beautiful and one of the very best of the summer varieties. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP SQUASH.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop Squash.

SQUASH—Continued

SUMMER CROCKNECK. The old, standard sort; very early and productive. Fruits when mature about one foot long, with crooked neck, and covered with warty excrescences; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.

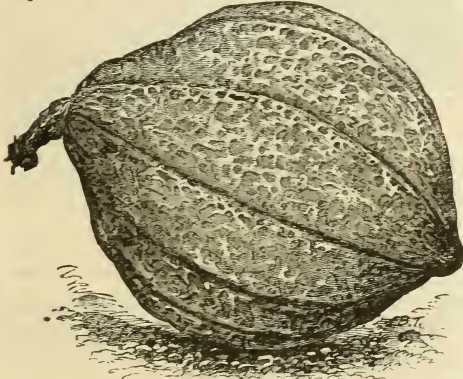
Mammoth Summer Crockneck Vine larger and stronger growing than the Summer Crockneck and producing fruit fully twice as large, deeper colored and with rough surface. Its large size and attractive color make it a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW (*Cocozella di Napoli*). A variety producing large, oblong fruits, dark green at first, but becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes as they mature. The very young and tender fruits when sliced and fried in oil, constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular especially in Naples. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

WINTER SQUASHES

Golden Hubbard This is a true Hubbard squash, except in color, which is bright red. The vine is a vigorous but not rampant grower and wonderfully productive, expending the energy derived from liberal fertilizing in the production of an increased number rather than of overgrown and coarse fruits as some varieties are apt to do. It ripens its crop much earlier than the Hubbard, and will furnish fruits fit for use earlier than any other winter sort. The fruits are very uniform in size, weighing from six to eight pounds and in shape are like the Hubbard. Though maturing early, they are wonderfully long keepers, so they can be held over in good condition for spring use. The shell is warty, hard and strong and of a very beautiful, orange-red color, except for a bit of olive-green on the blossom end. The flesh is a deep orange and uniformly so to the rind, never having the green tinge so objectionable in the older sort. It cooks very dry, fine grained and good flavored. We believe this is the best fall and winter sort yet introduced and that it deserves to, and will become, a most popular variety. It certainly has no superior as a table squash. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Hard Shelled Marrow A new variety, giving the largest yield per acre. The best sort for pies and for canning or drying. We have been at work on this variety for several years, and now have it so well fixed that it comes very true to type. The fruit is very large, oval, of deep orange-red color and though quite smooth, has as hard a shell as the Hubbard. The flesh is very thick, of rich orange-red color without a tinge of green even close to the shell, and unequalled for making pies, having a peculiar flavor and quality similar to, but much finer than that of the choicest pumpkin. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



BOSTON MARROW SQUASH.

Boston Marrow A fall and winter variety, very popular in the Boston market. Of large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon-yellow, fine grained, and for sweetness and excellence unsurpassed, but not as dry as the Hubbard. We have an unusually good stock of this sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROCKNECK SQUASH.

HUBBARD This is a superior variety, and one of the best of winter squashes; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps well through the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is most carefully selected with regard to quality of the flesh, and color and wartiness of the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the squashes are raised. We have compared our stock with that sold as Chicago, or Warty Hubbard, and have found it much superior. Our customers can plant the seed we furnish in perfect confidence that every fruit will be a pure Hubbard of the finest quality. *Crop failed.*

TOBACCO

Tobacco is an annual plant, and although it grows to greater size in the south, an equally good and often a better quality can be produced in the hot, dry summers of the north. We have taken a great deal of pains to ascertain which are the best varieties for the general planter, and believe the list we offer contains all that are of special merit.

CULTURE—The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring, on the ground intended for the seed bed; then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

STERLING—The brightest of the yellow type, and being the earliest to ripen is *surest* in localities liable to early frosts.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

LACKS—Broad leaf, tough, fine fibre. On gray soils cures bright and elastic; on dark soils rich and gummy. Known as Jessup or Beat All in some localities. Good and reliable.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

HESTER—A variety originated in Granville county, N. C., which seems to have greater adaptability, doing better over a wider range of soils and latitude than most of the yellow varieties, and may, on this account, be considered the *surest* cropper. It has size, shape, texture and color, and ripens early.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

SWEET ORONOCO—Used for first-class plug fillers, and makes, when sun cured, the best Natural Chewing Leaf. A favorite for the "Homespun" wherever known. Known as Little Oronoco in some localities. Makes an Eastern Filler unsurpassed.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

BRADLEY BROAD LEAF—A popular variety for export, manufacturing and cigars. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

PERSIAN ROSE—Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the finest cigar stock. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

White Burley This variety is especially valuable to manufacturers either for cut or plug tobacco. It is sometimes used for wrappers. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

BIG HAVANA—A hybrid Havana or Cuban seed leaf. A heavy cropper, of fine texture, delightful flavor and the earliest cigar variety to mature and ripen. Will make two crops from one planting in the south, while its earliness makes it most desirable for high latitudes. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Sumatra A very vigorous variety of Spanish origin, producing cigar wrappers of the highest quality, and especially popular with Florida growers. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; 2 Oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$5.00

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—Best adapted to the climate of the middle and northern states, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown south. In many of the northern states and in Canada, this variety is grown almost exclusively and is the staple crop. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Havana The leaf of this variety is very thin and fine textured. It possesses a very delicate flavor and is extensively used for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00

TOMATO

All our Tomato Seeds are from seed stocks carefully selected and saved by ourselves.

We challenge comparison of our stocks with any offered.

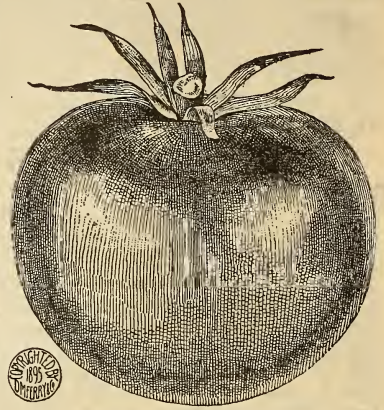
CULTURE—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot-beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past; when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or set in frames, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous, but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. The fruit will be better in quality if the vines are tied to a trellis or to stakes.

Atlantic Prize

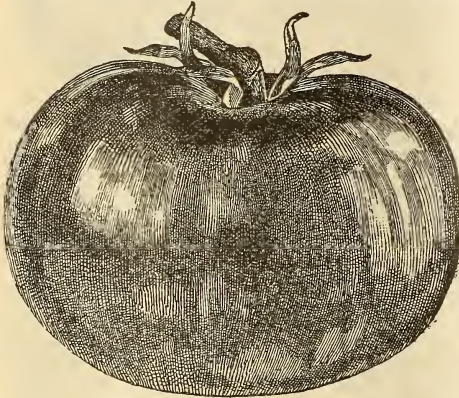
We have in this variety a sort which, because of its small compact vine, can be set much closer than the later sorts, and which will under similar conditions ripen up the greater portion of its crop before the fruit of the later sorts begins to color. The fruit is of good size, form and color; though a little soft it commands a ready sale, as it comes to market at a time when it meets with little competition from other sorts. Excellent for market gardeners and desirable because of its earliness for home use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Nolte's Earliest

This has a stronger vine and is more prolific than the Atlantic Prize, ripens its fruit very nearly as early and continues in profitable production much longer. The round or slightly flattened, bright red fruit is large, quite smooth, very rich colored and of good quality. We have compared this with Spark's Earliana and think it practically the same in season and in size of fruit, while in color and quality it is decidedly superior to that variety. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; ¼ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00



D. M. FERRY & CO'S OPTIMUS TOMATO.



NOLTE'S EARLIEST TOMATO.

MATCHLESS. A large, bright red tomato, which has become very popular in the east. The fruit is large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. The flesh is a rich, bright red color and of fine quality though softer than that of either Improved Trophy or Stone. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

Early Michigan

Having tested at one time or another nearly every variety offered by seedsmen, we confidently claim that there is no better sort than this for general market or family use. We speak emphatically because we know that for smoothness and regularity of shape, uniformity of size, color and freedom from rot or cracking, this variety is unsurpassed. Its first fruits are very early, but the vines continue to bear for a long time. Vines large, with large, dark green leaves, vigorous and wonderfully productive, being, under high culture, one of the heaviest croppers; fruit medium sized to large, and unlike most varieties it produces larger fruits as the season advances, perfectly smooth, solid, but without a hard core; deep, rich red color, and of excellent flavor. This kind is admirably adapted to canners' use.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

D. M. FERRY & CO'S Optimus

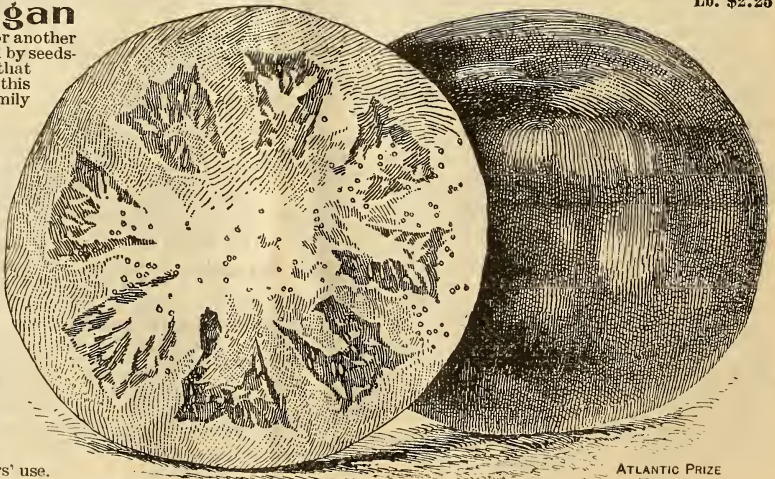
A variety introduced by us, and we believe the best table tomato, as far as quality is concerned. Vine medium sized, but vigorous, healthy, and productive. Although not represented as a first early variety, many of our customers report that they have obtained ripe fruit from this as early as from any sort, and it proves to be one of the best varieties known for forcing. Fruit medium sized, oval, very smooth, and of exceedingly bright, crimson-scarlet color; very free from cracks, and rotting but little. The flesh is a distinct crimson-scarlet color. It is also one of the best in flavor, and entirely free from the hard spots found in so many others. The Optimus is not only one of the best for home use and for market, but one of the best canning tomatoes. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Dwarf Aristocrat

The vine is self supporting and forms a compact bush. Plant dwarf and compact, like the well known Dwarf Champion. Produces an abundance of rich red, perfectly smooth, medium sized fruit which is of fine quality. We think the Dwarf Aristocrat Tomato one of the very best for private gardens, and quite equal to similar sorts sold as Quarter Century and Kansas Standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

FAVORITE. Vine medium sized, with large, dark green leaves, having numerous clusters of three to seven large tomatoes, which are of rich, dark red color, oval outline and exceedingly smooth; flesh very firm, without green spots. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

ROYAL RED. Vines stronger and more vigorous than the Favorite. The fruit is larger, brighter, deeper red and fully as good in quality. This is certainly a fine tomato for those who prize large size and bright color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25



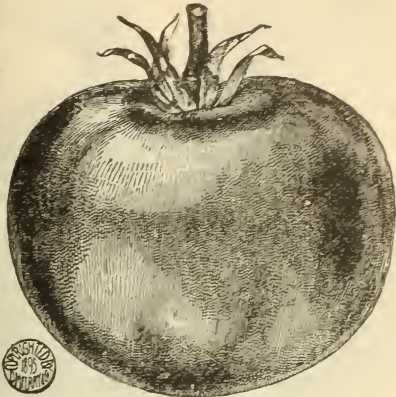
ATLANTIC PRIZE TOMATO.

TOMATO—Continued

Improved Trophy The Trophy was the first of the modern improved sorts, and it had qualities of color, size and solidity which entitled it to hold a place against the much lauded new kinds; though all admitted it lacked in smoothness and regularity. By most careful breeding and selection, there has been produced a strain in which all the original good qualities are retained and even more highly developed, yet it compares favorably with any in smoothness, regularity and symmetry of the fruit. We offer our Improved Trophy as a sort whose large, strong growing, vigorous and productive vine, very large, very solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit will satisfy the most exacting. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Perfection This is one of the handsomest tomatoes grown, and all who have tried its invariably large, round, smooth, handsome, red fruit pronounce it of the highest quality. It has been used very satisfactorily for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Buckeye State A late, purple fruited variety, and we think one of the best late sorts. The vine is exceptionally strong growing and vigorous. It should be given more room than most. Fruit very large, round, smooth and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



PERFECTION TOMATO.



ACME TOMATO.

Acme We have given a good deal of attention to the improvement of this variety, and think we have succeeded in making it one of the smoothest and most uniform, medium sized, early, purple fruited sorts. Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early, purple fruited tomato, either for home market or to ship, for private gardens or for canners, it is one of the best. This variety is used for planting under glass. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

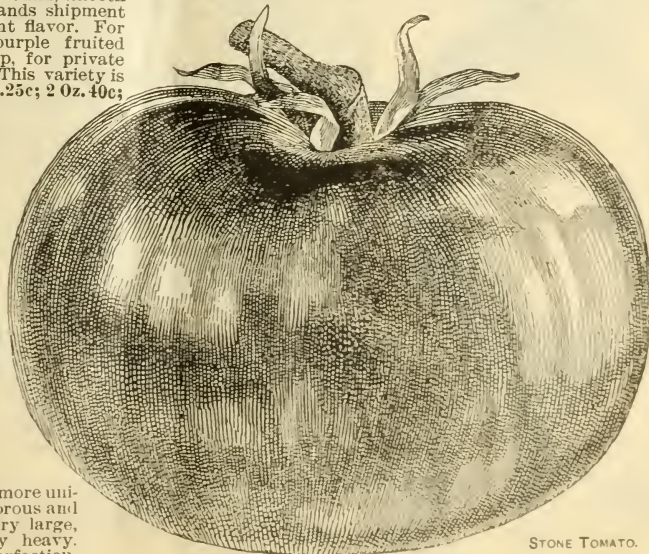
Essex Early Hybrid Very similar to the Acme; fruit dark purple, always smooth and handsome; in quality it is classed with the best. Will certainly give satisfaction. Pt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Beauty We have been selecting this to a larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and think we have made it one of the smoothest and best of the large, purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin purplish-pink; flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. While we think the color weak for canning, it is used considerably for this purpose. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Stone This is the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being more uniform, better colored and larger. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, apple-shaped, very large, very deep red in color and astonishingly heavy. A little earlier than Improved Trophy or Perfection. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

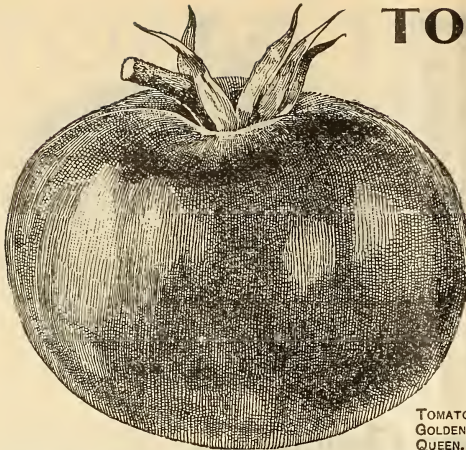
Dwarf Champion This is a purple fruited variety which forms very stout, strong plants about two feet high. The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stakes. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, color purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, particularly for home use. The dwarf habit of the vines makes it very desirable for forcing, as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; ¼ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

Honor Bright The best sort to grow for distant markets and the best for late crop. We know of no variety of recent introduction that has more real and distinctive merit than this. Unfortunately the yellowish-green foliage, giving the vine an unhealthy appearance, and the slow ripening of the fruit, tend to prejudice people against the sort, but in spite of its appearance the vine can be depended upon to give a large crop of uniformly good, large fruit. This, when allowed to ripen on the vine, is of excellent quality, and when ripened off the vine, while in transit to some distant market or on shelves in the house after frost has killed the vines, is of better quality than that of most varieties so handled. We know of no kind so well suited to growing in the south for shipment north. The proper method is to pick when just passing out of the white stage, wrap in paper and pack in boxes. It can be sent 2,000 miles and will arrive firm, ripe and of brilliant red color. It should be set out earlier than most sorts because of its slow maturing. In the north the vines may be pulled at the approach of frost and hung in a moist place, safe from freezing. They will then give marketable fruit for a month. Or the full grown fruit may be ripened on the shelves in a cellar. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ¼ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



STONE TOMATO.

TOMATO—Continued



TOMATO,
GOLDEN
QUEEN.

Magnus A variety of recent introduction, producing purple fruit of the largest size; much smoother than most of the large fruited sorts and matures earlier. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

PEACH. This is a distinct and very attractive appearing tomato, highly desirable for preserving, eating from the hand or table decoration. Fruit resembles a peach in shape, size and color and is covered with a delicate bloom, which makes the resemblance more striking; flesh tender and of good flavor. Should find a place in every garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

GOLDEN QUEEN The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at this smooth, beautiful fruit which, though large, is as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine and distinct flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

WHITE APPLE. This old sort is often presented as a novelty under a new name. While no one should plant largely of it for market or home use, it is a good variety for eating from the hand. The fruit is about one and one-half inches in diameter, round, perfectly smooth and of a yellowish-white color. Flesh very mild flavored and delicate and is valued by some for making preserves. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

RED PEAR SHAPED. Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear shaped and with a peculiar flavor. Our stock is the true pear shaped and not the larger red plum tomato which is often sold under this name. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

YELLOW PEAR SHAPED. Similar to the Red Pear Shaped but rich, clear yellow color and on this account sometimes considered preferable; quite distinct from the variety which is sometimes sold under this name. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

YELLOW PLUM. Fruit plum shaped, of clear, deep yellow color; flesh yellow and fine flavored. Much esteemed for preserves. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

RED CHERRY. Fruit small, about five-eighths of an inch in diameter; perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves.

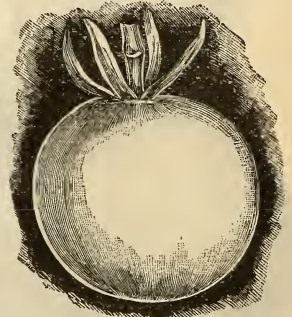
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c;
2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c;
Lb. \$2.50

YELLOW CHERRY. Differs from the preceding in color only.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c;
2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c;
Lb. \$2.50

HUSK TOMATO, OR GROUND CHERRY.

This is liked by many for preserves and eating from the hand. The seed we offer is that of the true Yellow Ground Cherry, not the purple fruited sort which is scarcely edible. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



WHITE APPLE TOMATO.

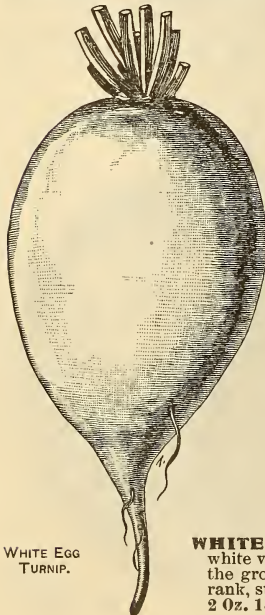
TURNIP

For feeding stock in fall and winter there is nothing superior to Turnips and Ruta Bagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

This wholesome and agreeable vegetable is most easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden or farm. Sow in drills about two feet apart and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Be careful to weed and thin out, so the young plants will not be checked and injured. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crops started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter.

In Middle and Western States sow for fall and main crop from middle of July to last of August, and in the manner given for spring sowing. In the field, turnips are often sown broadcast, though in most cases better results are obtained by drill culture.

To preserve turnips in good order for winter, store in a cool cellar and cover with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method is to put them in a pit dug in dry soil where there will be no danger of water standing, and to cover with straw overlaid with earth sufficiently deep to keep out frost. Thus protected, turnips will keep well till spring.



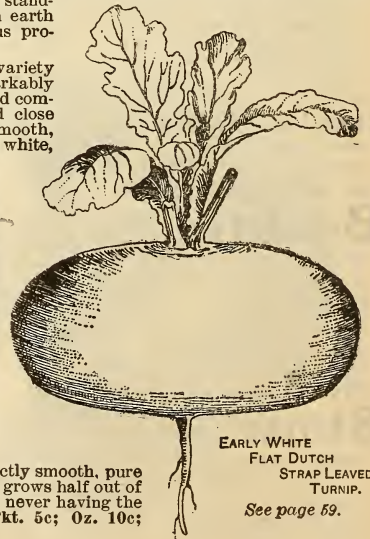
WHITE EGG
TURNIP.

Extra Early White Milan This variety is remarkably early. The top is very small, upright and compact, so that the rows can be planted close together. The clear white roots are very smooth, symmetrical and beautiful. The flesh is white, tender and sweet. See page 6. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Extra Early Purple Top Milan Similar to the White Milan, except that the roots are a little flatter and a beautiful purple-red on the upper portion. All in all, these Milan turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. See page 6. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

SCARLET KASHMYR. The outer skin of this variety is such a bright and beautiful red that the roots might easily be mistaken for radishes. They are flat, perfectly smooth and have only a very small tap root. The flesh is white, tender and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

WHITE EGG. A quick growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety with small top and rough leaves. It grows half out of the ground. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some of the early varieties. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.



EARLY WHITE
FLAT DUTCH
STRAP LEAVED
TURNIP.

See page 59.

TURNIP—CONTINUED

Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaved. A most excellent early, garden variety and largely used in the southern states. Root medium sized, flat; color white; very early, sweet and tender. It is desirable for table use, but like other early sorts, is spongy and inferior when overgrown. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use; form flat, like a broad disc, and of medium size; color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, entire, upright in growth. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c. Lb. 50c.

Purple Top White Globe A variety that originated from the Purple Top flat turnip. It is globular and nearly as large as the Pomeranean White Globe, of beautiful appearance, of most excellent quality and equally desirable for table or stock. It keeps well and is a fine market sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

GOW HORN, OR LONG WHITE. This variety is pure white, except a little shade of green at the top, and is carrot-like in form, growing nearly half out of the ground and slightly crooked. It is delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK. A standard sort, usually grown for feeding stock, but though a little coarse in texture it is of very good quality for the table. The roots are large, spherical, or slightly flattened and very white. It is allowed to stand out during the winter in the south and southwest, where the tops are used for greens. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE. This is one of the most productive kinds and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

Sweet German This variety is very popular in many sections, notably so in the New England states. It partakes largely of the nature of the Ruta Baga and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet; keeps nearly as well as the Ruta Baga. Highly recommended for winter and spring use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

SEVEN TOP. Cultivated extensively in the south for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the tops. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

Yellow Fleshed Turnips

Large Amber Globe

One of the best varieties for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper. Very popular in the south. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

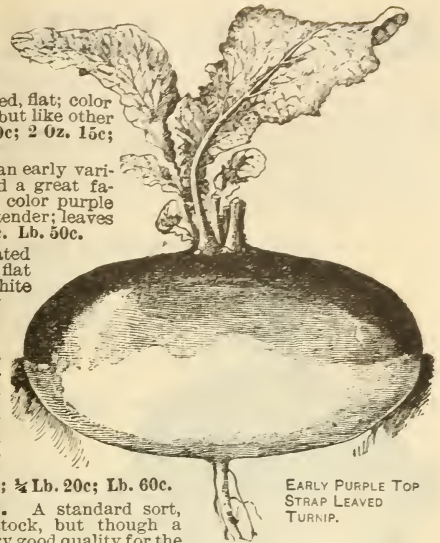
Yellow Stone A very beautiful and desirable sort. The roots are of medium size, uniformly globular and perfect in shape, skin smooth and of beautiful, pale yellow color. The flesh is crisp, tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

YELLOW GLOBE. Very similar to the Yellow Stone, and a very attractive and beautiful sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

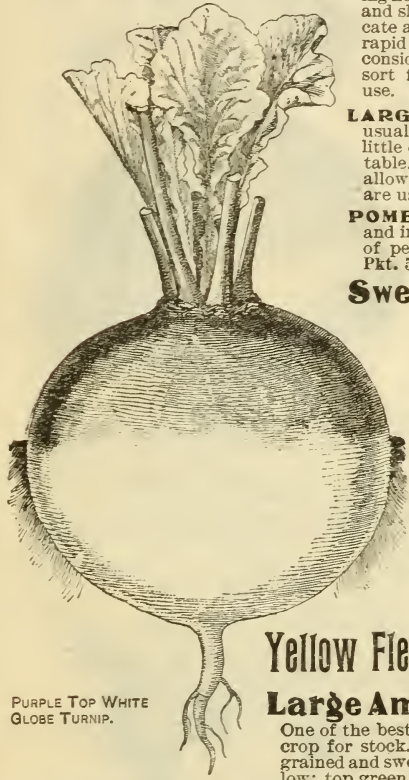
Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball

Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard, and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior as a table variety. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

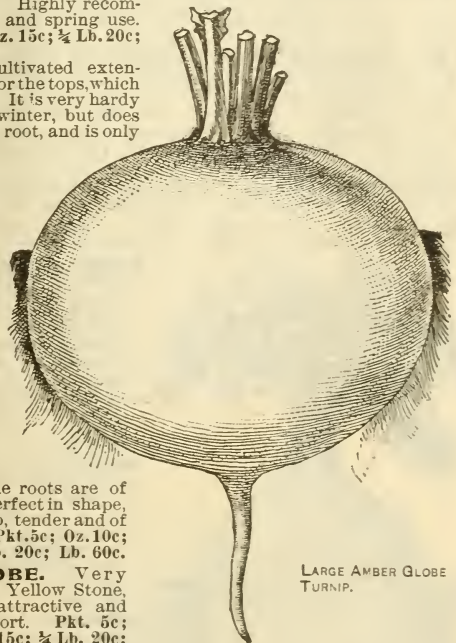
PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN. Roots medium sized, round; flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; the plant is hardy and productive, and keeps well. It is an old esteemed variety, considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardness and firmness of texture. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.



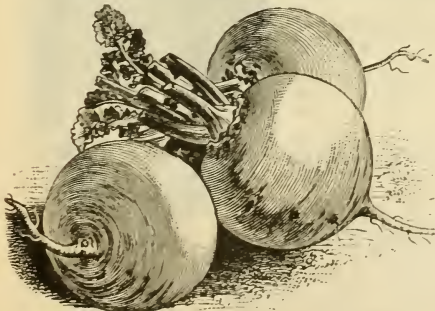
EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED TURNIP.



PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE TURNIP.



LARGE AMBER GLOBE TURNIP.

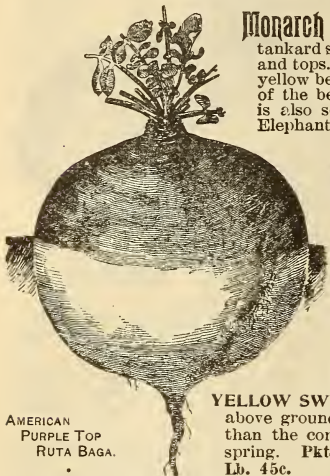


ORANGE JELLY, OR ROBERTSON'S GOLDEN BALL TURNIP.

RUTA BAGAS OR SWEDES

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGAS—Sow the seed about a month earlier than the preceding varieties of turnips. Ruta Bagas require ground enriched with well rotted manure and should be sown in drills about two and one-half feet apart and should be thinned to six to eight inches apart in the row. Keep the weeds thoroughly in check with the hoe or cultivator and when the roots are full grown and before hard freezing weather, pull them, cut off the tops and store in a root cellar or pit. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown broadcast and left to take their chances with the weeds and bugs. So treated the crop is seldom a success, though occasionally on new clearings free from weed seed fair results are obtained.

For feeding stock in fall and winter there is nothing superior to Turnips and Ruta Bagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.



AMERICAN
PURPLE TOP
RUTA BAGA.

Monarch or Tankard This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large, tankard shaped roots, with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish-crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained and of the best flavor. This very popular variety is also sold as Hurst's Monarch and Carter's Elephant. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

American Purple Top, or ... Improved Long Island

This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this one of the most desirable kinds on our list. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

YELLOW SWEDE. Shape oblong; dull reddish color above ground, but yellow underneath; is harder than the common turnip and will keep solid until spring. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.



D. M. FERRY & CO'S
IMPROVED PURPLE TOP
YELLOW RUTA BAGA

CARTER'S IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP. A most excellent sort either for table use or feeding stock. Flesh yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. It is a hardy sort and yields heavily. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple Top Yellow A hardy and productive variety having but little neck. Flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

WEST NORFOLK. Shape oblong; color reddish-purple above ground, but yellow underneath. Hardier than the common turnip and will keep solid until spring. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Laing's Purple Top A large, early sort of fine quality. Roots globe shaped; skin purplish-red above ground and yellow below; flesh yellow; necks small; tops peculiar in that their leaves are strap or entire. An excellent variety in every way. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

DRUMMOND'S. An improved strain of Purple Top Swede, excelling in uniformity of shape, color and quality. This variety is considered by many an excellent table sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.



WHITE SWEDE
OR SWEET
RUSSIAN TURNIP.

Shepherd's Golden Globe A choice English strain in which the tops of the large, round roots are bronze green and the flesh is deep orange color; very uniform and true. A most desirable sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

BANGHOLM. A very superior variety, both in form and quality and held in high estimation in many parts of England. Of large size, small neck, few or no side roots and yields well. Flesh yellow, sweet and solid; skin yellow, with purple top. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

GREEN TOP. Bulb very large, spherical, with green top. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

SUTTON'S CHAMPION. Roots large, spherical, purple on top; flesh yellow, tender and sweet; an excellent keeper and enormous yielder. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

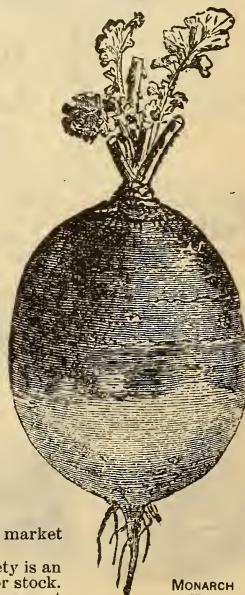
EAST LOTHIAN. A very hardy and desirable sort. Purple top. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

SKIRVING'S KING OF SWEDES. Though this sort reaches a large size the yellow flesh is of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

HALL'S WESTBURY. A very popular variety which, it is claimed, will endure dry weather better than most sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Budlong's White Rock Though sometimes called a ruta baga. The root is large, both skin and flesh very white and is one of the best varieties we have for table use. An excellent keeper and a desirable sort for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

WHITE SWEDE, OR SWEET RUSSIAN TURNIP. This variety is an excellent keeper and very desirable either for the table or for stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.



MONARCH
OR TANKARD
RUTA BAGA.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

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

ANISE (*Pimpinella anisum*). A well known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable, aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines. Sow early and thin to six to ten plants to foot of row. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

BALM (*Melissa officinalis*). A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

BASIL, SWEET (*Ocimum basilicum*). A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seed and stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves and are used for flavoring soups and sauces. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*). A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable flavor. Sow in April and thin to six to ten inches apart. In some places this sows itself and becomes a weed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

CARAWAY (*Carum carui*). Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season but when sown in the spring, will not generally seed until the next year. Plant in drills two or three feet apart and thin out if necessary. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

CARAWAY for Flavoring. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.



CARAWAY.

CATNIP, or CAT-MINT (*Nepeta cataria*). A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants. Sow in fall or early spring, in drills twenty inches apart. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*). A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Sow early in the spring and gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

CORIANDER for Flavoring. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

DILL (*Anethum graveolens*). An annual, cultivated for its seed which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants. It is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in spring and keep clear of weeds. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

FENNEL, SWEET (*Foeniculum officinale*). A hardy perennial. The leaves are largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. The seed is sometimes used in confectionery. Sow and cultivate like Anise. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium vulgare*). A perennial herb, with a strong, aromatic smell and a bitter, pungent taste. It is a tonic and enters largely into the composition of cough syrups and lozenges. Will thrive in any soil but is stronger if grown on light, poor land. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00



ANISE.

HYSSOP (*Hyssopus officinalis*). A hardy perennial with an aromatic flavor and a warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant and expectorant and is used in asthma and chronic catarrh. The flowering summits and leaves are the parts used. It does best on a dry, sandy soil. The plants should be thinned to twelve inches apart. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

LAVENDER (*Lavendula spica*). A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high. It is used for the distillation of lavender water or dried and used to perfume linen. It does best in light, warm soil. It should be picked before it becomes dry and hard and dried quickly. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum marjorana*). A perennial plant but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the north. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible and thin out the plants to six or eight inches apart. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). A hardy perennial with fragrant odor and a warm, aromatic, bitter taste. May be easily raised from seed but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dried leaves deteriorate rapidly with age. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*). A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed and does best on poor soil. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

MARJORAM,
SWEET.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs CONTINUED



SUMMER SAVORY.

Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*). A hardy annual from Egypt, that has become naturalized in many parts of the country. Cultivated for its flowers, which are used in dyeing and to make the cosmetic powder called *rouge*. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*). A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment; it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground; cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Summer Savory (*Satureia hortensis*). A hardy annual, which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as that of Sweet Marjoram. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*). A hardy perennial plant from Europe, but grows wild in many parts of this country. The leaves, when green, have a peculiar, aromatic odor, which they lose in drying. Cultivated for its medicinal properties, which are those common to bitter herbs. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*). This herb is perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves which in some cases will relieve nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*). A perennial plant of strong and fragrant odor and aromatic, but intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic and vermifuge and as a dressing for fresh bruises. It may be raised from seed, propagated by cuttings or dividing the roots. A dry, poor soil is best adapted to bring out the peculiar virtues of this plant. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

CLOVER SEEDS

There are no plants so valuable for fertilizers as the Clovers. They have the faculty of absorbing nitrogen from the air and also of rendering available much of the inert plant food of the soil. Their long, powerful tap roots penetrate to a great depth, loosen the soil, admit air and by their decay add immensely to the fertility of the soil.

Prices of Clover subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100 pound prices are by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*). It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan sub-soil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth and *must* do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich, moist loam or sandy soil, having a deep porous sub-soil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five pounds per acre, with a broadcaster or grass seeder. Cover with a brush or light harrow. The young plants are quite tender and the land must be free of weeds until they become established. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 10c; Lb. 30c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

Bokhara (*Melilotus alba*) *Sweet Clover*. This is exceedingly valuable as pasturage for bees. It is occasionally found growing wild by the roadside in company with the more common sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*), and may be distinguished from it by its white flowers and less coarse and more leafy stems. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

Alsike, or Swedish (*Trifolium hybridum*). The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, when used alone. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 10c; Lb. 35c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—An annual variety, in common use in the south for feeding green and for hay and also found very profitable on the sandy soils of New Jersey. The yield in fodder is immense and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August or September in the south, but should not be planted in the north until spring. Sow ten to fifteen pounds per acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 10c; Lb. 25c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

Mammoth, or Large Red (*Trifolium pratense*). Grows nearly twice the size of the common Red Clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow about eight to twelve pounds per acre. Lb. 30c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

Medium Red, or June (*Trifolium pratense*). This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical

purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre, more is required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones.

Lb. 25c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

White Dutch (*Trifolium repens*). A small, creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c; 100 Lbs. at market price.



CLOVER, CRIMSON TREFLOIL.

GRASS SEEDS

Prices on Grass Seeds subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100 pound prices are by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS (*Agrostis canina*). A valuable perennial for lawns and pasturage. Much like Red Top, though smaller. Thrives on light, dry soils as well as on rich, moist ones. For lawn purposes, if used alone, it should be sown at the rate of about forty pounds per acre; for pasture, if used alone, twenty-four pounds per acre. Lb. 35c; \$20.00 per 100 Lbs.

CREeping BENT GRASS (*Agrostis Stolonifera*). Particularly valuable for lawns that are to be used as croquet and tennis grounds, because it is benefited more than hurt by tramping and by its bright color adds to the beauty of the lawn. Lb. 35c; \$20.00 per 100 Lbs.

Red Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*). In Pennsylvania and states further south, this is known as *Herd's Grass*, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well and makes good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. When sown alone, use about twenty-eight pounds of the chaff seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall.

RED TOP Unhulled Fancy (free from light chaff). Lb. 20c; 100 Lbs. \$6.50

RED TOP, FANCY (cleaned from chaff). Sow eight to ten pounds per acre. Lb. 30c; \$12.50 per 100 Lbs.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*). A very early grass of rapid growth. An erect perennial, in appearance slightly resembling Timothy. Valuable for permanent pastures, and does best on good, moderately moist soil. If sown alone, use twenty-five pounds per acre. Lb. 45c; \$30.00 per 100 Lbs.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*Avena elatior*). A hardy perennial much used in the south and west. Its roots penetrate deep, and it thrives on any good soil. It yields a heavy crop, and is valuable both for meadow and pasture. If used alone, sow from thirty to forty pounds per acre. Lb. 40c; \$25.00 per 100 Lbs.



RED TOP.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS (*Bromus inermis*). A perennial grass valuable for binding the soil of embankments and on account of its ability to resist both drought and cold. On light, dry soils it is used for both hay and pasturage, but is not recommended for locations where better grasses will succeed. Should be used at the rate of forty pounds per acre. Lb. 30c; \$15.00 per 100 Lbs.

Orchard Grass ...

(*Dactylis glomerata*). One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses and when fed off is again ready for grazing in a week and will continue green when other grasses are withered by dry weather. It is palatable and nutritious and stock eat it greedily when green. It has a tendency to grow in tufts and does better if sown with clover and as it ripens at the same time as clover, the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, about twenty-eight pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is perennial and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Lb. 35c; \$20.00 per 100 Lbs.

HARD FESCUE (*Festuca duriuscula*). Similar to Sheep's Fescue, but not so dense, and growing somewhat taller; this often will cover sandy soil under the shade of large trees where no other grass will grow; is a desirable addition to lawn grass. Sow thirty pounds per acre.

Lb. 35c; \$20.00 per 100 Lbs.

TALL FESCUE (*Festuca elatior*). A valuable perennial grass, very productive and nutritious. It is native to moist, heavy soil, where it probably does best, but it succeeds well on any good soil, wet or dry. If used alone, sow forty pounds per acre. Lb. 50c; \$35.00 per 100 Lbs.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*). A small tufted, hardy grass, forming a cluster of narrow, cylindrical leaves. It is of value in mixture for lawns, on dry soils and in shady locations. Sow about thirty-five pounds per acre.

Lb. 35c; \$20.00 per 100 Lbs.

MEADOW FESCUE, OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*). A perennial grass from two to four feet high, with flat, broad leaves. This is one of the standard European grasses. It needs rich ground and succeeds well on prairie soil. This is an excellent pasture grass to take the place of the wild grasses, as it yields a large amount of early and late feed. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre. Lb. 25c; \$12.00 per 100 Lbs.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*). A very valuable variety for permanent pasture. Succeeds well on almost any soil, but is particularly adapted to moderately moist or irrigated lands. Sow thirty to forty pounds per acre, in spring. Lb. 25c; \$10.00 per 100 Lbs.



ORCHARD GRASS.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued

Prices on this page subject to change. The pound prices include postage; bushel and 100 pound prices are by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*). This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the north. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Lb. 20c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*). Grows from one and a half to two feet high; has a perennial creeping root and an erect, slender, smooth stem. One of the best varieties to sow in shaded situations, such as orchards and parks, for either hay or pasturage. Sow about thirty pounds per acre. Lb. 60c; \$40.00 per 100 Lbs.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS *Fancy Clean* (*Poa pratensis*). Sometimes called JUNE GRASS, but the true JUNE or WIRE GRASS is much inferior. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than fifty-four pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage about twenty-eight pounds per acre will be required. Sow early in the spring, or in October or November. Lb. 30c; 100 Lbs. \$15.00

Fowl Meadow, or False Red Top (*Poa serotina*). This variety succeeds best on low, moist land and is valuable for locations too wet for the successful cultivation of other commercial grasses. It stands longer in good condition for cutting than most species and can be mowed almost any time from July to October. When three feet high it falls down, or lodges, and after a little time every joint puts forth new branches. The stalk is always sweet and tender and cattle and sheep are fond of it. Requires about twenty-five pounds of seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall. Lb. 45c; 100 Lbs. \$30.00

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW (*Poa trivialis*). A strong growing, hardy grass, well suited to deep, moist soils but of little value on soil which is poor or dry. Sow about twenty pounds per acre. Lb. 60c; 100 Lbs. \$40.00



WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

Extra Fine Mixed Lawn Grass

(*Central Park Mixture*). The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection and think our Central Park Mixture is the best possible for permanent lawns. It may be planted early in spring or fall and should be sown at the rate of sixty to one hundred pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasturage. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. For fall seeding sow before the autumn rains and early enough to enable the young grass to become well established and before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 600 square feet. Lb. 50c; 100 Lbs. \$25.00

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass A thoroughly good, inexpensive mixture. Lb. 35c; 100 Lbs. \$15.00

Mixtures for Golf Links While there are on the market numerous ready prepared golf mixtures of more or less value, we have found that the best results are obtained by giving individual attention to each customer and making a special mixture to suit his needs. We have thus overcome the difficulties presented by the great dissimilarity of local conditions of various links and are willing to give you the benefit not only of our experience on some of the best greens in this country but of expert knowledge in grass seeds as well. Write us a description of your links, telling what the nature of the soil is, how drained, how much it has the sun, whether the winters are long or open, and whether the summers are wet or dry, and we will offer you two or more mixtures especially adapted to the various parts of your grounds.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

BARLEY, COMMON Barley succeeds best on rich lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Use about two and one-half bushels per acre.

3 Lbs. by mail 50c; \$1.00 per Bushel of 48 Lbs.

BUCKWHEAT, COMMON Buckwheat should be sown about the 20th of June, broadcast, at the rate of about one-half bushel per acre; the average yield being from twenty-five to thirty bushels. It should be threshed as soon as dry, for if allowed to stand in mass, it is apt to spoil.

3 Lbs. by mail 50c; \$1.00 per Bushel of 48 Lbs.

BUCKWHEAT, SILVER HULL This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent and the grain of a beautiful light gray color. 3 Lbs. by mail 50c; \$1.40 per Bushel of 48 Lbs.

BUCKWHEAT, JAPANESE The plants are large and vigorous, maturing seed early and resisting drought and blight remarkably well; the grain is much larger and has a thinner hull than the Common or the Silver Hull. We recommend this especially for well drained or sandy land and the dry climate of the western plains. 3 Lbs. by mail 50c; \$1.25 per Bushel of 48 Lbs.

FLAX FOR SOWING (*Linum usitatissimum*). Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost and early enough to secure a good stand and enable the crop to ripen before the fall rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather; thresh early in the fall and in dry weather. Lb. 20c; \$2.25 per Bushel of 56 Lbs.

Prices of all articles quoted on this page, except Rape, Sugar Cane and Sunflower, subject to change. The pound prices include postage; bushel and 100 pound prices are by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

HEIP (*Cannabis sativa*). If raised for manufacturing, must be sown broadcast, at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre; if for seed, it should be planted in hills four feet apart and the plants thinned out to three or four most vigorous stems in each hill. **Lb. 20c; \$3.00 per Bu. of 44 Lbs.**

HUNGARIAN (*Panicum Germanicum*). This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very valuable and popular with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. **Lb. 20c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

MILLET, COMMON (*Panicum miliaceum*). Requires a dry, light, rich soil and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about twenty-five pounds per acre, from May 1st to August 1st. For grain, sow in drills, about twelve pounds per acre and not later than June 20th. **Lb. 20c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

MILLET, GERMAN, OR GOLDEN. An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads, though numerous, are very large and compact. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden yellow and beautiful in appearance. **Lb. 25c; 100 Lbs. at market price.**

RAPE Dwarf Essex for Sowing

There is but one variety of Rape that has proven profitable to sow in America and that is the Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades offered by unscrupulous dealers through exaggerated advertisements. Such seed is often more or less mixed with the annual variety which is not only worthless as forage, but once planted is likely to become a pernicious weed. There is no plant that will give as heavy a yield of forage at such a small cost as this and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. Especially valuable for green manuring and pasture. When fed off by sheep, it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Biennial.

CULTURE—Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of two and one-half pounds of seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast, either with other fall forage crops or by itself, using from one to five pounds of seed per acre. **¼ Lb. 10c; Lb. 25c, postpaid.** By freight or express, at purchaser's expense. **10 Lbs. \$1.00; 100 Lbs. \$5.00**

RYE, SPRING. Although this grain is often planted especially for paper makers, who prefer it to any other, its principal value is as a "catch" crop, to sow where winter grain has failed. The straw is shorter and stiffer than the winter variety and is always easily secured, while the grain, although smaller, is of equal value. **3 Lbs. by mail, 50c; \$1.50 per Bushel of 56 Lbs.**

RYE, FALL OR WINTER. The time for sowing is from the middle of August to the last of September. Prepare the ground as for wheat and sow broadcast, or with a drill at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. This has no equal as a crop to be used for late fall and early spring pasture and is one of the best to turn under for green manure. **3 Lbs. by mail 50c; \$1.50 per Bushel of 56 Lbs.**

Sugar Cane Early Amber

This variety is successfully grown in our extreme northern latitudes. It may be planted as late as the 15th of June and will be ripe enough to manufacture in September. We know of no earlier variety. It is useless to plant cane seed before the weather is warm in spring. Three to four pounds are required per acre. **Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 10c; Lb. 25c, postpaid; \$5.00 per 100 lbs., by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.**

SUGAR CANE, Albaugh (Improved Early Orange)

An exceedingly valuable variety; very large, of strong, vigorous and erect habit and gives a large yield. It is early and often produces as much as 240 gallons to the acre of very beautiful syrup which is of good color and high flavor. We recommend it as a most desirable and profitable sort. **Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 10c; Lb. 25c, postpaid; \$5.00 per 100 pounds, by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.**

SUNFLOWER Large Russian

This variety has large heads, borne at the top of a single unbranched stem and having much more and larger seed than the common sort. It is used extensively for feeding poultry. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is fit for planting corn, in rows five feet apart and ten inches apart in the row. Cultivate same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently so that they will thresh easily, flail out or run through a threshing machine and clean with an ordinary



HUNGARIAN.

fanning mill. This variety will yield 1,000 pounds or more of seed per acre. Some species of Sunflowers are planted largely in the flower garden for ornament. (See Sunflower, page 85). **Pkt. 5c; ¼ Lb. 10c; Lb. 20c, postpaid; \$5.00 per 100 lbs., by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.**

SPRING VETCHES, OR TARES (*Vicia sativa*). A pealike plant grown extensively in England and to a considerable extent in Canada for stock feeding, but not as much used in the United States as it should be. Culture same as field peas. Sow two bushels per acre. **Lb. 25c; \$4.00 per Bushel of 60 Lbs.**

SAND, WINTER OR HAIRY VETCHES (*Vicia villosa*). A very hardy forage plant growing well on soils so poor and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants, when mature, are about forty inches high and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. The seed is round and black and should be sown at the rate of one and one-half bushels to the acre. **Lb. 30c; \$6.00 per Bushel of 60 Lbs.**

WILD RICE (*Zizania aquatica*). An annual which sows itself about the middle of September, lies dormant all winter, in spring commences to sprout as soon as water gets warm, reaching the surface in the first half of June. It grows very rapidly in one to three feet of water, ripens late in August or early in September. It should be sown broadcast from a boat, in one or two feet of water and where there is a mud bottom. It succeeds best when planted in the fall before the ice forms but it has been successfully planted in spring and also through the ice in winter. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled. **Lb. 30c; \$15.00 per 100 Lbs.**

BIRD SEEDS

Canary . . .	Per Lb. 20c, 3 Lbs. 50c	by mail or express prepaid.
Hemp . . .	" " 20c, 3 " 50c	" " " " " "
Rape . . .	" " 20c, 3 " 50c	" " " " " "
Maw . . .	" " 25c, 3 " 60c	" " " " " "

Millet . . .	Per Lb. 20c, 3 Lbs. 50c	by mail or express prepaid.
Letture . . .	" " 40c, " " " "	" " " " " "
Mixed Bird Seeds	" 20c, 3 Lbs. 50c	" " " " " "

A Selected List of Flower Seeds in Bulk

We send, postpaid, at prices annexed, but no discount can be allowed on Flower Seeds by Weight.
 Half ounces will not be supplied of kinds which sell for less than 30 cents per ounce.

	PER OZ.		PER OZ.		PER OZ.
Acroclium, Album.....	\$0 20	Euphorbia variegata.....	\$0 25	Pansy, Variegated and striped.....	\$1 50
" Roseum.....	20	Forget-me-not, blue.....	50	" Odier, or Large Stained.....	4 00
Adonis Autumnalis.....	15	Four o'clock, mixed.....	15	" Meteor.....	1 50
Agoratum Mexicanum.....	25	" In separate colors.....	15	" Bugnot's very large stained,	
" Imperial Dwarf Blue.....	50	Forglove, splendid mixed.....	25	mixed.....	1/2 oz. \$1.25
" " White.....	50	Globe Anaranth, mixed.....	25	Pansy, Lord Beaconsfield.....	1 25
Alyssum, Sweet.....	25	Godetia rosea-alba.....	25	" Snow Queen.....	1 25
" Golden.....	35	Gourds, Orange.....	25	" Purple gold edged.....	1 00
" Little Gem.....	40	" Dish Cloth.....	25	" Large Flowering Parisian,	
Amaranthus tricolor.....	25	" Japanese Nest Egg.....	25	very large stained, mixed.....	2 50
Ampelopsis Veitchii.....	25	" Siphon, or dipper.....	25	Pansy, Trimardeau, very large flow-	
Asparagus Sprengeri.....	100 seeds, 65 cts.	" Hercules' club.....	25	" ered, mixed.....	2 00
Aster, Queen of the earliest, white.....	1 25	" Apple shaped, striped.....	25	Pansy, Extra choice mixed.....	1 50
" Queen of the Market, mixed.....	1 00	" Corsican.....	25	" Choice mixed.....	1 00
" Truffaut's Peony Flowered		" Pear shaped, ringed.....	25	Peas, Everlasting, White.....	50
Perfection, mixed.....	1 25	" striped.....	25	" Rose.....	30
" Comet, Charlotte Roumanille.....	1 50	" Bottle.....	25	" Mixed.....	35
" Comet, Giant, white.....	1 50	" Powder Horn.....	25	Petunia hybrida, finest striped and	
" Comet Giant, mixed.....	1 50	" mixed.....	20	" blotched.....	1 00
" Cocardeau, or Crown, mixed.....	1 25	Helichrysum monstrosum, double		Petunia hybrida, fine mixed.....	50
" Victoria, mixed.....	1 25	" mixed.....	40	" large flowered,	
" Semple's Branching pink.....	1 00	Helichrysum bracteatum.....	30	choicest mixed.....	1-16 oz. \$1.00
" " rose pink.....	1 00	Heliotrope, Dark Varieties, mixed.....	1 25	Phlox Drummondii, large flowered,	
" " white.....	1 00	Hibiscus Africanus.....	20	" in separate colors.....	90
" " mixed.....	90	Hollyhock, Double, Lemon.....	1 25	Phlox Drummondii, large flowered,	
Balloon Vine.....	15	" Canary yellow.....	1 25	" extra choice mixed.....	75
Balsam Double, Solferino.....	60	" Pure White.....	1 25	Pink, China, double mixed.....	30
" Camellia, extra fine		" Purple Red.....	1 25	" Double Diadem.....	90
mixed.....	50	" Deep Rose.....	1 25	" Japan.....	80
" Pure White.....	60	" Salmon.....	1 25	" Heddwig's, single mixed.....	50
" Dwarf, mixed.....	40	" Blood Red.....	1 25	" Double Brilliant Maroon.....	90
" Tall, mixed.....	40	" Choicest mixed.....	1 00	Poppy, Cardinal Double.....	25
Calliopsis, fine mixed.....	20	" mixed.....	75	" Carnation, double.....	15
Canary Bird Flower.....	40	Humulus Japonicus.....	35	" " mixed.....	25
Candytuft, fragrant white.....	15	Hyacinth Bean, Purple.....	15	" Double White Fringed.....	25
" White Rocket.....	25	" White.....	15	" The Shirley.....	40
" Giant White (Empress).....	40	" mixed.....	15	Portulaca, single, large flowered,	
" Purple.....	20	Ice Plant.....	25	" mixed.....	35
" Carmine.....	30	Ipomoea, Bona nox.....	15	Portulaca, single, large flowered, in	
" Crimson.....	25	" Japanese Imperial Giant,		" separate colors.....	40
" Fine mixed, per lb. \$1.00	15	" extra select mixed.....	30	Portulaca, double, large flowered,	
Canna, finest large flowering varieties,		" Coccinea (Star Ipomoea).....	15	" mixed.....	2 75
" mixed.....	30	" Limbata, mixed.....	20	Primrose, Evening, Lamarckiana.....	20
Canterbury Bell, single mixed.....	25	" Setosa.....	40	" Acaulis Alba.....	90
" double mixed.....	75	" Fine mixed.....	25	Primula Sinensis fimbriata, choicest	
Carnation, extra choice, dbl. mxd.....	2 50	Job's Tears.....	15	" mixed.....	1/2 oz. \$2.50
" double dwarf Vienna.....	1 50	Lantana, finest French hybrids,		Pyrethrum Aureum.....	50
" Marguerite, finest mixed.....	1 50	" mixed.....	25	" Roseum.....	1 25
Castor Bean Sanguineus.....	15	Larkspur, dbl. dwf. rocket, mxd.....	20	Rhodanthe Maculata.....	75
" Zanzibariensis mixed.....	15	" elatum.....	40	" Alba.....	75
" choice mixed.....	15	Linum grandiflorum rubrum.....	25	" Manglesi.....	75
Centaurea sycocarpa.....	50	Lobelia, Emperor William.....	1 75	" Mixed.....	75
" Marguerite, white.....	1 50	Love-in-a-mist, double blue.....	20	Salpiglossis, extra fine mixed.....	50
" Cyanus (Bachelor's But-		Lupin Cruikshanki.....	30	Salvia splendens.....	2 00
ton) mixed.....	15	Lychnis Chalcedonica.....	30	Sensitive Plant, (Mimosa pudica).....	40
" Cyanus (Bachelor's But-		Marigold, Cape.....	20	Smilax.....	50
ton) double mixed.....	20	" Meteor.....	20	Snapdragon, fine mixed.....	30
Chrysanthemum, coronarium, mixed		" Prince of Orange.....	20	Stock, Double, German Ten Weeks,	
" coronarium, dou-		" African, double mixed.....	40	" pure white.....	3 00
" ble white.....	20	" Eldorado.....	30	Stock, Double, German Ten Weeks,	
Chrysanthemum, coronarium, dou-		" French, Legton of Honor.....	40	" large flowered, mixed.....	1 50
" ble yellow.....	20	" Tagetes signata punilla.....	35	Stock, Double German Ten Weeks,	
Chrysanthemum, coronarium, dou-		Maurandia, mixed.....	1 50	" mixed.....	1 00
" ble mixed.....	15	Mignonette, Sweet, large flower-		Stock, Brompton, mixed.....	4 00
Cineraria maritima candidissima.....	30	" ing.....	40	" Emperor, or Perpetual, mixed.....	5 00
Cobæa scandens.....	50	Mignonette, Machet.....	75	Sunflower, Double Chrysanthemum	
Celosia, Dwarf (Dwarf Cockscomb)		" Parson's White.....	50	" Flowered.....	20
" mixed.....	1 75	Mignonette, Golden Queen.....	50	Sunflower, Stella.....	30
Columbine Californica hybrida.....	2 50	Mimulus moschatus.....	2 00	" double.....	15
" Cœrulea double.....	2 25	Momordica balsamina.....	25	Sweet Peas—See prices on pages	
" double mixed.....	30	Moonflower.....	50	" 90, 92 and 93.	
Convolvulus minor, mixed,		Morning Glory, Mixed, Per lb. 50 cts.	10	Sweet William, pure white.....	25
" per lb., 50 cts.....	10	" Aurora.....	1 25	" black.....	25
Cosmos, early flowered Dawn.....	40	" Giant Japanese.....	30	" single mixed.....	25
" " mixed.....	30	" extra select mixed.....	30	" double mixed.....	50
" Giant, mixed.....	40	Mourning Bride, Double, Purple.....	20	Tree Cypress, mixed.....	30
" white.....	25	" White.....	20	Verbena Hybrida Defiance.....	1 25
" mixed.....	25	" " Mixed.....	20	" Blue.....	75
Dahlia, finest double mixed.....	1 50	Nasturtium, Chameleon, Tall.....	25	" White.....	90
" single.....	50	" Dwarf.....	25	" Auricula flowered.....	1 00
Daisy, double white, extra.....	2 50	" Tall, Mixed.....	15	" Italian striped.....	1 00
" red, (Longfellow).....	3 50	" Madame Gunter's Hy-		" Mammoth mixed.....	1 75
" mixed, finest quality.....	3 00	brids.....	15	" Extra choice mx'd.....	1 75
Datura Wrighti.....	25	Nasturtium, Dwarf, Mixed.....	15	" fine mixed.....	25
" chlorantha fl. pl.....	35	Nemophila, mixed.....	20	Wallflower, Early Brown.....	25
" fastuosa alba.....	30	Nicotiana affinis.....	30	" double mixed.....	2 50
Eschscholtzia Bush.....	50	Pampas Grass.....	50	Wistaria Chinensis.....	30
" Californica.....	25	Pansy, Emperor William.....	1 25	Zinnia, double, in separate colors.....	50
" double white.....	50	" King of the Blacks.....	1 25	" choice mixed, Per lb. \$3.00	
" Crocea Striata.....	25	" Pure Yellow.....	1 35	" striped or Zebra, mixed.....	60
" mixed.....	25			" Pompon, finest mixed.....	40

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

MOST flowering plants will live in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop some care should be taken to make the ground suited to their needs. Many flowers are better if produced on plants of vigorous growth, hence a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization and liberal enriching with large quantities of *well rotted* manure. Since some other varieties produce the largest and finest colored flowers when grown on rather light, poor soil, a portion of the garden should *not* be enriched. Cultural directions are given on the packets, and we urge purchasers to study them carefully. While some seeds need special treatment, the following general rules will apply to all: Make the surface of the soil as fine, smooth and level as possible; do not plant when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should not be more than four or six times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seed; plant in rows, so that the starting plants can be seen easily; be careful not to allow the young plants to be crowded or to be smothered by weeds.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

Send us \$1.00 and select **PACKETS** to the value of. **\$.15** Send us \$4.00 and select **PACKETS** to the value of. **\$.485**
 " 2.00 " " " " 2.35 " 5.00 " " " " 6.15
 " 3.00 " " " " 3.60 " 10.00 " " " " 12.50

These Rates apply only to Seeds in **Packets**, but not to Seeds by Weight or Measure. No Discount can be allowed on Flower Seeds by Weight.

ABOBRA VIRIDIFLORA A rapid growing, climbing, half hardy, tuberous rooted, perennial gourd. The scarlet fruit is not larger than a cherry and is strikingly in contrast with the dark green, finely cut foliage. The plant needs a warm, sunny situation. Height fifteen feet.....Pkt. 10cts

ABUTILON (*Flowering Maple*). Very popular perennial, greenhouse shrub, producing a profusion of bell-shaped, drooping flowers, which vary in color in different plants from white or yellow to deep orange and crimson veined with yellow. Well adapted for house culture and for bedding outdoors. *Finest mixed*.....Pkt. 25cts

ACROCLINIUM (*Everlasting*). Very pretty, half hardy annual, producing white and rose colored, daisy-like flowers in August and September. These are the "Immortelles" so desirable for wreaths and winter bouquets. Height one foot. **Roseum**, light rose..Pkt. 5cts
Album, pure white.Pkt. 5cts **Mixed**....." 5cts

ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA (*Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe, Allegheny Vine*). A beautiful, graceful climber and profuse bloomer. Hardy biennial. Height fifteen feet. White and pink.....Pkt. 10cts

ADONIS AUTUMNALIS (*Adonis Flower, Pheasant's Eye*). A handsome, hardy, herbaceous annual, one foot high. The finely cut dark green foliage, in which are set the intense blood red flowers, gives the plant a very striking appearance...Pkt. 5cts

AGERATUM A beautiful, hardy annual. The flowers are like an inverted tassel or a cockade in shape, and are borne in dense clusters. They are very useful for bouquets, and the plants are very attractive in the garden. The different varieties are from six inches to two feet in height and covered with bloom all summer.

- Mexicanum**, light blue, about fifteen inches high.....Pkt. 5cts
- Imperial Dwarf White**, height about six inches....." 5cts
- Tom Thumb, Dwarf Blue**, desirable for edging, six inches high....." 5cts
- Lasseauxi**, rose colored, about eighteen inches high....." 5cts
- Conspicuum**, valuable for winter: white, eighteen inches high....Pkt. 5cts
- Mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed....." 5cts

AGROSTEMMA Very useful for cutting for bouquets, and pretty in masses in beds. The annual variety is known as *Rose of Heaven*; the perennial as *Rose Campion*. One and a half feet high. Hardy.

- Coronaria**, crimson; perennial....Pkt. 5cts
- Cæli-rosa**, rose, white center; annual....." 5cts

AGROSTIS NEBULOSA (*Ornamental Grass*). An ornamental grass in which the small seeds are so gracefully poised in large, open clusters as to have the effect of a cloud, and when dried can be effectively used in dried bouquets. Grows easily in any common garden soil. Hardy annual; about one and a half feet high. Pkt. 5cts

ALYSSUM Sweet (Maritimum). This very hardy annual comes into bloom very early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small, pure white flowers; they have a peculiar, delicate fragrance, and are useful in all kinds of small bouquets. Grows one foot high.....Pkt. 5cts
Alyssum, Little Gem, a beautiful white variety of Sweet Alyssum especially adapted to edgings, borders and rock work. The plants grow about six inches high and produce hundreds of flowers, which form a compact mass of bloom about fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter. Hardy annual.....Pkt. 10cts
Alyssum Golden, (*Saxatile*), flowers golden yellow; desirable for rock work; showy in masses. Hardy perennial. Height one foot.....Pkt. 5cts



AGERATUM.



ASTER, TRUFFAUT'S.

ASTER, COMET. (SEE PAGE 69.)

Amaranthus These plants are very valuable for the production of brilliant contrasts of color. The leaves and stems are of different shades of red blended with green.

- Melanchoholicus ruber**, blood red foliage. Hardy annual; two and a half feet high Pkt. 5cts
- Tricolor**, a hardy annual with leaves of red, yellow and green; well known as "Joseph's Coat" Pkt. 5cts
- Salicifolius**, two and a half to three feet high. Leaves beautifully undulated, varying from green to bronze, and later to a bright orange red. Tender annual Pkt. 10cts
- Henderi**, drooping foliage, richly colored in many shades. Tender annual Pkt. 10cts

Ammobium Alatum grandiflorum (*Everlasting*). Valuable for winter bouquets in connection with grasses and other everlastings. The flowers are pure white. Hardy annual; two feet high. Pkt. 5cts

Ampelopsis These hardy, perennial climbers are deservedly among the most popular vines for covering walls, arbors, etc. They are easily grown from seed which should be soaked in warm water before planting.

Quinquefolia (*Virginia Creeper*, or *American Woodbine*). Though a common native climber, this is one of the very best plants for covering unsightly objects, or it may be easily trained into festoons of exceeding grace and beauty Pkt. 5cts

Veitchii (*Japan*, or *Boston Ivy*). This plant will cling and creep along the smoothest wall, covering it with a mantle of ivy-like green leaves whose colors change to brilliant hues in the fall. It makes but feeble growth the first year from seed, but when once established grows very vigorously and rapidly. Hardy perennial Pkt. 5cts

Anemone Coronaria (*Wind Flower*). Among the earliest and brightest of spring flowers. The colors run through several shades. Hardy perennial; about six inches high Pkt. 5cts

ANTIRRHINUM—(See *Snapdragon*).

AQUILEGIA—(See *Columbine*).

Arabis Among the earliest blooming plants, and very useful for rock work, edgings, etc. Hardy perennial; nine inches high.

Alpina, pure white Pkt. 5cts

Aristolochia Sipho (*Dutchman's Pipe*). A vigorous growing climber with curious shaped purple-brown flowers and very large, heart-shaped leaves which have a tropical appearance; very effective for verandas. Hardy perennial; fifteen to thirty feet tall Pkt. 10cts

Armeria Maritima (*Thrift*, or *Sea Pink*). These handsome plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock work and edging walks. May also be grown in pots. Hardy perennial; six inches high. Pkt. 5cts

Asparagus Sprengeri. One of the most graceful and beautiful of house plants, particularly valuable for hanging baskets. The sprays are from three to four feet long and are of a light green color. Soak the seed in warm water before planting Pkt. 15cts

Verticillatus. A beautiful climber having feathery foliage and scarlet berries which are quite ornamental. Hardy perennial; about ten to fifteen feet high Pkt. 10cts

Asperula Azurea setosa. A profuse blooming, dwarf, hardy annual with sweet-scented, lavender-blue flowers. Height one foot Pkt. 5cts

ASTERS

THE CHINA ASTER, in its many varieties, is not only one of the most profitable annuals for the professional florist, but one of the best for the home garden. The plants are of vigorous growth and quite hardy, even enduring a slight frost without serious injury. By planting the different strains and at different times, one may have in the latitude of Detroit a constant succession of bloom from the last of July till the middle of October without the aid of a greenhouse, or even hot-bed. They do best in moderately light soil, but will thrive in almost any used for a garden, provided it is well enriched and made friable.

The seed may be planted out of doors as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and at intervals till the first of July. The more costly seed may be sown in boxes kept in the house or a hot-bed, but given plenty of air and light, and the young plants set in the open ground as soon as the weather is favorable.

Insects may be kept at bay by syringing with clear water for the red spider, or with that containing about one-fourth teaspoonful of Paris green to ten gallons of water, for those that eat the foliage, or sprinkling with tobacco water or dust to keep off the plant louse. We offer choice seed of the best types that have been grown for us by the most skillful cultivators in America and Europe, and which is more certain to give good results than most of that on the market.

Earlier and Some Dwarf Sorts.

Hohenzollern Rose } (See Supplement).
Hohenzollern White }

Queen of the Earliest. A compact growing, half dwarf plant; one of the earliest to produce flowers, which are white and borne on long stems Pkt. 10cts

Queen of the Market. Plants about one foot high, bearing from ten to fifteen finely formed flowers on long and graceful stems, and coming into bloom very early. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 10c

Truffaut's Perfection Paony Flowered The plants are about eighteen inches high and produce very large, perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers with petals curving upward and inward, forming blooms of great beauty. The different colors come quite true to name.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---|------------|
| Snow White..... | Pkt. 10cts | Crimson..... | Pkt. 10cts |
| Light Blue..... | " 10cts | Scarlet, white edged..... | " 10cts |
| Rose..... | " 10cts | Mixed, a carefully proportioned mixture of all colors | " 10cts |

ASTERS

Earlier and Dwarf Sorts Continued

Victoria. A strain in which the petals curve outward, overlapping like those of the double dahlia. Plants about eighteen inches high and very free flowering; flowers very brilliant in color. A good variety for pot culture:

- Bright Red.....Pkt. 10cts
- Peach Blossom....." 10cts
- Violet....." 10cts
- White, pure....." 10cts
- White, turning to blue....." 10cts
- Mixed colors....." 10cts

Imbricated Pompon. Plant about eighteen inches high. Flowers of fine form, with the petals arranged in perfect symmetry; very beautiful. *Many colors mixed.* Pkt. 5cts

Jewel, or Ball-Shaped. Plant about eighteen inches high, producing abundantly, on long stems, ball-shaped flowers composed of very broad, comparatively short petals. *Mixed Colors.*.....Pkt. 10cts

Diamond. Plant about eighteen inches high, with very large and double flowers of great brilliancy of color. *Mixed colors.*.....Pkt. 15cts

Princess (Pure White, or Snowball). Plant wonderfully floriferous, often producing as many as thirty fine flowers made up of broad, imbricated petals, and of fine color. One of the best for cut flowers.Pkt. 10cts

Cocardeau, or Crown. Plant about two feet high. Flowers quite flat, made up of short, broad petals, white-centered, with borders of various shades; very distinct and beautiful. *Mixed colors.* Pkt. 10cts

Lilliput. Plant about eighteen inches high, bearing a great many small but perfectly formed flowers which are among the most brilliantly colored of all asters. *Mixed colors.*.....Pkt. 10cts

Dwarf Sorts

Very Dwarf, or Pygmaea. The plant is made up of a cluster of leaves close to the ground, surmounted by a bunch of large, bright colored flowers. *Mixed colors.* Pkt. 10cts

Triumph. One of the finest of the dwarf sorts; plants about nine inches high, covered with deep scarlet flowers.Pkt. 15cts

Shakespeare. Plants about ten inches high and as much in diameter, made up of finely formed and colored flowers. *Mixed colors.*.....Pkt. 10cts

Dwarf Victoria. Flowers like those of the Tall Victoria, but borne on plants about a foot high. A fine sort for borders. *Mixed colors.*.....Pkt. 10cts

Pyramidal Bouquet. The plant is a perfect bouquet of fifteen to twenty large flowers, which quite conceal the foliage. About ten inches high. *Mixed colors.*.....Pkt. 10cts

Dwarf Chrysanthemum. Plant about twelve inches high, bearing flowers which are often three inches in diameter, and very bright in color. *Mixed colors.*.....Pkt. 5cts

Taller and Later Sorts

Comet. In this class the petals are very long and recurved, having much the effect of the finest chrysanthemums. They are of varied and beautiful colors, and one of the most popular sorts, continuing in bloom till quite late in the season. *Finest mixture.*.....Pkt. 15cts

Charlotte Roumanille. A large flower of the Comet class, of clear rose color with white center, and remains fresh for a long time.Pkt. 15cts

Comet, Giant White. The plant is more vigorous and taller growing than the ordinary Comet, and the flowers are larger and equal in form.Pkt. 15cts

Comet, Giant mixed. A carefully proportioned mixture of various colors.Pkt. 15cts

Japanese. A very vigorous growing sort, producing large flowers made up of very long, semi-tubular and twisted petals, and having the effect of a large Japan Chrysanthemum. *Mixed colors.*.....Pkt. 10cts

Washington. Plants two feet tall with very large flowers, often fully four inches in diameter. *Mixed colors.* Pkt. 15cts

Giant Emperor. Produces flowers of the largest size, fine form and clear white color.Pkt. 10cts

Goliath, Mont Rose. Very large, well formed flowers of delicate pink color.Pkt. 15cts



ASTER, SEMPLE'S BRANCHING.

Goliath, Mont Blanc. Like Mont Rose, but white in color. Pkt. 15cts

Goliath, Crimson. Wonderfully large flowers of brilliant crimson color.Pkt. 15cts

SEMPLÉ'S BRANCHING

A class of very strong growing asters not coming into bloom until very late, but producing flowers so large, double, perfect in form, and borne on such long stems, that florists often sell them for chrysanthemums:

- Deep Carmine.....Pkt. 10cts
- Lavender....." 10cts
- Light Blue....." 10cts
- Pink....." 10cts
- Purple....." 10cts
- Rose Pink....." 10cts
- White....." 10cts
- Semple's Mixed, a mixture of above colors....." 10cts

Aster, Finest Mixed, a mixture of the finest strains and colors.Pkt. 5cts



BALLOON VINE.

Auricula

Called also Primula Auricula and French Cowslip. This is an old and well known favorite. It thrives best in a moist soil and cool atmosphere. Tender perennial; height six inches.

Alpine, the most hardy variety.....Pkt. 15cts
 Finest Prize, mixture of all the choicest varieties..... " 20cts

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—(See Centaurea).

BALLOON VINE

(*Cardiospermum halicacabum*).

Remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules containing the seed. It is sometimes called "Love-in-a-Puff," and is a rapid and graceful climber. Flowers white. Tender annual; six feet high.....Pkt. 5cts

BALSAM

Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-Me-Not. Balsams have been so much improved by cultivation that with good seed and proper care a *single* flower is the exception, each blossom being fully as double as a rose. The colors range from white to dark purple and are either self colored or spotted and striped. Balsams are tender and should be started in boxes indoors or in the open ground when danger of frost is past. The seeds are large and germinate quickly. The plants prefer a rich, moist or even wet sandy loam and must not suffer for moisture. Better results are obtained when only a few main branches are allowed to grow, all the secondary and weak ones being pinched out. Well grown plants should stand two feet apart each way. Hardy annual, one to two feet high.

- Double Solferino, satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac. *Very choice*.....Pkt. 5cts
- Double Camellia, extra fine mixed, as double as a Camellia, which it resembles; white, blotched with various colors.. " 5cts
- Double Pure White, well adapted for florists, for bouquets; very double..... " 10cts
- Double Dark Red, (*Atrosanguinea plenissima*), a very double, dark red variety..... " 10cts
- Mixed Double Rose, has perfectly double, rose like blossoms of almost every shade and color..... " 5cts
- Mixed Double Dwarf, about one foot high..... " 5cts
- Mixed Double Tall, about two feet high..... " 5cts



BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA.

Bartonia Aurea A pretty flowering plant of the Gentian family, producing a profusion of fine, bright metallic yellow blossoms about two inches across, and fragrant in the evening. Tender annual; one foot high..Pkt. 5c



BEGONIA, SINGLE.

Begonia

Some of the newer forms of begonias are among the most brilliantly beautiful of flowering plants. With care they can be grown from seed which should be sown in February or March in pots on a smooth surface of fine soil, without any covering of earth but cover the pot with glass and keep in a warm but shaded place, taking great care not to wash out the very small seeds or young plants in watering. The plants will give an abundance of bloom the first year, and at the end of the season they may be dried off by withholding water, the tubers kept in a dry place, free from frost, and planted the following spring, when they will bloom more freely than ever.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

- Single Mixed.....Pkt. 25cts
- Double Mixed..... " 35cts
- Robusta Perfecta, of robust, compact habit, dark green foliage and brilliant, double cinnabar scarlet flowers " 25cts

FIBROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

Of the kinds offered under this head, *Begonia Rex* is grown for its ornamental foliage, while the other kinds are among the very best for flowering in the house, or in partly shaded locations outdoors.

Vernon (*semperflorens atropurpurea*). Flowers brilliant, rich red, and are set off perfectly by the abundant, glossy green leaves which are broadly margined with bronze and purple. Extremely hardy and floriferous; the best of the semperflorens class.....Pkt. 15cts

Semperflorens alba. A very useful variety, well adapted for home or outdoor culture. Plants are of compact, dwarf habit, and are, under proper treatment, almost continuous bloomers. Easily grown; flowers pure white.....Pkt. 15cts

Semperflorens rosea, like the above except flowers are rose colored..... " 15cts

Bignonia Radicans (*Trumpet Vine*). Perhaps the most showy, and certainly one of the best hardy, deciduous flowering climbers for covering verandas, arbors, trunks of trees, old walls, etc. Flowers brilliant scarlet, trumpet shaped; hardy perennial.....Pkt. 10cts

BELLIS—(See Daisy).

BOSTON IVY—(See *Ampelopsis Veitchii*)

Brachycome (*Swan River Daisy*). Effective in edgings, beds or rustic baskets. Half hardy annual; one-half foot high. It produces an abundance of daisy-like flowers about an inch in diameter. *Mixed blue and white*.Pkt.5cts

Briza (*Ornamental Grass*). Grows about one foot high, and valuable for winter bouquets and wreaths. The heart-shaped seed-clusters are gracefully poised on such slender stems that they are almost constantly in motion, and the plant is known to many as Quaking Grass. Hardy annual.

Maxima, large, attractive.....Pkt. 5cts

Gracilis, slender, dwarf..... 5cts

Browallia These handsome, profuse bloomers are used freely both for indoor and outdoor planting, on account of the ease with which they may be grown and their usefulness for cut flowers. Half hardy annual; height eighteen inches.

Roezli, produces white and blue flowers.....Pkt. 15cts

Elata, mixed..... 5cts

Bryonopsis An ornamental climber of the gourd family, bearing green fruit which changes in color as the season advances to bright scarlet striped with white. Tuberous-rooted perennial, but may be treated as a tender annual; about ten feet high.....Pkt. 5cts

Calampelis Scabra (*Eccremocarpus*). A beautiful, tender climber from Chili, with graceful, delicate foliage. It produces racemes of bright orange flowers late in the season. Tender perennial; fifteen feet high. Pkt. 10cts

Calandrinia Fine dwarf plants for growing in masses; produce an abundance of blossoms; well suited for edgings, rockeries, etc. Tender annual; one-half to one foot high.

Grandiflora, rosy lilac..Pkt.5cts Umbellata, crimson..Pkt.5cts

Begonia FIBROUS-ROOTED Continued

Rex, ornamental leaved varieties, finest mixed..Pkt.25c For *Begonia* Bulbs, see *Bulbs and Roots*



BEGONIA, REX.

Galceolaria

A favorite and universally admired genus, remarkable for their large, beautifully spotted blossoms produced in almost countless variations of markings. They are grown in pots in the conservatory, greenhouse or garden. Herbaceous annuals or shrubby evergreen perennials.

Hybrida grandiflora, flowers of immense size; seed saved from finest specimens.....Pkt. 25cts

Hybrida tigrina, flowers of the largest size, beautifully spotted. Seed saved from choicest collection.....Pkt. 25cts

Finest hybrids mixed, seed saved only from the most perfect flowers, embracing many of recent introduction; all desirable.....Pkt. 25cts

Rugosa, shrubby; grown in and out of doors. Saved from the finest varieties mixed.....Pkt. 25cts

CALENDULA—(See *Marigold*).

CALIFORNIA POPPY—(See *Eschscholtzia*).

Calla Aethiopia (*Ethiopian Lily*).

An old and very desirable plant, either as an aquatic or as an ornament for the drawing room or conservatory. Will flower in one year from planting of the seed. Half hardy perennial.....Pkt. 10cts



Calliopsis, or Coreopsis

Very showy border plants, producing in great profusion and for a long time, flowers which are bright yellow and rich brown, either self colored or with these colors and red contrasted.

Coreopsis tinctoria. Although a native plant, this is one of the most desirable of our garden flowers. It produces an abundance of brilliantly colored flowers, varying from clear yellow to deep, rich brown, often the two colors being beautifully contrasted in the same blossom. They are borne on long, graceful stems and are very desirable for decorative purposes. Very hardy and profuse blooming annual. *Fine mixed*.....Pkt. 5cts

Lanceolata grandiflora, a perennial, blooming the first year and producing on long stems a constant succession of very rich yellow flowers about three inches in diameter, which are exceedingly valuable for decorative purposes.....Pkt. 10cts

Callirhoe (*Poppy Mallow*). Extremely handsome purple border plants, producing through a long season large, rich, purple-red flowers. Hardy annual.

Involucrata, trailing, purplish-crimson; nine to twelve inches high.....Pkt. 5cts

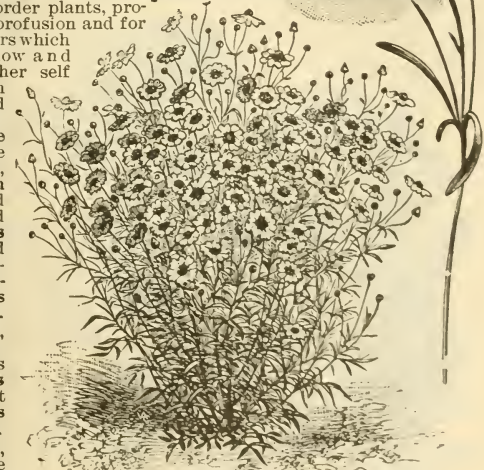
Pedata, upright growing; purple, white eye; one to three feet high.....Pkt. 5cts

Camellia Japonica House or greenhouse evergreen, perennial shrubs easily grown from seeds, though they germinate slowly. As varieties do not come true from seed, one may have the pleasure of getting something distinct and of great merit. *Mixed fine double varieties*.Pkt. 25cts

Canary Bird Flower (*Tropaeolum canariense*). A beautiful climber with curiously shaped, little, canary colored blossoms. Will blossom freely from July until killed by frost. Tender annual.....Pkt. 5cts



CALCEOLARIA.



COREOPSIS, TINCTORIA.



CANDYTUFT.

Carnation (Dianthus Caryophyllus).

"Carnation," "Pink," "Clove Pink," "Florist's Pink" are names applied by different people to the same or to different plants of several species as well as to hybrids between them. They are all easily grown from seed and very free blooming; the flowers being bright colored and with a most delicious, clove-like fragrance. Some of the varieties are very desirable for the professional florist and make fine house plants for the amateur. Others do best in the open ground and are among the most desirable of garden plants. Half hardy perennial.

LARGE FLOWERING STRAINS BEST SUITED FOR POT CULTURE

These are the sorts most grown by florists who are constantly striving to produce new varieties. It is said that \$10,000 was paid for one of superior merit. While these choice varieties are propagated by cutting, planters may get some just as good from the seed we offer and are certain to get a large proportion of double and very beautiful flowers.

Double Perpetual Flowering Mixed. An exceedingly beautiful variety, producing very double flowers of various shades and colors. Seed saved from choicest double flowers.....Pkt. 25cts



CARNATION PICTEE.

Candytuft (Iberis).

Showy, branching plants four to eighteen inches high. Indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds or masses. If sown in spring will bloom from July to September, or if in the fall will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual.

Purple.....Pkt. 5cts	White.....Pkt. 5cts
Rocket. (<i>Empress</i>), white, extra large trusses. A great improvement in the size and quality of the flowering trusses over the common white variety.....Pkt. 5cts	
Fragrant , white, height about one foot..... " 5cts	
Crimson , fine..... " 5cts	
Carmine , dwarf, compact habit..... " 10cts	
Fine Mixed " 5cts	
Dwarf Mixed Hybrid , four to six inches high.. " 10cts	
Perennial (<i>Sempervirens</i>), hardy, evergreen, sub-shrub; height ten inches; flowers white, very pretty..... " 10cts	

Canterbury Bell

(*Campanula Medium*). Handsome, hardy, biennial, of stately growth, rich color, and profuse bloom. Succeeds best in light, rich soil and should be transplanted or thinned to eighteen inches or two feet apart. Has large, bell shaped flowers which are strikingly effective. Height one to four feet. One of the wild forms of *Campanula* is the "Blue Bells of Scotland."

Double White.....Pkt. 10cts	Double Mixed.....Pkt. 5cts
Double Blue..... " 10cts	Single Mixed..... " 5cts

Calycanthemum, Mixed—Flowers large, of fine form, white, lilac, rose and purple. Known also as "Cup and Sauce" plant; the calyx forming a cup around the base of the bell.....Pkt. 10cts

Canna

Stately ornamental plants, very desirable for bedding outdoors, producing clusters of large flowers of the most intense and brilliant colors. Plant the seeds in February, first soaking them for a day in hot water. The plants will bloom by August in the greatest profusion and will bloom freely till cut down by frost. Tender perennial; two to six feet high. Store roots in cellar in winter.

Finest Large Flowering Varieties Mixed—Nothing can exceed the beauty and variety of color of these magnificent bedding or greenhouse plants. About three feet high.....Pkt. 5cts

CARDIOSPERMUM—See *Balloon Vine*.



CANNA.

Fine Double Selves. Seeds from named varieties grown in the open ground and likely to give some flowers fully equal to the best greenhouse sorts.. Pkt. 10cts

Fine Double Striped. Seed from fine named striped varieties... Pkt. 15cts

Choicest White Ground. Seed from choice, large flowered, named varieties, with nearly white flowers, bordered or tinted with red or purple. Sure to give large and beautiful flowers. Pkt. 35cts

Extra Choice Double Mixed. Seed from an immense collection of choice French, German, Italian and English named sorts. Certain to produce a large proportion of double and finely formed and colored flowers in an almost endless variety of shades and markings.....Pkt. 25cts

Choice Double Mixed. A mixture of all colors and types..... " 10cts

Picotee, Extra Fine Double Mixed. Extra fine seed from spotted and splashed, named varieties sure to give flowers of splendid quality..... " 25cts

GARNATIONS—Continued

Varieties of Carnations Adapted to Both Pot and Outdoor Culture

For outdoor culture, a good, rich compost is indispensable to the production of fine carnations; there is scarcely any plant to which a congenial soil is of so much importance.

DOUBLE DWARF VIENNA MIXED

Large flowered and comes into bloom earlier than the preceding sorts. Produces flowers of many colors and beautiful markings.....Pkt. 10cts

EARLY DOUBLE SNOW WHITE GRENADIN

A splendid sort for either pot culture or the garden. The plants are vigorous, erect and bushy in growth. Comes into flower very early and furnishes abundant bloom for a long time. The flowers are large, double, clear white and wonderfully fragrant. One of the most profitable plants for florists, but should have a place in every private garden.....Pkt. 25cts

DOUBLE RED GRENADIN

Plants a little smaller and less erect than the White Grenadin, but come into bloom a little earlier and are fully as floriferous. Flowers double, fragrant and of rich, deep red color.....Pkt. 15cts

MARGUERITE CARNATION

The plants of this wonderfully fine strain may be made to flower in four months, and be in continuous bloom. The flowers are large, very double and fragrant and of beautiful color; one of the best "pinks" in cultivation..Pkt. 5cts

FLORIST'S PINK

(*Plumarius Scoticus, fl. pl.*) This is the double form of common garden or clove pink, and though so common is one of the best of our hardy, garden perennials....Pkt. 25cts



CARNATION, MARGUERITE.

CELOSIA, TALL GROWING SORTS.

Pyramidalis plumosa mixed. The plant is about eighteen inches high and is covered with long, brilliantly colored and gracefully formed plumes in red, yellow or violet.....Pkt. 5cts

Triumph of the Exposition. Plant of pyramidal form, bearing many exceedingly graceful, feather-like spikes of intensely brilliant crimson color. Height about two feet.....Pkt. 10cts

Variegated. A strain between the plumosa and cockscomb types in which the plumes are broadened at the top into many small, comb-like forms, and are variegated and striped in red and yellow.....Pkt. 10cts

Japan. The plant grows to the height of two and a half or three feet, and is covered with spikes or combs which are very finely cut and of great brilliancy of color.....Pkt. 10cts

DWARF AND TREE COCKSCOMB TYPES.

Giant Empress. A very beautiful variety in which the dwarf plant has dark red leaves, and forms immense, bright crimson combs.....Pkt. 15cts

Glasgow Prize (President Thiers). The whole plant seems to be formed into an immense comb densely corrugated and of indescribably brilliant color. One of the most striking examples of the possibility of modifying the form of plants by cultivation and selection.....Pkt. 10cts

Dwarf Rose. Large, rose colored combs..... " 10cts

Dwarf Yellow. Large, yellow combs..... " 10cts

Dwarf Mixed. A mixture of the best dwarf-growing sorts.....Pkt. 5cts



CASTOR BEAN, ZANZIBARIENSIS.

GASTOR BEAN (RICINUS)

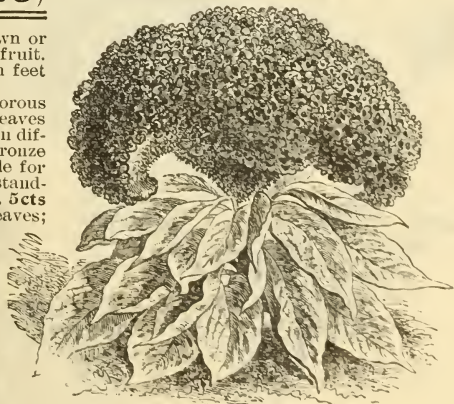
Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet or of green, prickly fruit. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual; six to fifteen feet high.

Zanzibariensis, a comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth. The plants grow from ten to fifteen feet high. The leaves have a brilliant lustre, measure about thirty inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems. We know of no annual plant so desirable for concealing unsightly objects, or of more imposing beauty when standing alone on the lawn. *Mixed varieties.*.....Pkt. 5cts

Sanguineus (Tricolor), blood red stalks with red venation in leaves; height about six feet.....Pkt. 5cts

Mixed......Pkt. 5cts

CELOSIA A class of plants having colored foliage, and in which the innumerable small flowers and seed vessels, together with their supports, form a very brilliantly colored mass, sometimes gracefully arranged like plumes, and sometimes more dense, corrugated and frilled at the edge like a cockscomb. They form the gayest possible decoration for the greenhouse or conservatory and retain their brilliant coloring for a long time after being cut. Half hardy annuals. Plant in light, rich soil, and give plenty of moisture.



CELOSIA, DWARF.

Gentaurea



CENTAUREA, MARGUERITE.

The *Gentaureas* are an exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials, which, though botanically alike, are very different in appearance. Some are very valuable for the beauty of their silvery white, velvet-like foliage, the flowers being unattractive; others are of great value for the beauty of their flowers. They are all easily grown from seed.

VARIETIES CULTIVATED FOR THEIR FOLIAGE

- Candidissima.** Ornamental plants of great beauty; foliage deeply cut, silvery white and densely covered with white hairs. Half hardy perennial.....Pkt. 15cts
- Gymnocarpa,** sometimes called *Dusty Miller*. Valuable because of its silvery gray foliage and graceful, drooping habit of growth. Half hardy perennial; one-half to two feet high.....Pkt. 10cts

VARIETIES CULTIVATED FOR THEIR FLOWERS

- Cyanus** (*Bachelor's Button, Corn Flower*). This is the flower seen in such great abundance in the fields of Europe, and to a less extent in this country, and though a weed there, in its improved forms it is one of the most attractive of garden flowers. If seed is sown as soon as the ground is fit in the spring and the flowers picked so as to prevent the plant exhausting itself by seeding, it will furnish a profusion of bright blue, white or pink flowers from July till late in autumn. One to two feet high. *Mixed*, all colors.....Pkt. 5cts
- Double Mixed** (*Bachelor's Button*). Produces larger, more globular flowers than the common.....Pkt. 5cts
- Odorata** (*Sweet Sultan*). An old fashioned, hardy annual about eighteen inches high, with long stemmed, sweet scented, light blue or purple flowers.....Pkt. 10cts
- Marguerite.** A sweet-scented, white *Gentaurea*, about as large as a medium sized carnation. It is a sport from *Gentaurea Odorata*, and the plants are about eighteen inches high. The flowers are beautifully lacinated and produced on long stems; their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. The beauty of this easily cultivated plant is certain to make it very popular.....Pkt. 10cts
- Imperialis Mixed.** An excellent, sweet-scented variety. The flowers are finely lacinated, and are about the size of a carnation. They have long stems and keep well after cutting. The colors range through white, rose, lilac, purple and yellow. Hardy annual; about eighteen inches high.....Pkt. 10cts

CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI—(See *Wallflower*).

CHEIRANTHUS MARITIMUS—(See *Virginian Stock*).

Chrysanthemum

The *Carinatum* and *Coronarum* varieties are hardy annuals one and one-half to two feet high, and are most desirable for the garden. The others are the taller and later blooming sorts so largely used by florists.

Chrysanthemums have deservedly become very popular. They are showy and effective in the garden, and are very desirable for cut flowers. Our list affords a fine range for selection.

EARLY BLOOMING GARDEN SORTS

- Carinatum Burrigeatum**, crimson, white center; single.....Pkt. 5cts
- Carinatum Eclipse**, pure golden yellow, with a bright purplish-scarlet ring or center on the ray florets, the disc being dark brown; very striking..... " 5cts
- Coronarum sulphureum flore pleno**, produces charming double flowers of a delicate lemon or sulphur shade..... " 5cts
- Coronarum, double white**..... " 5cts
- Coronarum, double yellow**..... " 5cts
- Mixed, Carinatum and Coronarium varieties**..... " 5cts

Later and Taller Fall Blooming and Florists' Sorts

- Japonicum, fl. pl.**, Japanese variety. Flowers of peculiar form and much beauty, combining numerous shades of color. Half hardy perennial.....Pkt. 25cts
- Indicum, fl. pl.**, half hardy perennial; very double; mixed colors..... " 25cts
- Frutescens** (*Marguerite or Paris Daisy*). This variety, under the name of *Marguerite*, has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty single, golden centered, white flowers are freely produced, and the plant will grow under almost any circumstances. Perennial..... " 10cts
- Superb mixed double**, seed from finest Chinese and Japanese varieties..... " 25cts



CHRYSANTHEMUM CARINATUM.

Gineraria Greenhouse perennials, which can be planted out in summer. They thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat. One to two feet high.

Maritima candidissima (sometimes called *Dusty Miller*). Cultivated for its extremely handsome, silvery-white foliage; very ornamental as a decorative pot plant, or for bedding purposes.....Pkt. 10cts

- Hybrida, choicest mixed**, from best large flowering varieties..... " 25cts
- Hybrida, flore pleno**, the flowers are perfectly and evenly double, and in great variety of colors..... " 25cts
- Hybrida, very dwarf, large flowered**, growing only eight inches high. Blooms profusely; many colors; *desirable*..... " 25cts
- Hybrida, single dwarf white**. This is perhaps the finest sort among *Ginerarias*. The plant is about one and one-half feet high and covered with large, beautiful white flowers having purplish centers. An abundant bloomer in early spring and excellent for Easter decoration.....Pkt. 25cts

CLARKIA Beautiful, hardy annuals from California, with rose colored, white and purple flowers, in delicate but very brilliant shades. The plants are about eighteen inches high and profuse bloomers. *Mixed double*.....Pkt. 5cts

CLEMATIS Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the size and beauty of their blossoms and others for their gracefulness. Fine for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy, herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes, through winter, is advised.

Virginiana (*Virgin's Bower*). A rapid climber, growing twenty feet in a single season. The blossoms are small, white and in large clusters.....Pkt. 10cts

Flammula, a slender but vigorous climber, reaching ten to fifteen feet high, with clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers in August and September. Sometimes called Sweet Virgin's Bower.....Pkt. 5cts

Mixed, furnishes varieties having clouds of purple and white flowers. Pkt. 10cts

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI (*Glory Pea*). A greenhouse plant bearing clusters of very curiously shaped and intensely brilliantly colored flowers, scarlet with black center. Plants do not bear transplanting, and should be kept rather dry. Pkt. 20c

COBÆA SCANDENS A fine, rapid growing climber, with handsome green at first, but rapidly changing to a beautiful, deep violet-blue. A well established plant will run fifty feet in a season, covering a large veranda with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Tender perennial. Pkt. 5cts

COCKSCOMB—(See *Celosia*).

COIX LACHRYMA—(See *Job's Tears*).

Goleus Probably the best known and most popular of ornamental foliage plants. Leaves are of many shades of color and have a rich, velvety appearance of extraordinary beauty. No lawn should be without these decorative plants. Tender perennial.

Finest Hybrids mixed, extra choice.....Pkt. 25cts

Large Leaved, mixed, extra choice, certain to produce plants of exceeding beauty.....Pkt. 25cts

Large Leaved, Copper Colored. This *Goleus* is of great merit and is worthy of a prominent place in greenhouse and garden. The leaves are large and the plants grow about two feet in height. The foliage is beautifully variegated in shades of rich red, bronze and copper color and is quite distinct.....Pkt. 25cts

Columbine (*Aquilegia*) Every well regulated garden has a space devoted to hardy perennials, and no bed of perennials would be complete without a due proportion of Columbines. They are of the easiest culture, and when once established will furnish for many years a magnificent display of the handsomest flowers each spring and summer. The beds should be kept clear of weeds and given each year a liberal dressing of well rotted manure. Hardy herbaceous perennials; two to three feet high.



COLUMBINE.

COLUMBINE—Continued

Cerulea hybrida, double, a vigorous growing, very handsome variety with blue and white flowers.....Pkt. 10cts

Californica hybrida, one of the handsomest of all the columbines, having orange, red and yellow flowers. Pkt. 10cts

Vervæana fol. variegatis, plants variegated leaved and producing double, rose colored blossoms; exceedingly beautiful.....Pkt. 10cts

Mixed double, best and finest colors..... 5cts

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR—(See *Morning Glory*).

CONVOLVULUS MINOR (*Dwarf Morning Glory*). Dwarf plants of trailing, branching habit, each covering a space about two feet in diameter. At mid-day they are completely covered with a mass of brilliant, many colored blossoms which remain open in clear weather till evening. Half hardy annual; one foot high.

Tricolor, bright blue, shaded white, yellow throat. Pkt. 5cts

Albus, pure white..... 5cts

Mixed..... 5cts

COREOPSIS—(See *Calliopsis*).

Gosmos A very effective, autumn flowering plant. Quite hardy and rapid growing, forming bush-like plants five to eight feet high and covered with large, single, dahlia-like flowers. Should be started in this latitude in March and transplanted to open ground about June 1st.

Hybrida, large white. This variety produces a profusion of large, pure white flowers, which being gracefully poised on long stems, are extremely useful for decorative purposes.....Pkt. 5cts

Hybrida, Giant mixed..... 5cts

EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS.

We have secured an early flowering strain which is sure to come into bloom before frost even when started outdoors and will give a great profusion of bloom until late in the autumn.

Dawn. An early flowering strain in which all the flowers are white.....Pkt. 5cts

Early Flowering, mixed. Comparatively dwarf plants, producing both white and colored flowers, coming into bloom much earlier than the giant forms.....Pkt. 5cts

CUCURBITA—(See *Gourd*).

CYCLAMEN Well known and universally admired tuberous rooted plants producing exceedingly handsome red and white flowers. Tender perennial; one foot high.

Persicum, mixed, of great beauty, and many colors. Pkt. 15cts

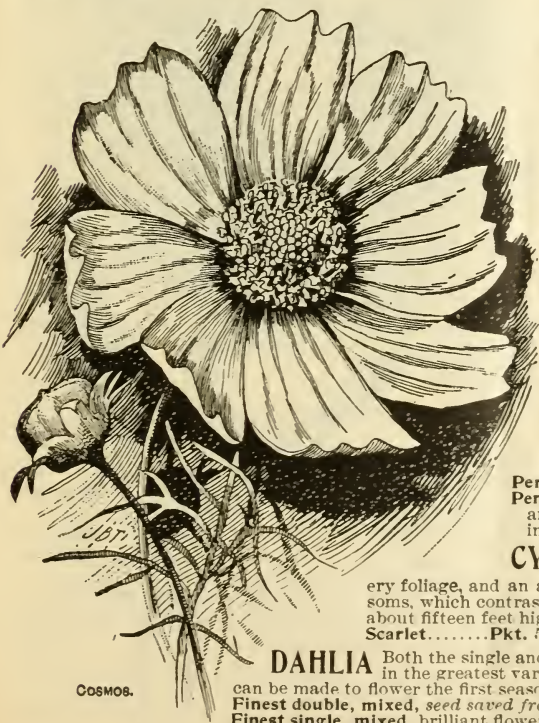
Persicum, giganteum, mixed, characterized by beautiful foliage and profuse bloom; each flower is from two to two and a half inches long. Very choice.....Pkt. 20cts

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomœa Quamoclit*). A most beautiful climber, with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage, and an abundance of bright, star-shaped, rose, scarlet or white blossoms, which contrast most beautifully with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; about fifteen feet high.

Scarlet.....Pkt. 5cts

White.....Pkt. 5cts

Mixed.....Pkt. 5cts



COSMOS.

DAHLIA Both the single and double strains of this magnificent race of plants may be had in the greatest variety and beauty from seed. If planted early and forced they can be made to flower the first season. Tender herbaceous perennials.

Finest double, mixed, seed saved from choicest double flowers.....Pkt. 15cts

Finest single, mixed, brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors. 10cts

For *Dahlia* roots, see "Bulbs and Roots."



ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

Four O'Clock (*Marvel of Peru*). The plants are large, and each needs three or four feet of space each way for its best development. The flowers are funnel shaped, white, red, yellow or striped with these colors; and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remain open all night, and generally perish before noon the next day. The French call it *Belle de Nuit*, "Beauty of Night." Will grow in any common garden soil. Sow seed in open ground. Hardy annual; two feet high.

Gold striped.....	Pkt. 5cts	White, red striped.....	Pkt. 5cts
Yellow.....	" 5cts	Yellow.....	" 5cts
Red.....	" 5cts	Yellow, red striped.....	" 5cts
White.....	" 5cts	Mixed.....	" 5cts

Foxglove (*Digitalis*). Plants grow to the height of three to four feet and produce dense spikes of brilliantly colored flowers. A valuable flower in every perennial garden; does not usually blossom until the second year. Hardy biennials or perennials.

Ivory's Spotted, an endless variety of colors; robust and hardy. Pkt. 5cts

Splendid mixed..... " 5cts

French Honeysuckle (*Hedysarum*). Very handsome, free flowering plants, producing racemes of beautiful pea-shaped flowers; well adapted for borders or rock work. Hardy perennial; four feet high.

Coronarium, scarlet..Pkt. 5cts **Coronarium album, white**..Pkt. 5cts

Fuchsia There are a great many exceedingly beautiful varieties propagated by cuttings, but the plants are easily grown from seed, and one can depend upon getting fine flowers, some of which are likely to be as beautiful as the expensive named sorts. Tender perennial.

Double, finest mixed.....Pkt. 25cts

Daisy The Daisy has been so far improved by selection and careful cultivation that good seed will give at least eighty per cent. of flowers that are as large and double as any of the named sorts that are propagated by division of the roots and are sold at a high price. The plants bloom well in the house and are splendid for early spring and summer flowering when planted in a slightly shaded situation.

Double white.....	Pkt. 10cts
Double mixed.....	" 5cts
Double red (<i>Longfellow</i>) finest strain.....	" 10cts

Datura Large, branching plants, producing very large, handsome, double or single, trumpet-shaped blossoms, yellow, white and lilac, of exquisite fragrance. Some are equal in beauty to our choicest lilies. Tender annuals; three feet high.

Wrightii, pure white at the center, passing into lilac and blue at the border; a magnificent plant.....Pkt. 5cts

Chlorantha, fl. pl., magnificent, large, double yellow blossoms, richly scented..... " 5cts

Fastuosa alba, fl. pl., flowers double, pure white.. " 5cts

Mixed..... " 5cts

- DELPHINIUM—(See Larkspur).
- DEW PLANT—(See *Mesembryanthemum*).
- DIANTHUS—(See Pink).
- DIANTHUS BARBATUS—(See *Sweet William*).
- DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—(See *Carnation*).
- DIGITALIS—(See *Foxglove*).
- DOLICHOS—(See *Hyacinth Bean*).
- EDELWEISS—(See *Gnaphalium*).
- ELICHRYSUM—(See *Helichrysum*).
- ERAGROSTIS—(See *Love Grass*).

Eschscholtzia (*California Poppy*).

A genus of the Poppy family and fully as valuable as the common Poppy for garden ornamentation and as easily grown. Nothing is handsomer or richer in color than a bed of these in full bloom. Hardy annuals; height one foot, except Bush. The state flower of California.

BUSH. A new and distinct variety of unusual merit. One of the best of the California Poppies. Leaves are coarser and larger than the common kinds. Flowers are about three inches in diameter, and are formed of broad, bright yellow petals with wavy edges. Stems ten inches long. Height about two feet.....Pkt. 5cts

California, bright yellow..... " 5cts

California, double white, creamy white..... " 5cts

Crocea striata, striped..... " 5cts

Mandarin, the outer side of the petal is tinged with scarlet, the inner side rich orange.....Pkt. 5cts **Mixed**..... " 5cts

Eulalia Japonica A most magnificent and exceedingly graceful ornamental grass from Japan, growing five to six feet high.....Pkt. 10cts

Euphorbia Variegata A beautiful foliage plant sometimes known as "Snow on the Mountain." The leaves are very showy, being veined and margined with white. Hardy annual; two feet high. Plant in sunny situation.....Pkt. 5cts

Feather Grass (*Stipa pennata*). Hardy perennial, ornamental grass of much beauty, used in the formation of winter bouquets. One foot high..Pkt. 5cts

Ferns Flowerless plants, too well known to need description. Many of the most beautiful sorts can be propagated from seed (spores) only. Their exceeding grace and beauty will well repay all care bestowed upon them. **Fine mixed**..Pkt. 20cts **Finest species, mixed**..Pkt. 25cts

FEWERFEW—(See *Matricaria* and *Pyrethrum*).

Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis*). A favorite old fashioned flower, bearing clusters of blue blossoms. It thrives well in the shade or open border. Hardy perennial.

Alpestris, plant of compact, bushy habit, six to eight inches high; flowers large, blue..Pkt. 5cts

Dissitiflora, very deep blue; early blooming, six to eight inches high..... " 15cts

Gaillardia Showy plants, flowering the first year, and among the gayest ornaments of the garden.

Picta, one foot high; flowers crimson and yellow. Hardy annual; with root protection in winter, becomes a perennial.....Pkt. 5cts

Picta Lorenziana. For general decorative purposes, as well as for bouquets, this is invaluable, its gay colored flowers being abundantly produced from July until frost. Hardy annual; one foot high; with root protection in winter, becomes a perennial.

Sulphur, orange, claret and amaranth, mixed..Pkt. 5cts

Grandiflora, the largest flowers of the species; blossoms scarlet and orange; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial.....Pkt. 5cts



GAILLARDIA.

GERANIUMS

(*Pelargonium*). Probably the Geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other flowering plant. The constant succession of bloom till frost comes, the brilliant colors of the flowers and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some of the varieties, render it very desirable for pot culture and bedding. No garden seems complete without it, and it is found in nearly every collection of conservatory or parlor plants. Half hardy perennial.

Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.

- Zonale, white leaved varieties.....Pkt. 25cts
- golden and bronze leaved....." 25cts
- green leaved, large flowered sorts, all colors mixed....." 25cts
- double flowered sorts, all colors mixed.. " 25cts
- Apple Scented, very fragrant leaves....." 25cts
- Diadematum, splendid variety, with dark flowers. " 25cts
- Odier, five blotched....." 25cts
- Fancy, splendid mixed, all shades....." 25cts

The last three varieties are commonly known as *Lady Washington* geraniums.



GAMOLEPIS TAGETES

A free flowering, striking plant of compact growth of the greatest value and usefulness for beds and borders. The flowers may also be used to good advantage in bouquets and floral decorations. The leaves are fern-like and the numerous bright yellow, daisy-like flowers are produced on long stems which rise in a mass well above the foliage. Half hardy annual; about eight inches high. Will flower in June and July from seed sown early in spring. Pkt. 5cts

GILIA TRICOLOR A very graceful plant which will thrive in almost any situation; producing a cloud of gracefully poised blue flowers, with yellow and purple centers. Hardy annual; one foot high.....Pkt. 5cts

GLADIOLUS The varieties of this magnificent plant are now numbered almost by hundreds; each year brings forth new and choice selections which have been produced from seed. This is the only method of obtaining new varieties. Half hardy perennial. Seed from the finest named sorts mixed.....Pkt. 15cts
See "*Bulbs and Roots*" for *Gladiolus* bulbs.

GLOBE AMARANTH (*Gomphrena*). A desirable everlasting valued for its handsome, globular heads of flowers, which if cut when well matured, will retain their beauty through the winter. Tender annual; twelve to eighteen inches high.

- Purple.....Pkt. 5cts
- Orange.....Pkt. 5cts
- White....." 5cts
- Striped....." 5cts
- Flesh Colored....." 5cts
- Mixed....." 5cts

GLOXINIA Greenhouse perennial plants, producing rich and beautifully colored flowers. They are delicate and not easily grown, but the flowers are of such superb beauty as to amply repay one for the trouble of a trial. Hybrid, mixed.....Pkt. 25cts

GNAPHALIUM LEONTOPODIUM

(*Edelweiss*). This is the true Edelweiss found on the Alps and so highly esteemed by travelers in Switzerland. Flowers star-shaped, pure white and downy in texture. If plucked when on the point of opening, and dried in the shade, will retain its beauty for years. Perennial; one foot high. Pkt. 10c

GODETIA Beautiful garden plants, having large, delicately shaded blossoms. Easily cultivated in any good garden soil. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

- Rubicunda splendens*, a showy variety. Rosy lilac flowers, with purple stain in the center.....Pkt. 5cts
- Rosea alba* (*Tom Thumb*), delicately blotched blossoms, white at the outer portion and rose at base of petals.....Pkt. 5cts
- Duchess of Albany*, a magnificent sort producing a profusion of large, rich, satiny-white flowers, measuring about four inches across.....Pkt. 5cts
- Lady Albermarle*, carmine crimson; compact habit; very beautiful.....Pkt. 5cts

GOURDS

(*Cucurbita*). A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped and colored fruit. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high.

- Dish Cloth**, a rapid climber, having long, green fruit, the inside of which is a fibrous mass, which, when the shell and seeds are removed, makes an excellent bath sponge.....Pkt. 5cts
- Orange**, the well known Mock Orange....." 5cts
- Japanese Nest Egg**, the fruits are white and about the size of hen's eggs; as they do not crack and are not hurt by heat or cold, they make excellent nest eggs....." 5cts
- Apple shaped**, yellow, beautifully striped....." 5cts
- Pear shaped**, striped yellow and green, with cream color....." 5cts
- Peer shaped, ringed**, exceedingly beautiful fruit with rings of shades of yellow running around it; green ends....." 5cts
- Bottle**, curiously and handsomely shaped fruit....." 5cts

GOURDS—Continued

- Corsican**, elegant fruit and rapid climber.....Pkt. 5cts
- Siphon, or Dipper**, useful for dippers....." 5cts
- Powder Horn**, in the form of a powder horn....." 5cts
- Hercules' Club**, the longest of all the varieties....." 5cts
- Mixed....." 5cts

GRAMMANTHES GENTIANOIDES

A charming little succulent plant producing an abundance of bright scarlet and orange yellow, star-shaped blossoms. It is especially adapted for rock work, hanging baskets, edging, etc. Tender annual; six inches high....Pkt. 10cts
GYNERIUM—(See *Pampas Grass*).

GYPSOPHILA Delicate, free flowering, little plants, covered with a profusion of white and pink, little, star-shaped blossoms. Well adapted for hanging baskets or edgings, and valuable in conjunction with other flowers for making bouquets. Will thrive anywhere.

- Elegans, mixed**, white and pink flowers. Hardy annual; one foot high.....Pkt. 5cts
- Muralis**. One of the most charming and graceful border plants to be found in any collection. Will thrive anywhere, and is as easily grown as candytuft, but is at its best in limestone soil. Pink flowers. Hardy annual; six inches high.....Pkt. 5cts

HEDYSARUM—(See *French Honeysuckle*).

HELIANTHUS—(See *Sunflower*).

HELICHRYSUM Large, full, double flowers of various colors, from bright yellow to scarlet. Desirable as dried specimens and for use in making winter bouquets. For this purpose the flowers should be gathered when on the point of expanding. Hardy annual; six inches to two feet high.

- Bracteatum** (*Golden Eternal Flower*), bright yellow Pkt. 5cts
- Nanum atrosanguineum fl. pl.**, deep crimson....." 5cts
- Compositum album, fl. pl.**, flowers white....." 5cts
- Monstrum, fl. pl.**, mixed, varieties of largest double flowers....." 5cts
- Nanum, fl. pl.**, mixed, dwarf growing, double flowering varieties mixed....." 5cts
- Minimum, fl. pl.**, mixed, beautiful, miniature, double flowers....." 5cts
- Mixed, the above varieties....." 5cts

HELIOTROPE Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Half hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed.

- Anna Turrell**, violet blue.....Pkt. 10cts
- King of the Blacks, splendid**....." 10cts
- Triomphe de Liege**, deep blue....." 10cts
- Dark varieties, mixed, very choice**....." 10cts

Impatiens Sultani Compact growing plants producing a constant succession of brilliant, rose scarlet flowers. Very desirable for pot culture or the open ground.....Pkt. 25cts
INDIAN SHOT—(See *Canna*).

IPOMOEA A beautiful climber for use in greenhouse or the open air. Blooms earlier and more profusely in rather poor soil but gives more vigorous plants and attractive foliage if soil be rather rich. Tender annual, five to ten feet high.
Setosa. A vigorous, rapid growing vine with large, handsome, three-lobed leaves and stems covered with brown hair. The delicate blue flowers are produced in clusters. One of the most distinct and beautiful Ipomoeas.....Pkt. 10cts
Coccinea (Star Ipomoea). The plant is like that of the Morning Glory but is covered with a profusion of small, brilliant red, star-shaped flowers.....Pkt. 5cts
Bona Nox, violet blue..... " 5cts
Limbatá, mixed, very large and beautiful violet or blue flowers with white margins and throats shading to white.....Pkt. 5cts
Fine mixed..... " 5cts

IPOMOEA, IMPERIAL JAPANESE—(See *Morning Glory*).
IPOMOEA QUAMOCLIT—(See *Cypress Vine*).
IPOMOPSIS—(See *Tree Cypress*).
JAPAN HOP—(See *Humulus Japonicus*).

Job's Tears (Coix Lacryma). Curious ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers. Strings of handsome beads are made from the seeds. Hardy annual; three feet high.....Pkt. 5cts

JOSEPH'S COAT—(See *Amaranthus Tricolor*).

Kaulfussia Free blooming, dwarf, compact growing plants with aster-like light blue or pure white flowers. Hardy annual; six inches high.....Pkt. 5cts

LANTANA

These plants are rapid growers, forming small, hardy shrubs, and producing pink, yellow, orange and white flowers in great abundance the first season from seed. *Finest French Hybrids mixed*.....Pkt. 5cts



LANTANA.

Helipterum A desirable, distinct, dwarf everlasting with large, globular clusters of bright yellow and pure white, star-like flowers. Excellent for forming winter bouquets and retaining their color for years. Hardy annual; one foot high. *Mixed*.....Pkt. 5cts
HESPERIS MATRONALIS—(See *Rocket*).

Heuchera Sanguinea A hardy perennial plant about eighteen inches high, easily grown from seed and producing long spikes of brilliant crimson flowers, which are very striking and beautiful either in the garden or as cut flowers and very desirable for florists' use. If started early indoors will bloom abundantly the first season but will give more and finer flowers the second season. Pkt. 10cts

Hibiscus Africanus A very vigorous plant about two feet high and of easiest culture, producing large, handsome, cream colored, single flowers. Hardy annual.....Pkt. 5cts

HOLLYHOCK The modern Hollyhock is quite different and much more beautiful than the plant of twenty years ago, being much more compact in growth; the flowers are larger, richer colored, and the double varieties are fuller and of better form. For a background to a flower garden there can be nothing better. Hardy perennial; five feet high.
Chater's finest mixed, double varieties of the greatest perfection.....Pkt. 15cts
Double blood red, Pkt. 10cts **Double blush pink** " 10cts
 " purple-red " 10cts " pink..... " 10cts
 " deep rose. " 10cts " salmon.... " 10cts
 " canary yellow 10cts " lemon yellow 10cts
 " pure white. A special strain of our own development in which the plant is more compact and earlier blooming and the flowers larger and of better shape than those of the old white.....Pkt. 10cts
 " choice mixed, a well proportioned mixture of all colors..... " 10cts
 " mixed..... " 5cts

Honesty An interesting plant because of the silver-like tissue of the seed pods, which are very fine for skeletonizing and use in winter bouquets. Hardy perennial, two feet high.....Pkt. 5cts

Humulus Japonicus An easily grown, hardy annual climber, frequently growing fifteen to twenty feet and desirable for covering unsightly objects or shading verandas. Self sowing after the first year.....Pkt. 5cts

Hyacinth Bean A fine climber producing abundantly clusters of purple or white flowers which are followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual, ten to twenty feet high.

Purpurea, purple....Pkt. 5cts **Alba,** white....Pkt. 5cts
Mixed, the above mixed..... " 5cts

IBERIS—(See *Candytuft*).
Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum). Handsome and curious plant for hanging baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. The leaves and stems are succulent and appear as though covered with ice crystals. Tender annual trailer; six inches high.....Pkt. 5cts



HOLLYHOCK.

LARKSPUR

(*Delphinium*). The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants, and for large gardens is invaluable.

- Double Dwarf Rocket, mixed**, produces beautiful spikes of double flowers in many colors. Hardy annual; ten inches high..... Pkt. 5cts
 - Cardiopetalum**, an extremely ornamental, free flowering plant; flowers deep blue, heart-shaped. Hardy annual; one and one-half feet high..... " 5cts
 - Tall Stock Flowered, mixed** (*Consolida fl. pl.*) Spikes of double flowers eighteen inches long. Hardy annual; two feet high..... " 5cts
 - Double Emperor** (*Imperiale fl. pl.*) Compact and profuse bloomer, having erect spikes of perfectly double flowers. Hardy annual; one and one-half feet high. Mixed colors " 5cts
 - Consolida candelabrum fl. pl.**, grows in the form of a branched candlestick; flowers double and of various colors. Hardy annual; two feet high..... " 5cts
 - Nudicaule**, scarlet flowers; fine for rockeries, flower borders or pot culture. Hardy perennial; eighteen inches high..... Pkt. 10cts
 - Elatum** (*Bee Larkspur*), flowers are an intense blue color and have hairy petals in the center, which give them a fancied resemblance to a bee. Hardy perennial; five feet high..... " 5cts
 - Formosum**, flower large, rich blue with a small, white center. Hardy perennial; three feet high; blooms from July to November..... Pkt. 5cts
 - Cashmerianum**, a most floriferous and valuable perennial; flowering the first year from seed sown early in spring. The dark blue flowers are one to two inches across, and resemble a monk's hood. Height about one and one-half feet.... Pkt. 10cts
- LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—(See Perennial Peas).
LATHYRUS ODORATUS—(See Sweet Peas).



Linaria Cymbalaria (*Kenilworth Ivy*). A pretty, trailing plant for covering rock work, and very useful for hanging baskets. Hardy perennial..... Pkt. 10cts

LINUM

(*Scarlet Flax*). **Grandiflorum Rubrum**. A beautiful and effective genus of plants, of slender and delicate growth, having a profusion of bright flowers. Hardy annual; about one and one-half feet high. Pkt. 5cts

Lobelia

A most elegant and useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, edgings, pots or rockeries. They make a neat edging for beds of white flowers, and are very effective in masses, being always completely covered with flowers.

- Emperor William**, a very fine, compact variety with intense blue flowers. One of the best. Half hardy annual... Pkt. 5cts
- Queen of Whites**, pure white flowers. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10cts
- Crystal Palace**, a most desirable variety having bright blue flowers. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 5cts



LOBELIA, EMPEROR WILLIAM.



LARKSPUR, DOUBLE DWARF ROCKET.

LOBELIA, CONTINUED

Gracilis, the flowers are dark blue with white centers; fine for baskets, vases, etc., trailing gracefully and blooming profusely. Half hardy annual; six inches high. Pkt. 5cts

Cardinalis (*Cardinal Flower*). A native species of very different habit from the above, and growing about two feet high, with spikes of intensely brilliant scarlet flowers. Hardy perennial..... Pkt. 10cts

LONDON PRIDE—(See *Lychnis Chalcedonica*).

Love Grass (*Eragrostis Elegans*). A very pretty species of ornamental grass, growing one foot high; good for winter bouquets. Hardy annual..... Pkt. 5cts

LOVE GROVE—(See *Nemophila*).

Love-in-a-Mist (*Nigella*). This singular plant is also known as Lady-in-the-Green and as Devil-in-a-Bush, because the blossoms are partly concealed by the abundance of finely cut foliage. The plant and flower are each handsome, and require but little care. Hardy annual.

Damascena fl. pl., double blue blossoms; one and one-half to two feet high..... Pkt. 5cts

Damascena nana fl. pl., double white and blue blossoms; one foot high..... " 5cts

Lophospermum Scandens Beautiful, rapid growing climbers, reaching a height of ten or twelve feet, and excellent for covering trellis work, etc. Tender perennial. Flowers large and bright violet purple..... Pkt. 10cts

LUPIN

Very conspicuous plants, with spikes of pea-shaped blossoms of various colors. Hardy annual; about three feet high.

- Hartwegi**, a beautiful species with finely cut foliage and blue blossoms..... Pkt. 5cts
- Cruikshanki**, blossoms white, shaded with yellow, blue and purple.... " 5cts

Lychnis There are few plants that produce more brilliantly colored blossoms than *Lychnis*. They are borne in clusters and continue fresh and brilliant for a long time. Hardy perennials; one to three feet high.

- Chalcedonica** (*London Pride*), bright scarlet; two feet high..... Pkt. 5cts

The following perennial varieties will blossom the first year:

- Haageana**, a showy and exceedingly handsome border plant having elegant, large, scarlet blossoms with jagged petals; one foot high. Pkt. 10cts
- Haageana grandiflora gigantea**, a tall growing, handsome variety with scarlet flowers much larger than the preceding..... " 10cts

MALCOMIA MARITIMA—(See *Virginian Stock*).



Marigold

No flower garden seems complete without this fine old fashioned flower. The African varieties are tall, usually two feet or more, while the French are more dwarf. All are desirable. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

African, Double Dwarf, Lemon Colored, very early, a profuse bloomer of very compact habit. One of the best of this class; about one foot high.....Pkt. 5cts

African, Orange Quilled, a double variety, with quilled petals; showy.....Pkt. 5cts

African, El Dorado, Double, flowers about three inches in diameter, imbricated and extremely double.....Pkt. 5cts

African, Double MixedPkt. 5cts

French, Legion of Honor, a beautiful, single, dwarf, bushy variety, bearing rich golden yellow flowers, with garnet blotches in the center of each petal; about one foot high..... " 5cts

French, Double Dwarf, Gold Striped, brown and golden yellow; very double..... " 5cts

Prince of Orange (*Calendula officinalis*, fl. pl.), large, double, golden yellow flowers, the petals of which are shaded with dark orange; very useful for cutting " 5cts

Meteor (*Calendula officinalis*, fl. pl.), large, extremely double, light yellow, passing into orange at the border of each petal.... Pkt. 5cts

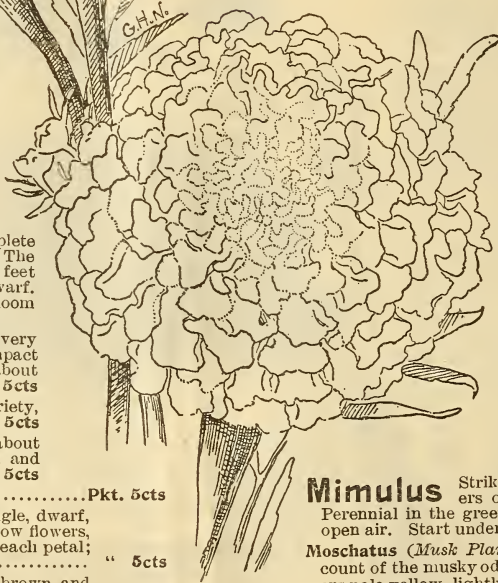
Cape (*Calendula phivalis*), flowers single, white, brown underneath..... " 5cts

Tagetes Signata Pumila, small, bright yellow flowers; elegant dwarf habit; excellent for borders; about nine inches high..... " 5cts

Martynia Formosa. Easily grown, large flowering, half hardy annual; foliage thick, soft and velvety. The seed pods are curiously shaped. Flowers fragrant, delicate rose lilac, blotched and shaded with crimson.....Pkt. 5cts

MARVEL OF PERU—(See Four O'Clock).

MATHIOLA—(See Stocks).



MARIGOLD EL DORADO.

Matricaria *Eximia grandiflora* fl. pl. (Double Feverfew). White, double, desirable for bedding; half hardy annual.....Pkt. 5cts

Maurandia Graceful climber for greenhouse, parlor, basket or outdoor purposes. Set out in the border with a little frame to which to attach their tendrils, they will be covered all the season with rich purple, white or rose colored, foxglove shaped blossoms. Tender perennial, blooming first season; six feet high. Choicest kinds mixed.....Pkt. 10cts

Mesembryanthemum
Cordifolium Variegatum. The leaves are blotched with light yellow and cream colored spots. Fine for greenhouse and conservatory; half hardy annual; six inches highPkt. 15cts
Tricolor. (Dew Plant). Pink with purple center; half hardy annual.....Pkt. 5cts

Mignonette A well known hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer, it will bloom till killed by frost. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early in the spring. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Golden Queen, golden yellow, powerfully fragrant.....Pkt. 5cts

Victoria, dark red blossoms, very valuable. " 10cts

Crimson Flowered Giant, of robust habit with very large spikes of handsome crimson flowers.Pkt. 5cts

Parson's White, flowers almost pure white borne on spikes six inches to a foot in length.....Pkt. 5cts

Dwarf Compact, forms a dense, semi-globular bush about ten inches high.....Pkt. 10cts

Tall Pyramidal, tall growing; foliage dark green; flower spikes club shaped; large.....Pkt. 5cts

Pyramidal Bouquet, forms a dense, short pyramid, the numerous branches being terminated by large spikes of red flowers. Excellent for pot culture and for the open border.. Pkt. 5cts

Machet, of dwarf and vigorous growth, with numerous stout flower stalks, terminated by massive spikes of red flowers. One of the very best for pot culture... Pkt. 5cts

Reseda odorata grandiflora, large flowered sweet Mignonette. Pkt. 5cts

Mimulus Strikingly handsome flowers of easiest cultivation. Perennial in the greenhouse, annual in the open air. Start under glass.

Moschatus (*Musk Plant*), cultivated on account of the musky odor of the plant. Flowers pale yellow, lightly dotted and splashed with brown. Stems one to three feet long.....Pkt. 5cts

Punctatus (*Monkey Flower*), large, beautifully spotted blossoms, having yellow throats with brown dots; blooms first year.Pkt. 5cts

Tigrinus duplex, splendid variety, with beautiful double tubed flowers.....Pkt. 10cts

Momordica A curious annual climber, with yellow blossoms and gracefully cut foliage. The fruit, the chief curiosity, is pear-shaped and has a warty skin. When ripe, the fruit bursts open, and shows a brilliant interior of large, carmine colored seeds. Fine for trellises, etc.

Balsam Apple (*Balsamina*).....Pkt. 5cts

Balsam Pear (*Charantia*)..... " 5cts

MOON FLOWER

(*Ipomœa Grandiflora Alba*). This is one of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers. Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season and will be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. The hard, outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife, care being taken not to cut any deeper than the hard shell, and the seed planted about one inch deep in moist soil in a box or pan and set in a warm place. If the soil be kept moist, germination will take place in ten days to two weeks. After the plants are up tend carefully and plant out doors in a sunny situation when danger from frost is past. Water freely throughout the summer. Rich soil tends to make the plant run to vines and leaves, while poor earth will produce earlier and more abundant flowers. This variety is also known as *Ipomœa Noctiflora*.....Pkt. 10cts

Morning Glory

(*Convolvulus Major*). A handsome, showy climber, of easy culture, suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc., if support be given for the vines. It is so perfectly hardy as to grow in almost any soil, but will bloom earlier if in poor soil. Hardy annual; ten feet high.

Striped.....	Pkt. 5cts
Blue.....	" 5cts
Crimson.....	" 5cts
White.....	" 5cts
Purple.....	" 5cts
Mixed.....	" 5cts

Giant Japanese

This strain has been developed to such a state of perfection that it now produces flowers of immense size and almost endless variety of color and markings. Some of the flowers are brilliant red, or rich blue; others are equally brilliant with broad margins of clear white. Some blossoms are striped and dotted with blue or red on white or lemon yellow ground, others clouded with blue and red; in fact, one may expect to find some new and exquisitely beautiful markings every morning. Not only are the flowers varied but the foliage is equally so; in some plants it comes plain green, in others it is mottled with white, and shades of yellow or yellowish-green. The plants do not always produce flowers exactly like those from which the seed came, and often give different colored blossoms at different times, so we only offer the seed in mixture. Our seed was saved from a collection of almost unlimited variety in color and marking of both foliage and flowers and is the very best it is possible to produce. The seed is sometimes slow to germinate, but if a slight notch is filed or cut in one end and the seed soaked a few hours in lukewarm water the plants will come up more quickly.....Pkt. 10cts

Aurora

This new strain is a result of crossing the common Morning Glory with the Giant Japanese and combines to a remarkable degree the vigor, hardiness and abundant bloom of the vine of the first with the size and rich coloring of the flowers of the second. The flowers are decidedly larger than those of the common Morning Glory and are either a deep, rich blue shading to a white throat, or an exceedingly rich, dark carmine also with white throat. We consider it the most practically useful strain of *Convolvulus* in cultivation and recommend it as one of the best of summer climbers. The planter is sure to get satisfactory results.Pkt. 10cts

Mourning Bride

(*Scabiosa, or Sweet Scabious*). This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of rich colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than in the old type. Hardy annual; twelve to eighteen inches high.

Double Purple..Pkt.5c	Double White..Pkt.5c	Double Mixed..Pkt.5c
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MORNING GLORY,
AURORA.

Nasturtiums

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS

(*Tropaeolum Minor*). A bed of dwarf nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, blooming all the season. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

- Aurora, light reddish-orange, veined with carmine.....Pkt. 5cts
- Bronze colored....." 5cts
- Crimson, rich, dark crimson....." 5cts
- Empress of India, brilliant, dark scarlet....." 5cts
- King Theodore, dark scarlet-maroon....." 5cts
- King of Tom Thumbs, scarlet-orange....." 5cts
- Ochre Yellow, golden yellow....." 5cts
- Pearl, pale yellow....." 5cts
- Rose....." 5cts
- Scarlet, scarlet-orange....." 5cts
- Schilling's Striped, bright yellow, maroon stripes....." 5cts
- Yellow....." 5cts
- Mixed Dwarf, all of the above colors mixed....." 5cts

TALL NASTURTIIUMS

(*Tropaeolum Lobbianum*). The Lobbianum differs from the common running nasturtium, in being less rank growing, more floriferous, and having richer, more varied colored flowers of many shades, from the richest scarlet to very deep maroon. Fine for covering arbors, trellises and rustic work. Half hardy annual; about ten feet high.

- Bright yellow, with carmine stain.....Pkt. 5cts
- Brilliant, intense red....." 5cts
- Cardinal, dark scarlet....." 5cts
- Chestnut Brown....." 5cts
- Giant of Battles, bright red....." 5cts
- King of the Blacks, crimson-maroon, with darker markings....." 5cts
- Light Yellow, with rich maroon stain....." 5cts
- Spitfire, bright, fiery red, very floriferous....." 5cts
- Mixed Tall (*Lobbianum* varieties)....." 5cts

Madame Gunter's Hybrid Nasturtiums

Flowers are striped or blotched with shades of red on yellow and orange ground, forming a combination of exceeding brilliancy and beauty. About four feet high. Half hardy annual.....Pkt. 5cts

CHAMELEON NASTURTIIUMS

When a plant of this novel sort is in full bloom, one can find upon it flowers of almost every shade of color and form of marking known to nasturtiums. No matter what color a flower may be when it opens, it is continually changing until it fades.

- Dwarf Chameleon. Pkt. 10cts
- Tall Chameleon. Pkt. 10cts



NASTURTIIUM, DWARF CHAMELEON.



NICOTIANA AFFINIS.

NEMOPHILA

(*Love Grove*). Of dwarf, spreading habit, and well adapted for border or pot culture. The flowers are single, each petal having a large, distinct blotch. Peculiarly beautiful. Hardy annual; six inches high. Mixed varieties.....Pkt. 5cts

NICOTIANA AFFINIS

Handsome garden plants of the tobacco family, valuable for the freedom and fragrance of their bloom. Half hardy annuals; three feet high. Flowers white, salver-shaped, having long, tubular corollas, and are of exquisite fragrance. Deserve a place in every garden.....Pkt. 5cts

NIGELLA—(See *Love-in-a-Mist*).

Nolana Beautiful, trailing plants with prostrate stems. Fine for rock work, pots, baskets and vases, as the branches hang pendulous over the edge of vase or basket. The blossoms are produced abundantly, and are convolvulus-shaped, brilliant and of various colors. Hardy, trailing annual; six inches high. Mixed.....Pkt. 5cts

NYCTERINIA

Charming little plants, well adapted for rockeries and baskets. The flowers are borne on large heads, are of various colors, star-shaped, and during the evening are very fragrant. Half hardy annual; six inches high. Mixed.....Pkt. 5cts

CENOTHERA—(See *Primrose*).

Oleander (*Nerium Oleander*). This well known shrub is of easy culture, and flowers freely the greater part of the year. In warm, moist climates, it requires no protection, and attains the proportions of a good sized tree. The flowers have a salver-shaped corolla, with a crown of cut appendages in the center, and are white or different shades of red.....Pkt. 5cts

Oxalis Very pretty, herbaceous plants, with richly colored blossoms. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and sand. Desirable for greenhouse decoration, rock work or baskets. Half hardy perennial.

- Rosea, rose colored. Pkt. 10c
- Floribunda alba, white. Pkt. 10c

PÆONY

(*Paeonia Herbacea Chinensis*). Well known herbaceous perennial plants. They are so gorgeous in their beauty that they should have a place in every yard, and are sure to repay the little care required. About three feet in height. Double mixed.....Pkt. 25cts

PALM

The palm is perhaps one of the most ornamental plants in the greenhouse and those varieties that are hardy enough to bear planting out in the lawn during warm weather, are sure to command attention. The large seed is slow to germinate. **Chamaerops Humilis** (*Dwarf Fan Palm*), the most hardy and dwarf of its species, seldom attaining over eight or ten feet in height.....Pkt. 10cts **Chamaerops Excelsa**, is a greenhouse variety in our climate. As a lawn plant in our southern states, nothing could be more conspicuously attractive. A well grown specimen will attain the height of twenty-five or thirty feet...Pkt. 10cts

Pampas Grass (*Gynerium argenteum*). Magnificent ornamental grass, producing numerous flower stems surmounted by plumes of silvery inflorescence. Half hardy perennial; ten feet high.....Pkt. 5cts

PANSIES

Are among the finest flowers in cultivation. Their variety of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and long keeping characteristics render them general favorites. Pansies have been in cultivation for hundreds of years and are now produced in almost infinite variety of form, color and markings. We have been interested in the bringing forward of advanced types of large varieties both in this country and in Europe, and are able to say without boasting that our stocks are the very best obtainable. We spare no pains or expense to satisfy the most critical trade. We every year visit the gardens of the most expert specialists in Europe and we are in position to give our customers the benefit of their knowledge. The following list comprises the best kinds on the market. Pansies do best in very rich, moist soil and cool moist atmosphere. A situation sheltered from high winds and exposed to the morning sun is most favorable. Frequent sprinklings are advantageous.

- Lord Beaconsfield**, the ground color is purple-violet, shading off in top petals only, to a whitish hue, large flowering..... **Pkt. 10cts**
- Snow Queen**, also called Snow Flake; flowers of a delicate, pure white, large flowering..... " **10cts**
- Emperor William**, indigo, dark center, large flowering..... " **10cts**
- King of the Blacks**, large flowering, one of the darkest colored flowers grown, being truly black.... " **10cts**
- Odier, or large stained**, large, each petal blotched **15cts**
- Pure Yellow**, large flowering..... " **10cts**
- Variogated and striped**, very varied in color. Purple striped with lighter shades and yellow... " **10cts**
- White**, large flowering..... " **10cts**
- Gold Margined**, rich purple or red with narrow yellow margin..... " **10cts**
- Mahogany Colored**..... " **10cts**
- Violet, white edged**..... " **10cts**
- Meteor**. Large, rich, velvety red or mahogany colored flowers that show to excellent advantage in massing or edgings. It is very hardy..... " **10cts**
- Peacock**. Large flowered variety of English origin, marked with shades of blue and purple which are suggestive of the spots on a peacock's tail, hence its name..... " **10cts**
- Giant Blue Black (Trimardeau)**. Extra large, very fine dark, rich velvety-purple, almost black flowers..... " **10cts**
- Giant Yellow (Trimardeau)**. Enormous, yellow flowers with large, black centers..... " **15cts**
- Red Flowered, Victoria**. The blooms are of good substance and form, and deep claret red color.. " **10cts**
- Bugnot's Very Large Stained, mixed**. An extra large, five blotched race, having immense flowers of fine form and substance. The plants are vigorous with short, stiff stalks bearing flowers well above the foliage. Extra fine..... " **15cts**
- Trimardeau, very large flowered, mixed**. An entirely distinct and beautiful race with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous, compact growth, with immense three blotched flowers..... " **10cts**

- Ferry's Superbissima Blotched**. A magnificent new Pansy, having large, broad, thick, brilliantly colored petals forming most perfectly shaped flowers. These are not only of immense size, but the petals have great substance and are very broad, overlapping one another to such an extent as to give the effect of a somewhat doubled flower. It is distinctly superior rather than simply different from old strains..... **Pkt. 15cts**
- Large Flowering Parisian, mixed**. Flowers of largest size and finest form as well as the greatest variety of magnificent colors; are borne on stout stems which show their beauty to perfection. An excellent sort for florists..... " **10cts**
- Extra Choice Mixed**, from choicest named flowers " **10cts**
- Choice Mixed**..... " **5cts**
- Collection of thirteen splendid varieties**..... **\$1.00**



Passion Flower (*Passiflora*). Most interesting and well known climbers bearing singularly beautiful flowers.

- Cerulea**, half hardy deciduous climber, with blue and white flowers of remarkable beauty..... **Pkt. 10cts**
- Coccinea**, magnificent greenhouse climber, with brilliant scarlet blossoms curiously shaped in the form of a double crown..... **Pkt. 20cts**

Peas, Everlasting (*Lathyrus Latifolius*).

A perennial climber, producing a succession of clusters of white, rose or purple blossoms. Suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. The plants bloom the second year, but give larger and more abundant flowers as they grow older. Hardy perennial; ten feet high.

- Rose**..... **Pkt. 5cts**
- White**..... " **5cts**
- Mixed**..... " **5cts**

PELARGONIUM—(See *Geranium*).

Pentstemon

Handsome, half hardy herbaceous perennials, much in favor for bedding out. Flowers long, bell shaped in racemes or spikes. The roots should receive some protection in winter.

Mixed, seed saved from collection of best varieties..... **Pkt. 10cts**

Perilla ...

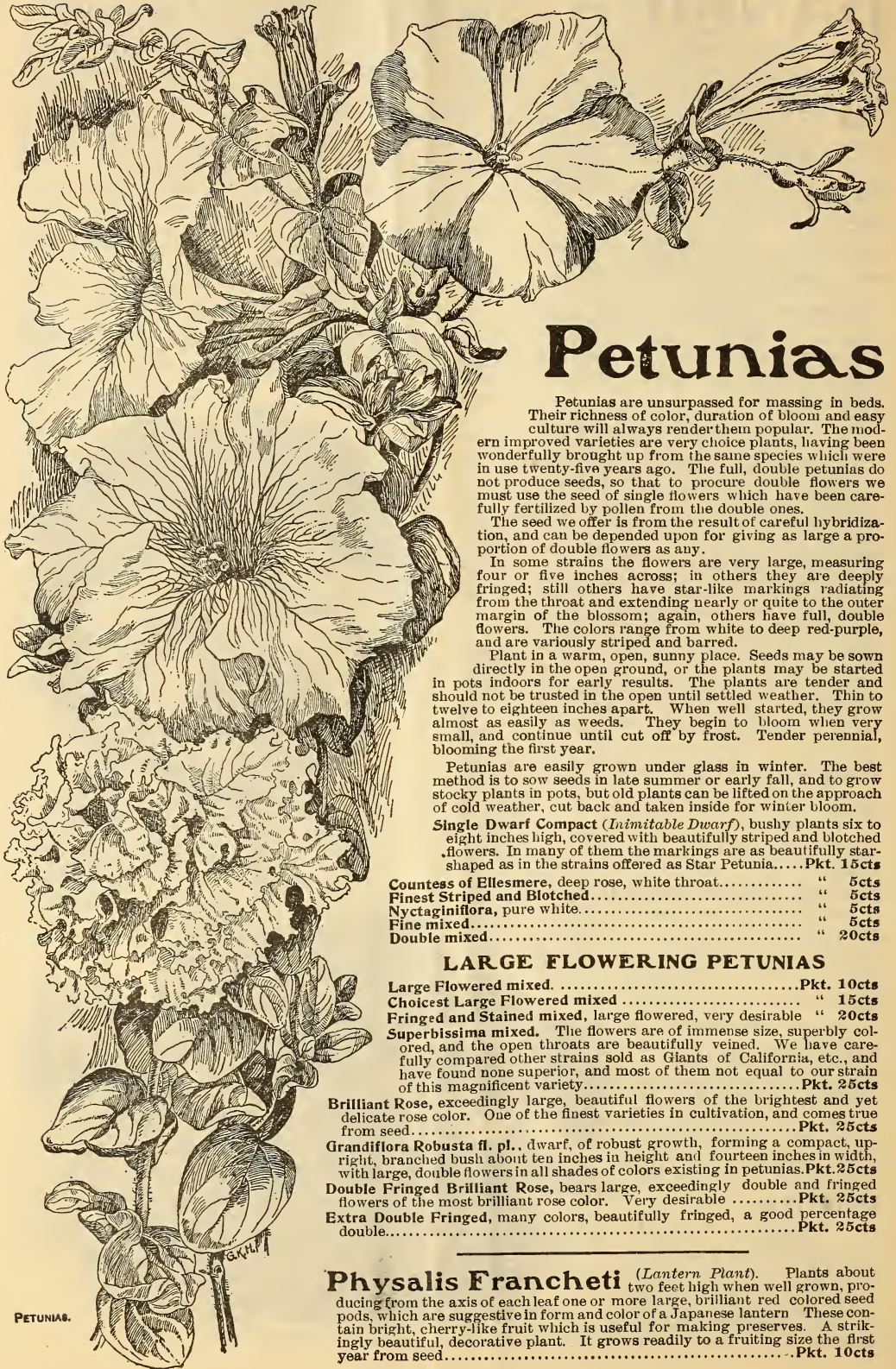
Nankinensis Atropurpurea Laciniata.

Ornamental foliage plants similar to Coleus. Fine for bedding with silver leaved plants. Foliage dark metallic bronze almost black; same culture as for Coleus. Half hardy annual; two feet high... **Pkt. 5cts**

PERIWINKLE—(See *Vinca*).



PANSY, TRIMARDEAU, VERY LARGE FLOWERED.



Petunias

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always render them popular. The modern improved varieties are very choice plants, having been wonderfully brought up from the same species which were in use twenty-five years ago. The full, double petunias do not produce seeds, so that to procure double flowers we must use the seed of single flowers which have been carefully fertilized by pollen from the double ones.

The seed we offer is from the result of careful hybridization, and can be depended upon for giving a large proportion of double flowers as any.

In some strains the flowers are very large, measuring four or five inches across; in others they are deeply fringed; still others have star-like markings radiating from the throat and extending nearly or quite to the outer margin of the blossom; again, others have full, double flowers. The colors range from white to deep red-purple, and are variously striped and barred.

Plant in a warm, open, sunny place. Seeds may be sown directly in the open ground, or the plants may be started in pots indoors for early results. The plants are tender and should not be trusted in the open until settled weather. Thin to twelve to eighteen inches apart. When well started, they grow almost as easily as weeds. They begin to bloom when very small, and continue until cut off by frost. Tender perennial, blooming the first year.

Petunias are easily grown under glass in winter. The best method is to sow seeds in late summer or early fall, and to grow stocky plants in pots, but old plants can be lifted on the approach of cold weather, cut back and taken inside for winter bloom.

Single Dwarf Compact (*Inimitable Dwarf*), bushy plants six to eight inches high, covered with beautifully striped and blotched flowers. In many of them the markings are as beautifully star-shaped as in the strains offered as *Star Petunia*. Pkt. 15cts

- Countess of Ellesmere, deep rose, white throat. " 5cts
- Finest Striped and Blotched. " 5cts
- Nyctaginiflora, pure white. " 5cts
- Fine mixed. " 5cts
- Double mixed. " 20cts

LARGE FLOWERING PETUNIAS

- Large Flowered mixed. Pkt. 10cts
- Choicest Large Flowered mixed. " 15cts
- Fringed and Stained mixed, large flowered, very desirable " 20cts
- Superbissima mixed. The flowers are of immense size, superbly colored, and the open throats are beautifully veined. We have carefully compared other strains sold as *Giants of California*, etc., and have found none superior, and most of them not equal to our strain of this magnificent variety. Pkt. 25cts

- Brilliant Rose**, exceedingly large, beautiful flowers of the brightest and yet delicate rose color. One of the finest varieties in cultivation, and comes true from seed. Pkt. 25cts
- Grandiflora Robusta fl. pl.** dwarf, of robust growth, forming a compact, upright, branched bush about ten inches in height and fourteen inches in width, with large, double flowers in all shades of colors existing in petunias. Pkt. 25cts
- Double Fringed Brilliant Rose**, bears large, exceedingly double and fringed flowers of the most brilliant rose color. Very desirable Pkt. 25cts
- Extra Double Fringed**, many colors, beautifully fringed, a good percentage double. Pkt. 25cts

Physalis Francheti (*Lantern Plant*). Plants about two feet high when well grown, producing from the axis of each leaf one or more large, brilliant red colored seed pods, which are suggestive in form and color of a Japanese lantern. These contain bright, cherry-like fruit which is useful for making preserves. A strikingly beautiful, decorative plant. It grows readily to a fruiting size the first year from seed. Pkt. 10cts

PETUNIAS.

Phlox Drummondii

Very hardy annuals, unequaled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. They will grow even in poor soil, but in order to develop to their highest perfection, must have rich soil and must be given room. Plants from seed sown in open ground in fall or early spring will begin flowering about July first, and be literally covered with bloom until autumn. For masses of separate colors, or for cutting for bouquets, they are unsurpassed. One foot high.

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX

- Alba, pure white.....Pkt. 10cts
- Black Warrior, very dark purple..... " 10cts
- Scarlet, black center..... " 10cts
- Rosea, deep rose..... " 10cts
- Carmine Red..... " 10cts
- Kermesina Alba Oculata, rosy crimson, white eye..... " 10cts
- Splendens, crimson, pure white eye; one of the finest of this strain..... " 10cts
- Isabellina, creamy yellow; very desirable.... " 10cts
- Rosy Chamois, beautiful shade of rose.... " 10cts
- Stellata Splendens, rich crimson, with star-shaped white eye..... " 10cts
- Extra Choicest mixed, best large flowered varieties..... " 5cts

Phlox Perennial The varieties of the perennial phlox are among the choicest of our flowers for bedding and border plants. They are hardy and need no protection; will flourish in any soil, succeeding better, however, in deep, rich, rather moist ground. Two to three feet high. Mixed seed saved from splendid sorts.....Pkt. 10cts

PICOTEE—(See Carnation).

PINK

(Also see Carnation).

(*Dianthus*) The *Dianthus* family furnishes the florist with many of his most beautiful flowers, including the Carnation, Sweet William and Florist's Pink, Chinese and Japanese Pinks, in all their varieties. Hardy and half hardy biennials and perennials, but nearly all blooming the first year from seed.

Crimson Belle, rich, vivid crimson like color; flowers single and of extraordinary size and substance, evenly and finely lacinated. Half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season.....Pkt. 10cts

Eastern Queen, single flowers beautifully marbled; the broad bands of rich mauve upon the paler surface of the petals are very striking and pretty. Half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season....Pkt. 10cts

Heddewig's Single mixed, flowers beautifully colored and deeply fringed or feathered; half hardy biennial. Pkt. 5cts

Double Brilliant Maroon. This beautiful variety is easily cultivated, and its velvety maroon flowers are very attractive. Very valuable for cut flowers and in bouquets. Half hardy biennial.....Pkt. 10cts

Double Diadem, very regular, densely double, and of all tints, from crimson-purple to deep black-purple. Half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season...Pkt. 5cts

Double Japan, to be properly appreciated, these should be seen; rich in hue, very double, deeply fringed petals—only lacking fragrance to make them perfect. Half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season.....Pkt. 5cts

Heddewig's Double, flowers very large and double and of various shades of brilliant colors. Half hardy biennial. Pkt. 5cts

Double China, mixed, a mixture of the last four strains, sure to give very fine flowers.....Pkt. 5cts

Primrose, Evening (*Enothera*). Produces large, showy blossoms, which are fully expanded only towards and during evening. Blossoms three to four inches across, usually yellow or white, and very freely and constantly produced.

Acaulis alba, of prostrate habit, the leaves lying on the ground; produces an abundance of large, white flowers about three inches across. Hardy perennial; six inches high. Pkt. 5cts

Lamarckiana, superb spikes of large, bright yellow blossoms about four inches across. Hardy biennial, but blooms the first year; height four feet.....Pkt. 5cts

Primula Japonica

(Japanese Primrose).

The beautiful, large, various colored flowers stand in whorls, pyramidally arranged on short flower stems; one foot high. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year. Mixed varieties...Pkt. 25cts

After sowing the seeds of *Primula Japonica*, let them remain in a cool and moist place for four or five weeks, then place in a frame or house where there is bottom heat and they will grow freely.



PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

Primula Sinensis

(Chinese Primrose).

The original meaning of *Primula* was "first in spring." The beautiful, large flowers stand in pyramids arranged on short flower stems. Blossoms of every shade of color, from pure white to deep crimson, and even deep blue are found on different plants. The first week in April is a good time to sow the seed in order to get plants to flower well the following winter, and about the middle of May for a second batch to succeed the first sowing. Sow in well drained, shallow pans. Use finely sifted leaf mold, loam and sand in equal parts. Cover slightly, and place the pans, when well watered, in a temperature of about 50° F.

SINGLE FRINGED PRIMULA.

- Cerulea, blue...Pkt. 25cts
- Scarlet..... " 25cts
- Alba Magnifica, white..... " 25cts
- Punctata Elegantissima, flowers velvety crimson, fringed and spotted on the edge with white..... " 25cts
- Soliel d'Empet, magnificent, fine, white variety... " 25cts
- Choicest mixed, from choicest of best fringed varieties..... " 25cts
- Choicest Fern Leaved, mixed..... " 25cts
- Mont Blanc, white...Pkt. 25cts
- Bright Rose..... " 25cts

DOUBLE FRINGED PRIMULA.

- The following are very choice, and are highly recommended. They will produce a large percentage of double flowers.
- Double crimson...Pkt. 25cts
- " red..... " 25cts
- Double white...Pkt. 25cts
- " mixed.. " 25cts

Poppy.....

(*Papaver*). Well known hardy annuals flowering in great profusion throughout the summer.

Double White Fringed, this sort is one of the finest white flowers in cultivation. The blooms are from three to four inches in diameter, perfectly double, and the petals so cut as to make the flower appear like a ball of silk.... **Pkt. 5cts**

Cardinal, this is a very large and very double poppy, each petal being so cut as to give the blossom the appearance of a large ball of brilliant cardinal colored silk. It is certainly one of the finest poppies in cultivation, and a worthy companion to our Double White Fringed Poppy, from which it differs only in color..... **Pkt. 5cts**



a bed of brilliant tulips. Hardy annual; about one foot high..... **Pkt. 5cts**

Bracteatum, large, orange-crimson flowers; perennial..... **5cts**

Oriente, large, gorgeous scarlet blossoms; bottoms of petals black..... **5cts**

Umbrosom, rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal; one of the most showy perennial poppies..... **5cts**

Carnation, double white..... **5cts**

Carnation, double mixed, large, showy, double flowers of various colors; two feet high..... **5cts**

Papaver Somniferum, of which the **Carnation Poppy** is an improved form, is the species used for the extraction of opium.

Iceland, single mixed, the delicate, fragrant flowers are exceedingly beautiful; their long stems make them very suitable for cutting. The flowers are white, yellow and orange-red, fragrant, and are produced continuously on long stems throughout the season. Hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed..... **Pkt. 5cts**

The Shirley. Every one knows the old, common corn poppy, or red weed, with its bright scarlet flowers. The Shirley is a strain of this magnificent species, which sports to numberless shades of colors, from pure white to rose, pink, carmine and deepest crimson. If the flowers are cut when they first open, they may be kept many days..... **Pkt. 5cts**

Tulip Flowered, produces large, splendid, bright scarlet flowers borne well above the foliage. The petals form a tulip-shaped cup, and after a time black spots appear at the base of each petal. Strikingly beautiful, reminding one of..... **Pkt. 5cts**

Portulaca

There are few flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July till killed by frost in autumn. The seed requires a moderately high temperature for germination, and should not be sown before corn planting time. The soil need not be rich, the plants doing better in hot, rather dry ground. They should have full sun. The flowers close in shadow but open in sunshine. Tender annual; about six to eight inches high.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

- Alba**, pure white..... **Pkt. 5cts**
- Aurea**, deep golden..... **5cts**
- Caryophylloides**, carnation striped..... **5cts**
- Striata**, yellow, striped with red..... **5cts**
- Fine mixed**..... **5cts**

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Not all the plants will come double, but the single ones can be pulled out. They will stand any amount of dry weather.

- Double white**..... **Pkt. 10c**
- " **scarlet**..... **10c**
- " **sulphur**..... **10c**
- Double orange**..... **Pkt. 10c**
- " **rose striped**..... **10c**
- " **mixed**..... **10c**

Pyrethrum

Very ornamental plants both in foliage and flowers. Sow from December to April in shallow boxes, in a temperature of 60°. As soon as the young plants can be handled, transplant singly into small pots or shallow boxes, where they may remain until the time of planting out into the open ground in May. (See also *Matricaria*).

Parthenifolium aureum (*Golden Feather*). Beautiful, gold leaved bedding plant. Flowers white; height one foot..... **Pkt. 5cts**

Parthenifolium aureum selaginoides, has finely cut, fern-like leaves of bright golden yellow color. Extra fine for bedding. Half hardy perennial; height one foot..... **Pkt. 10cts**

Roseum, flowers large, yellow and rose colored; handsome. Hardy perennial; two feet high. **Pkt. 10cts**

It is from the dried and powdered flowers of *Pyrethrum Roseum* that the famous *Persian Insect Powder* is made. Sow the seed in boxes of prepared soil, as early as the season will permit, and transplant to sixteen inches apart whenever the plants are large enough. The largest crop of flowers is produced the second season. For this purpose, they should be gathered when in full bloom, dried carefully and stored in paper bags. Before using, the flowers should be powdered fine as possible.

QUAKING GRASS—(See *Briza*).

Rhodanthe One of the finest and most beautiful of the many varieties of everlasting flowers which are of various colors. The blossoms should be gathered before fully expanded, and should be dried in the shade. Tender annual; one foot high.

- Manglesi**, rich rose, with golden center..... **Pkt. 5cts**
- Maculata**, rosy crimson, with bright yellow disc..... **5cts**
- Maculata alba**, white, with yellow disc..... **5cts**
- Mixed**..... **5cts**

RICINUS—(See *Castor Bean*).

Rocket (*Hesperis Matronalis*). The Sweet Rocket produces clusters of flowers which are very fragrant during the evening. The seed germinates readily in the open ground with very little care. Hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.

- Sweet, purple**..... **Pkt. 5cts**
- Sweet, white**..... **Pkt. 5cts**

POPPY, THE SHIRLEY.

ROSE Multiflora Dwarf Perpetual, Mixed

have been made to bloom within thirty days from the planting of the seed, and even under ordinary care they will commence to flower when six inches high and two months old, and will continue to grow and bloom until they form compact bushes about sixteen inches high, covered with flowers. The different plants will give flowers of varying shades of color. Tender perennial, blooming the first year.....Pkt. 15cts

ROSE CAMPION—(See *Agrostemma Coronaria*).

ROSE OF HEAVEN—(See *Agrostemma Cæli-rosa*).

Salpiglossis

Very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored, erect, funnel-shaped flowers, which are purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue and almost black, beautifully marbled and penciled. Bloom from August to October. Half hardy annual; one and a half to two feet high. Fine mixed, hybrid varieties.....Pkt. 5cts

Salvia

(Flowering Sage).

Among the most brilliantly colored of garden flowers also valuable for pot culture. Blooms are borne in long spikes well above the foliage and are of fiery red, crimson or blue color, continuing in bloom for a long time. Start in heat and transplant into light soil one to two feet apart. Tender perennials, but bloom the first season; height two to three feet.

Splendens, brilliant scarlet.....Pkt. 10cts

Golden Leaved. This is a variety of *Salvia Splendens* which comes true from seed, and has rich yellow leaves, contrasting beautifully with the brilliant scarlet flowers..... " 25cts

Patens, one of the finest blue flowers known..... " 15cts

Sanvitalia Procumbens, fl. pl. Very pretty, dwarf, trailing plants; excellent for rock work, borders, or edging of beds. It is so completely covered with flowers as to nearly hide the foliage. Double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow, resembling a miniature double zinnia. Hardy annual; six inches high. Pkt. 5cts

SCABIOSA—(See *Mourning Bride*). SCARLET FLAX—(See *Linum*).

STIPA PENNATA—(See *Feather Grass*).



SALPIGLOSSIS.



SALVIA.



Sensitive Plant (*Mimosa pudica*). An interesting and curious plant with globular heads of small pink flowers. The plant is chiefly valued because of the extreme irritability of its leaves, which close and droop at the slightest touch, or in cloudy, damp weather, and during the night. Tender annual; height one and a half feet.....Pkt. 5cts

Smilax No twining plant in cultivation surpasses this in graceful beauty of foliage. Indispensable to florists; its hard texture enables it to be kept several days after being cut, without wilting. The seed germinates very slowly. The process may be hastened somewhat by soaking the seed in hot water for ten hours before planting, but even then it is often six or eight weeks before the plants make their appearance. Tender perennial climber; ten feet high. Pkt. 5cts

Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum*). An old border plant with dark and glossy leaves and long spikes of curiously shaped, brilliantly colored flowers, having finely marked throats. They have been much improved of late years by careful selection. They blossom the first season from seed sown in spring. Tender perennial; one and a half to two feet high.

Majus Album, pure white, tinged with yellow in the throat.... Pkt. 5cts

Majus Brilliant, crimson, with yellow and white throat.... " 5cts

Majus Delila, brilliant crimson, with white throat..... " 5cts

Fine mixed, all the best colors..... " 5cts

Solanum Pseudo Capsicum nanum. Ornamental, fruit bearing plants, useful for conservatory or drawing room decoration. The foliage is handsome, and contrasts finely with the miniature, round, scarlet fruit with which the plant is covered. Tender perennial; about one and a half feet high.....Pkt. 10cts

STOCKS (*Mathiola*). The Stocks, though not thriving so well in America as they do in England, are indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted. To such perfection has selection brought them that good seed will give a large proportion of exceedingly double flowers. Average height one and a half feet.

- Double German Ten Weeks, mixed.....Pkt. 5cts
- “ “ “ “ pure white..... “ 10cts

INTERMEDIATE, OR AUTUMNAL STOCKS.

The Intermediate Stocks, if sown at the same time as the “Ten Weeks,” will succeed them in bloom, thus affording flowers continuously until late in the fall. If sown in pots late in the summer, they will bloom the following spring.

- Intermediate, white.Pkt.15cts Intermediate, scarlet.Pkt.15cts

BROMPTON AND EMPEROR STOCKS.

These Stocks should have the same treatment as the “Intermediate.” They cannot endure our winters unless protected.

- Brompton, mixed, blooms well in winter. Half hardy biennial. Pkt.10cts
- Emperor, or Perpetual, mixed, the fine spikes of bloom are rich and attractive. Tender perennial..... “ 10cts

SUNFLOWER

Valuable as a screen to hide unsightly places, and as a background for lawns, also sometimes used to mitigate the evil of adjacent swamp holes. Hardy annual. Sunflowers grow readily in almost any soil, but do best on light, rich limestone or alluvial land, well supplied with moisture, and not shaded by trees or buildings.

- Double Chrysanthemum Flowered. A tall plant growing seven feet high and blooming profusely all summer. Flowers are double, large, round, golden yellow, and resemble chrysanthemums.....Pkt. 5cts

- Globoseus Fistulosus, produces very large, exceedingly double flowers of bright yellow color; plants about five feet high.....Pkt. 5cts

- Large Russian. This variety forms very strong, heavy stems about six feet high, which are sometimes used for fuel. It produces single flowers which often measure eighteen to twenty inches across, and the large seed is used for making oil and for chicken feed.....Pkt. 5cts

- Stella. The plant of this fine variety is well branched and bushy, and attains a height of about three feet. The flowers are golden yellow with black discs and are borne on long stems well above the foliage, and are produced in abundance throughout the season.....Pkt. 5cts

- Torenia Fournieri A fine annual, with large, sky blue blossoms, with three spots of dark indigo blue, and a yellow stain in the center. Extremely handsome when grown in pots or shaded border.....Pkt. 10cts

- Tree Cypress (*Ipomopsis elegans*). A handsome plant with fine, feathery foliage, somewhat like that of the Cypress Vine, with long spikes of beautiful flowers; equally desirable for outdoor or conservatory cultivation. Half hardy biennial; three feet high. Mixed varieties.....Pkt. 5cts



SUNFLOWER, STELLA.

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatius*). For display in the garden, the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted in the spring, in open ground, and will blossom the following summer; or it can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for the summer following. Hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.

- Pure White.....Pkt. 5cts
- Black, reddish velvety black..... “ 5cts
- Fine mixed..... “ 5cts
- Mixed double, many colors..... “ 5cts

SWAN RIVER DAISY—(See *Brachycome*).

SWEET PEAS—(See pages 90-93).

TAGETES—(See *Marigold*).

TROPÆOLUM CANARIENSE—(See *Canary Bird Flower*),

TROPÆOLUM LOBIANUM—(See *Nasturtium Tall*).

TROPÆOLUM MINOR—(See *Nasturtium Dwarf*).

- Valerian, Greek (*Polemonium cœruleum*). An old standard border plant, often called Jacob's Ladder. Flowers blue, nodding at the ends of upright stalks. It blooms in June, is of easy cultivation and perfectly hardy. Perennial; two feet high.....Pkt. 5cts

VERBENA

For masses in beds on the lawn, no plant excels the Verbena. In the varieties may be found every color except yellow. If sown in open ground in May, they will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots, in winter, they will be in bloom sooner. Seed should be soaked in lukewarm water before planting, and care should be taken that the soil be very rich. Verbenas can be grown from cuttings, but seedlings are more vigorous, and produce more and larger flowers. Half hardy perennial trailer.

- Montana (*Drummondii*), hardy; rose, changing to lilac.....Pkt. 5cts
- Hybrida, scarlet, scarlet blossoms..... “ 10cts
- Hybrida, defiance, seed may be relied upon to produce the true, deep scarlet color..... “ 10cts
- Hybrida, blue, all shades of blue..... “ 10cts
- Hybrida, Italian striped, beautiful..... “ 10cts
- Hybrida, Auriculæiflora, various shades, all with distinct eye of white or rose..... “ 10cts
- Mammoth white, the largest trusses of the finest formed and clearest white flowers of any named sort. It comes absolutely true from seed, thus enabling us to secure the greater vigor and more abundant bloom of the seedling, united with the fine flowers of the named varieties..... “ 10cts
- Hybrida, white, produces large, pure white flowers; fine for florists; comes true from seed..... “ 5cts
- Fine mixed, embraces all colors..... “ 5cts
- Extra choice mixed..... “ 10cts
- Mammoth mixed, embraces a wide range of colors..... “ 15cts
- Hybrida compacta, mixed, distinct. The plant forms a compact bush about five inches high and eighteen inches across, covered throughout the season with large trusses of white, scarlet and violet flowers..... “ 15cts



VERBENA.



WALLFLOWER,
DOUBLE.

WALLFLOWER

(*Cheiranthus Cheiri*). The large, massive spikes of the Wallflower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. Sow the seed early in hot beds, and while the plants are small, prick them out into pots, and sink the pots in the earth. On approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house and the plants will bloom all winter. Tender perennial; one and one-half feet high.
Early Brown, brownish-red, fragrant flowers; large, thick spikes; early. Tender biennial. Pkt. 5cts
Golden Tom Thumb, free flowering, of dwarf and compact habit. " 5cts
Mixed Double. " 10cts

Wigandia Caracasana Very ornamental plants, with immense, handsome shaped leaves, the veins and the stems being covered with crimson hair. It grows rapidly and should be formed into a bush. Its large leaves and clusters of lilac flowers which continue to open in succession for a long time, give the plant a tropical aspect, and make it valuable for garden and lawn decoration. Pkt. 10cts

Whitlavia Grandiflora. A plant with delicate, handsome foliage, producing a constant succession of beautiful violet-blue, bell-shaped flowers about half an inch long and borne in drooping clusters. Hardy annual; one foot high. Pkt. 5cts

Wistaria Chinensis One of the most beautiful and rapid growing of hardy climbers. Frequently blooms both in spring and fall. The pale blue, pea-shaped flowers are borne in long, drooping clusters, often over a foot in length. It thrives best in a light, rich soil. Pkt. 20cts

Xeranthemum A free flowering everlasting flower of compact habit, and the easiest cultivation. The leaves are covered with a silvery down, and the single or double flowers are pure white, deep purple or yellow. If gathered before fully opened and dried in the shade, will retain their beauty for years. Hardy annual; one foot high. *Mixed varieties*. Pkt. 10cts

Zea Maize (*Striped Japanese Corn*) *Zea Japonica fol. variegata*s. A variety of corn with ornamental foliage; leaves striped green and white. Half hardy annual; six feet high. Pkt. 5cts

Zinnias

Very showy plants, with large, double, imbricated flowers, which, when fully expanded, might easily be mistaken for dwarf dahlias. There is much satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias for when nearly every other flower has been killed by frost this plant is still in full bloom. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season. Sow the seed early in spring, in open ground, and transplant to one and one-half feet apart, in good, rich soil. Half hardy annual; about eighteen inches high.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Double, yellow | Pkt. 5cts | Double, orange | Pkt 5cts |
| " scarlet | " 5cts | " white | " 5cts |
| " purple | " 5cts | " black purple | " 5cts |
| " violet | " 5cts | " dark violet | " 5cts |
| " striped, or zebra , flowers striped and mottled with various colors. | " 10cts | | |
| " choice mixed , very fine. | " 5cts | | |
| Liliput, double mixed . This strain grows about one foot high and bears a profusion of comparatively small, very double globular flowers about one inch in diameter, very brilliant in color. | " 10cts | | |
| Pompon, doubled mixed . The globular flowers are fully as varied and brilliant in color as the ordinary Zinnia and about half its size. | " 5cts | | |
| Haageana double , dwarf variety with double flowers of a deep orange color, about one and a quarter inches in diameter; fine for cut flowers; height one foot. | " 10cts | | |

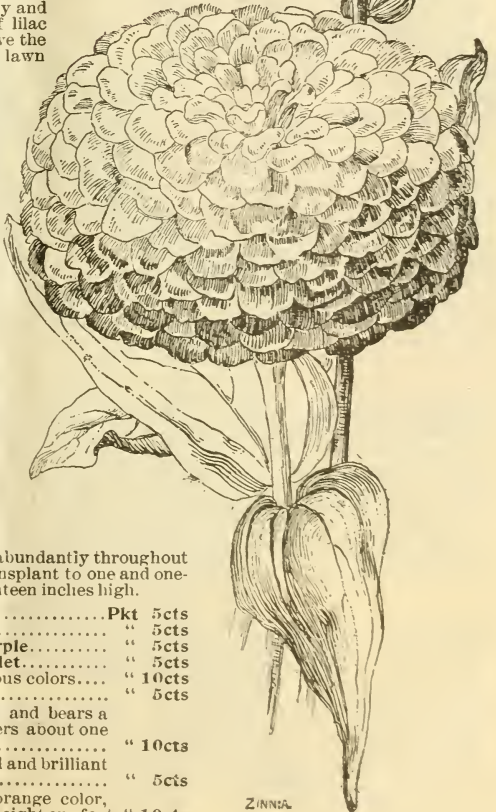
Vinca A genus of ornamental, free flowering, greenhouse perennials, flowering the first season; glossy green foliage and handsome flowers. May be planted in warm, sunny borders during summer. About fifteen inches high. **Pure White**. Pkt. 5cts
Rosea, rose with crimson eye. " 5cts
Rosea alba, white with crimson eye. " 5cts

Violet The violets commonly grown by florists are propagated from cuttings. The flowers grown from seed are smaller and more delicately colored, but quite as fragrant as the named sorts.
Single, Sweet Scented, mixed. Pkt. 10cts

VIOLA TRICOLOR—(See Pansy).
 VIRGINIA CREEPER—(See Ampelopsis).

Virginian Stock

(*Cheiranthus Maritimus*). Hardy annual, very useful for border or edging. A continual succession of blossoms may be kept up the whole season by sowing at intervals through spring and summer. The flower and plant are quite as desirable as the Candytuft; grows about nine inches high. Red and white mixed. Pkt. 5cts



ZINNIA

Sweet Peas

We Lead the World in Sweet Peas—Buy the Best

Our stocks are absolutely unsurpassed in selection, purity and vitality.

Our prices are reasonable, being lower than those of many smaller firms, but were we to charge twice as much the quality of the stocks could not be improved.

CULTURE—Early in spring make a trench about six inches deep, in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, taking care not to cover it more than two inches. All Sweet Peas, but particularly the white seeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry, they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold, they will not sprout at all. In soils which are at all heavy or composed largely of clay, it will generally pay to put about two inches of sand in the bottom of the trench and to sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Often it will be an advantage to cover the row with a board so as to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun, but care should be taken to remove this as soon as the young plants push through the soil. When the plants are about five inches high, gradually fill up the trench and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The flowers should be picked before they form pods, or the plants will soon stop flowering.

SWEET PEA BLIGHT—Many people have become discouraged in the growing of Sweet Peas because of blight, i. e., a falling and dying of the plants soon after they have begun to bloom. This trouble has been quite prevalent some seasons but is not of permanent nature. Its cause may be one or both of the following conditions:

1. Unfavorable season. Not only sweet peas but edible peas as well, suffered some seasons because of peculiarly unfortunate weather conditions. Untimely rains, hot weather, etc., have done great damage when otherwise crops would have been very large. 2. All peas will suffer if planted on the same ground year after year. They should be given fresh earth.

We can assure our patrons that with proper care and ordinarily favorable weather, there is no reason why sweet peas may not do as well as in former years when they were considered to be among the easiest flowers to raise.

Sweet Pea Specialties of Our Own Introduction

Extra Early Blanche Ferry This is the pioneer extra early sweet pea, and bears much the same relation to the other sorts of this section that the original Blanche Ferry does to other American sorts, in that it is of vigorous and hardy, though dwarf habit, and a wonderfully free and persistent bloomer. It will be found to be the first of all varieties to furnish flowers, either in greenhouse or out of doors, and it will continue to furnish them in great abundance longer than most varieties. The flowers are exactly like, in form and color, those of Blanche Ferry, and equally brilliant and effective. There is no better variety for forcing, none which finds more ready sale, none which gives greater satisfaction in the garden. The plants are so dwarf and sturdy that they do well outside without any support, though we think better results can always be obtained if the plants have some sort of low trellis. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.** See page 91.

Josephine White This originated from Emily Henderson and through that variety inherits the wonderful vigor and free blooming qualities that have made the Blanche Ferry so popular. The plant is about the same height as the Extra Early Blanche Ferry, but is somewhat stouter with broader leaves and is more vigorous, and the flowers are borne on notably longer stems. It is one of the very earliest varieties in existence, and we think by far the best white sweet pea for forcing, as it not only comes into bloom early but continues to furnish flowers for a very long time. The blooms themselves are very similar to those of the Emily Henderson, and its wonderful cropping qualities make it an exceedingly profitable sort for the professional florist to grow either under glass or out of doors, while its flowers are so fine as to make it most popular for the home garden. We consider it the most practically valuable white sweet pea yet produced. **Pkt. 15c; Oz. 40c.** See page 91.

Inconstancy Another extra early sort, and though it originated in one of the Eckford sorts, it has in large measure the desirable qualities so pronounced in the Blanche Ferry section, being a free and persistent bloomer. The flowers are above medium size with flat standard and exceptionally large and beautifully curled wings. It is one of the early sorts and is alike valuable either forced in the greenhouse or in the open garden. The most remarkable quality of the variety is its inconstancy. The same plant will at one period of growth give flowers which would be pronounced absolutely white, and at another period will produce those which would as unquestionably be called primrose. The difference in color is not the result of fading nor is it a result of mixed stock. As has been said, the same plant produces flowers of both colors and frequently the two forms may be found on the same plant at the same time. We offer it as the best primrose colored extra early variety. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c.** See page 91.

Katherine Tracy This variety originated from the Blanche Ferry and through that sort inherits vigor and abundant flowering habit. The flowers, however, are of the Eckford type with a standard of great substance and nearly circular in form. They are also larger than those of the Blanche Ferry. In color they are of an exceedingly soft but very brilliant rose pink and one of the most markedly self colored varieties in cultivation, there being no difference in the shade of the wings and standard. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.** See page 91.

WHITE.

BLANCHE BURPEE. A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer or as hardy a plant as the Emily Henderson, the individual flowers are so fine as to make it a most desirable sort. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

EMILY HENDERSON. A bold, well formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer. The flowers have more substance and the plant more vigor than the other whites, and it therefore will give good flowers under circumstances where most sorts fail. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

MONT BLANC. This variety originated in the Extra Early Blanche Ferry, and like that sort is of dwarf, slender, very graceful habit with narrow leaves, throwing the blossoms well out from the foliage so that every one is well exposed. Its greatest merit is in its extreme earliness and its consequent fitness for forcing. The flowers are of good form and size and very clear white color. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ¼ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00**

THE BRIDE. The flowers are practically the same as the Blanche Burpee, but the stems are more slender and the flowers more gracefully poised, so that they form a more beautiful bunch. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

LIGHT YELLOW

COQUETTE. Large, finely formed flower. Standard warm primrose with a shade of purple; wings primrose. Distinct and beautiful. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

MRS. ECKFORD. Plant strong-growing and vigorous; stems three and four flowered; flowers large, of great substance and perfect form. A delicate shade of primrose yellow at first, becoming nearly white at maturity. Queen Victoria is much the same but does not come so true. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

ORIENTAL. The large, finely formed flowers are a primrose or even yellow shade, very striking and attractive.

PRIMROSE. Standard medium sized, rather long, yellowish-white in front, and pronounced primrose-yellow on the back; wings large and nearly white. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

STELLA MORSE. The large flowers of this variety are of the finest form and a peculiar warm salmon-pink. A combination yellow and pink which is quite distinct and very attractive. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**



JOSEPHINE WHITE

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY

INCONSTANCY

KATHERINE TRACY

WE INTRODUCED THESE FOUR SUPERB SWEET PEAS

SWEET PEAS—Continued

DARKER SHADES OF PINK—Continued

OVID. A good sized, hooded flower of bright pink overlaid with a darker shade. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

ROYAL ROBE. Bright rose-pink. Those who like a hooded, gracefully rolled standard will be pleased with this sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.

ROYAL ROSE. One of the largest and finest formed flowers yet produced. Standard a deep rose-pink; wings a lighter shade of the same color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

RED OR ROSE STANDARDS WITH LIGHTER WINGS

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY. This is the pioneer extra early sweet pea, and bears much the same relation to the other sorts of this section that the original Blanche Ferry does to other American sorts, in that it is of vigorous and hardy though dwarf habit, and a wonderfully free and persistent bloomer. It will be found to be the first of all varieties to furnish flowers, either in greenhouse or out of doors, and it will continue to furnish them in great abundance longer than most varieties. For full description and price, see specialties, page 90, also illustration on page 91.

BLANCHE FERRY. Standard medium sized, but of fine form and bright pink color; wings large, rounded and nearly white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

SHADES OF RED

BRILLIANT. Flower of good size and substance. Standard round and inclined to curve forward. Color very brilliant rich red. Mars is similar, but fades purple.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

FIREFLY. Very bright and intense crimson-scarlet, of good size and form. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

MRS. DUGDALE. A large, finely formed flower of a peculiar shade of primrose overlaid with crimson-rose.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

PRINCE OF WALES. Flowers very large and a peculiar, brilliant red, distinct in shade from any other sweet pea. Very attractive. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

SALOPIAN. One of the most brilliant and most richly colored sorts yet introduced. The flowers are of faultless form, large, and a very rich, brilliant cardinal red.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

CLARET AND MAROON

BOREATTON. One of the darkest and richest colored. Standard large, rounded; rich, satin-like maroon; wings are similar in color to the standard. This by many is considered the best dark variety yet produced. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

DUKE OF CLARENCE. A fine flower with large standard and wings of uniform shade of dark claret. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

STANLEY. A very beautiful sort, standard large and flat, color a deep maroon and warmer than Boreatton. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

MONARCH. Standard large, fine form, violet-maroon; wings very large and expanded, quite similar in color to the standard, but having a blue shade. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

SHAHZADA. This has a very rich, dark maroon standard and deep violet wings. One of the finest dark sorts.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

WAVERLEY. The wings and standard are a beautiful blending of rose-pink and lavender-blue shades, which vary as the flower matures. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE

BUTTERFLY. Standard a combination of shades of violet and lavender; it is often notched on the sides. Wings white, shaded and edged with blue. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

COUNTESS OF RADNOR. Self colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender. Our stock of this splendid variety is reselected and is sometimes sold by other seedsmen as "New Countess." Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

DOROTHY TENNANT. Flowers warm violet or mauve, very large and finely formed. Standard broad, incurved or hooded; wings very large, rounded. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20; Lb. 50c.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON. A large flower similar in color to Countess of Radnor, but nearer blue. A strong grower, producing an abundance of very fine flowers. Superior to Celestial. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

LOTTIE ECKFORD. Standard a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue; wings very large, long and shaded, lavender deepening to violet at edge. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

MAID OF HONOR. Medium sized flower, nearly white having a distinct edging of blue which gives it a peculiar and very attractive appearance. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.



LIGHT SHADES OF PINK

ELIZA ECKFORD. Large flower of rosy pink over white, giving an exceedingly delicate and beautiful effect.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

KATHERINE TRACY. See specialties, page 90.

LADY BEACONSFIELD. A large and handsomely formed flower; the standard is bright but delicate salmon-pink, while the wings are of primrose yellow. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

LOVELY. The flowers are very large and of fine form. A delicate shell pink tinged with yellow, producing a very warm, soft color of exceeding beauty. There are often four flowers on a stem. Superior to Isa Eckford.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

MRS. SANKEY. Standard round, very thick, delicate shell-pink, wings a little lighter than standard. Although often described as a pure white, we consider this one of the most beautiful of the pink varieties, only becoming white as it fades. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

PRIMA DONNA. The stems bear three or four very large, perfect flowers of a brilliant yet soft shade of pink; larger and better than Princess Beatrice. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

RAMONA. Large, finely formed flower; standard and wings white, but nearly covered with a very warm pink in small dots and shades; better than Duchess of York.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

VENUS. Standard large, of fine form and substance; a brilliant but delicate and soft shade of warm rose-pink and buff; wings similar to the standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK

HER MAJESTY. The flowers are very large, and both the standard and wings are beautifully curved and a delicate rose-pink color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

LADY MARY CURRIE. A large, well formed flower of brilliant orange-pink color. Similar to Lady Penzance, but rounder and of more brilliant color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

LADY PENZANCE. A large and striking flower of a peculiar and beautiful shade of rose-pink, with a slight tinge of orange. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

SWEET PEAS—Continued

BLUE AND PURPLE

BLACK KNIGHT. The darkest variety. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

COUNTESS OF CADOGAN. A variety having very long stems, each bearing three or four flowers. These are of a beautiful blue shade, a little darker than Navy Blue. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES. Standard large, broad, bright

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED

AMERICA. White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes and dots of exceedingly bright carmine. The most brilliant of the red striped sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

AURORA. Very large and of fine form. The standard and wings are striped and flaked with delicate orange-salmon-pink over white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.

GRAY FRIAR. Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and dotted with darker shade. Quite distinct. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

JUANITA. Large and splendidly formed; white, with stripes

purple-blue; wings expanded, lighter and brighter blue than standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

INDIGO KING. Standard very rich purple-maroon; wings bluer than the standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

NAVY BLUE. A true blue, quite distinct. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

and dashes of delicate lavender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. Very large and perfect shaped flowers; white, striped with bright rose carmine. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

PRINCESS OF WALES. Standard broad, flat, striped purple on nearly white ground; wings very large and lighter colored than standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

SENATOR. Standard broad, very large, delicate lavender, nearly covered with stripes and splashes of purple-maroon; wings medium sized, round, striped with a bluer shade than the standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Mixtures of Sweet Peas

Most people obtain more satisfaction from planting Sweet Peas in mixture than from growing named sorts, but to be successful it is necessary that the seed be of the best quality obtainable. Often what is offered as mixed seed is stock harvested from plants that have come up as volunteers on ground where Sweet Peas have been grown before, or a lot of seed which has been grown, saved or handled so carelessly that it cannot be sold as any distinct variety. The use of such seed will not give satisfactory results. However, where the seed is grown from the very best stock that can be produced, is mixed in most carefully studied proportions, and then the seeds of desirable but shy seeding sorts are added, there is nothing superior for use in the home garden.

CHOICE MIXED We assure our customers the mixed Sweet Pea seed which we offer is the result of as great care in breeding and selecting as any stock we grow and as fine flowers are obtained from it as from any seed that can be bought. We invite comparison of our mixture with any and all others, no matter under what name or at how high a price offered, and are certain a trial will demonstrate its superiority. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

ECKFORD'S HYBRIDS, MIXED This is made up of the best of Eckford's large flowering sorts carefully proportioned. As only Eckford's varieties are used in this mixture, some of our very best sorts are necessarily excluded, but it will give large, finely formed flowers in a great variety of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

CUPID SWEET PEAS

When the Cupid Sweet Pea was introduced, it seemed to most people that its distinct habits had so delighted its propagators that they had exaggerated its value, but continued trial demonstrates that in those localities where the conditions of soil and climate are favorable for its best development, it is even more valuable than was claimed. For growing in pots, for edgings and bedding, the Dwarf Sweet Peas are a valuable addition to our flowering plants. They require no support, but form a low, compact bush covered with large, finely formed flowers.

CULTURE—Cupid Sweet Peas require a well drained, rich soil, and care should be taken that the seed is not covered to exceed one inch in depth, and that the surface soil does not become caked or hard. Sow in a sunny situation somewhat later than other Sweet Peas, and give each plant plenty of room. The white seeded varieties are especially liable to rot if exposed to extreme moisture. They germinate best in moist, sandy soil. If such is not available a little damp sand should be placed in the bottom of a trench and the seed embedded in it and then covered to a depth not exceeding one inch. Place a board over the row, supported two or three inches above the soil, so as to afford protection from rain and sun. Be careful to remove the board as soon as the young plants begin to appear.

ALICE ECKFORD CUPID. This is a distinct Cupid or dwarf variety. The flowers have a peculiarly delicate beauty. They are creamy white blended with shades of pink, and are borne on stiff stems well above the foliage. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

APPLE BLOSSOM CUPID. Standard rose on white ground, with lighter wings. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

BEAUTY CUPID. An exceedingly large and perfectly formed flower of a beautiful rose color shaded with carmine. A very free bloomer. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

BOREATTON CUPID. One of the darkest and richest colored. Standard large, rounded; rich, satin-like maroon; wings are similar in color to the standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES CUPID. Very large, bright purple-blue standard, with expanded wings of a lighter and brighter shade. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

COUNTESS OF RADNOR CUPID. A beautiful lavender self of large size. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY CUPID. The earliest of the dwarf forms. Very attractive and continues in abundant bloom throughout the season. One of the most satisfactory sorts of its class. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

FIREFLY CUPID. Very bright and intense crimson-scarlet, of good size and form. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

HER MAJESTY CUPID. One of the largest and most beautiful rose-pink flowers. Both the standard and wings are beautifully curved. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Pink Cupid or Dwarf Blanche Ferry

This sort originated as a direct sport from the unrivaled Blanche Ferry and has inherited all the good qualities which make that sort so deservedly popular. First, the seeds are dark and of much stronger vitality than those of the White Cupid, so that every one can succeed with it; second, the plants are exceptionally vigorous and come quickly into bloom and cover themselves with flowers till late in the season; third, the flowers are borne on longer stems than those of White Cupid and are more graceful than many of the taller sorts; and last, but by no means least, the flowers are of the same color, as bright and attractively beautiful as those of Blanche Ferry, and somewhat larger. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

PRIMROSE CUPID. Very similar in size and form of plant and flower to the original White Cupid. The flowers are yellowish white in front and pronounced primrose yellow on the back, and hold form and color well. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

ROYALTY CUPID. Large standard and wings of beautiful rose-pink color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

WHITE CUPID. The flowers of this variety are large, clear white and of fine form. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

CUPID MIXED. This mixture is composed of choice shades of white, yellow and reds, from light rose to deep scarlet and maroon. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Bulbs and Roots for Spring Planting

All bulbs and roots will be sent by mail or express, charges prepaid, when ordered at single or dozen rates. At the 100 rate they will be sent by express or freight, the purchaser paying the charges, unless otherwise stated. Not less than six of any one variety supplied at dozen rates, and not less than 25 at the 100 rate. Orders with money should be sent us as early as possible, and they will be filled in rotation. Bulbs subject to injury by frost will not be sent until such danger is over.

Included in this class are some of our most showy garden flowers and their culture is very easy. In the spring, after danger from frost is over, plant in a rich, loamy soil having a sunny position, and flowers the same season are assured with certainty.

Begonias TUBEROUS ROOTED

The tubers which we offer are of the very best quality, and with proper care will give a beautiful display early in the summer. For growing in pots or boxes in the house, plant in rich, sandy soil, give good drainage and water freely after the leaves start, but do not let the soil become sour or soggy from over-watering. If it is desired to have a bed outdoors, select a shady, moist situation, making the bed rich with thoroughly rotted manure and leaf mold, if obtainable. Plant as soon as danger from frost is over. After the plants start into vigorous growth, keep well watered.

	EACH	DOZ.
SINGLE, Pink.....	10c	\$1.00
" Scarlet.....	10c	1.00
" White.....	10c	1.00
" Yellow.....	10c	1.00
" Mixed.....	10c	1.00



CALADIUM, ESCULENTUM.

Galadiums

Esculentum Known as Elephant's Ears. One of the finest tropical plants which can be grown in the open air in the north. It can be made to produce three to ten leaves three to four feet long and nearly as wide, on stalks four to six feet high. Give an unlimited supply of fertilizer and water. You cannot make the soil too rich or keep it too wet for this plant.

	EACH.	DOZ.
First Size Bulbs, nine inches and over in circumference.....	25c	\$2.50
Second Size Bulbs, seven to nine inches in circumference.....	20c	2.00
Third Size Bulbs, under seven inches in circumference.....	15c	1.50

Fancy Leaved These new Caladiums have attained great popularity, and are sure to give satisfaction wherever beautiful foliage plants are required. The leaves are spotted, marbled and veined with white, pink and dark red. Plant in a rather shady place in rich, light soil. Water often. 30 cents each; \$2.75 per doz.



BEGONIA, SINGLE.	EACH	DOZ.
BEGONIAS, DOUBLE, Pink.....	20c	\$2.00
" " Scarlet.....	20c	2.00
" " White.....	20c	2.00
" " Yellow.....	20c	2.00
" " Mixed.....	20c	2.00

Dahlia

The Dahlia has always been a favorite for autumn flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect, and the range of colors so large and varied, that they will always be popular where display is wanted. The roots are tender and easily injured by frost; they should be set out three feet apart, after all danger of frost is over, and during winter placed in a cool cellar and not allowed to freeze. The plants should be supported by tying to stakes. Our collection of mixed dahlias is of the best, comprising all the positive colors, with their most striking shades.

	EACH	DOZ.
DOUBLE, Pink.....	20c	\$2.00
" Scarlet.....	20c	2.00
" White.....	20c	2.00
" Yellow.....	20c	2.00
" Mixed.....	15c	1.50



DAHLIA.

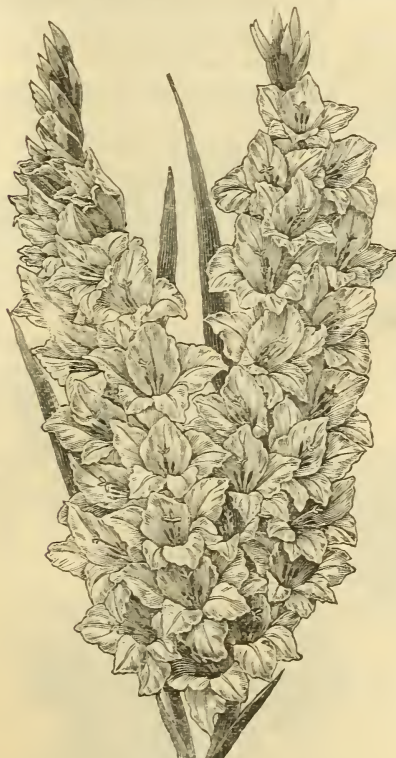
GLADIOLUS

The culture of Gladiolus is very simple. They thrive in almost any good soil, except a stiff clay, require full sunlight, and are only liable to injury from rank manure. Plant Gladiolus bulbs six to nine inches apart, the large ones four inches and the small ones two inches deep. Make an early planting of the smallest bulbs first as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm. Continue to plant at intervals of two weeks during the spring and early summer; in this way a succession of bloom may be had from mid-summer until frost. In autumn, before freezing, they should be dug and dried, the earth and old bulbs removed, and then stored in a cool, dry place, secure from frost, until spring.

CHOICE NAMED GLADIOLUS

These named varieties are selected with special reference to beauty of flower range of color and habit of plant.

	EACH	DOZ.
Ajax, beautifully striped.....	5c	\$0.50
Augusta, lovely pure white, with blue anthers.....	15c	1.50
Brenchleyensis, rich, dark scarlet, very brilliant.....	5c	.50
Ceres, white, spotted rose.....	5c	.50
Doctor Hogg, mauve, suffused with rose, center pure white.....	10c	1.00
Emma Thursby, white ground, carmine stripes through petals, blotch on the lower division.....	10c	1.00
Eugene Scribe, tender rose, blazed with carminate red, beautiful.....	10c	1.00
Glory of Brightwood, scarlet, with lemon throat.....	15c	1.50
Isaac Buchanan, one of the best yellow sorts.....	5c	.50
John Bull, white, tinged with purple.....	5c	.50
Lamarck, cherry colored, slightly tinted with orange, blazed with red, center very well lighted, very large, white stain.....	10c	1.00



GLADIOLUS.

Madame Monneret, bright, clear pink.....	5c	.50
Martha Washington, pure, light yellow, lower petals slightly tinged with rose; stately and beautiful.....	10c	1.00
May, white, slightly striped with crimson.....	5c	.50
Octoroon, salmon-pink.....	10c	1.00
Pepita, bright golden yellow, slightly striped carmine; the most freely flowering yellow.....	10c	1.00
Phœbus, brilliant red, with a large, white stain.....	10c	1.00
Reine Blanche, pure white, dark carmine blotch.....	10c	1.00
Shakespeare, white, blazed with rosy-carmine; large, rose colored stain.....	10c	1.00
Snow White, the best white gladiolus.....	15c	1.50
Sylphide, pure white, flamed carmine, extra large and fine.....	10c	1.00

GIANT FLOWERED GLADIOLUS

A class of hybrids between Gladiolus Gandevensis and Gladiolus Saundersoni, which for varied and exquisite beauty has never been equaled. The flowers are of gigantic size, frequently eight inches across, borne on spikes four to five feet high, the upper two feet being covered with flowers. In color and markings they afford the widest range of any cultivated flower. Every color and shade known among Gladiolus is represented in the mixture, also blues, purple-blacks and whites, mottled with crimson, pink, yellow and white.

- Falconer's Favorite.** Very strong, rank grower, enormous spike; flower large, deep ruby, brilliant red, white band petals. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50
- Gov. McCormack.** Extra large flower and truss, beautiful rose mottled with silvery gray and with violet; white mottled throat. Very fine, being of unusual beauty and oddity. Each 20c; doz. \$2.00
- Mohonk.** A strong, rank grower; flowers of large size and great substance. Deep, dark pink with spotted throat, shaded orange and flaked with maroon. Each 5c; doz. 50c.
- Mottled Gem.** Large, spreading flower, showing an unusually large throat, beautifully mottled white, violet and scarlet. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00
- Mrs. Beecher.** Beautiful, deep rosy crimson. Large, well opened flower, with pure white throat, freely marked and spotted. Each 5c; doz. 50c.
- Nezinscott.** Bright blood scarlet with deep, velvety crimson, black blotches and white mottling in throat. Each 5c; doz. 50c.
- William Falconer.** Spike of great length and flowers of enormous size. Light pink and bluish mottled. Each 5c; doz. 50c.
- Giant Flowered, fire mixed.** Each 7c; doz. 75c, post-paid.

BUTTERFLY GLADIOLUS

Lemoine's Large Stained.

A distinct race of this matchless class of plants, characterized by the variety and strength of color of their flowers. The flowers last remarkably well, and no collection can be complete without them. All the varieties on this list are of decided merit.

- Enfant de Nancy.** Purplish-red, lower petals deep crimson. Each 5c; doz. 50c.
- Incendiary.** Flowers very large, vermilion, rose colored throat, two lower petals scarlet-purple. Each 5c; doz. 50c.
- Lafayette.** Flowers large, yellowish-salmon; large crimson blotches on lower petals. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00

GLADIOLUS MIXTURES

These mixtures must not be confounded with the common mixed sorts. We recommend this stock with perfect confidence, as it is composed only of choice varieties. Single and dozen prices include postage. The 100 rate is by express at purchaser's expense.

	EACH	DOZ.	PER 100
Extra Fine American Hybrids mixed..	5c	40c	\$2.50
Shades of Pink mixed.....	4c	40c	2.25
“ Red “.....	4c	35c	2.00
“ Yellow “.....	5c	50c	3.50
White and Light Varieties.....	4c	40c	2.25
Striped and Variegated mixed.....	5c	60c	2.50
Lemoine's Butterfly Varieties mixed..	4c	40c	2.25



DIELYTRA.

DIELYTRA (Bleeding Heart). Tuberosus

rooted plants that bloom in the spring, favorably known almost everywhere. They require only the ordinary culture of border plants. Roots planted in spring or autumn flower freely. The roots should be divided every third year. The flowers are delicate pink, very graceful, produced continuously from May to July. Each 20c; doz. \$2.00

LILIES



LILIAM AURATUM.

Lilies have always been regarded as among the most beautiful of garden plants. Of queenly beauty, faultless purity and stately form, too much cannot be said in their praise. Bulbs should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground—the earlier the better. Select a well drained spot, dig the soil deep, and make it fine, enriching it abundantly with very rotten cow manure, adding a liberal mixture of sand. Set the bulbs from three to five inches deep, according to size. During the winter it is advisable to cover the surface of the bed with a thin layer of manure, which will afford a slight protection to the bulbs, and also materially enrich the soil. In spring the manure may be removed or dug in between the rows. Care should be taken that they have proper drainage, no water being allowed to stand around the roots. Once firmly established, they should not be disturbed oftener than once in five years. To produce *extra fine* specimens, plant bulbs in pots early in spring and raise them in the greenhouse or house.

LILIAM AURATUM

The glorious, gold-banded lily of Japan, and one of the grandest plants in cultivation. Its immense, ivory-white flowers are thickly studded with yellow and crimson spots, while in the center of each petal is a golden band, fading at its edges into the white. **20cts each; \$2.00 per doz.**

JACOBAN LILY (*Amaryllis Formosissima*).

Each of the five narrow petals of this flower are three to four inches long and a very intense, rich scarlet color of unequalled brilliancy, vividness and purity. The plants are easily grown, and although the bulbs are not hardy they can be easily preserved during the winter in a dry cellar and planted in the open ground in the spring. They may be grown in winter like hyacinths. **15cts each; \$1.25 per doz.**

LILIAM LONGIFLORUM

The pure white flowers resemble the well known Bermuda Easter Lily. **12cts each; \$1.25 per doz.**

Lilium Speciosum Album

Pure white flowers with a greenish band through the center of each petal. They are of great substance. **12cts each; \$1.25 per doz.**

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum

No words can overstate the brilliant beauty of these famous Japan Lilies. The six broad white or pink petals are thickly dotted with rose or carmine spots, and the graceful form and brilliant color make them very effective and desirable. **12cts each; \$1.25 per doz.**

Lilium Tigrinum, flore pleno

(*Double Tiger Lily*). This magnificent lily is of stately habit, bearing clusters of very large, double flowers on tall, strong stems; color bright orange-red, spotted with black. **12cts each; \$1.25 per doz.**

Lilium Tigrinum, Splendens

(*Improved Single Tiger Lily*). Has very large flowers of excellent form; color orange-salmon, with dark spots. **12cts each; \$1.25 per doz.**

TUBEROSE

The flowers of this popular plant are waxy-white, double and exceedingly fragrant. They are useful in buttonhole bouquets, in large bouquets, or as single specimens. A good way to grow Tuberoses is to fill five-inch pots half full of well rotted cow manure, and the remainder with good, rich, sandy soil. Plant the bulbs in this, in April, water moderately, and hasten growth by putting in a warm, light place. When weather has become warm, plunge the pots in the earth out of doors. They will usually flower before cold weather; if they do not, the pots can be brought in and they will bloom in the house.

Double Dwarf Pearl, extra large bulbs, 5cts each; 50cts per doz.; \$2.50 per 100. We will supply second size bulbs 3 for 10cts, 35cts per doz., \$1.75 per 100. *The 100 rates are by express at purchaser's expense.*



TUBEROSE.

MADEIRA VINE

Tuberous rooted climber with glossy green leaves, and delightfully fragrant, white blossoms. Sometimes called Mignonette Vine. It is of rapid growth, and from a few tubers, vines will be produced sufficient to cover one side of a cottage, in a single season. The tubers are tender and must be protected from frost during winter. **5cts each; 50cts per doz.**

TRITOMA

flowers are produced in large spikes of rich, orange-red tinted flower tubes. Plant two feet apart, and in November cut the plants back near the ground and cover the bulbs with dry litter, which remove in the spring. **20cts each; \$2.00 per doz.**

Sometimes called Red Hot Poker. This is a fine, handsome plant. It is hardy, though requiring some protection through winter.

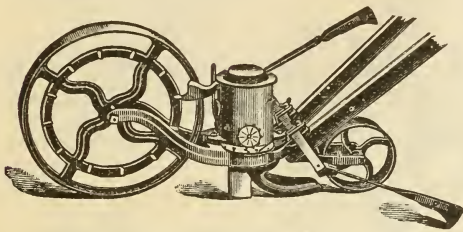


DOUBLE TIGER LILY.

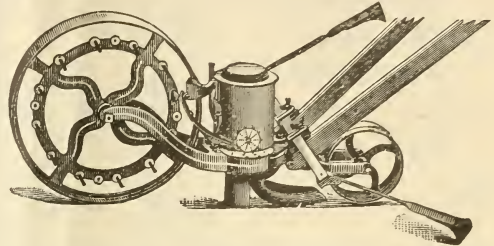
About September first next we will issue our Annual Catalogue of CHOICE DUTCH BULBS AND SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING. It will be sent free to all customers without ordering it, and to others who apply for it.

Matthews New Universal Hand Garden Tools

WE DELIVER AT DEPOT OR EXPRESS OFFICE IN DETROIT, MICH., AT PRICES GIVEN HEREIN.



New Universal Model Garden Drill
PRICE, \$6.50



New Universal Model Hill and Drill Seeder
PRICE, \$7.25

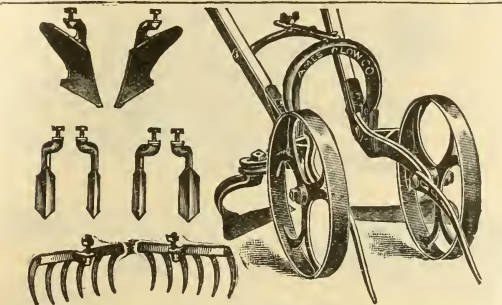
NEW UNIVERSAL CONSTELLATION DRILL

The Latest Improved and Most Complete Combination upon the Market

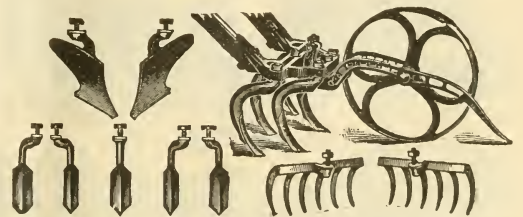


Six Implements in One.

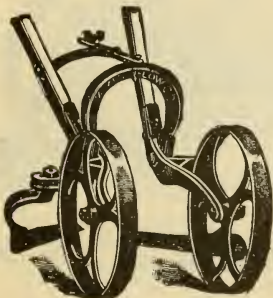
Price, Complete, \$8.50



New Universal Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow PRICE, Complete, \$5.25



New Universal Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow
PRICE, Complete, \$4.50

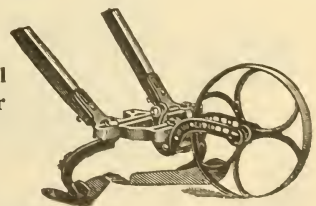


New Universal Plain Double Wheel Hoe, with one pair Hoes only

PRICE, \$3.50

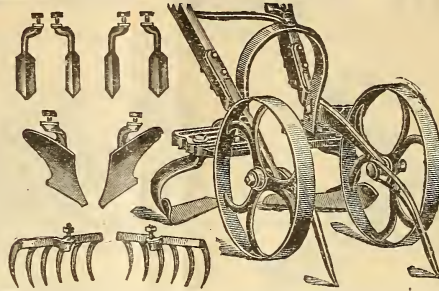
New Universal Plain Single Wheel Hoe, with one pair Hoes only

PRICE, \$2.75



Matthews New Universal Hand Garden Tools—Continued

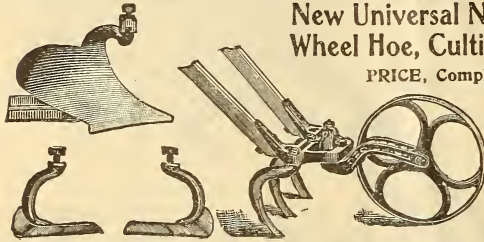
New Universal
Expansion
Double Wheel
Hoe, Cultivator,
Rake and Plow



PRICE\$6.25

New Universal
High Arch
Expansion Wheel
Hoe, Cultivator,
Rake and Plow

PRICE\$7.75

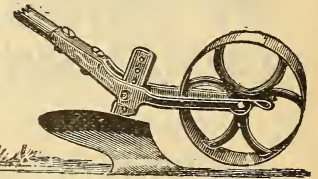


New Universal No. 2 Single
Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

PRICE, Complete, \$4.00

Hand Wheel Plow

PRICE, \$2.00



THE PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Space will not permit our showing and describing all the Planet Jr. tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue free to any who desire it and will ask for it; and we can supply promptly anything ordered.



Planet Jr. No. 1
Combined Drill
and Wheel Hoe

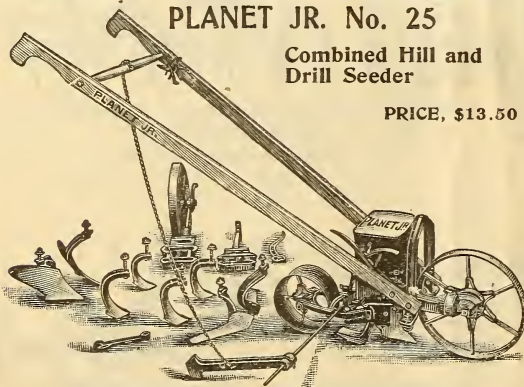
PRICE, \$9.50



PLANET JR. No. 4

Hill and Drill Seeder
and Single Wheel Hoe

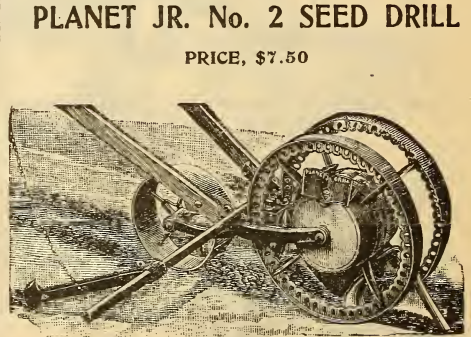
Price, Complete..\$10.50
" As a Drill
only \$8.50



PLANET JR. No. 25

Combined Hill and
Drill Seeder

PRICE, \$13.50



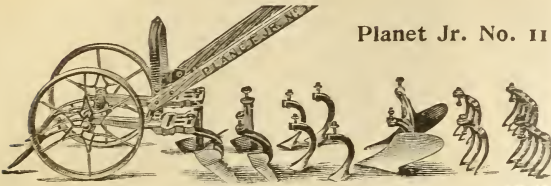
PLANET JR. No. 2 SEED DRILL

PRICE, \$7.50

PLANET JR. No. 5 HILL AND DRILL SEEDER \$13.00
16½ in. drive wheel. Hopper holds 4 qts.

PLANET JR. No. 21 HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND FERTILIZER DRILL \$17.50

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS—Continued



PLANET JR. No. 11 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.. \$9.00
 With 2 pairs hoes, 2 pairs cultivator teeth, 2 pairs rakes, 1 pair plows, and 1 pair leaf lifters.

PLANET JR. No. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.. 7.00
 With 1 pair hoes, 2 pairs cultivator teeth, 1 pair plows, and 1 pair leaf lifters.

PLANET JR. No. 13 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.. 4.75
 With 1 pair hoes only.

PLANET JR. No. 15 SINGLE WHEEL HOE.. 6.50
 With 2 pairs hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 3 rakes, 1 plow, and one leaf lifter.

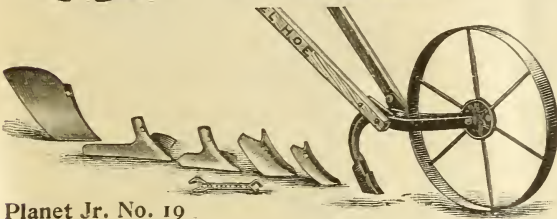
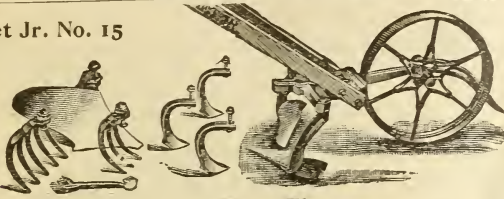
PLANET JR. No. 16 SINGLE WHEEL HOE.. 5.85
 With 1 pair hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 2 rakes, 1 plow and 1 leaf lifter.

PLANET JR. No. 17 SINGLE WHEEL HOE.. 5.00
 With 1 pair hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, and 1 plow.

PLANET JR. No. 18 SINGLE WHEEL HOE.. 3.50
 With 1 pair hoes only.

PLANET JR. No. 19 SINGLE WHEEL HOE., 3.75
 With 1 large garden plow. 1 ten-inch sweep, 1 six-inch sweep, 1 four-inch cultivator tooth, 1 two-inch cultivator tooth.

Planet Jr. No. 15



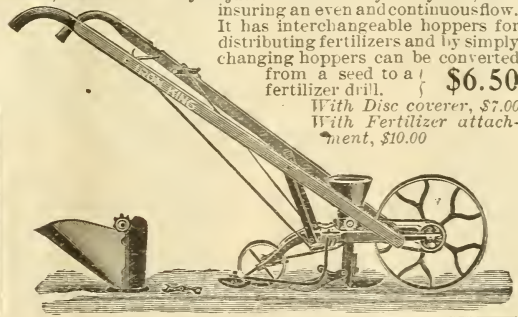
THE WEED SLAYER A light, strong, } \$2.00
 inexpensive wheel hoe.
 Three in one shipment, \$5.00

Brass Greenhouse and Garden Syringes
Sent only by express at expense of purchaser.

- No. A, one stream and one spray rose.....\$2 25
- No. B, " " " ".....2 75
- No. C, " " " ".....3 50
- No. D, " " " ".....4 50
- No. H, length of barrel, 18 in.; diameter, 1 1/2 in.....2 25
- No. O, one spray rose, fast ends, large holes.....2 50
- No. OO, " " " ".....3 00
- No. 1, " " detachable end.....2 75

THE IRON KING SEED DRILL

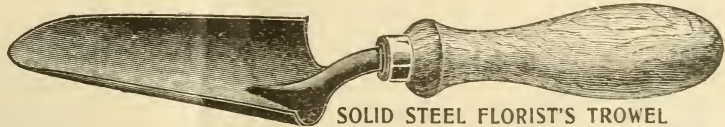
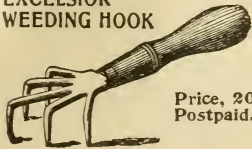
Sows all kinds of garden seeds in an *exact line* so that the cultivator can be worked close up to the row while the plants are small, and therefore is especially adapted to sowing onion seed. Two patent agitators go with each machine, which are easily adjusted and act as *force feeds*, thus insuring an even and continuous flow. It has interchangeable hoppers for distributing fertilizers and by simply changing hoppers can be converted from a seed to a fertilizer drill. **\$6.50**
 With Disc coverer, \$7.00
 With Fertilizer attachment, \$10.00



PLANT BED CLOTH

Medium grade, 20 yards or over.....8 cts. per yard
 " " 60 " ".....7 1/2 " " "
At purchaser's expense for transportation.

EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK



REFERENCE TABLES

Weight of Various Articles.

Article	Per bush.
Barley	48
Beans	60
Buckwheat	48
Canary Seed	60
Castor Beans	46
Clover Seed	60
Corn, field, shelled	56
" on ear	70
" sweet, sold by measured bushel	56
Flax Seed	56
Grass, Rhode Island Bent	14
" Creeping Bent	20
" Red Top (in chaff)	14
" (cleaned from chaff)	32
" Meadow Foxtail	7
" Tall Meadow Oat	10
" Awlless Brome	14
" Orchard	14
" Hard Fescue	12
" Tall	14
" Sheep's	12
" Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass	22
" Perennial Rye	20
" Timothy	45
" Wood Meadow	14
" Kentucky Blue	14
" Fowl Meadow	12
" Rough Stalked Meadow	14
Hemp Seed	44
Hungarian	48
Millet, German or Golden	50
" Millet	50
" Peach Pits	50
" Peas, smooth	60
" wrinkled	56
" Rape	50
" Rye	56
" Vetches or Tares	60

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

Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.
12 x 1 in.	522,720	24 x 24 in.	10,890	36 x 36 in.	4,840	60 x 60 in.	1,743
12 x 3 "	174,240	30 x 1 "	809,088	42 x 12 "	12,446	8 x 1 Ft.	5,445
12 x 12 "	43,560	30 x 6 "	34,848	42 x 24 "	6,222	8 x 3 "	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 "	10,890	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 "	455
18 x 18 "	19,360	30 x 30 "	6,970	48 x 30 "	4,356	12 x 1 "	3,690
20 x 1 "	313,635	36 x 3 "	53,080	48 x 36 "	3,690	12 x 5 "	736
20 x 20 "	15,981	36 x 12 "	14,520	48 x 48 "	2,723	12 x 12 "	902
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

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

Article	Quantity per acre.	Article	Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.	6 oz.	Grass, Timothy	1/4 bu.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.	1 lb.	" Orchard, Perennial Rye, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	2 bu.
Asparagus Roots	1000 to 7250	Hemp	1/2 "
Barley	2 1/2 bu.	" Horse Radish Roots	10000 to 15000
Beans, dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill.	1 "	" Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills.	1/2 "	" Kohl Rabi, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 "
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	7 lbs.	" Leek, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 "
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	5 "	" Lettuce, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 "
Brocoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.	" Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	5 "
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.	" Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.	1 to 3 "
Buckwheat	1/2 bu.	" " Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.	1 1/2 to 4 "
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.	Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	15 "
Carrot, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	2 1/2 lbs.	Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	8 "
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 1/2 oz.	Onion Seed, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 to 5 "
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.	2 "	" " for Sets	40 to 80 "
Chicory	4 lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 quart to 40 feet of drill.	8 bu.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch	6 "	" Parsnip, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 lbs.
" Lucerne	15 to 25 "	" Parsley, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 "
" Crimson Trefoil	10 to 15 "	" Peas, garden, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill.	1 to 3 bu.
" Large Red and Medium	8 to 12 "	" " field	2 "
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	3 oz.
Corn, rice, (shelled)	2 qts.	Pumpkin, 1/2 quart to 100 hills.	3 to 4 lbs.
Corn, sweet, 1/4 pint to 100 hills.	2 "	Radish, 3/8 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	10 to 12 "
Cress, 3/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	12 lbs.	" Rye	1 1/2 bu.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.	1 to 3 "	Salsify, 3/8 oz. to 100 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	4 oz.	Spinage, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	8 "
Endive, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 1/2 lbs.	Spurry	15 "
Flax, broadcast	1/2 bu.	Summer Savory	3/4 "
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 100 feet of drill.	1 "	Sunflower	8 "
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.	10 "	Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills.	2 "
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	2 bu.	" Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.	2 "
" Blue, English	1 "	Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants.	1 oz.
" Hungarian and Millet	1/2 "	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 "
" Mixed Lawn	3 to 5 "	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.	1 to 3 lbs.
" Red Top, Fancy Clean	8 to 10 lbs.	Vetches	2 bu.
" Red Top, in Chaff	20 to 28 "		

FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	DUTCH.	POLISH.
Anise	Anis, Grüner Anis.	Anis.	Anis, Matalaluga.	Aniso, Anacio.	Anijs.	Anyz.
Artichoke	Artischoke	Artichaut	Alcachofa	Artiococca	Artisjok.	Karczochy.
Asparagus	Spargel	Asperge	Esparrago	Sparagio	Asperge.	Szparagi.
Balm	Citronen-Melisse	Melisse citronelle	Toronjil, Citronella.	Melissa.	Citroen-Melisse	Balsam.
Basil	Basilikum	Basilic grand.	Albaca	Basilico.	Basilicum	Bazylija.
Beans	Bohnen	Haricots	Habichuela	Fagioli	Boonen	Fasolia.
Beet	Rübe	Betterave	Remolacha	Barbabetola	Bieten	Buraki.
Borage	Boretsch	Bourrache	Borraja	Boragine	Bernagie	Boraz.
Brocoli	Spargelkohl	Chou Brocoli	Brocoli	Broccoli	Broccoli	Brokuly.
Brussels Sprouts	Rosenkohl	Chou de Bruxelles	Bretones de Bruselas	Cavolo di Brusselles	Spruitkool	Latorvil.
Cabbage	Kopfkohl, Kraut	Chou pommé	Col repello.	Cavolo cappuccio	Sluitkool	Kapusta.
Cabbage, Savoy	Wirsing	Chou de Milan	Col de Milan	Cavolo di Milano	Savoiekoool	Sabaudzka Kapusta.
Caraway	Feld-Kümmel	Cumin des prés.	Comino	Carvi.	Karwij	Kmin.
Carrot	Carotten, Möhren	Carotte	Zanahoria	Carota	Wortelen	Marchew.
Cauliflower	Blumenkohl	Chou-fleur	Coliflor	Cavolfiore.	Blomkool	Kalfatory.
Celery	Sellerie	Céleri	Apio	Sedano	Selderij	Selery
Celeriac	Knoll-Sellerie	Céleri-rave	Apio-nabo	Sedano-rapa	Knolselderij	Brukwiana
Chervil	Kerbel	Cerfeuil	Perifollo	Cerfoglio.	Kervel	Czechrzyca.
Chicory	Cichorienwurzeln	Chicorée sauvage	Achicoria	Cicoria selvatica	Suikerrij	Cukorya.
Coriander	Coriander	Coriandre	Culantro	Coriandolo	Koriander	Koleder.
Corn Salad	Feldsalat	Mâche	Canonigos	Valeriana	Veldsila	Ziarno Sataty.
Corn	Mais	Mais	Maiz	Mais	Mais	Kukurudza.
Cress	Garten-Kresse	Cresson alenois	Mastuerzo	Agretto	Tuinkers.	Rzerzucha.
Cress, Water	Brunnenkresse	Cresson de fontaine	Berro	Nasturtio aquatico	Waterkers	Rezerzucha wodna.
Cucumber	Gurken	Concombre	Cohombro	Cetriolo	Komkommer	Ogorek.
Dandelion	Löwenzahn	Pissenlitz	Diente de leon	Dente di leone	Molsla	Papawa.
Dill	Dill	Aneth	Eneldo	Aneto	Dille	Koper.
Egg Plant	Eierpflanze	Aubergine	Berengena	Petonciano	Melanzaan-plant	Jajkowa roslina.
Endive	Endivien	Chicorée Endive	Endivia	Indivia	Andijvie	Endywia.
Fennel	Fenchel	Fenouil	Hinojo	Finocchio	Venkel	Koper.
Garlic	Knoblauch	Ail	Ajo	Aglio	Knoflook	Czosnek.
Horse Radish	Meer Rettig	Ralfort sauvage	Taramago	Rafano	Peperwortel	Chrzan.
Hyssop	Isop	Hyssope	Hisopo	Issopo	Hyssop	Hyzop.
Kale	Blätterkohl	Chou vert	Breton, Berza	Cavolo verde	Boerenkool	Solanka.
Kohl Rabi	Knollkohl	Chou-rave	Col rabano	Cavolo rapa	Koolrabi	Kalarepa.
Lavender	Lavendel	Lavende	Espiego	Lavanda	Lavendel	Lawenda.
Leek	Porree, Lauch	Poireau	Puerro	Porro.	Prel.	Pory.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS—CONTINUED.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	DUTCH.	POLISH.
Lettuce.....	Lattich, Kopfsalat	Laitue.....	Lechuga.....	Lattuga.....	Kropsla.....	Salata.....
Marjoram.....	Majoran.....	Marjolaine.....	Majorana.....	Maggiarana.....	Marjolijn.....	Majeranek.....
Melon.....	Melone.....	Melon.....	Melon.....	Popone.....	Meloen.....	Melon.....
Melon, Water.....	Wasser-Melone.....	Melon d'eau.....	Sandia.....	Melone d'acqua.....	Water Meloen.....	Melon, wodny.....
Mushroom.....	Schwamm.....	Champignon.....	Seta.....	Fungo pratajolo.....	Kampernoelle.....	Grzyb.....
Nasturtium.....	Kapuciner Kresse.....	Capucine.....	Capuchina.....	Nasturzio.....	Capucine-kers.....	Nasturcya.....
Okra.....	Ocher.....	Gombaud.....	Gombo.....	Ocra.....	Glinka.....
Onion.....	Zwiebel.....	Ognon.....	Cebolla.....	Cipollo.....	Uien.....	Cebula.....
Parsley.....	Petersilie.....	Persil.....	Perejil.....	Prezzemolo.....	Peterselie.....	Pietruszka.....
Parsnip.....	Pastinake.....	Panais.....	Chirivía.....	Pastinaca.....	Finksternakel.....	Pasternak.....
Peas.....	Erbsen.....	Pois.....	Guisante.....	Fisello.....	Er wten.....	Groch.....
Pepper.....	Pfeffer.....	Piment.....	Pimiento.....	Peperone.....	Spaansche Peper.....	Pieprz.....
Pumpkin.....	Melonen-Kürbiss.....	Potiron.....	Calabaza totanera.....	Zucca.....	Pompoen.....	Bania.....
Radish.....	Radies.....	Radis.....	Rabanito.....	Ravanello.....	Kadits.....	Rzodkiew.....
Rhubarb.....	Rhabarber.....	Rhubarbe.....	Kulbarbo.....	Rabarbaro.....	Kabarber.....	Rubarbarum.....
Rosemary.....	Rosmarin.....	Romarin.....	Romero.....	Rosmarino.....	Rozemarijn.....	Rozmaryn.....
Rue.....	Raute.....	Rue.....	Ruda.....	Wijnruit.....	Ruta.....
Saffron.....	Safran.....	Safran.....	Azafran.....	Zafferano.....	Saffraan.....	Szafran.....
Sage.....	Salbei.....	Sauge.....	Salvia.....	Salvia.....	Salie.....	Szałwija.....
Salsify.....	Haferwurzeln.....	Salsifis.....	Salsif blanco.....	Sassafrica.....	Saisify.....	Jarzynwa ostryga.....
Sorrel.....	Sauerampfer.....	Oseille.....	Acedera.....	Acetosa.....	Zuring.....	Szezaw.....
Summer Savory.....	Bohnenkraut.....	Sarrlette annuelle.....	Ajedrea comun.....	Santoreggia.....	Boonenkruid.....	Caber.....
Spinage.....	Spinat.....	Epinard.....	Espinaco.....	Spinace.....	Spinazie.....	Szpinak.....
Squash.....	Kürbiss.....	Courge.....	Calabaza.....	Zucca.....	Kalebas.....	Miekurz.....
Tansy.....	Gemeiner Rainfarn.....	Tanaisie.....	Tanaceto.....	Atanasia.....	Wormkruid.....	Wrotycz.....
Thyme.....	Thymian.....	Thym.....	Tomillo.....	Timo.....	Tijm.....	Macierzanka.....
Tomato.....	Liebesapfel.....	Pomme d'Amour.....	Tonate.....	Pomo d'oro.....	Tomaat.....	Pomidor.....
Turnip.....	Weisse-Rübe.....	Navet.....	Nabo.....	Navone.....	Papen.....	Rzepa brukiew.....
Wormwood.....	Wernuth.....	Absinthe.....	Ajenjo.....	Assenzio.....	Alsem.....	Piotun.....

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