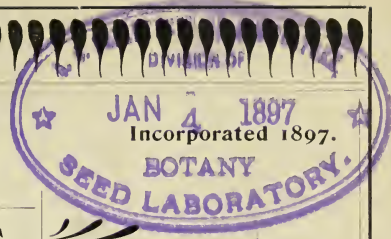


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Established 1878.



6-47
CATALOGUE

1897

JOS. F. DICKMANN

SEED CO.

GARDEN,
FIELD and
FLOWER...

SEEDS

TRUE TO NAME, AND FRESH.

Implements, Fertilizers

... AND ...

POULTRY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

at Reasonable Prices.

Nos. 1110 and 1112 North Third Street,

ST. LOUIS, Mo.



FINEST

Flower Seeds and Bulbs For Florists.....

Reliable
Vegetable Seeds for
Market Gardeners.

at Reasonable Prices.

Yours truly, JOS. F. DICKMANN SEED CO.

The Best Seed Grain for
the Farmer.



The Best and Purest
Lawn Seeds.

Interior View of Salesroom, 1110 North Third Street.

Warehouse: 1112 North Third Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Descriptive _____

... Annual Catalogue ...

of

Fos. J. Dickmann Seed Co.'s

High Class



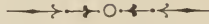
Grain, Implements, Fertilizers

and

Poultry Supplies of All Kinds.

Everything for the Farmer, Gardener and Florist at
Reasonable Prices.

To Our Friends and Customers.



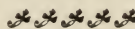
IN presenting our new Seed Catalogue, we desire to call your attention to the following points as being worthy of your most serious consideration in connection with placing your order for Seeds. In deciding where to purchase the yearly supply of Seeds, one should be influenced by the reliability and integrity of the Seed House for supplying Seeds that will grow, and grow what is worth growing and true to name. Dickmann's Seeds have stood this test for many years, and no matter what the price is, compared with those offered by our competitors, will be the cheapest in the end, if you wish to harvest successful crops next season. Our old friends who stick by us year after year (and there are thousands of them) know full well they can not afford to change, and such will be the verdict of all new customers after they have had one year's experience with Dickmann's Seeds.

Thanking all our old friends for their generous treatment the past seasons, and trusting that the financial and agricultural depression that has been clouding the country's prosperity for the last few years may soon disappear, and once again we shall all realize good prices for what we have to sell.

Awaiting your kind orders, we remain,

Yours truly,

JOS. F. DICKMANN SEED CO.



..... NOTICE :.....

To get up a good Catalogue it takes us many months, and on that account it is impossible to fix prices before the new Seeds are harvested. For the convenience of our friends and customers we have an extra Price List, which you will find in this Catalogue, the prices are as low as **good Seeds** can be sold. We pay postage on all Seeds in packages, ounce and pound to be paid by the purchaser at the rate of eight cents per pound.

An unsere verehrten Freunde und Kunden.



Indem wir Ihnen unsern jährlichen Samen-Katalog überreichen, möchten wir Sie auf folgende beachtenswerthe Punkte über die Bestellungen von Sämereien aufmerksam machen. Beim Einkauf sollte man vor Allem auf die Ehrlichkeit und Zuverlässigkeit des Geschäftes achten, bei welchem die Waaren bestellt werden, so daß man sicher sein kann, Sämereien zu erhalten, die aufgehen und gedeihen und in jeder Beziehung das leisten, was man von ihnen erwarten muß. Als solche haben sich die von Jos. F. Dickmann seit Jahren erprobt. Dieselben sind nicht höher im Preise als die unserer Concurrenten, erwiesen sich aber für Alle, die auf ein befriedigendes Ergebnis in der kommenden Saison rechnen, bei weitem die billigsten. Unsere alten Geschäftsfreunde, welche jedes Jahr regelmäßig von uns kaufen (und sie zählen nach Tausenden) wissen recht gut, daß es ihr eigener Vortheil ist, bei uns zu bestellen und das Gleiche werden alle neue Kunden ausfinden, die einmal einen Versuch mit Jos. F. Dickmann's Sämereien machen. Alle Bestellungen in deutscher Sprache erhalten dieselbe pünktliche Aufmerksamkeit wie die in englischer Sprache, denn hier wird auch Deutsch gesprochen.

Mit herzlichem Dank an unsere langjährigen Freunde für ihr treues Festhalten und in der Hoffnung, daß der in den letzten Jahren herrschende finanzielle Druck, welcher den Ackerbau und die allgemeine Wohlfahrt des Landes belastet hat, bald aufhören und Jedermann wieder einen angemessenen Preis für seine Producte erzielen möge,

Verbleiben wir, in Erwartung Ihrer gefälligen Aufträge,

Achtungsvoll,

Jos. F. Dickmann Seed Co.



.....Notiz.....

Einen guten Katalog herzustellen nimmt uns viele Monate und ist es deshalb unmöglich Preise anzugeben, bevor die neuen Sämereien geerntet sind. Zur Bequemlichkeit unserer Freunde und Kunden haben wir eine Extra-Preis-Liste, die diesem Katalog beigelegt ist; die Preise sind so niedrig, wie es eben für **gute Sämereien** möglich ist. Wir bezahlen das Porto für alle Sämereien in Packeten; Unze und Pfund jedoch sind vom Käufer zu bezahlen in Raten von acht Cents per Pfund per Post.

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

	Quantity Per Acre.
Artichoke, 1 ounce to 500 plants	½ pound.
Asparagus, 1 ounce to 200 plants.	5 "
Barley	2½ bushels.
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill	1¼ "
" Pole, 1 quart to 200 hills.	½ "
Beet, garden, 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill	10 pounds.
" Mangel, 1 ounce to 150 feet of drill	6 "
Broccoli, 1 ounce to 3,000 plants.	5 ounces.
Broom Corn	10 pounds.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 ounce to 3,000 plants.	5 ounces.
Buckwheat	½ bushel.
Cabbage, 1 ounce to 3,000 plants.	5 ounces.
Carrot, 1 ounce to 150 feet of drill	2½ pounds.
Cauliflower, 1 ounce to 3,000 plants	5 ounces.
Celery, 1 ounce to 10,000 plants	4 "
Clover, Alsike, and white Dutch.	6 pounds.
" Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil.	8 "
" Scarlet	10 "
Collards, 1 ounce to 2,500 plants.	6 ounces.
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills.	8 quarts.
Cress, 1 ounce to 150 feet of drill.	8 pounds.
Cucumber, 1 ounce to 80 hills.	1¼ "
Egg plant, 1 ounce to 2,000 plants.	8 ounces.
Endive, 1 ounce to 300 feet of drill.	3 pounds.
Flax, Broadcast.	½ bushel.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 pound to 10 feet of drill	
Gourd, 1 ounce to 25 hills.	2½ pounds.
Grass, Blue Kentucky.	2 bushels.
" Blue English.	1 "
" Hungarian and Millet.	½ "
" Mixed Lawn	3 to 5 "
" Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl, Meadow and Wood Meadow.	2 "
" Timothy	¼ "
Hemp	½ "
Kale, 1 ounce to 3,000 plants	4 ounces.
Kohlrabi, 1 ounce to 200 feet of drill.	1½ pounds.
Leek, 1 ounce to 250 feet of drill.	4 "
Lettuce, 1 ounce to 250 feet of drill	3 "
Martynia, 1 ounce to 50 feet of drill.	10 "
Melon, musk, 1 ounce to 100 hills.	1¾ "
" water, 1 ounce to 25 hills.	1½ "
Nasturtium, 1 ounce to 50 feet of drill	10 "
Oats	2½ bushels.
Okra, 1 ounce to 50 feet of drill	10 pounds.
Onion Seed, 1 ounce to 200 feet of drill.	4 to 5 "
" " for Sets	30 to 50 "
Onion Sets, 1 quart to 10 feet of drill.	8 bushels.
Parsnip, 1 ounce to 250 feet of drill	5 pounds.
Parsley, 1 ounce to 250 feet of drill.	8 "
Peas, garden, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill	1½ bushels.
" field	2½ "
Pepper, 1 ounce to 1,500 plants	4 ounces.
Potatoes	8 bushels.
Pumpkin, 1 quart to 300 hills	4 quarts.
Radish, 1 ounce to 150 feet of drill.	8 pounds.
Rye	1½ bushels.
Salsify, 1 ounce to 60 feet of drill	8 pounds.
Spinach, 1 ounce to 150 feet of drill	10 "
Summer Savory, 1 ounce to 500 feet of drill	2 "
Squash, summer, 1 ounce to 40 hills.	2 "
" winter, 1 ounce to 10 hills.	3 "
Tomato, 1 ounce to 3,000 plants.	3 ounces.
Tobacco, 1 ounce to 5,000 plants	2 "
Turnip, 1 ounce to 250 feet of drill.	4½ pounds.
Vetches.	2 bushels.
Wheat.	1 to 2 "

Vegetable Seeds that may be Sown in each Month, from January to October.

JANUARY—Sow in **Hot-Bed**—Early Beet, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Cauliflower, Early Lettuce, Italian Onion, Radish.

FEBRUARY—Sow in **Hot-Bed**—Early Beet, Broccoli, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Early Lettuce, Parsley, Pepper, Italian Onion, Radish, Tomato.

MARCH—Sow in **Hot-Bed**—Early Beet, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Peas, Pepper, Italian Onion, Radish, Spinach, Tomato, Herbs.

Sow in Open Ground—Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Carrot, Cress, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Potato, Radish, Spinach, Early Turnip.

APRIL—Sow in **Hot-Bed**—Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melons, Pepper, Tomato.

Sow in Open Ground—Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Cress, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melons, Onion, Parsely, Parsnip, Peas, Potato, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Tomato, Early Turnip, Sage, Herbs.

MAY—Sow in **Open Ground**—Artichoke, Asparagus, English Beans, Pole Beans, Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Nasturtium, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potato, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Turnip, Herbs.

JUNE—Sow in **Open Ground**—Bush Beans, Lima Beans, Pole Beans, Beets, Carrot, Cabbage, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Okra, Peas, Potato, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Turnip, Rutabaga.

JULY—Sow in **Open Ground**—Bush Beans, Beets, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Gherkin, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Turnip, Rutabaga.

AUGUST—Sow in **Open Ground**—Bush Beans, Corn Salad, Cucumber, Endive, Lettuce, Early Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

SEPTEMBER—Sow in **Open Ground**—Cabbage for Cold Frames, Cauliflower for Cold Frames, Corn Salad, Cress, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

OCTOBER—Sow in **Open Ground**—Corn Salad, Cress, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach.

How to Have and Keep a Good Garden, Sound Fruits and Perfect Flowers.

While a good garden is generally supposed to be only dependent upon three things, **GOOD SEED, GOOD SEASON AND GOOD SOIL**, really the most important things are in these claims omitted, *i. e.*, proper fertilization, by which all the Vegetables will be cleanly, grow rapidly, mature perfectly; the prevention of fungus diseases, by which half of the Vegetables are partly decayed, spotted or killed, and freedom from insects, which destroy fully one-third of what is planted. By using Fertilizers for gardens, which are free from odor, you can get absolutely perfect Vegetables that are healthy and delicious to eat. The man who uses manure in his garden invites disease to his family by dissemination of foul odors, harboring insects, and germinating fungus spores. Where manure is used the Vegetables grow irregular and imperfect—in fact, often do not grow at all, because, after the manure is applied to the soil, the rain, sun and wind destroy its plant-food elements before nature can assimilate them; but in using Fertilizers for gardens the plant-food elements can be applied not only at the time of planting, but also at any time during the growth the crops show the need of extra pushing.

TRANSPLANTING

Is an important feature in gardening operations, and one often improperly done. It is a great mistake to select a rainy day for this important work. Transplant in a clear day, either in the morning or toward night; make a hole sufficiently large to hold the plant; fill with water and puddle the plant in, then press the soil firmly around the plant; afterwards cover with dry soil, and the plant will never droop, it matters not how warm or sunny the day may be. It may be urged that this is not practicable with large fields of cabbage, cauliflower or tomatoes, but the best way is always the most practical, consequently the cheapest. It is economy to devote a day to the work and have the plants all live and thrive, than to put them out in one-fourth the time and have a large portion die and the remainder only half live.

SOILS

Arbitrarily admit of no choice; you must therefore accept such as you have and make the best of it. We find quite a difference in the vegetable products of one section when compared with that of another, but we consider the result due more to culture and atmospheric conditions than to the variations in the soil. The condition of the soil when the seed is planted, and the manner of cultivation afterwards, are the essentials to horticultural success.

For all crops dig deep, enrich heavily, cultivate frequently, allow no weeds to grow, thin out the plants so that each can have sufficient room for development, and success is assured.

The thinning out of plants is an important work, and one that is not sufficiently understood. As a rule this work is too long deferred. It should be done as soon as the plants are seen to appear, and before they make their second leaves and feeding roots, then the disturbance to the remaining plants does not materially affect them, as it does very seriously when the plants begin to show form. We have seen crops of beets and turnips nearly ruined by the careless manner of thinning out. In all cases, after the superfluous plants have been removed, press the earth firmly around the standing ones.

WARRANTIES.

Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seeding plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45 degrees; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other sub-tropical origin, are sown under these conditions they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60 degrees. From this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off, in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued dry wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether; besides these, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons we wish to state in this explicit form, **that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our Seeds are sold without warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to crop. If our Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

Collection of Vegetable Seeds.

Thirty-four Varieties, assorted in quantities and prices from \$5.00 to \$25.00.

The fact that many customers each year send orders for collections of Vegetable Seeds has led us to prepare the assortment named below, for the convenience of those who prefer our judgment in the matter of selecting kinds and quantities.

Collection No.	1	2	3	4	5
Price	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$25.00
	Contains	Contains	Contains	Contains	Contains
Asparagus, Colossal	1 ounce	3 ounces	6 ounces	10 ounces	16 ounces
Beans, Bush, best kind for succession	2 pints	2 quarts	3 quarts	4 quarts	6 quarts
Beans, Lima and other Pole	1 pint	1½ pints	1 "	1 "	2 "
Beet, best sorts for succession	4 ounces	6 ounces	8 ounces	12 ounces	16 ounces
Brussels Sprouts	1 packet	1 packet	½ "	½ "	1 "
Cabbage, best early and late sorts	2 ounces	3 ounces	4 "	5 "	6 "
Carrot, best early and late sorts	2 "	6 "	8 "	12 "	14 "
Cauliflower, best varieties	1 packet	2 packets	3 packets	3 packets	1 "
Celery, Half Dwarf and Golden Dwarf	1 ounce	1½ ounce	2 ounces	2 ounces	3 "
Cucumber, Improved White Spined and others	1 ounce	2 ounces	3 ounces	4 ounces	6 ounces
Corn, Sweet, best early and late sorts	3 pints	3 quarts	4 quarts	6 quarts	7 quarts
Cress, or Pepper Grass, Curled	1 ounce	2 ounces	2 ounces	3 ounces	4 ounces
Egg Plant, New York Improved	1 packet	1 packet	½ "	½ "	½ "
Endive, best Curled	1 "	½ ounce	½ "	1 "	2 "
Kale, Dwarf German and Curled Scotch	1 "	1 "	1 "	1 "	1 "
Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna	1 "	½ "	½ "	1 "	1 "
Leek, American Flag	1 "	½ "	1 "	1 "	2 "
Lettuce, best varieties	2 "	1½ "	2 "	3 "	4 "
Melon, Musk, best kind	2 "	2 "	3 "	6 "	8 "
Melon, Water, best kind	2 "	2 "	3 "	4 "	4 "
Okra, or Gumbo	1 "	2 "	4 "	4 "	4 "
Onion, best varieties	2 ounces	4 "	6 "	6 "	8 "
Parsley, extra Curled	1 "	2 "	2 "	3 "	4 "
Parsnip, Long Smooth	1 "	2 "	3 "	6 "	8 "
Peas, best early and late sorts	4 pints	4 quarts	6 quarts	8 quarts	10 quarts
Pepper, Large Bell and London Red	1 packet	2 packets	3 packets	1 ounce	1 ounce
Rhubarb, Linnaeus	1 "	1 ounce	2 ounces	3 "	4 "
Radish, Scarlet Turnip and others	4 ounces	6 "	7 "	10 "	12 "
Salsify, or Oyster Plant	½ "	½ "	1 "	3 "	4 "
Spinach, best sorts	4 "	8 "	8 "	10 "	12 "
Squash, Summer or Winter	2 "	4 "	4 "	6 "	8 "
Tomato, Perfection and others	2 packets	4 packets	1½ "	2 "	2 "
Turnip, best early and late sorts	2 ounces	6 ounces	8 "	10 "	12 "
Herbs, most useful kinds	2 packets	3 packets	4 packets	5 packets	6 packets

We can not, of course, guarantee a good crop in every case, as this is dependent upon natural causes, which are beyond human control. **But we do guarantee that all Seeds sold by us are FIRST-CLASS, and of strong germinating power,** in so far that should any prove otherwise, we will refill the order free or refund the price paid us. **Further than this we can not warrant, but this is a satisfaction given by but few Seedsmen and must convince even those who have never dealt with us of the extreme care we exercise in selecting our seeds.** They not only grow, but they grow "what is worth growing."



1110 NORTH THIRD ST. STORE.

JOS. F. DICKMANN SEED CO.'S

**HIGH CLASS
SEEDS**

*First Premium and Diploma at the Great
St. Louis Fair.*

**Seeds Free by Mail, We Pay the Postage
ON ALL SEEDS IN PACKAGES, ONLY.**

Very likely if you have never tried it, you may think buying by letter a risky sort of business. This is a serious mistake, for buying by letter from any first-class house is perfectly safe, as you will be as honestly treated as if you stood by the counter and paid spot cash.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

All Vegetable and Flower Seeds by the package will be delivered by us, **postage paid, and free of all expense**, to any post-office in the United States, and they will be safely delivered, neatly packed, without extra charge. Purchasers of Seeds in large or small quantities, can not fail to see the great advantages to them of this offer, as it places our store at your very door, and enables customers thousands of miles away to obtain their supplies as cheaply as if they called in person at our store.

CUSTOMERS ORDERING TO BE SENT BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS.

Postage can not be deducted from prices named in our Price List. Purchaser must pay Express or Freight charges at those prices. The postage on small Seeds is eight cents per pound; on Beans, Peas and Corn fifteen cents per quart must be added. Freight rates from St. Louis to all points are very low.

Cash should always accompany the order. We will be responsible for money sent to us by **Post-Office Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Express or by Registered Letter.** Every postmaster is required to register any letter on payment of eight cents extra postage. The cost of remitting may, on all orders over \$1.00, be deducted from the amount sent. Amounts of \$1.00 or less may be sent by ordinary letter, but do not enclose silver coin unless you have the letter registered.

POSTAGE STAMPS SAME AS CASH.

When notes are not obtainable, or to make proper change, we accept postage stamps the same as cash (two-cent stamps preferred).

C. O. D. Orders exceeding ten dollars can be sent C. O. D. by express, when twenty-five per cent of the amount accompanies the order. We are obliged to add the extra express charges for the return of money on all C. O. D. orders. It is, therefore, less expense to the purchaser to forward full amount of money with order. Plants can not be sent C. O. D., neither can goods be sent C. O. D. by freight.

WE GUARANTEE ALL SHIPMENTS of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Implements, etc., shall reach the purchaser **SAFELY** and in **GOOD CONDITION.**

MARKET GARDENERS who buy Seeds in large quantities are requested to write for **WHOLESALE PRICES.** While the prices quoted in the Price List are very reasonable, yet frequently we have orders for large quantities of certain Seeds (such as Onion, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Melon, Radish, Turnip, etc.), and the purchaser naturally expects to buy at a price lower than that charged for a single pound.

QUANTITIES

ARTICLES

PRICE

SEEDS OF SPECIAL MERIT

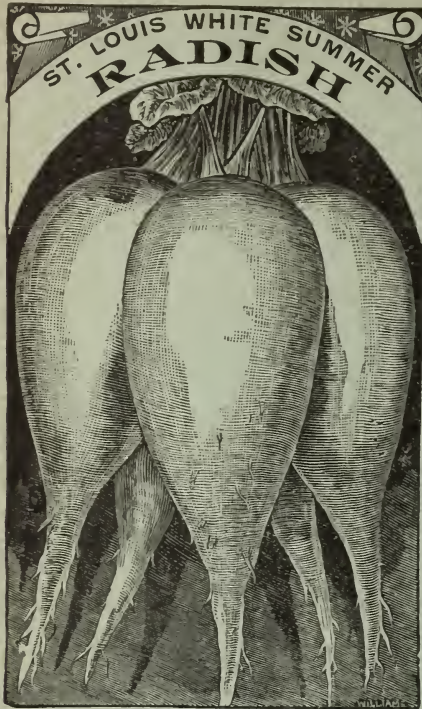
You can pick from this List with your eyes shut
and get a good thing every time.

Perhaps you may be disappointed in not finding in this Catalogue some varieties that are largely "boomed" by other seedsmen. When omitted, there is a reason for it. Is it not cheaper to be disappointed now in not finding what you were looking for, than at not finding the crop looked for at harvest time?

AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY CABBAGE



AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY. The largest heading Savoy; of excellent flavor, and a general favorite with market gardeners and truckers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25.



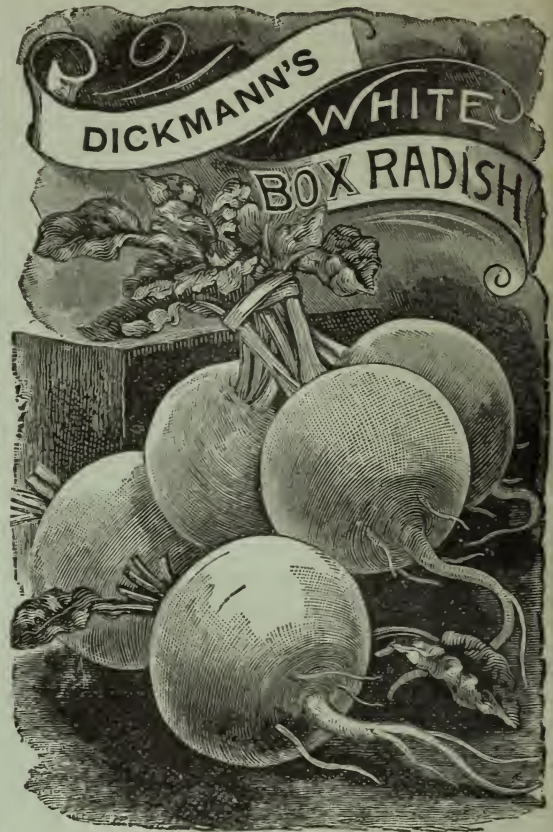
ST. LOUIS WHITE SUMMER. This Radish has taken a leading place with our market and family gardeners. It is the earliest, largest white Radish known. Owing to their beautiful half-long shape and fine appearance they readily sell at double the price of ordinary varieties. Quality very superior, and they hold their fine eating condition four or five weeks after being fit to pull. They stand heat and drought to a remarkable extent, small top and slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

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 or less from the 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. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

RADISHES.



DICKMANN SEED CO.'S MODEL WHITE BOX RADISH. No Radish ever introduced has met with so large a sale or given such general satisfaction as the Philadelphia White Box. But our customers, however, were gratified and surprised to find that we offer a still better and more desirable Radish—Dickmann's Seed Co.'s Model White Box. It possesses all the excellent qualities of the once popular Philadelphia White Box, and is superior in the following respects: In the first place the shape is rounder and much handsomer, as shown in our engraving, made from nature. It is also earlier, with fewer and shorter leaves, hence it can be sown more thickly in the row, enabling the grower to raise at least one-third more Radishes in the same space, whether under glass, in frames or boxes, or on squares or borders in open ground. It is indeed a model, perfect in all respects, solid, juicy and unsurpassed in flavor in all stages of growth, and equally valuable for the home or market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

LETTUCE.

ST. LOUIS BLACK SEEDED FORCING. This is the leading forcing variety with St. Louis market gardeners, and should be used by all who grow Head Lettuce for the market. It is the best for forcing under glass or early planting out doors. Plants medium size, having thick green leaves, and when well grown forming very compact solid heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



THE DELICIOUS ROCKY FORD NUTMEG MELON.

This is one of the best selling Melons on the St. Louis market—has brought double the price over other Nutmeg varieties. We have the true seed of this Melon, have bought the Melons here and took the seed out ourselves, so as to get the original stock. A trial will convince you. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; per lb., \$2.00.



DICKMANN SEED CO.'S

ST. LOUIS MARKET LETTUCE.

DICKMANN SEED CO.'S ST. LOUIS MARKET LETTUCE is one of the best for all purposes. It can not be recommended too highly. Good for forcing and out of doors. A solid heading sort. Will not grow into seed as quick as other Lettuce. Will stand the heat better through the hot Summer months. There is a good deal of St. Louis Market Lettuce sold by other Seedmen, BUT NOT THIS ORIGINAL STRAIN.

No gardener can afford to be without this, THE BEST OF ALL LETTUCES, not only sold under that name, but the genuine stock. A small trial will convince you. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00.



Here is an Unsolicited Letter from one of our Leading Gardeners.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31, 1895.
Mr. Jos. F. Dickmann, City.

DEAR SIR—I have sold the first St. Louis Market Lettuce raised from the seed I bought of you. It turned out fine. I am satisfied that none can be bought in St. Louis, or anywhere else that would surpass it in quality. I therefore recommend it to all gardeners as the genuine St. Louis Market Lettuce.

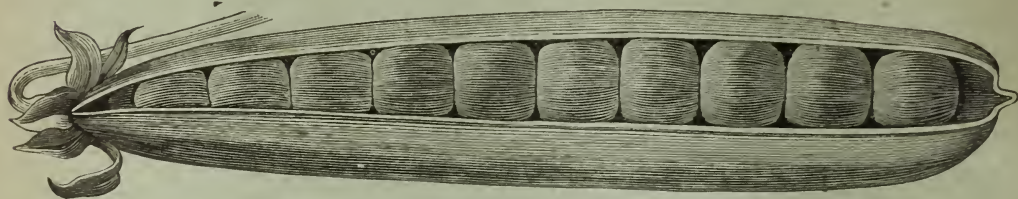
Most respectfully,

JOHN R. WUEBOLD.

DICKMANN SEED CO.'S ST. LOUIS MARKET LETTUCE.

Dickmann Seed Co.'s Prize Taker Pea.

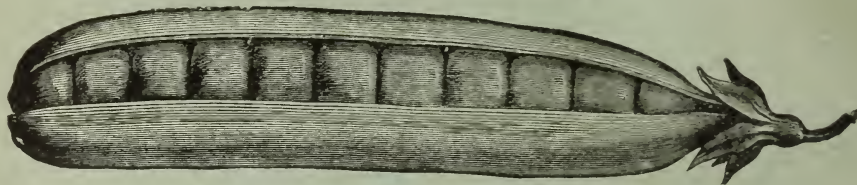
LARGEST, MOST PROLIFIC AND SWEETEST.



DICKMANN SEED CO.'S PRIZE TAKER PEA.

DICKMANN SEED CO.'S PRIZE TAKER PEA is the result of years of careful selections among Peas. This Pea, as it is now offered to the public, is without doubt one of the best sorts in cultivation. Its habits resemble the Stratagem branching, but compact in growth. Pods are long, straight and very broad. Seeds are green, wrinkled and flattened, resembling Yorkshire Hero, but much larger. It grows about eighteen inches high, and is ready for market just after Dickmann Seed Co.'s Second Early Market Peas. Coming in when Peas are in demand, every garden should have them in it to be complete. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; per gall., \$1.25.

ADMIRAL PEA.



ADMIRAL PEA.

ADMIRAL PEA. In the Admiral Pea we offer you a Pea of sterling merit and one of the largest producers known. The Admiral Pea is double podded and grows about three feet high; has long, straight pods of a light green color, six to nine Peas to the pod, with a stubbed, sticky vine with luxuriant foliage. For sweetness this Pea is not excelled by any. Last year we gave away many sample packets of this Pea, and everyone who grew it were delighted with it. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; per gall., \$1.25.

PEACOCK PANSY.

The Pansy or Hearts Ease (*Viola Tricolor Maxima*) has been a florist's flower for centuries as well as a general favorite. But it is in the last two decades that the present grand results have been obtained and improvements made in this flower that is wonderful.

The Peacock Pansy which is now offered for the first time is the result of a vast amount of labor and time. But it is to-day the finest strain of Pansy offered and stands without a rival for beauty, color, size and form. The lovely peacock blue which suffuses the substance of its velvety petals must be seen to be appreciated. The form and substance of the flower are so perfect that it is sure to become an exhibition variety. It comes perfectly true to character from seed. Pkt., 25c; 2 pkts., 45c; florists' pkt., 50c.



PREMIUM COCKSCOMB.

Premium Cockscomb.

This variety of Cockscomb is specially grown for us and is the largest flowering Cockscomb known. Its color is of a rich crimson, of velvety appearance, often growing to the enormous size of eighteen inches across the top of the bloom. In our exhibit at the St. Louis Fair we had blooms of this Cockscomb which measured fully eighteen inches across the top of the bloom, and not one who saw them failed to pass some comment on their beauty and size. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

NEW TOMATO.

White's Excelsior Described as follows by the originator, Mr. F. S. White, who is one of our greatest agriculturalists. Mr. White has made a specialty of growing and perfecting this Tomato for years, and is confident that this variety is a great improvement over all other Purple Tomatoes:

"The vines are of a dark green, grows rapid and to a great size, bears a heavier crop than any other purple variety, and continues bearing until killed by frost. The fruits are a beautiful glossy dark or purple red, is very large, set in great clusters, and retain their size until the last end of the season. The seed cavity in the fruits is so small that they are nearly solid, unlike other purple Tomatoes, the skin is tough and they will bear long shipments, and hold their firmness several days longer than any other variety. This is a great advantage for the local market as well as for shipping. Is free from cracking, and ripens up evenly around the stems. The fruits of this variety are the most beautiful, most uniform, and have a greater diameter than any other Tomato. Many varieties are too long or too thin for their circumference. This objection has been entirely removed in the EXCELSIOR."

Our stock is grown for us by the originator, and all seed of this variety offered this season has its percentage in or from one lb ounce Tomato grown by the originator last year that shows how carefully this variety is bred. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Prices given include postage or free delivery.

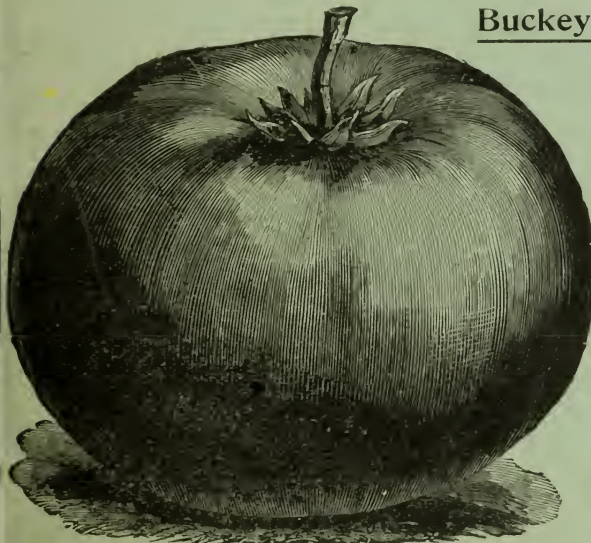


WHITE'S EXCELSIOR NEW TOMATO.

NEW TOMATO.

Buckeye State Described as follows by the originator, Mr. A. W. Livingston:

"It averages at least double the size of Livingston's Beauty. We have always held that no matter how large a sort may be, if it is rough and uneven, it is of little, if any, value nowadays. Many mammoth sorts have been introduced of late, but on first trial the market gardener rejects them as unfitted for his business on account of their roughness, preferring not to grow simple monstrosities, which are of no value to his customers. When, therefore, we state that in addition to its very large size, it is also smooth and uniform, like all the other celebrated varieties introduced by us, we are sure we have said enough to enlist the attention of Tomato growers everywhere. This is not all, however, for although its large size might lead some to believe the fruits are few in number, yet the fact is, it is even more prolific and abundant than the standard sorts now in cultivation. It is unquestionably the heaviest cropper known. The Tomatoes are borne in immense clusters of four to eight fruits, and occasionally ten large perfect fruits have been found on a single

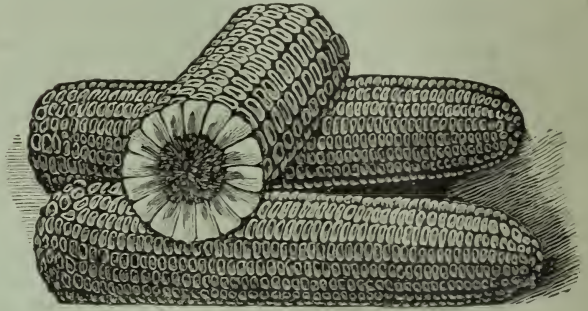


THE NEW BUCKEYE STATE TOMATO.

cluster. In time of ripening it matures with Livingston's Stone. In solidity and quality none surpass it. The color is much the same as our Beauty, but of a richer shade, and this, together with its very large and clear cut outlines, makes it very showy and striking. In shape it is a little thicker from blossom end to stem than most other sorts. The past season we grew this variety by the ordinary method, as well as on stakes, and they were the admiration of all who visited our grounds, and nearly every caller insisted on having 'just one for seed,' or to carry home to show friends." With the above characteristics, not one of which has been over-praised, it must be apparent to all that the Buckeye State will immediately take its place in the front rank and should, therefore, not be omitted from a single order. Do not simply experiment with this variety this season (we have already done that for you), but order sufficient to grow a good portion of your crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25. Prices given include postage or free delivery.

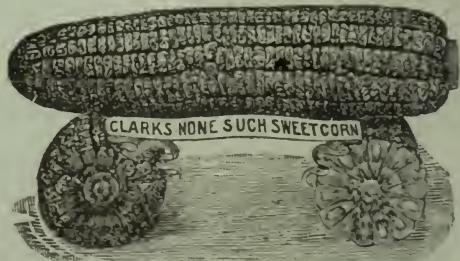
CORN.

NEW WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT. This new Corn, introduced two years ago to the seed trade for the first time by a professional Corn grower, has more genuine merit, more fine and lasting points than any Corn in cultivation. It combines more solid merit than the Leaming Corn, for it grows larger ears and is a better sheller, and from one week to ten days earlier, and on poor, thin soil will out-yield the Leaming by at least 30 per cent. The tip ends of the grains are white, the inside yellow, making it of beautiful color, both on cob and when shelled. Expert Corn growers pronounce it a perfect field Corn, as to yield, size of ears, color, size of cob and growth of fodder. More genuine testimonials can be procured in its favor than all other sorts combined. No corn in the world will yield as well on poor, thin land, and none stand the drought as well, while on strong, rich land its yield is wonderful. Pkt., 40c; bu., \$1.50.

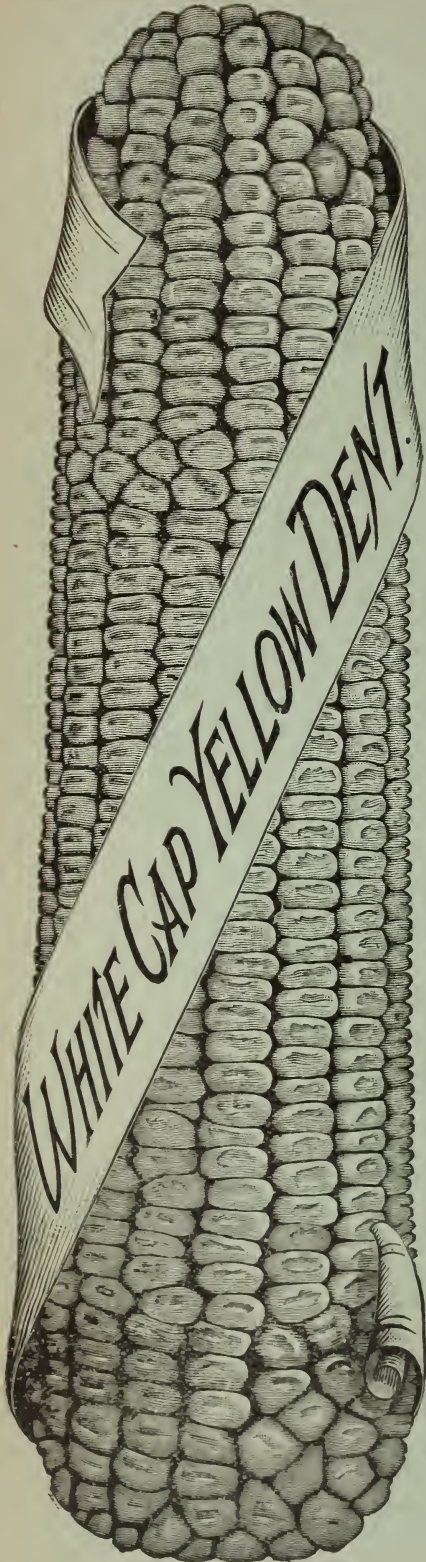


EARLY BUTLER YELLOW DENT.

EARLY BUTLER YELLOW DENT. This extra early Yellow Dent Corn originated with an extensive grower of field Corn in Northern Ohio, and is a cross from Pride of the North. The great demand for seed each year of this beautiful yellow Corn alone stamps it a good one. The ears grow to a good size, and no Corn in cultivation will out-shell it. Seventy pounds of ears have shelled out 64½ pounds of shelled Corn, leaving only 6½ pounds for the cobs. We guarantee this yellow Corn to mature in all Northern Corn belts, and in the Middle States and the Corn belt proper. It has no equal. We have never had a complaint on this corn since its introduction. The fodder grows up strong and rank. It roots deeply and withstands drought to a remarkable degree. It is a distinct variety, having a beautiful yellow color unlike any other sort. Our grower can get his seed of it grown for less money than any other field Corn, because of its large yield and early maturity, and being so easy to cure out, makes no trouble in heating. We pronounce this a most perfect Yellow Dent Corn. We have the genuine stock, which we can guarantee in every way to our customers. Every bag warranted. Pkt., 40c; bu., \$1.50.

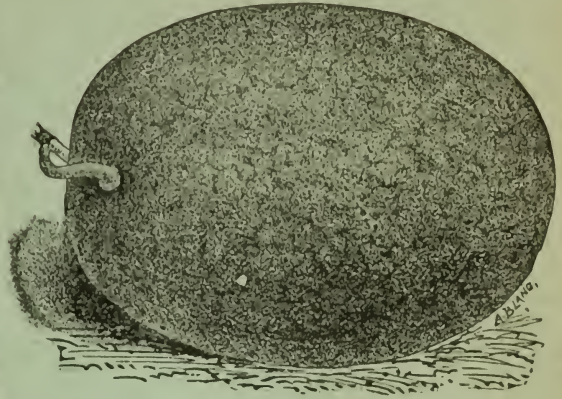


NONE-SUCH SUGAR CORN. This large eared second early Sweet Corn has proven itself on trial to be the most productive Sweet Corn in cultivation; 3 to 5 perfect ears on each stalk are not uncommon at all. The ears are nearly as large as Stowell's Evergreen. The quality is even better than this old standard variety. The fodder and the cobs are pink, making both of beautiful color. For market gardeners and family garden it has no equal, and, all things considered, it is the very best large eared second early Sweet Corn in cultivation. When fit for the table the color is marble white and very attractive, very sweet and tender and ears often growing 12 inches long, with 10, 12 and 14 rows on the cob. This Corn will give perfect satisfaction. ½ pkt., 40c; pkt., 75c; bu., \$3.00.



“TRIUMPH” WATERMELON.

This new Melon, as a market sort and for shipment, is the best ever introduced. It is very prolific, very early and of uniformly large size. It is a cross between the Duke Jones and Kolb Gem; has the fine, handsome appearance of the former and the fine shipping qualities of the latter. The rind, like the Duke Jones, is of dark green color, the seed exactly the same color as the Kolb Gem. As a table melon it is of much better flavor than the Kolb Gem. The average size of the melon is very large. The originator gathered from 2½ acres, 2,418 Melons weighing over 40 pounds each. Comparatively speaking, there was no small melons on the vines at the time of harvesting seed. The “Triumph” is very early, very large, very prolific, deliciously sweet, of finest flavor—in fact the finest Watermelon in the United States. The Farmer who values his melon patch and looks forward to the good times in June and July can not afford to do without the “Triumph.” Plant only the best; you get it in the “Triumph.” Prices: Pkt., 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.



POTATO SEED.

The Potato, as ordinarily propagated, is not grown from the seed, but from the tuber, a cutting of which resembles a graft or bud from a tree, and perpetuates the good or bad qualities of the parent. The true seed, which is borne in a seed-pod following the blossom, is very seldom seen, is very difficult to gather, and consequently is very expensive. In appearance resembles a tomato seed of about one-tenth development, the Potato belonging to the Tomato family. The seed germinates very easily, and the plants can be cultivated by any one; producing tubers the first year about the size of buck-shot; these planted the second year double in bulk, and after about three or four years become of edible size. As entirely new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable. Per pkt., 30c.

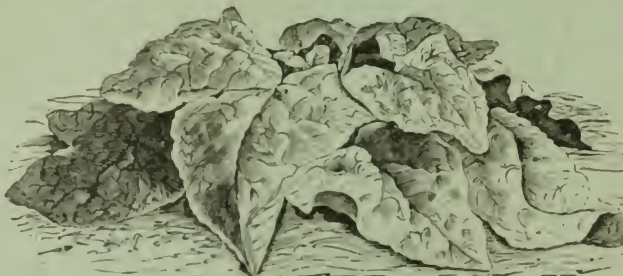
BLACK SPECKLED BUTTERBEAN.

This is a novelty indeed. The Bean is almost black. A large bearer grows about ten feet high in good soil. We can only offer them this year in packages of six Beans for 25 cents. Try them and be convinced.

NEW VICTORIA SPINACH.

The Best for Spring Sowing.

The Best for the Market Gardener.



NEW VICTORIA SPINACH.

The Victoria Improved Spinach is the finest quality of Spinach grown. It stands the longest if sown in the Spring, and is also good for fall sowing; the leaves are of much more substance and are of a brighter green color than the ordinary round thick-leaved; will not go into seed as quick as the other sorts. 20c per lb.; 6 lbs. for \$1.00.

“CUPID” SWEET PEA.

Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.



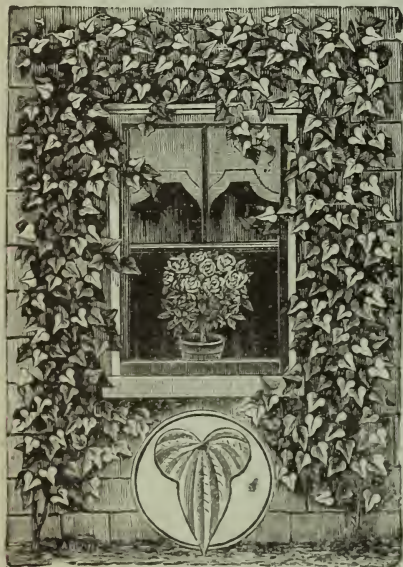
The First Form of a Dwarf Sweet Pea. This is a novelty of unusual importance. It is a Dwarf Sweet Pea, the plant growing only five inches high, yet spreading out and forming a solid mat of foliage and flowers one and one-half feet across. The blossoms are pure milk white, very sweet, of largest size and great substance, and borne on stems four inches long, three flowers on each stem. It begins to bloom as early as May, and, unlike the climbing Sweet Peas, continues in profusion until killed by frost. This is a remarkable feature and makes it at once one of the most superb plants for bedding, massing and edging in cultivation. For pot culture, also, it is of great value, being novel, unique, fragrant, always full of flowers and superlatively beautiful. Small Pkts., 5c; large Pkts., 10c.



Mixed Colors. Many beautiful varieties are included in this, different from those shown on the plate, there are solid colors, ranging through reds from soft rose to crimson - bronze and garnet maroon; from daintiest light blue to ultramarine, indigo and blackish purple; from snow-white to cream and silver-gray. Some are striped, blotched and spotted; others have magnificent edges and throats; including purple, with white edge and red throat; white, flushed pink, with wine-red throat; carmine, with white edge and red shaded throat; garnet, with white throat; copper color, with white throat, etc. Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING MORNING GLORIES, Mixed Colors. 25c per Pkt.

THE BEAUTIFUL CINNAMON VINE.



The Cinnamon Vine is one of the most charming of climbers and will quickly cover an arbor, window or veranda, with a great profusion of vines and sweet scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty. The vine is perfectly hardy and once planted will grow for many years—and be a source of constant delight to the possessor. There is nothing that will give a home a more homelike and cosy appearance, or be a surer index of refinement and culture, than Beautiful Vines twining about the porch and trellises.

Prices of the Cinnamon Vine. I will mail three nice roots or tubers for 30c; six for 50c; twelve for \$1.00; 30 for \$2.00; 100 for \$5.00 (no order filled for less than three roots). I pack them carefully in boxes, and guarantee safe arrival.



A new variety, of American origin. Of branching habit, the magnificent, large, double white flowers, quite four inches in diameter, are borne upon long stems, making them excellent for cutting. The long, broad petals are frequently twisted and curled in such a manner as to give the blossom the appearance of a large, graceful chrysanthemum. We cannot recommend this distinct *White Aster* too highly for cut flowers. Per pkt., 10c; three pkts. for 25c; 1/4 oz. 60c; per oz. \$2.00.

SELECT LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

— WITH —
GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION.

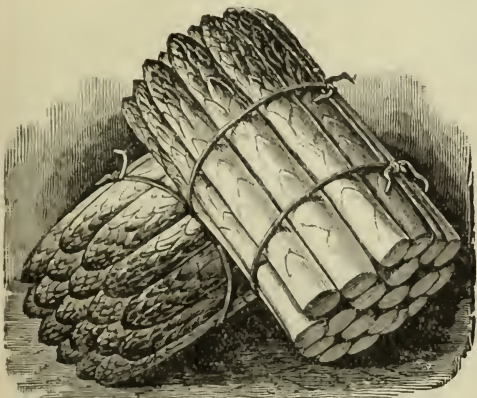
On all orders for Seeds in packets the purchaser may select twenty-five cents' worth extra for each one dollar sent us. Thus, any one sending \$1.00 can select Seeds in packets amounting to \$1.25; for \$2.00, Seeds in packets to the value of \$2.50, and so on.

ASPARAGUS.

German, *Spargel*.

French, *Asperge*.

Spanish, *Espargas*.



PALMETTO ASPARAGUS.

A bed 12x40 feet, requiring about 100 roots, should give an abundant supply for an ordinary family. One ounce of seed will sow forty feet of row; 7,260 roots will plant an acre.

Culture.—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the row, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in Spring in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well under-drained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer rows being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve

inches in the row; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in Autumn, top-dress with six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4x1½ feet. Every Fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the Spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH is very productive, throwing up a great number of strong, well-developed shoots throughout the entire season. It is tender to the stem, of delicious flavor, and requires much less labor in cutting and bunching, making it the most desirable kind yet introduced for the market gardener. It has attracted much attention.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. A well-known, good, standard variety.

NEW PALMETTO. This new Asparagus, supposed to have originated in South Carolina, is now quite extensively grown by Southern gardeners. It sells at very high prices, owing to its mammoth size and regularity. An average bunch of fifteen shoots will measure thirteen to fourteen inches in circumference. For the past four seasons this Asparagus has reached Northern markets ten days ahead of all other varieties and sold at fabulous prices, even after other varieties had come in. Although of Southern origin, it is equally well adapted to North and South.

☞ Can supply roots of above varieties.

That Order Sheet and Envelope are waiting to be used. Lead-pencil is just as good as pen and ink to write it up.

ARTICHOKE.

French, *Artichaut*.
 German, *Artischoke*
 Spanish, *Alcachofa*.

Drop the seeds early in Spring, and transplant in the following Spring to hills four feet apart, setting from one to three plants in a hill. The soil should be deep and rich.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE.

The largest and best.

**ARTICHOKE
ROOTS**

for hog feed will be found under Farm Seeds.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS.**

French, *Chou de Bruxelles*.
 German, *Sprossen Kohl*.
 Spanish, *Berza de Brusels*.

Sow early in Spring, transplant and cultivate as cabbage. It grows about two feet high, bearing numerous small heads, which are in perfection for boiling in autumn.

PERFECTION. Produces compact sprouts of fine quality.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

BROCOLI.

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sort of brocoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower; the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. By some considered more delicate than the cauliflower.

Culture.—The same as that given for cauliflower.
EARLY PURPLE CAPE. This is the best variety for our climate. It produces large heads, of a brownish-purple color, very close and compact, and of excellent flavor.
WHITE CAPE. Early, with large close head.

You don't "TRY OUR SEEDS," we try them before you get them.

BEET.

German, *Runkle Rube*.

French, *Betterave*.

Spanish, *Betteraga*.

Culture.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT EGYPTIAN. A standard sort, earlier than the Blood Turnip, large size, crimson color, small tops.

EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP. This we recommend above all others for family or market use as a second early and late variety. Of handsome round shape, skin very deep blood red; flesh very dark, and exceedingly sweet and tender. Grow regularly, of good marketable size, not growing over-large and coarse as do many sorts of the turnip Beet when they have plenty of room. They mature early, have given the very best satisfaction as a bunch Beet in the markets of St. Louis. Grows shapely, are of excellent quality, with small top, making it very desirable for bunching. Will remain sweet and tender longer than any other sort, as our repeated and careful trials have shown.

ECLIPSE. A very early, smooth, dark, globe-shaped Beet, with small top; in earliness and quality it is excelled by none; a good cropper; we can recommend it highly for market and family use.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. The standard early sort; an excellent variety.

EARLY FLAT BASSANO. Chiefly valuable for its earliness.

SWISS CHARD, SILVER OR SEA-KALE BEET. This variety is cultivated solely for its leaves. The mid-rib is stewed and served as Asparagus, the other portions of the leaf being used as Spinach. If often cut, new and more tender leaves will be produced.

BASTIAN'S BLOOD TURNIP. After the Egyptian Turnip, probably the earliest variety of Beet. It is of blood red color when boiled.



VARIOUS BEETS.

DEWING'S IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP. Roots deep blood red, of fine form and flavor. Very excellent market variety.

BEET—Continued.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED. An excellent late variety. A great improvement on the common Long Blood.

CROSBY BEET. *Extra Early—Best for Forcing.* A very superior strain of blood-red Egyptian, carefully selected for years by a noted market gardener, whose aim was to secure a perfect forcing variety. The results obtained were handsome form, good size, few small tops, very small tap root, fine quality, and, above all, quick, rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, or so round as the Eclipse. Takes on its turnip shape and looks well even in the early stages of its growth, on which account it is preferred for forcing to Globe and Half Long varieties, which require longer time to grow to presentable market shape. This is a decided advantage to those who force for real early market, and especially for a market where Beets are sold in bunches. Once used it is *preferred to all others* for forcing in frames or for first sowing outside. Being of rapid growth it may be sown as late as July.

For Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurtzel, see Field Seeds.



CROSBY BEET.

DWARF OR BUSH BEANS.

French, *Haricots Nains.*

German, *Busch Bohnen.*

Spanish, *Frijolennano.*

For the quality of stock, I can safely say that for color, size and perfection as well as purity, no finer goods are produced on this or any other continent.

Drop the Beans two or three inches apart, in rows standing eighteen inches to two feet apart. Hoe often (never when the vines are wet, or they will rust) drawing the earth slightly toward them. They require but six to eight weeks to make green pods, and can be planted as late as August. One quart will plant 100 feet drill; two bushels to the acre in drills.



IMPROVED RED VALENTINE

GREEN PODDED SORTS.

IMPROVED ROUND POD EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE. This is unquestionably the very best and earliest green snap-short Bean. It is at least ten days earlier than the Early Red Valentine, and is usually ready to pick thirty-five to forty days from the time of planting. The vine is dwarf, the pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vines very uniform, making little or no top growth, and producing enormously.

EARLY MOHAWK. A very hardy, productive and early string Bean. It will endure a slight frost.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS. Extra early, of fair quality; pods straight and flat.

NEW EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE. This has all the first-rate qualities of the well-known Refugee, which it is gradually superseding. It is ready for the market ten days earlier, or about the time the ordinary Refugee is in flower. An immense yielder and sure to produce a crop in either a wet or a dry season. It is a fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular green-podded snaps for both Spring and Summer planting. Our stock has been specially selected and improved.

DWARF OR BUSH BEANS—Continued.

EARLY LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS. An improved round podded variety; is early and of excellent quality; very prolific and is already a great favorite.

PRIDE OF NEWTON. A new, extra early and very productive variety, with large flat, light green pods.

FRENCH ASPARAGUS BEAN. A St. Louis gardener says: "I have grown all varieties of beans, and I consider the Asparagus Bean the most delicious production and best I have ever had." Pods grow from 2 to 4 feet long and are produced in great abundance. In color they are a beautiful green, tender and delicious, so they will not only prove a great curiosity wherever grown, but also a desirable variety as well. E. M. Pace, Virgil City, Mo., raised the prize Asparagus Bean in 1889. It was 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

BEST OF ALL. This Bean originated in Germany. It has long, glossy pods, about twice as long as those of the Valentine, very tender and succulent, and an enormous producer. Very popular in the South.

NEW WHITE VALENTINE. This variety is much earlier and of a dwarfer habit than the old White Valentine, the pods being rounder, smoother, plumper, more meaty, and entirely stringless. It possesses the peculiar and valuable quality of remaining in a tender cooking condition longer than any other green-podded variety. This, together with its *extreme earliness*, makes it an exceedingly valuable sort for Spring and Fall planting. The Beans, when ripe, are pure white, thus enabling the grower to sell them as shelled Beans at a profitable figure.

WAX PODDED SORTS.

WARDWELL' EARLY KIDNEY WAX. This new sort is *one of the earliest, hardiest and most productive* of all wax Beans. It is nearly a week earlier than the Golden Wax, and yields one-third more, but the most valuable point in its favor is that it is *almost entirely free from rust and spots*. The pods are long and showy, very tender, stringless and of excellent quality, and assume a rich golden color at an early stage of their growth.

YOSEMITE MAMMOTH WAX. The pods frequently attain a length of ten or fourteen inches, with the thickness of a man's finger, and are nearly all solid pulp, the seeds being very small when the pods are fit for use. The pods are a rich golden color, and are absolutely stringless, cooking tender and delicious. This is the coming wax Bean for family or market purposes. It is enormously productive, as many as fifty of its monster pods having been counted on one bush. The plant is so large and vigorous, and the pods are so solid and pulpy, that they require a great deal of light and air to perfect them. We would again call attention to the necessity of planting this grand variety nearly twice as wide apart as ordinary bush Beans.

SPECKLED WAX. This is the best of the late wax podded Beans. Vines large, much branched, upright, extremely hardy, vigorous, and great producers; leaves large and coarse, resembling Kidney Wax. Pods long, cylindrical, crisp, tender, stringless, and of a clear, yellowish, waxy-white color. As the beans mature they are excellent to use green shelled. Dry beans, medium size to large, long, straight, cylindrical; color light brown, mottled and striped with chocolate brown.

GOLDEN-EYED WAX. A hardy, large growing, productive variety, with flat, rather coarse pods which become stringy as they come to full size. A popular sort at the south, but inferior to our Davis wax, and only desirable for shipping long distances. Flowers white, medium size. Dry beans medium sized, kidney-shaped, somewhat flattened, white with a yellow spot about the eye.

GERMAN BLACK WAX. When ripe the pods are yellow, averaging seven inches in length, very tender and of the best quality. Seeds when ripe, glossy black.

CYLINDER POD, DWARF BLACK WAX. This new and distinct sort is *fully one week earlier than any other wax Bean*, while its vigor and productiveness leave nothing to be desired. The pods are large and of good color, and ripen remarkably uniformly and well together. There is none better than this for *first early* crop.

VALENTINE WAX. This variety was introduced in 1835 as the earliest of wax beans, and our experience is that it is remarkably early. The pods are thick and fleshy, with but very little string; the plant is vigorous and productive, and it promises to become a popular sort.

WHITE MARROW. Good as a string or shell Bean.

IMPROVED RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX. This improved strain is destined to supersede the well-known Golden Wax, which it has greatly out-yielded in repeated comparative trials. The straight, handsome pods are thicker through, superior in quality, and are claimed by the originator to be absolutely rust-proof.

IMPROVED NAVY OR BOSTON PEA BEAN. This is a crop which can profitably be grown to a much greater extent than is now done, as it is of comparatively easy culture, and one that certainly pays better than most field crops. It ripens early, before any danger from frost in Northern Bean growing latitudes, and often yields sixty to eighty fold with ordinary field culture.

The Best Bean for the Market Gardener.



WHITE KIDNEY WAX. One of the best for shelling, either dry or green.

GOLDEN WAX. Earlier than the ordinary Wax. Pods large, long, brittle, stringless, golden wax color. *Our stock is perfectly free from runners.*

IMPROVED TREE BEAN. A valuable sort for field culture, the most prolific variety known. The Beans are roundish, very white, of fine flavor and cook very even and quick.

BOSTON SMALL PEA. Very hardy and prolific and yields from fifty to sixty fold with ordinary field culture, averaging six Beans to the pod. The seed is small, round and handsome.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX BEAN. The plant is vigorous, of compact, upright growth, carrying the pods well to the center and up from the ground. In productiveness, it is astonishing, and when we say the **Davis Kidney Wax** will produce a third more bushels of pods to the acre, we are putting it mild. The pods are long, straight, oval, clear, waxy white color and handsome, often growing to a length of seven to eight inches, and, when fit for use, are quite stringless and of fine flavor. One of the main points of superiority over other sorts is its extreme hardiness and shipping qualities. Another good point of merit is the plants produce a very small portion of waste or second quality pods. There is nothing we can so highly recommend for market gardeners' and canners' use; and in conclusion may say, that this new Bean is bound to become the most popular and standard wax sort. The largest cropper, the handsomest pod, the best shipper and market Bean in cultivation.

POLE BEANS.

LAZY WIVES' POLE BEANS. Great favorite. The pods grow from four to six inches long, entirely stringless, and of a rich flavor when cooked. The pods remain green and retain their tender, rich flavor until nearly ripe. The Beans are white and can be used as a shell Bean.

GREASEBACK POLE BEANS. The *best early green-podded pole Bean*. A good grower, and is exceedingly productive. The pods grow from five

to six inches long, perfectly round and are entirely stringless; very fleshy, and of superb quality. An unusually good market and shipping sort.

SCARLET RUNNER. A favorite both as a snap Bean and for its flowers, which are bright scarlet; seeds broad and kidney-shaped.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE. Good corn hill Bean; one of the earliest pole Beans; pods are long and flat; Beans white; used green or dry.

HORTICULTURAL CRANBERRY. An old popular variety, excellent as a snap or shelled Bean; speckled.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC POLE. Habit vigorous, prolific, bearing till frost; pods borne in clusters

WHITE CORNFIELD POLE. A popular variety, white, pods round and succulent; very productive.

SPECKLED CUT SHORT, OR CORN HILL. An old variety, very popular for planting among corn, and will give a good crop without the use of poles; vines medium, with dark-colored, smooth leaves, pods short, cylindrical, tender.

LIMA BEANS.

HENDERSON'S NEW BUSH LIMA BEAN.



HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. This valuable variety is at least *two weeks earlier* than any of the climbing Limas and produces a *continuous crop* until frost. Being enormously productive, a very small patch will keep a family supplied throughout the season. The Beans are of the size of the Sieva or Southern Lima, and of delicious quality.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. The true bush form of the large Pole Lima Bean.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

LARGE WHITE LIMA. The well-known favorite Summer and Winter shell Bean. Large greenish-white Beans of the finest flavor, shelled green, and also good dried for winter use. Being very tender, it should not be planted until the ground is warm.

DEER'S IMPROVED LIMA. Earlier and more prolific than Large Lima; Beans are smaller, but of extra quality.

ENGLISH BEANS.

Drop early in Spring, three inches apart, in drills two or three feet apart.

EARLY LONG POD. Good and productive, resembling Broad Windsor.

BROAD WINDSOR. Largest and best, immense pods, heavy yielder.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. While the dried Beans are about the same size as the common Large Lima, the *green Beans* are of unusual size. The pods are very long and frequently contain four to six very large Beans. The Beans are so large and handsome that they sell well on the market, while in quality they are excellent. The pods are produced in large clusters, and the luxuriant vines present a beautiful sight.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY LIMA. The Beans are nearly as large and fully as good as the Large Lima, while they mature nearly as early as the Small Lima.

Dickmann Seed Co.'s Reliable Cabbage Seeds.

French, *Chou Pomme*. German, *Kopf-Kohl oder Kraut*. Spanish, *Berza de Repollo*.

Culture Instructions.—The best soil possible for Cabbage is heavy loam, but it will thrive in any new land—that is, sod ground—which for early Cabbage should be plowed in Autumn. For late varieties, plow about the first of June; cross-plow just before setting. A liberal application of manure is essential to a good crop. For early use, sow in hot-beds latter part of February, and transplant, as soon as the ground is ready, in rows two feet apart, and set plants twenty inches apart in the rows. For second early the early kinds may be sown in the early part of April and transplanted in May. Late varieties, sow in May and transplant in July. Our stocks are Long Island grown, and are the best seed this country produces. All plants put out for seed purposes have heads fit for market; the selection is made by experienced Cabbage seed growers, and embrace the best and most popular varieties under cultivation.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. It forms fine solid heads of good size, conical in shape, with but few outer leaves, and of the best quality. We offer this as the earliest strain of this standard. *Grown only from select heads.* Remarkably pure, and warranted to give satisfaction.

SELECT EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Of fine form and solid heads of large size, conical in shape, with but few outer leaves. A well-known market sort.

EARLY SUMMER. A second early sort with large solid heads, coming in a few days later than the Wakefield.

IMPROVED BRUNSWICK. Produces a firm and solid head of good quality. Largely used by market gardeners. An excellent second-early or late variety.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH. An excellent early variety, producing fine large heads. The heads are very solid, broad and round, flattened on top; tender and fine grained. It is grown extensively as an early Cabbage for the market.

DICKMANN SEED CO.'S GIANT SUMMER. Our leader for early Cabbage. This variety is as early as the Jersey Wakefield, and it can be said without hesitation that it is one of the finest early Cabbages in cultivation, having small outer leaves and forming a large solid head, and can be depended on to produce a greater weight of crop to the acre than any other early variety in cultivation.

ECLIPSE. Next to D. S. Co.'s Giant Summer, considerably larger than Henderson's Early Summer, and from seven to ten days earlier; has a dark green color, small veins and midribs; also very short stem.

ALL SEASONS. This Cabbage is almost as early as Early Summer, and growing a third to one-half as large again. As its name indicates, it can be planted at all seasons, makes a splendid early and late variety. The heads are large, very solid, of superior quality, and not liable to burst after heading.



DICKMANN SEED CO.'S GIANT SUMMER CABBAGE.

LATE CABBAGE.



PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. As a variety for winter market this has no superior. Heads large, round, solid, broad and flat on top. They open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. One of the best varieties for keeping. Our stock has been carefully selected for several years, and we are confident no better strain is on the market.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD. We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil, and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size; very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor.

LATE ST. LOUIS MARKET CABBAGE. This, the latest of all Cabbages has given good satisfaction amongst gardeners and truckers all around St. Louis. Our supply of this Seed is limited.

HOLLANDER. This is one of the hardiest Cabbages in cultivation, and endures both frost and drouth that would destroy other varieties. Quite a distinct sort. Plants rather long stemmed, but compact; the leaves are very smooth, but thick; the head is of medium size, round and very solid, being the hardest heading Cabbage known of, and of the very best quality. Matures quite late and keeps well and is considered by many the best Cabbage to hold over for spring markets. Inferior strains are sometimes sold as "Danish Bald Head," "Solid Emperor," "German Export," etc.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

We desire to call special attention to this class all of the varieties enumerated below being of much finer flavor and quality than the best of other Cabbages. They are particularly adapted for private use, where quality rather than quantity is desired. Grown in the fall and allowed to be touched by frost, it is one of the most delicious of all vegetables.

EARLY DWARF ULM SAVOY. A very early variety, with small round, solid heads.

NETTED SAVOY. This is the finest of the Savoy class, and a general favorite. Heads large, very solid and compact, a yellowish-green color, and, like all other of the Savoy varieties, is of excellent flavor, far surpassing that of any other late Cabbage.

AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY. See Novelties



SURE HEAD CABBAGE.

SURE HEAD. Large heads, often weighing more than twelve pounds apiece. Very round and uniform in shape and general appearance, fine grained, small, short stump, with few loose leaves, thus allowing them to be set out nearer together; it also has the very valuable quality of remaining after fully matured, without cracking or bursting, much longer than any other.

LUXEMBURG. This variety has sprung into favor in some sections, owing to its being a remarkably good keeper, the heads remaining solid and unaffected very late in the Spring. We have noticed that the young plants are remarkably hardy, standing both transplanting and long-continued dry weather extremely well. Heads medium size, almost round, with outer leaves tinged red at upper portion; very solid, tender and sweet.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE. This new variety, of which we offer the best Long Island seed grown from headquarters' stock, is a very good Cabbage and fairly popular. It is a second-early sort, about ten days later than the Early Summer, and larger both in habit of growth and heads; the plants are not as true in type, but the heads are more uniform. It is an excellent keeper, and in color an attractive light green. Certainly a good Cabbage, but not so popular as All Seasons, which is a most prominent rival, and but little later and considerably larger.

RED CABBAGE.

RED DUTCH. Used almost exclusively for pickling. It is one of the hardiest of all Cabbages, will keep till very late in the season. It is slow to mature, however, and requires a rich soil for its perfect development.

EARLY BLOOD RED ERFURT. Earlier than the preceding. Valuable for pickling.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. Is a large growing and selected strain of late Red Cabbage. The heads will average twelve pounds each.

COLLARDS, TRUE GEORGIA.

French, *Chou*. German, *Blatter-Kohl*.

Sow for succession from June to August, and treat as Cabbage.

CAULIFLOWER.

German, *Blumen-Kohl*.

French, *Choufleur*.

Spanish, *Coliflor*.

Cultivation—The Cauliflower is esteemed as one of the most delicious vegetables. It requires the same treatment and culture as the cabbage, and with good seed of a pure strain, it is as easily grown. Sow the seed in a cold frame early in spring, or in a sheltered or well-prepared seed bed, in the open ground, in a warm sunny exposure; keep the plants sufficiently well thinned out to secure a vigorous and stocky growth, and when of the usual size of cabbage plants, transplant them about two feet apart, in good well-enriched soil. One ounce for 1,000 plants.

ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF. Extra select. Our Extra Select Erfurt Earliest Dwarf Cauliflower has no superior. This variety is obtained from a selection of the largest and earliest heads, and is unsurpassed in quality. We have it grown by the most experienced growers in Europe, and the greatest care is taken to have it pure; and the large demand we have for the seed proves, beyond doubt, that our efforts in that direction meet with success. Poor, cheap Cauliflower seed is a dear gift, and we would caution everyone to buy nothing but the best. For forcing, this variety is unequaled, and is equally well adapted for late planting. It is dwarf and compact in habit, thereby accommodating almost a half more plants on the space occupied by the taller growing varieties. When grown under favorable circumstances almost every plant will produce a snow-white head 9 to 10 inches in diameter.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT. Fine for forcing and equally valuable in the open ground. The plants are dwarf and compact and seldom fail to form a good-sized head.

LARGE LATE ALGIERS. This is one of the best late varieties. It is largely grown for Fall use, never failing to produce large, fine heads. Very popular with market gardeners and canners.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS. The leaves being large, it is not so desirable for forcing, but is valuable for outdoor culture.

LARGE SELECT DANISH. It has given the most general satisfaction to all our customers; has proven invariably a sure header, in this respect having no equal. It has every desirable quality of size and snowy whiteness. The flower head is of very fine grain, dense growth, while the plant has a very short stem and close outer leaves.

EARLY SNOW BALL. Remarkable for reliability in heading; scarcely a plant fails to produce a good head. Very dwarf, with solid, pure white heads of superior quality. If planted the first of March, heads 9 to 12 inches in diameter will be ready early in June, in which month the entire crop can be marketed.

We can also supply the following standard varieties, which are too well known to need description.



ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF CAULIFLOWER.



LARGE SELECT DANISH CAULIFLOWER.

Half Early Paris or Nonpareil.

Early London.

Lenormann's Short Stemmed.

You don't "TRY OUR SEEDS," we try them before you get them.

CARROT.

German, *Mohre*. Spanish, *Carotte*. French, *Zunahoria*.

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



OXHEART CARROT.

NEW INTERMEDIATE RED. This splendid variety originated in France. It grows in uniform large size, intermediate in shape between the Half-Long and Long Orange. The roots are straight and smooth, broad at the top, measuring about two and three-fourths inches across, with a length of about eleven inches. The color is a rich orange red. In table quality it is faultless. It will be found a most excellent variety for either garden or field culture.

HALF LONG RED—Stump-rooted. In size and time of maturity it is between the Early Scarlet Horn and the Long Orange.

EARLY HALF LONG SCARLET—Pointed-rooted. Differing from the preceding sort only in having a pointed instead of a stump or blunted root.

LARGE RED ALTRINGHAM. Similar to the Long Orange, but of a bright red. Largely grown for stock feeding.

Market Gardener's Carrot.

Our **Market Gardener's Carrot** grows to uniform large size, intermediate in shape between the HALF-LONG and LONG ORANGE. The roots are straight and smooth, broad at the top, measuring about two and three-fourths inches across, with a length of about eleven inches. The color is rich orange red. Its table qualities are faultless. It is EARLIER THAN THE DANVERS, the leaves are shorter, fewer and finer than this well-known sort. These features make it extremely well adapted for early forcing. It is a splendid sort, however, for growing outside at any season of the year, being a WONDERFULLY HEAVY CROPPER on any kind of soil and highly nutritious for stock feeding. It grows without neck, the crown is hollow and it grows well under the ground, which prevents it from becoming sunburnt—a very important feature. Many leading gardeners and farmers are now planting it to the exclusion of all others, and our sales of this variety last season were more than double that of any other Carrot on the list.

Remember

- \$1.00 buys Seeds in Packets to the Value of \$1.25
- \$2.00 buys Seeds in Packets to the Value of \$2.50
- \$5.00 buys Seeds in Packets to the Value of \$6.25

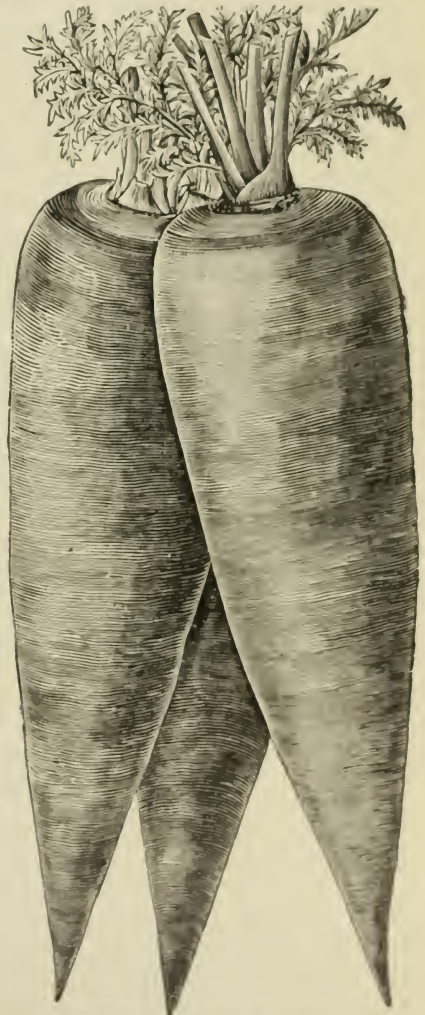
EARLY HALF LONG SCARLET CARENTAN.

The skin is smooth, flesh red, and without any core or heart. It is excellent for forcing, and for fine quality and perfect shape can hardly be surpassed.

GIANT SHORT WHITE, OR WHITE VOSGES.

Very large but short root, smooth, cylindrical and regularly tapering to a point; a good cropper, and easily harvested. This fine variety is rapidly taking the place of the White Belgian.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. This attains the largest size, and will yield as much in bulk as any other sort grown. Flesh yellowish-white; excellent for stock.



MARKET GARDENER'S CARROT

CARROT—Continued.

DANVERS' HALF LONG ORANGE. This variety originated where the raising of Carrots is made a special business, twenty to thirty tons per acre being no unusual crop. In form it is midway between the Long Orange and Short Horn. The root is of a rich, dark orange color, and grows very smooth.

CHATENAY, OR MODEL. For table use it is probably the best in shape and finest in quality of all. The Carrots have attained such a uniformity that they are almost duplicates of each other. They are a little longer than the Short Horn, being thicker at the shoulder and hence more productive; always smooth and fine in texture and easily dug; the flesh is of a beautiful deep golden-orange color, and tender.

MASTODON. This is the heaviest cropping Carrot grown, yielding more tons to the acre than any other sort. The flesh is white, crisp, solid and very sweet in flavor. It is a vast improvement on the white and green Belgian sorts which have been such favorites in the past, as it is not only much more productive, but vastly easier to handle. The roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, rendering them easily harvested. An important feature, also, is that they do not easily break in pulling or storing. Too much can scarcely be said of their size and great productiveness. The roots frequently measure fifteen to twenty inches in circumference, and eighteen to twenty-five tons to the acre is not an extravagant statement as to the yield.

VICTORIA. This is the largest and unquestionably the heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. It is the largest and best form of orange and yellow Carrot known. The roots are remarkably fine, very symmetrical and of excellent quality, possessing high feeding properties. It is a heavy cropper on all soils, but especially adapted for strong or rich land. It grows fully half as much weight again per acre as the ordinary varieties, and as the roots grow more above the ground, it is much easier to gather the crop. This grand variety is sure to suit every one who grows it.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. A standard late variety, handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily. It is of excellent table quality, and is also highly nutritious for stock, increasing the flow of milk and improving its quality.

RUBICON HALF-LONG. Of dark orange color. It is earlier than the Danvers and about the same length, leaves are one-third shorter, fewer and finer than this well-known sort. It grows without neck, the crown is hollow and it grows well under the ground, which prevents it from becoming sunburnt.

EARLY SCARLET HORN. Favorite for early crop, but not large. Sold largely in the markets bunched. It matures eight to ten days earlier than the Long Orange, and is sometimes used for forcing.



CHANTENAY CARROT.

HALF-LONG SCARLET NANTES. Skin smooth; nearly cylindrical stump-rooted variety, having little or no core. Flesh red and of fine flavor. Esteemed in France as the leading table variety.

EARLY FRENCH FORCING. The earliest variety and one grown largely for forcing purposes. It makes a small, almost globe-shaped root of an orange-red color.

OXHEART, OR GUERANADE. A French variety of recent introduction and a decided acquisition. It is intermediate between Half Long and Horn varieties and perfectly distinct. The shape is nearly oval and the color and quality all that can be desired.

CELERY.

French, *Celeri*. German, *Sellerie*. Spanish, *Anis*.

Culture—To grow early Celery, sow the seed late in March in a hot-bed or box, and for later crops in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes warm. Cover lightly, or, better still, roll or press it in. Shade the young plants for a week or ten days, and do not let the soil dry out. The tops may be shorn off once or twice before planting so as to ensure "stocky" plants, which will suffer less on being transplanted. When from four to six inches high, transplant into broad, shallow trenches, or on the level ground, setting the dwarf sorts into rows three feet apart, and the tall varieties four feet apart and six inches apart in the rows. The soil should be light, highly manured, partially shaded and moist, or near water, as the plants must be freely watered in dry weather, but should not be put directly on them. Earthing up checks the growth, and should not begin until quite well grown, then earth up gradually, keeping the leaf stocks close together, so that the soil may not fall into the center of the plant; but never earth up in wet weather nor when dew is on them. That intended for Winter and Spring use needs little banking, when stored for Winter it will naturally bleach beautifully white. One ounce to 3,000 plants.

CELERY—Continued.

DWARF GOLDEN HEART. The most popular variety of all. Its handsome color, medium size and fine flavor render it the leading sort both for home and market use. It is one of the best keepers.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

NEW GIANT PASCAL. The latest and best variety of Celery. It is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, and adds to the general good qualities of its parent, superior keeping qualities. The stalks are very large, thick, solid, crisp and of a rich nutty flavor, free from any trace of bitterness; it blanches very easily and quickly, and retains its freshness a long time after being marketed. The heart is golden yellow, very attractive in appearance.

KALAMAZOO CELERY. The most solid, crisp-eating and delicious flavored variety. The most perfect type of Dwarf White Celery known. It is perfectly distinct, and is of a beautiful cream-white color throughout; attains a very large size; is of quick growth; stiff, close habit, outer ribs standing straight and perfect.

NEW ROSE. Without doubt the finest of its class. The color is a beautiful shade of rose, of exceptional fine flavor, solid, crisp and entirely free from stringiness; splendid variety for late use, keeping well.

WHITE PLUME. A handsome, crisp sort, of very easy cultivation. Naturally its stalks and portions of its inner leaves and heart are white, so that by closing the stalks either by tying or by simply drawing the soil up against the plant and pressing it together, the work of blanching is completed without the additional troublesome process of "banking" or "earthing up." Its eating qualities are equal to the very best other sorts, being crisp, solid and of a rich nutty flavor. It is not as good a keeper as our Golden Heart, but it is unsurpassed for Fall and early Winter use, and is the earliest Celery known.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. The introduction of this and the White Plume marked a decided advance in the use of this vegetable by all amateur growers. The time and labor required in bleaching are in these kinds nearly overcome. This strain is no doubt to-day the finest in cultivation for the home garden. Our seed is as pure a strain as exists. Its rich golden yellow color, its close habit and compact growth, and, greater than all, the readiness with which it is bleached and rendered marketable, make it invaluable to the gardener and exceedingly popular with every planter. The entire stalk is solid, crisp, and a much better keeper than the White Plume.

BOSTON MARKET. The great favorite in the Boston markets.

HARTWELL PERFECTION. One of the best market sorts.

GIANT WHITE SOLID. The best strain of large White Solid Celery and a most imposing variety. It attains a very large size, is of quick growth, stiff, close habit, remarkably solid, blanches perfectly white, of fine flavor, crisp and very tender.

PINK PLUME. A variety very similar in general character to White Plume, but in which the inner leaves and stalks are tinged with pink, making it a wonderfully attractive and beautiful sort. It is also superior in quality to the White Plume and earlier.

OLD CELERY SEED. Used for flavoring.

CELERAIC—Knollen Sellerie.

GIANT PRAGUE. The roots are almost globe-shaped, very even and without rootlets except on the under part. They are usually double the size of those of other varieties, and the leaf-stalks are stouter.

LARGE ERFURT. Roots large, smooth and of excellent flavor.

APPLE SHAPED. Smaller than others, but smoother.

LARGE IMPROVED PARIS.—New. An extra selected strain, used extensively in Paris. It will produce extra large and smooth roots if planted in well rotted hot-bed manure.

SUGAR CORN.

German, *Welchkorn.*

French, *Mais.*

Spanish, *Maiz.*

All varieties of Sweet or Sugar Corn may be either sown in rows four and one-half feet apart, and the seeds placed about eight inches apart in the rows, or planted in hills at distances of three or four feet each way, according to the variety grown or the richness of the soil in which it is planted. The taller the variety, or the richer the soil, the greater should be the distance apart. We make our first plantings in this vicinity about April, and continue successive plantings every two or three weeks until the last week in July. In more southerly latitudes planting is begun a month earlier and continued a month later.



We Sell Pecks at Bushel Prices.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. The Country Gentleman is the finest of all Sweet Corns, retaining its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old. While the ears are much smaller and less showy than the coarser varieties, for private family use, where quality is the first consideration, it has no equal, for it is the finest Sweet Corn for private use. The ears, of good size, are produced in great abundance; stalks frequently bear four, while the average is three ears to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the great merit of the Country Gentleman Corn is its delicious quality; it is, without doubt, the sweetest and most tender of all Sweet Corn, and at the same time with ears of good size.

EARLY CORY. One of the earliest Sweet Corns. Ears about six inches long, generally two or three ears to the stalk; first ears are fit for use in about forty-four days after planting; owing to its earliness, one of the best for market.

CROSBY'S EXTRA EARLY. An early market variety; very productive, ears rather short and rich sugary flavor.

EARLY MINNESOTA. Very early and desirable alike in the market or family garden. Height not over four and one-half feet; ears of fair size and good quality.

LATE MAMMOTH. One of the best late varieties; ears enormously large, twelve to sixteen rows, very tender and sweet; cob white, large and well filled.

PERRY'S HYBRID SWEET CORN. A very fine early variety, fully as early as the Minnesota, and ears much larger, each containing twelve to fourteen rows of kernels, well filled to the ends. The grains are very large and pure white, but the cob is red. The ears are about the same length as Crosby's, but larger around, and are ready to market fully a week earlier. The stalks grow five and one-half feet high, and the ears (two to a stalk) are set about two feet from the ground.

SHOE PEG. A new and entirely distinct variety. It has the deepest grain and smallest cob of any Sweet Corn known. It is said to be of such exceedingly sweet and juicy flavor as to sell, where it is known, at double the prices of other varieties. It was introduced last season, and from reliable sources we learn that it possesses exceptional merit.

EGYPTIAN. Ears of large size; the flavor peculiarly rich and sweet. It is grown in large quantities for both canning and for selling in the green state. Like all other large varieties, it matures late.

You don't "TRY OUR SEEDS;" we try them before you get them.

SUGAR CORN—Continued.

ZIG ZAG EVERGREEN. This grand new Sweet Corn is without doubt the most tender and sweetest medium late variety ever introduced. It comes in about eight days ahead of Stowell's Evergreen; the kernels very much resemble this variety, but grow on the cob in zigzag fashion—hence its name. It invariably produces two perfect ears on every stalk, and of such presentable appearance as to readily command high prices wherever offered. It is a most excellent variety for the family garden, market gardener or the canner, and we heartily recommend it to all wishing a tender and delicious Sweet Corn. Excellent for a rotation of crops, as it can be planted at any time during the season, and can always be depended upon to give an abundant yield. In a trial the past summer, while many varieties did not produce a perfect ear on account of the long dry spell in this section, almost every stalk of Zig Zag Evergreen produced one or more ears of as fine corn as one could wish for.

ADAM'S EXTRA EARLY. This is not a Sweet Corn, but a tender white Corn for the table. It can be planted earlier than any Sweet Corn, and will be ready in sixty days.

NE PLUS ULTRA. Very sweet and tender. The ears are short, but the cob is very small, and the kernels of extraordinary depth, pearly whiteness and are irregularly crowded together on the cob.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are of large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remain for a long time in an edible condition. Our stock is very fine, and specially recommended to truckers and canners.

BLACK MEXICAN. A black-grained variety, sweet and tender; must be picked young to avoid a black appearance when cooked.

SWEET CORN FOR FODDER. This is better than field Corn to grow for green fodder; being very sweet and nutritious, cattle will eat every part of the stalk and leaves.

CUCUMBER.

German, *Gurke*. French, *Concombre*. Spanish, *Cohombro*

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

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE. A new and improved strain of the well-known White Spine, and fast becoming the favorite with market gardeners, both for forcing and outdoor culture. It differs from the ordinary White Spine in the fact of always remaining of a deep green color in all stages of growth. Altogether it is a most welcome and valuable acquisition for pickling, market or home use, and should be tried by all who have a garden.

LONG GREEN. Long fruit of excellent quality, dark green, firm and crisp.

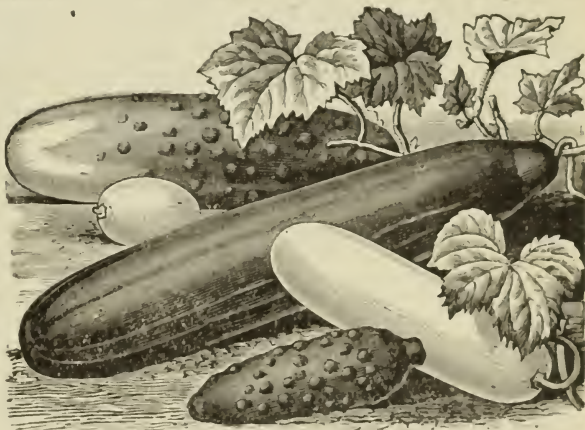
SHORT GREEN, OR GHERKIN. Similar to Early Frame; good for pickling.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE. Largely used for forcing.

WEST INDIAN GHERKIN, OR BURR. This variety is used exclusively for pickling.

TAILBY'S HYBRID. A hybrid of the White Spine, with a large English variety, retaining prolificness of the former, united with large size, hardiness and desirable market qualities.

EARLY RUSSIAN. The earliest variety. Fruit produced in pairs. Small, hardy and productive.



CUCUMBERS.

ST. LOUIS PICKLE. In recent years our city has become the center of a very large pickling industry. This variety, originated by a gardener largely interested in the business, is preferred for pickling by almost every large pickling factory in this city, and for commercial pickles it is one of the best. We offer the best selected seed of this variety; none better at any price.

EARLY FRAME. An old and popular variety of medium size, straight and handsome. Excellent for pickles.

EARLY CLUSTER. A much esteemed early sort, growing in clusters and extremely productive.

ALL SEEDS IN THIS CATALOGUE CAN BE HAD IN 5c PACKAGES.

CUCUMBER—Continued.

JERSEY PICKLE. A standard pickling variety; dark green; tender, crisp, productive, of fine flavor and uniform size. We supply gardeners and pickle growers with our superior strain.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN. We consider this a most valuable variety, being useful and desirable for all purposes alike. As a pickle sort it will be found unequaled, and for early forcing or slicing there is no better. It is exceedingly productive, of medium size, and always straight and smooth, and if only one variety be grown and is wanted to serve all purposes, this should be that one.

NEW EVERBEARING. The peculiar merit of this variety lies in the fact that the vines flower and produce fruit continuously until killed by frost. They exhibit at the same time Cucumbers in every stage of growth, but invariably of perfect form even when very small. The Cucumbers are of a fine green color, and are desirable for pickling.

GREEN PROLIFIC. One of the best pickling sorts, grows very uniform, hardly ever yielding Cucumbers too large for pickling.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. While all Cucumbers are running vines, yet this variety is much more creeping or climbing in its habit, so much so that it quickly climbs on poles or trellises in the same manner as the Pole Lima Bean. It is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid. It is well adapted for pickling as well as for slicing for salads. The great advantage of having a Cucumber which can be trained on a pole or a fence will be apparent to all.

ARLINGTON. A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are usually crisp and tender, and are of a very dark green color, so that this variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles.

CARDOON.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, thin them to one foot apart. When full size bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

LARGE SOLID. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines.

CHERVIL.

CURLED. Greatly superior to the old plain variety, being earlier, more handsome, and having fully as fine perfume and flavor.

CHICORY.

LARGE ROOTED. Used to mix with or as a substitute for coffee. Cultivation the same as for Carrot.

CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.

A well-known pungent salad; can be used alone or with Lettuce. Requires to be sown thickly (covering very slightly), at frequent intervals, to keep up a succession, as soon as it runs to seed.

CURLED GARDEN. Very fine; may be cut two or three times.

BOSTON PICKLING. Largely used about Boston by market gardeners. A very productive kind of superior quality.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE. One of the most popular varieties both for marketing and table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly, fruit uniformly straight and handsome, light green with a few white spines, flesh crisp and of fine flavor. Largely grown for forcing, and extensively grown in the South for shipping to the Northern markets early in the season.

NEW GIANT OF PERA. They are of the most delicious flavor, no other Cucumber ever eaten surpasses them. Another remarkable quality is that they are very crisp and tender at all stages, and can be eaten at any time during growth. They grow to an enormous size, frequently to one and a half feet in length and ten to eleven inches in circumference; very smooth and straight, with a beautiful green skin. The fruit sets near the hill and grows close together, making them exceedingly prolific. The seed cavity is very small, and the seeds are slow to form and few in number.

FORCING CUCUMBERS.

The forcing varieties are of fine quality and of wonderful size, often twenty-four to thirty inches long, but they require a hot-bed until the weather is warm.

GENERAL GRANT. Green, twenty to twenty-five inches long.

GIANT OF ARNSTADT. One of the finest; twenty inches long.

GLORY OF ERFURT. Snow white; twenty to twenty-four inches long.

SWAN NECK. Green, twenty-six to thirty inches long.

CORN SALAD or FETITCUS.

German, *Lammersalat*. French, *Mache*.
Spanish, *Canonigos*.

A vegetable used as a salad, and sold to a large extent in our markets. It is sown on the first opening of Spring in rows one foot apart, and is fit for use in six or eight weeks from time of sowing. If wanted to come early in Spring it is sown in September, covered up with straw or hay as soon as cold weather sets in, and is wintered over exactly as Spinach.

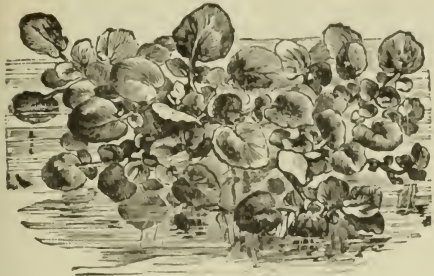


CORN SALAD OR FETITCUS.

LARGE LEAVED. The best variety cultivated.

CRESS—Continued.

TRUE WATER CRESS. This is a well-known hardy perennial, aquatic plant, sold in immense quantities in Spring. It is easily grown by planting among margin of ponds and streams, where it increases both by spreading of the roots and seeding. It has a particularly pleasant taste.



TRUE WATER CRESS.

NEW UPLAND CRESS. Has the highly prized flavor of Water Cress. It is so hardy as to be green nearly the whole year, and is ready for use before any other salad, in the Spring.

ENDIVE.

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

Sow in June or July, and when up an inch or two transplant to one foot apart each way. Keep clear of weeds until the plant has grown to its full size, and the process of blanching begins, by gathering up the leaves and tying them together. The simplest means of excluding the light will suffice to blanch them thoroughly.

GREEN CURLED SUMMER. A fine market sort for early use.

GREEN CURLED WINTER. Tender, green leaves, blanch white, hardy.

MOSS, VERY FINE CURLED. Tender, fine quality.

BROAD-LEAVED WHITE. Leaves large, broad, slightly curled; tie up for blanching.

WHITE CURLED. Large leaves, pale green, crisp and tender.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

German, *Blatter-Kohl.* French, *Chou Vert.*
Spanish, *Breton.*

The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage, and make excellent greens for Winter and Spring use, and are improved by frost. Sow from May to June, and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For early Spring use, sow in September, and protect during the Winter. One ounce to 100 yards of row.

PREDECK'S WINTER KALE. Every gardener around St. Louis knows this great hardy Winter Kale. To improve this strain we had some grown from the original Stock Seed far North, and have found this a wonderful improvement. It is hardier than any other Kale.

EGG PLANT.

French, *Aubergine.* German, *Eierfrucht.*
Spanish, *Beregenia.*

The Egg Plant will thrive in any good garden soil, but will repay good treatment. The seeds should be sown in hot beds, warm greenhouse or light room, in March or April, and when about an inch high, put in two-inch pots. Plant out about June 1st, two and one-half feet apart.



IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE.

NEW YORK IMPROVED OVAL PURPLE. The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. Plants, large, vigorous, with light green leaves; fruit very large, oval, deep purple; flesh, white, tender and of superior quality.

BLACK PEKIN. Fruit globular, almost black, skin smooth; flesh white, fine grained and highly flavored.

EARLY LONG PURPLE. Earliest and most productive; fruit long, dark rich purple, and of fine quality.

HORSE RADISH.

Horse Radish is grown from young roots or sets which should be planted out in the Spring. They will form a large size Radish fit for use in one season's growth. Roots, per doz., 20c; per 100, 75c, by mail, post-paid. Write for special prices by the thousand.

DANDELION.

French, *Pisse-en-lit.* German, *Lowen Zahn.*
Spanish, *Amargon.*

Cultivated for Spring greens and for salad. Sow in May or June, in drills half an inch deep and twelve inches apart.

IMPROVED LARGE-LEAVED. Very early and wholesome greens. Sow in May or June; cultivate during Summer, and following Spring the leaves will be fit to cut.

IMPROVED SIBERIAN KALE. A beautifully curled and crimped sort; of strong, vigorous habit, perfectly hardy, bright green color, and very attractive in appearance. It is superior to all other sorts, and will stand longer without shooting to seed than any other variety.



IMPROVED SIBERIAN KALE.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. Rarely exceeding eighteen inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to three feet in diameter. The leaves are beautifully curled and of a bright green. It will stand out where the temperature does not fall below zero.

GERMAN DWARF GREEN, OR GERMAN GREENS. A variety having large moderately frilled leaves covered with a dense bloom. It is popular in the South, where it grows all Winter without protection.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. This is very hardy, and improved by a moderate frost. About two feet high, with an abundance of dark green, curled and wrinkled leaves. It stands the Winter without any protection.

KOHLRABI.

French, *Chou Rave.* German, *Glas-Kohlrabi.*
Spanish, *Cal de Nabo.*

Kohlrabi is grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above ground by the expansion of the stem. The bulb should be used while young and tender, as age detracts from its good quality. Set plants eight inches apart in the row. For later use, sow seed in drills and thin to the proper distance apart. When well-grown and properly prepared for the table it is one of the most desirable of vegetables, and should be in every garden.

EARLIEST WHITE ERFURT. An excellent forcing variety; also good for open ground.

GREEN OR WHITE. Good for table use and stock.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. This variety is the most largely grown for table use in Germany and Austria.



WHITE VIENNA KOHLRABI.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The best for table use.

LEEK.

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

Sow very early, in a seed bed in a sheltered place, if possible. When plants are about six inches long transplant them to trenches six inches deep, with very rich soil at the bottom. Fill up the trenches as the plants grow, and later draw soil up to them. As a result you will have fine large Leeks, blanched half a foot long, which may be kept all Winter if dug up with the roots on and stored in moist sand in the cellar.



LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. This is by far the best variety. It grows to a good size and is wonderfully uniform. This is preferred by our most critical market gardeners, and we can recommend it to all.

BROAD SCOTCH OR LONDON FLAG. Hardy. A large, strong plant with broad leaves.

LARGE MUSSELBURG. Of enormous size, leaves large and broad. A very mild, pleasant flavor.

LETTUCE.

German, *Lattich*. French, *Laitue*. Spanish, *Lechuga*.

HEAD, OR CABBAGE VARIETIES.

There is no vegetable which is more universally used than this, and yet few people know how inviting and appetizing it is when brought to the table fresh and unwilted, a condition in which it is rarely, if ever, found in our markets, and which can only be secured by growing the plants in one's own garden. So we earnestly urge all our readers who can possibly do so, to grow their own Lettuce.

Culture—Lettuce should grow rapidly, and to attain this end it should be sown in a rich, thoroughly prepared soil. For early crop sow under glass from November to February and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep at a moderate heat, and give all the air and light possible. For early outdoor culture start plants in the Fall, protecting them as needed with frames or coarse cotton, or start under glass from January to March and harden off before setting in the open ground, which should be done as soon as the ground and weather will permit. For general crop sow outdoors as early in 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 out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from



BIG BOSTON LETTUCE.

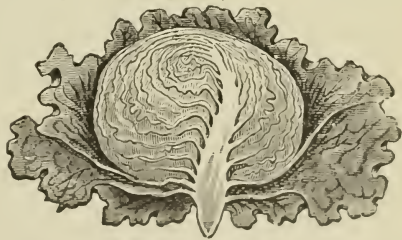
the same ground. Sow at intervals of from two to three weeks throughout the Summer for a continuous crop. In this as in every other garden crop, thorough cultivation is essential.

DICKMANN SEED CO.'S EARLY WHITE BUTTER LETTUCE. This excellent new variety is the result of several years' selection from the White Cabbage Lettuce grown by the best market gardeners around St. Louis. It is the best forcing lettuce we know of, and very valuable for Summer on account of its slowness to shoot to seed. It is also the best variety for sowing in the Fall, being entirely hardy and requiring only a slight protection; produces fine, large, white, solid heads, of superb quality, and is remarkably early. St. Louis market gardeners value this Lettuce so highly that they will pay almost any price to obtain the seed. No market gardener can afford to be without this valuable variety.

HANSON (Seed White). So well known as to hardly need any description. Plant large, forming a large, flat head, resembling that of a cabbage, and so slow to run to seed that it often fails to form any seed stock. Outer leaves bright green with prominent, light colored veins, inner leaves white and usually curved and twisted at the base, very tender and sweet. We have seen heads of this variety as large as Early York Cabbage and about as solid, though of course much flatter.

YELLOW-SEEDED BUTTER. This withstands Summer heat well, and remains in head long before running to seed. It is a very distinct sort, making a large, dense yellow head, of a very handsome appearance, very crisp and tender, and excellent in flavor.

BIG BOSTON. This variety is identical in color, shape and general appearance with the famous Boston Market Lettuce, but is double the size. It is about one week later in maturing, but its solidity and greater size of head will make it a most valuable sort. A most desirable variety either for forcing in cold frames or open ground planting. The Big Boston is sure to be wanted by market gardeners and truckers, because it always produces large, solid, salable heads, and it will commend itself to amateurs because it heads up well at all seasons of the year and is of crisp, tender quality.



GENUINE HARD HEADING HANSON LETTUCE.

SALAMANDER. The best light colored, smooth, thick-leaved head Lettuce. Plant light, bright green, many broad, smooth leaves, nearly all gathered into a dense, round head, slow to run to seed. Leaves are very thick, the inner ones blanched to a light yellow, tender and of a rich flavor.

LETTUCE—Continued.

BUTTERCUP (Seed White). Plants medium size, with numerous round, smooth leaves, which are of a beautiful yellow color, and very sweet and tender. They form medium size fairly solid heads, which, when prepared for the table, are exceedingly attractive in appearance.



ST. LOUIS BUTTER. Many prefer a thick-leaved, smooth Lettuce, and to meet this demand we present this sort. Plant dark green, with many nearly round, thick leaves formed into a very solid, round head, which stands a long time without running to seed. Leaves very thick, folded or puckered at the base, the inner ones blanched to a rich yellow color, and exceedingly rich and nutty in flavor.

HUBBARD'S MARKET (Seed White). After the style of Tennis Ball, but grows larger and is later to mature, and the head is a little more open. Popular in some Eastern markets.

DICKMANN SEED CO.'S PRIVATE STOCK. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early Spring transplanting into open ground.

PRIZE HEAD. Large, deep green, so washed with red as often to appear more red than green; forming a head of a dense mass of leaves rather than one like a cabbage, and very slow to run to seed; leaves large, nearly round, frilled at the edge and densely blistered. They are exceedingly crisp, tender and good flavored.

ROYAL CABBAGE OR BUTTER LETTUCE. A good variety for summer; does not go into seed as quick as other varieties, makes a fine solid head and has a fine flavor.

BROWN DUTCH (Seed Brown). An old sort, noted for its hardiness. 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 hardiness and fine quality.

EARLY TENNIS BALL (Seed Black). A first-class head Lettuce, and one of the best for forcing under glass or early planting outdoors. Plants medium size, having thick dark green leaves, and when well grown forming compact, solid heads, which blanch easily and are crisp and tender. Should not be planted in hot weather of Summer, as it then runs up to seed quickly. This is also known as Stone Tennis Ball, on account of its exceedingly solid head.

HARDY GREEN WINTER. One of the best Winter varieties, very hardy and forms a solid head.

MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER. A strain of large smooth leaved head lettuce, forming very large, solid, cabbage-like heads of thick brittle leaves; the inner ones becoming very white, tender and fine flavored.

LETTUCE—Curled Varieties.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED (Seeds White). Similar to the last, but the plant is a little smaller and decidedly darker in color, and the leaves are more frilled and blistered.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. It is much lighter colored than preceding; grows nearly double the size, and is of exceptionally fine quality.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA (Seed White). An early erect-growing, loose-heading variety, which may be used very young; when young it is exceedingly sweet and well flavored. Color light green, leaves much frilled and savoyed.

BOSTON CURLED. Of ordinary quality, but great beauty; highly ornamental in growth, with its frilled leaves.

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING. This variety was developed at Grand Rapids, Mich., and it is especially adapted for greenhouse culture in Winter. It is the result of fifteen years' selection from the Black-Seeded Simpson, which is generally recognized as the standard for forcing. It is rapid, upright growth, and may be planted close; not liable to rot, standing several days after being ready to cut without injury; retains its freshness a long time after being cut, hence much sought after by dealers. The quality is very desirable, and while it is especially adapted to forcing, it is good Lettuce to sow early for family use.

COS, ROMAINE, or CELERY LETTUCE.

The Cos Lettuces are distinct from the other 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. They are justly celebrated throughout Europe on account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness and delicate flavor, and are becoming more and more popular in this country as they become better known.

COS, EARLY WHITE SELF-FOLDING. A new and distinct Cos Lettuce which does not need tying up. The leaves are yellowish-white in color, long, narrow, upright, folding into a solid head like that of an Early York Cabbage. This is a truly self-blanching Lettuce; is very crisp and tender and of superior flavor.

PARIS WHITE COS. This Cos Lettuce differs entirely in shape from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of conical form, eight or nine inches in height, and five or six inches in diameter. The outer coloring of this variety is yellowish-green. To be had in perfection it requires to be tied up to insure its blanching.

TRIANON. This variety is the very finest of its class. The long narrow leaves, which form solid heads, almost like a Wakefield Cabbage, bleach and quickly become snowy white. They excel all other Lettuces in quality, having a taste and crispness unequalled. The leaves when bleached are stiff like celery stalks and can be eaten in the same manner.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

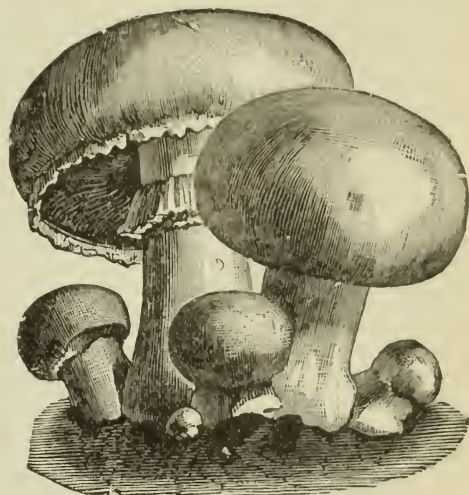
French, *Blanc de Champignon*.

Spanish, *Seta*.

German, *Champignonbrut*.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way; into which put pieces of the spawn two or three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn. Price, bricks 20c each, postpaid.



MUSHROOMS.

ROBINSON'S MUSHROOM CULTURE.—A book giving directions how to raise Mushrooms. Postpaid, 50c.

MUSHROOMS, HOW TO GROW THEM.—By Wm. Falconer. The most complete book published in America on the cultivation of Mushrooms. Per copy, \$1.50, postpaid.

MARTYNIA.

A strong growing, hardy, annual plant, with curious 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 about half grown; after hardening of the flesh they are worthless. **Culture.**—Sow after settled warm weather in rows three feet apart and thin the plants to two feet in the row.

PROBOSCIDEA. The common variety. Sow in rich, warm soil after corn is well up, in drills three feet apart, and thin the plants out to two feet in the row.

MUSTARD.

French, *Moutard*. German, *Cenf*. Spanish, *Mostazae*.

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach. **Culture.**—Should be the same as that of cress.

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. The seed is brown and produces plants which often grow two feet high and of greater breadth, forming enormous bunches.

WHITE ENGLISH. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow.

CHINESE CURLED. Leaves twice the size of the white stems, more succulent, of deeper green flavor, pleasant, sweet and pungent.

BEWARE! KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS vs. CANADA THISTLE—Extracts from Eastern publication: "Some unscrupulous dealers in seeds are putting the Canada seed on the markets and branding same as Kentucky grown because they can buy it for twenty to thirty-five cents cheaper than Kentucky grown could be furnished, thereby making a larger profit and filling the honest farmer's lands with an obnoxious Canada thistle. Soon the West will wake up and begin to howl about this cursed weed, and Kentucky will get some of the blame for having sent it through her seed. Can't our Government do something to stop the importation of this Canada seed, or enact a law making it a felony to mix or brand this seed as Kentucky grown?"

WE WARRANT OUR KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED TRUE TO NAME.

That Order Sheet and Envelope are waiting to be used. Lead pencil is just as good as pen and ink to write it up.

MUSKMELON.

French, *Canteloupe Melon*. German, *Zuckermelone*. Spanish, *Melon Muscatel*.

Culture.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hot-beds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand-frames or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil is selected for growing Muskmelons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

DICKMANN SEED CO.'S BEST MUSKMELON.

First named and introduced by us in 1886. All unprejudiced seedsmen, market gardeners, and all lovers of fine Melons who have tested it, freely admit that it is unequaled in rich, delicious flavor. The flesh, which is thicker than any other Melon of the same size, is of a beautiful suffused salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to an extremely thin rind. The flesh is extremely crystalline in appearance, and the flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. The vines are hardy and thrifty in growth, very prolific, bearing the melons near the root; the Melons mature extremely early, and are uniformly of the most superb quality. Many pages of catalogue could be filled with reports, testimonials and other words of praise of this magnificent variety, but it is unnecessary, as everyone can convince themselves at trifling cost of the surpassing fine qualities of this gem among Melons.



DICKMANN SEED CO.'S BEST MUSKMELON.

THE BANQUET. A new medium-sized Melon of perfectly round shape, with skin densely netted over its entire surface, making it in appearance one of the handsomest Melons ever seen. The flesh is a dark, rich salmon color, uniformly thick and of a granulated character, which always indicates a good Melon.

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 so much sought after at present by hotels and restaurants. Our stock is carefully grown and selected, and will be found first-class in every particular.

OSAGE, OR IMPROVED MILLER'S CREAM.

This Melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than the garden, and seems to be just what the people want. It is medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon, and is good to within a fourth of an inch of the rind, and is thicker than any other sort. Very sweet and good flavored. A favorite variety in some markets.

THE TIP TOP. This variety is so distinct in appearance that it attracts favorable attention at first sight. Melons are medium in size, oval round, skin green, netted, salmon colored flesh. Gardeners say that their customers soon learn to pick them out, and will have no other. The first claim for the Tip Top is that it stands at the very tip-top for quality. The universal testimony of every one using the Tip Top is, that every fruit produced, whether big or little, early or late in the season, is a good one—sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm, but not hard fleshed, eatable to the very outside coating. Again, in productiveness it is unexcelled, being a very strong and willing grower.

NEW EARLY HACKENSACK. By careful selection and improvement this strain has been so developed that it produces Melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but some claim at least two weeks earlier. The Melons weigh from four to six pounds each, and are of the nutmeg shape, heavily netted, and have light-green flesh of delicious flavor.

HACKENSACK. Is largely grown for market by the gardeners in this vicinity. It attains a large size, is round in shape and flattened at the ends, skin green and thickly netted. The flesh, also, is green, and rich and sugary in flavor. It is wonderfully productive.

IMPROVED CANTALOUPE. An early, large round market sort, sweet and of good flavor.

EARLY WHITE JAPAN. An old variety, but of very fine quality. Fruit oval, white, green flesh. One of the best for the home garden. Very early.

BALTIMORE, OR ACME. Fruit medium size, oval, slightly pointed at stem end, slightly ribbed, covered when ripe with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very fine flavored and sweet. We think this one of the most uniformly good Melons we have on our list.

MONTREAL MARKET. Our stock of this variety, unlike most offered, is of distinct and uniform type; fruit of the largest size often measuring twelve to fourteen inches in diameter; spherical or slightly oval in shape, with regular, shallow ribs, and sparsely covered with netting; flesh firm, light green, sweet and of excellent flavor.

DICKMANN SEED CO.'S SEEDS WILL GROW.

MUSKMELON—Continued.

JENNY LIND. An extra early green-fleshed Melon, and one of the sweetest in cultivation. Fruits small, globular, or a little flattened, ribbed and covered with a shallow netting. One of the best small melons for hotel and restaurant use.

PERFECTED DELMONICO. This improved type is almost a perfect globe in shape; the skin is a peculiar grayish-green until ripe, when it changes to a bright yellow. The ribs of this Melon are wide and covered thickly with a prominent netting. The Melons average about six inches in diameter, have a very small seed cavity, and are exceedingly thick and heavy for their size. The flesh is a deep, rich orange yellow color, and is of very fine grain, without the slightest stringiness. This variety produces melons of uniformly high quality, and is likely to displace all other red or yellow-fleshed sorts. It is a strong, hardy grower, and very prolific. We can recommend it either to the market gardener or to the amateur.

BANANA. A long-shaped Melon, growing from 18 to 20 inches apart, salmon-red.

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.

NETTED GEM. This has become one of the most popular of small or basket Melons. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick green, very sweet and highly flavored.

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 light green, sweet and of fair quality.

THE PRINCESS. A distinct Melon and one of the best both for market and the home garden. They are nearly round, skin dark green, thickly mottled; flesh, salmon; weight about ten pounds.

WATERMELON.

German, *Wasser-Melone*. French, *Melon d'Eau*. Spanish, *Sandia*.

Watermelons require a rich though rather sandy soil for best development, and thrive best in warm latitudes, growing best in the Southern or Southwestern States, although in warm, sandy soils in this latitude fine crops are obtained. Cultivate exactly as for Muskmelons, except that the hills should be just double the distance apart, namely, eight and ten feet.



JORDAN GRAY MONARCH. Largest Melon grown; crimson flesh, fine, late.

SWEET HEART. This variety has no equal as a Melon to ship to distant markets, and it is so attractive in appearance that it is readily sold when all others are a drug. Of the largest size, a little longer than thick, but nearly globular in shape. Skin very bright, beautiful mottled green. Flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but crisp, melting and exceedingly sweet. This Melon is not only a good keeper, but it improves in quality for a long time after ripening. Seeds dark gray.

THE DIXIE. A new Watermelon of excellent merits, and recommended as the best shipping Melon grown, being larger, earlier, and more productive than the Kolb's Gem, which has heretofore been considered the best Melon for shipping. It is of very fine appearance, a darker green than Kolb's, more beautifully striped. Longer and extremely hardy; its eating quality is unexcelled.

IMPROVED IRONCLAD. Excellent, of large size and weight, averaging nearly fifty pounds each. The flesh is deep red and of a delicious rich flavor. Unsurpassed for shipping.

There are customers on our list who have dealt with us for the past twenty years and have never, as yet, had any occasion to find fault with our seed.

WATERMELON—Continued.

CUBAN QUEEN. The skin is evenly striped light and dark green. Flesh bright red, remarkably solid, crisp and sugary. The keeping qualities are excellent, thereby making it a desirable shipping variety.

KOLB'S GEM. It has a very tough rind and carries in good condition without breakage. They grow uniformly round, of nearly equal diameter each way. The stripes of light green are generally narrow and of a dull color. The flesh is bright red; the Melons grow to fair market size, from thirty to fifty pounds each. The leading market Melon here and in the South, whence many thousand carloads are annually shipped to the Northern markets.

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD. The largest known Melon, with solid, sweet, juicy heart. May be picked up from May 15 to October 1, and keeps fully a month thereafter.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. Oblong in shape, growing to very large size. rind dark, with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet.

SCALY BARK. This variety originated in Georgia. The skin is dark green, quite smooth and has a peculiar scaly appearance. It is unusually productive—the average weight being forty to fifty pounds. The flesh is light crimson, solid tender and exquisite flavor. The rind, though thin, is remarkably tough.

JOHNSON'S CHRISTMAS. This melon, introduced a few years since, has already become a most popular Melon for shipping long distances. Hundreds of customers write us every year that they keep until Christmas in perfect condition. Their valuable keeping and shipping qualities are due to a peculiar, hard, tenacious coating or outside enaneling of the skin, which also gives them an exceedingly handsome and fresh appearance, even after being kept or allowed to remain on the vines for months after ripening. The flesh is of a beautiful rich scarlet, *very solid and of delicious sugary flavor.* Its uniform size and handsome fresh appearance at all times make it a *most salable variety.*

DARK ICING, or ICE RIND. It is a very solid sort, with a thin rind, and possesses a most delicious flavor.

GREEN AND GOLD. Grows to a good size; early; very productive, and fine flavor.

PEERLESS, or ICE CREAM. Of medium size; skin light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid, crisp, melting and exceedingly sweet.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. Early, solid, sweet and delicious; skin green; an old variety, but a genuine favorite for home and market gardens.

JONES' JUMBO. The shape is round, color green with faint lighter stripes; deep red meat, surpassing all other varieties in flavor and size, and as a market Melon sells more rapidly and for higher prices.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA. It is dark green in color, almost oval in shape. It is an excellent shipping variety, of large size. Flesh crisp and sweet.

RATTLESNAKE, or GYPSY. Fruit large, oblong, striped, flesh red. An excellent variety for market.

BLACK SPANISH. Fruit medium size, almost round; skin dark green; flesh red, sweet and delicious.

SEMINOLE. It is extra early, enormously productive, extra large, and of delicious flavor. It is of two distinct colors, gray and light green. The gray color predominates; both colors are found on the same vine.

THE BOSS. Oblong in shape, and of nearly the same diameter throughout; skin very dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and of unusually rich flavor. Early, heavy, productive, and a good shipper.

CITRON. Fruit sound, handsome and small; used in making preserves only.

NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS.

TALL MIXED. Useful and ornamental; flowers of various colors. The green seed-pods are pickled in vinegar. The flowers are used for garnishing.

REMEMBER.—On all Orders for Seeds in Packets (whether Vegetable or Flower Seeds), the purchaser may select **twenty-five cents' worth extra** for each **One Dollar sent us.** Thus any one sending us **\$1.00** can select seeds in packets amounting to **\$1.25**; for **\$2.00**, seeds in packets to the value of **\$2.50**; for **\$3.00**, to the value of **\$3.75**, and so on. This discount applies **only to seeds in packets, purchaser's selection**, and does not apply to seeds by weight or measure.

We can not, of course, guarantee a good crop in every case, as this is dependent upon natural causes, which are beyond human control. But we do guarantee that all Seeds sold by us are **FIRST-CLASS, and of strong germinating power**, in so far that should any prove otherwise we will refill the order free or refund the price paid us. **Further than this we can not warrant; but this is a satisfaction given by but few SEEDSMEN, and must convince even those who have never dealt with us of the extreme care we exercise in selecting our Seeds.** They not only grow, but they grow "what is worth growing."

You will find that your cows will keep in better condition if fed carrots. This applies to horses also. Carrot is one of the cheapest and best foods grown.

DICKMANN SEED CO.'S

RELIABLE ONION SEED.

Culture.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. For a more detailed description as to culture, see the book, "Onions for Profit," price 50c. Onion growers should have this book. No one can appreciate the value of reliable seeds better than those who have been once disappointed. Too much care can not be exercised in selecting your supply of Onion seed. There is no vegetable in which the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence upon the crop. Fully realizing this, we have for some years made a specialty of Onion seed, and have all our crops raised under special contract subject to careful supervision. In vitality it is very strong, being carefully tested. The rapid increase in our Onion seed trade among market gardeners and large growers of Onions, many of whom order from twenty-five pounds to one hundred pounds, is the best evidence that our Onion seed is unexcelled in quality. If you use large quantities of Onion seed it will pay you to write us for special prices, stating the amount required. Our prices will be as low as good Onion seed can be sold for. We are not in the market to compete with old and worthless seed, but we are ready and willing to have our prices compared with any reliable seed house.

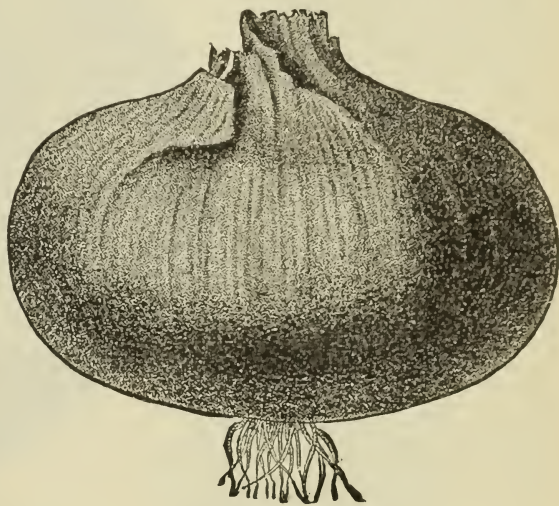
LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The most popular of all red Onions, of large size and fine form, skin deep purplish-red; flesh purplish-white; moderately fine grained and stronger in flavor than the yellow or white Onions. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Immense crops of this Onion are grown for shipment, and it certainly is one of the very best sorts for market. If planted in unsuitable soil this variety is more inclined to form large necks than the Yellow Danvers, but it is the best in poor, dry soil.

EXTRA EARLY RED. This variety matures very early. It yields abundantly and is of mild flavor; of medium size, deep-red in color, very close grained, solid and heavy. This will often form bulbs in cold and mucky soils where other varieties fail. It is highly recommended, particularly for the North and Northwest, as even there it will produce full-sized Onions from the black seed.

LARGE RED GLOBE. This is a very handsome variety, and is deserving of general cultivation. It matures quite early (none of the perfectly globe-shaped Onions are as early as the flat varieties), grows to a large size; skin deep red, flesh fine-grained, mild and tender.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. The Onions from which our seed is raised are selected on the following points: Earliness of maturity, extra large size, even and handsome form, thin neck and best keeping qualities. It is the best yielder and has given universal satisfaction. This strain of Globe Danvers is equal to the best standard Onions of its kind in the country.

YELLOW STRASBURG or DUTCH. One of the oldest varieties; bulbs quite flat, of good size; skin yellow, or darker color than the Danvers; flesh white, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is the variety that formerly was used very extensively for growing Yellow Onion Sets, and while still good for that purpose it has, of late years, been largely superseded by the Yellow Danvers.



RED WETHERSFIELD ONION.

EARLY RED GLOBE. Very early and grows to a good size; is very prolific and keeps well; skin deep red, form good and flavor mild. (Do not confound this with Large Red Globe.)

WHITE GLOBE ONION. A large globe-shaped Onion; firm, fine grained, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is one of the handsomest Onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear, white skin, and commands the highest market price.

YELLOW DANVERS ONION. Our superior stock of this celebrated variety is of fine shape; grows to good size, with thin yellow skin, white flesh, fine grained; mild flavor and excellent quality. It ripens early, frequently producing from six to eight hundred bushels to the acre; keeps well and is considered a splendid sort.

WHITE SILVER SKIN or WHITE PORTUGAL. Very desirable for family use; flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white; of handsome appearance; highly esteemed for pickling when young, also for market in early Winter. This is the variety of which White Onion Sets are grown.

ONION—Continued.

PRIZETAKER, The Genuine. The handsomest, largest yellow globe Onion. A new variety introduced but a few years ago, which has proven to be an excellent keeper, of finest flavor, handsome shape and enormous size, many single Onions having been raised to weigh six pounds and over from seed the first year. It is of the same type as those immense imported Onions which can be seen in fruit stores and always command a very high price. The Prizetaker grows always to a perfect globe shape, with a bright straw-colored skin; the necks are very small, and the Onions always ripen up hard.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. This mammoth variety is one of the largest in cultivation, averaging from fifteen to twenty-two inches in circumference, and often weighing from two and a half to four pounds each. It matures early and is of uniformly large size and fine shape, being flattened but thick. The skin is of a beautiful silver white, flesh snowy and tender, of mild, sweet flavor. We know of no variety of this vegetable which has attracted so much attention as this. Its striking size and handsome appearance, as well as mild flavor, recommend it for exhibition at the fairs, for fancy market as well as the home table.

ITALIAN ONIONS.

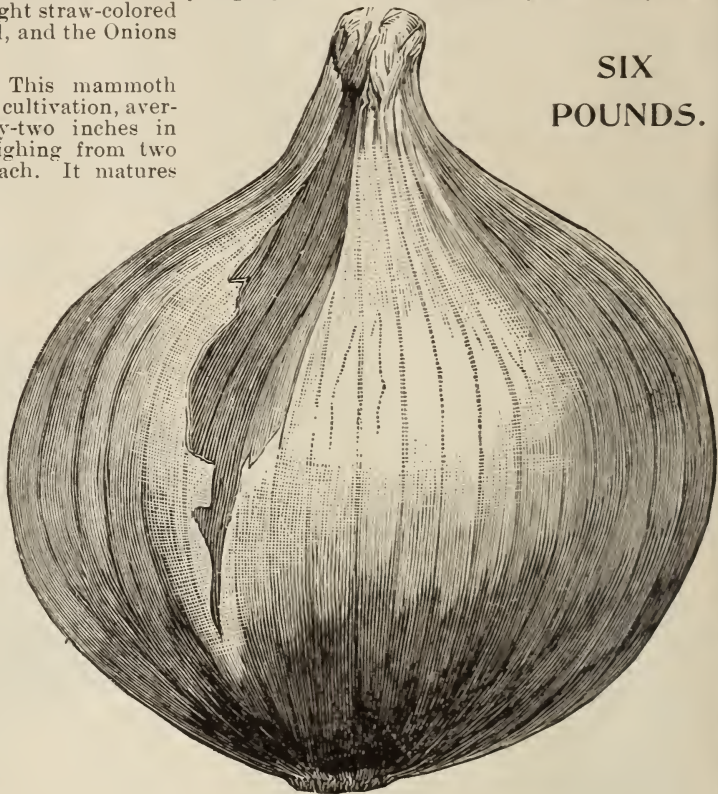
Italian Onions are very popular owing to their quick growth, large size and mild flavor, many sorts making Onions weighing two to four pounds from seed the first year. The smallest, if set out in the second season, will continue to increase in size, instead of running to seed like the American Onions. They succeed well in every section of the country.

EARLY ROUND HARD WHITE DUTCH. This is uniformly early, small, round and handsome, with an opaque white skin, which does not turn green upon exposure to the sun. They are very compact and hard, but at the same time crisp and brittle, making them the best pickling Onion.

EL PASO, or LARGE MEXICAN. Grows in Mexico to a diameter of six inches, and to a weight of two or three pounds, and used in that region in preference to any other sort. Color variable from white to light red; flesh white.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL. This remarkable Onion is the earliest and the best of all the varieties. It grows to an enormous size and shape, of pearly white color, the outer skin having a waxy appearance; flesh of pure white, and flavor so mild that it can be eaten like an apple. It grows with wonderful rapidity, reaching a fine large size the first season from seed.

SIX
POUNDS.



THE GENUINE PRIZETAKER.

NEAPOLITAN MAGGIAJOLA. A large, beautiful silvery-white-skinned variety, of handsome flat shape, of fine flavor and quality. In May and June this Onion has almost a monopoly of the markets in Italian towns.

WHITE ADRIATIC BARLETTA. This variety is most distinct on account of its great earliness. It is from two to three weeks earlier than the White Queen. It is of a beautiful waxy-white color and grows one and a quarter inches in diameter and three-quarters of an inch thick, with finely-formed bulbs, slightly flattened at the top. Its earliness will highly recommend its use as a substitute for Onion sets, and it is without a rival for pickles.

WHITE QUEEN. The bulbs are small, flat, pure white, and of excellent flavor. Sown in February they will produce Onions one or two inches in diameter early in Summer. Sown in July they will be ready in Autumn. Excellent for pickling.

ONION—Continued.

GIANT WHITE TRIPOLI. Of large size and most beautiful form, with fine white skin. The first season from the black seed it will grow an Onion from one to one and a half pounds, but to attain the full size the bulbs should be set out the following Spring.

RED MAMMOTH TRIPOLI, or BERMUDA RED. Similar in shape and size to the Giant White Tripoli. Skin thin and of a rich blood-red color; flesh white, fine grained.

GIANT WHITE ROCCA. This splendid Italian Onion is one of the handsomest varieties in cultivation. It can not fail to sell readily on market in competition with the finest Onions imported from Spain and Italy that command such high prices. It is a very distinct variety, globular in shape, with a beautiful silvery skin; flesh pure white.

MAMMOTH POMPEII, or COPPER KING. Grows to an enormous size; skin of a dark red color, flesh white and unusually mild in flavor. Fine exhibition and market variety.

ONION SETS.

Parties ordering will please state particularly if they want Top Onions or Bottom Sets. To keep them in good condition they must be spread out thinly in a cool and dry place as soon as received. We pack them to be carried with safety, but it must be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for any damage that they may sustain in transit. *Write for special prices.*

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS.

RED TOP, or BUTON ONIONS.

POTATO ONION SETS.

GARLIC.

NEW WHITE MULTIPLIER.

WHITE TOP, or BOTTOM.

Boxes, crates and barrels charged at cost price.

OKRA, or GUMBO.

French, *Gombo*. German, *Esbarer*. Spanish, *Hibiscus*.

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

Culture.—Sow the seed thinly in dry, warm soil, in shallow drills two feet apart. After the plants are up thin them out to nine inches apart; hoe frequently and draw a little earth to the stems as they continue to grow.

DWARF. Early and prolific.

GIANT RED ROCCA. These Onions are of large size, handsome appearance, and mild, delicate flavor, of beautiful round form, the outer skin, bright red, while the flesh is white, mild and pleasant.

GIANT YELLOW ROCCA, or SPANISH KING. Of all the magnificent Italian Onions now in cultivation, none are more popular than the Giant Rocca. This variety is of the same fine quality and grows equally as large as the Red Rocca, which it resembles in every respect, except that the skin is of a beautiful bright yellow color.

TRUE BERMUDA ONION SEED. Our sales of this valuable early variety, the true stock of which is often difficult to obtain, have been increasing rapidly each year. These Onions grow to an immense size, and are of beautiful form. The skin is very thin; flesh white, fine grained, of mild and pleasant flavor. It will grow an Onion from one to one and a half pounds from seed, but to attain the full size the bulbs should be set out the following Spring. White or red.

SHALLOT SEED. Imported French.



WHITE VELVET OKRA.

WHITE VELVET. Produces pods larger than any other. They are never prickly to the touch, and always round and smooth, while in other varieties they are either ridged or square edged. The pods used for food are the large pods. They are very wholesome, quite nutritious, and impart an agreeable richness to soups and stews.

TALL. Five to six feet.

GOOD Seeds is the most important item to a gardener or farmer. From them the product that brings their profits are produced. Buy our Seeds and increase your profits.

We take as much pains with a five-cent order as we do with larger ones. Try us and see if we don't.

PARSLEY.

French, *Persil*.

German, *Petersile*.

Spanish, *Perigil*.

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



DWARF, EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

TRIPLE CURLED, or MYATT'S GARNISHING. A fine free growing, but not large variety. The plants bear a great number of leaves, which are so abundant and so finely curled that they resemble a bunch of moss. The leaves are bright pale green, and exceedingly handsome. Greatly prized for garnishing and table decoration. One of the best varieties for market or private gardens.

PLAIN. Leaves plain or flat and very dark colored. It is often preferred on this account and because of its hardness.

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 foot apart, and when the plants are well up thin to one foot in the row. When the leaves become old and dull they may be cut off and the plant will start a new growth, which will be brighter and better curled. The fern leaved and moss curled varieties make beautiful border plants.

TURNIP ROOTED, or HAMBURG. The root, which resembles a small parsnip, is the edible portion of this variety, which is extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc.

FERN LEAVED. The leaves are finely cut and give the plants a feathery, fern-like appearance. Makes a handsome border plant.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. A compact growing, finely cut and much curled variety, of a bright green color. Owing to its fine color and density of foliage it is much sought after.

You should try Dickmann Seed Co.'s Giant Summer Cabbage for an early crop. It will be sure to pay you. See page 22.

PARSNIP.

German, *Pastinake*.

French, *Panais*.

Spanish, *Pastinaca*.

Sow as early in Spring as the weather will admit, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in Fall a certain quantity for Winter use, leaving the rest in the ground till Spring, to be dug as required. One ounce per 200 feet of drill, five to six pounds in drills for an acre.

MAGNUM BONUM. A wonderfully fine variety recently introduced from England. The flavor is delicious, and the flesh is tender and sugary. Don't fail to try it this season if you love good Parsnips.

LARGE WHITE SUGAR. A splendid sort, excellent flavor, tender and sweet. One of the best varieties.

STUDENT. A half long variety of fine flavor.

HOLLOW CROWN. Roots oblong, ending somewhat abruptly, with a small tap-root, grows mostly below the surface, has a very smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root.

NEW MALTESE. Long, smooth and white; fine flavor.



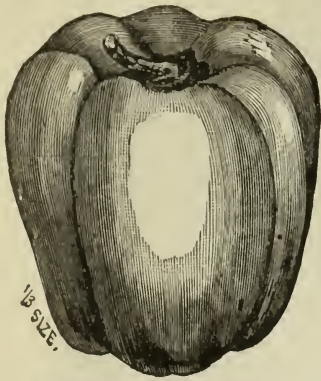
PARSNIPS.

MARKET GARDENERS who buy seeds in large quantities are requested to write for **WHOLESALE PRICES**. Frequently we have orders for large quantities of certain seeds (such as Onion, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Melon, Radish, Turnip, etc.), and the purchaser naturally expects to buy at a price lower than that charged for a single pound.

PEPPER.

German, *Pfeffer*. French, *Piment*. Spanish, *Pimiento*.

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



IMPROVED SWEET MOUNTAIN.

IMPROVED SWEET MOUNTAIN. A strong grower, very productive and of excellent quality. The Peppers when young are of a bright deep green color, without any shade of purple; when ripe they are of a beautiful red, the flesh is very thick, sweet and mild. They often grow six inches long by four inches in diameter. Our strain of this has been selected with the greatest care, and we know no better seed can be had.

LONG RED CAYENNE. The variety of commerce. Pods small, cone-shaped, scarlet red when ripe. Quite a late variety, the pods are as frequently used for pickling green as when ripe.

GOLDEN UPRIGHT. Produces the fruit upright on the stems. The fruits are large and fully double the size of Golden Dawn, and of a beautiful rich golden yellow, tinged with blush red when exposed to the sun. The Peppers are mild and as pleasant to the taste as Ruby King.

CHILI. Very small and prolific, generally used for making pepper sauce.

RUBY KING. An exceedingly large and handsome Pepper of mild flavor, the fruits are of a bright ruby red, from four and one-half to six inches long, by nine to twelve inches in circumference. It can be sliced for salad or eaten with salt and vinegar like tomatoes and cucumbers.

CELESTIAL. The plant begins to set its fruits early in the season and continues until frost, branching freely and bearing profusely. The Peppers, when young, are delicate creamy yellow, and ripen to a vivid scarlet, making a plant, when loaded with fruit part of one color and part of the other, an object of the most striking beauty and oddity. They are from two to three inches long and of clear sharp flavor.

CHERRY RED. Fruit round, of a rich scarlet color.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE. An early variety of mild flavor, a favorite for pickling and for use in the natural state.

GOLDEN DAWN. Of same shape and size as the Large Bell, but of more delicate flavor; color, yellow.

PEAS.

German, *Erbse*.
French, *Pois*.
Spanish, *Guizante*.

Peas succeed best in light, dry, loamy soil. Early and dwarf sorts require richer soil than the late varieties. If manure is used, let it be old and well rotted, or there will be a rank growth of vines with few pods. Sow the early, smooth, round sorts as early in Spring as the ground can be worked. Seeds of wrinkled varieties are more liable to rot if the ground is cold, and must be planted later. Sow all the varieties quite early, and depend for succession upon the different times of ripening of the various sorts, or from the first sowing, sow every two weeks until June for a succession. After that there is danger of mildew. Discontinue then until August, when a planting of extra early or early sort will often produce a good crop. Sow the seed in single drills, three feet apart for dwarf sorts, and four for tall sorts, or in double drills six or eight inches apart, one inch apart in the drill, and not less than four inches deep, or for the late sorts seven to eight inches deep, since deep planting prevents mildew and prolongs the season. Cultivate well and draw the earth twice to the vines during growth. Stake the tall varieties when they begin to vine. Pick the pods as soon as fit, and allow none to ripen on the vines, as they will then cease bearing. One quart of the small seeded sorts will sow 175 feet of drill. One quart of the large seeded sorts will sow 120 feet of drill. For the quality of stock, we can safely say that for color, size and perfection as well as purity, no finer goods are produced on this or any other continent.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

EARLY MAY. An old but popular family variety; seed white; height, two and one-half feet.

McLEAN'S BLUE PETER. (Blue Tom Thumb.) One of the earliest and hardiest of the Tom Thumb varieties; dark green pods, large Peas of excellent quality; a capital bearer; height, nine inches.

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY. (Carter's First Crop, or Early Kent.) An excellent variety, combining earliness and productiveness; height, two and one-half feet.

TOM THUMB. Very dwarf, not exceeding ten inches in the richest soil, productive, of excellent quality.

ALASKA. The earliest blue Pea, very uniform in growth. The dark green color of the pods makes it extremely desirable, as it can be carried long distances without losing color, which quality, combined with its earliness and uniformity of ripening, makes it a most desirable extra early Pea for market gardeners; height, two feet.

PEAS—Extra Early Varieties—Continued.

Those marked with a "★" are Wrinkled Varieties

DICKMANN SEED CO.'S EXTRA EARLY MARKET. The best extra early Pea ever offered. This variety is unequalled for excellence, yield, size of pod and regularity of growth. Height, two feet, or fully six inches dwarfier than the First and Best, or Philadelphia Extra Early, and produces pods of good size, which are well filled with round, smooth Peas of splendid flavor. It is a prodigious bearer, ripens up so evenly as not to require more than two pickings to clear off the crop, and in this last feature and in its extreme earliness consists its great value to market gardeners and truckers. At the same time we know of no other variety that is more popular in private gardens.

RURAL NEW YORKER. In height, two and one-half feet, seed white, slightly dented, of vigorous habit, vine sending out two or more lateral branches. The earliest Pea now known to the trade in this country, except Dickmann Seed Co.'s Extra Early Market and the Alaska. Pods of fine shape, larger and better filled than any other extra early, containing from six to nine peas of fine quality. Not only the most hardy, but, owing to its branching habits, one of the most prolific extra earlies in cultivation and producing a greater number of Peas to the acre than any other variety. It is also most uniform in growth and ripening, eighty-five per cent can be taken at the first picking. This Pea is the result of years of the most careful selection, and as a first extra early for market gardeners it is unequalled by any other save the Dickmann Seed Co.'s Extra Early Market.

★**AMERICAN WONDER.** This distinct and fine-flavored sort grows only eight to ten inches high, and is also a few days earlier than any other wrinkled Pea. Peas planted June 5th were ready for the table in 49 days.

★**NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.** Robust and vigorous in growth, inclined to throw out laterals from the base of the haulm, producing in profusion long handsome pods closely packed with large Peas of fine flavor. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific with large pods, with more Peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. A decided acquisition, and since it has become more generally distributed and its merits known the greatly increased demand fully justifies our expectations. Seed green, wrinkled, square at the ends like American Wonder; height, twelve inches.

★**LAXTON'S ALPHA.** The earliest blue wrinkled marrow; prolific, of fine flavor; pods large; height, two and one-half feet.

★**EXTRA EARLY PREMIUM GEM.** A very fine dwarf Pea, of the Little Gem type, on which it is an improvement; larger pods and more productive. Highly recommended. Taken all-in-all, this is the best and most profitable early wrinkled Pea for market gardeners, while for family gardens there is none better. Height, fourteen inches.

★**LITTLE GEM.** Truly a gem! Unsurpassed, productive, wrinkled, and of delicious flavor. This variety matures in fifty-four days; grows twelve to fourteen inches high; no sticks required.

DAN'L O'ROURKE. An old early sort, pods well filled with Peas of good size and quality; height, two and one-half feet.



DICKMANN SEED CO.'S
EXTRA EARLY MARKET.

SEEDS THAT WILL GROW INTO DOLLARS.

PEAS—Continued.

SECOND EARLY AND LATE VARIETIES.

Those marked with a "★" are Wrinkled Varieties.

★**DICKMANN SEED CO.'S SECOND EARLY MARKET GARDEN PEAS.** This valuable variety is the best and most productive second early Pea on the market. Its fine medium-sized, well-filled pods are ready for picking about a week after our Extra Early. The Peas are larger and more wrinkled when dry, while in delicious flavor they are quite unsurpassed. It is also a prodigious bearer, having averaged seventy pods to the vine with ordinary field culture, and will produce more pods to the acre than any other Pea in cultivation. The vines grow very uniformly to a height of two feet, and ripen up so evenly that the whole crop can be cleared off in two pickings.



DICKMANN SEED CO.'S SECOND EARLY MARKET GARDEN PEAS.

★**NEW PEA HEROINE.** It is a medium early green wrinkled Pea, and grows uniformly two to two and a half feet high, coming in between Advancer and Champion of England, and bears a profusion of large, long, slightly curved, pointed pods, containing from nine to ten large Peas of finest quality. This new Pea is destined to eclipse Strategem and Pride of the Market for market purposes, and being nearly as early as the Advancer, will also be more desirable than that well-known variety. In field culture we have known it to ripen and yield double the quantity of Peas that the ordinary varieties do, and hence it is an immense cropper. Like many of our most valuable Peas, it is a variety of English origin. All these varieties produce Peas of finest quality, but Heroine excels them all.

★**STRATEGEM.** Half dwarf, green wrinkled; two feet; vigorous, branching habit; leaves unusually large size. Under favorable conditions an enormous cropper. Pods long, filled with from seven to nine Peas of enormous size. The only fault this Pea has is its tendency to sport somewhat, but we think our stock is as pure as any that is offered.

★**ABUNDANCE.** Plants half dwarf, fifteen to eighteen inches high, pods large size, containing six to eight wrinkled Peas of excellent quality. It ripens second early. Sow the seed much thinner than usual, six inches apart being the proper distance, as it has a remarkable tendency to branch.

LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH. Very popular with market gardeners in some sections who want a large handsome pod of deep green color, carrying well, with peas of indifferent quality. Height three feet; season medium, seed dark green, dented.

★**McLEAN'S ADVANCER.** A green, wrinkled variety, about two and a half feet high, with long pods, which are abundantly produced and well filled to the end. About the first best second early on the list; excellent flavor. A favorite with canners, a good one for market gardeners as it comes in close after first in market.

★**HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN.** A wrinkled variety coming in between the Little Gem and the Advancer. In habit of growth quite distinct. Vines two feet high and very even and regular. A most prolific bearer, outyielding all for height of vine; pods medium size, numerous and well filled with Peas of sweetest flavor. This variety is fast coming into general favor on account of its productiveness and general good qualities.

★**EVERBEARING.** A new variety, maturing soon after the Gem, and continuing a long time in bearing. Vine stout, about eighteen inches high, bearing at the top six to ten broad pods. Peas wrinkled, large, cook quickly, and very tender; superior flavor, although they are not quite so sweet as some.

★**TELEPHONE.** Green, wrinkled; height, three and a half feet; productive; pods usually large size, elegant shape, slightly curved, well filled with Peas of large size, good quality. A great favorite with our local gardeners.

★**PRIDE OF THE MARKET.** Vines medium height, stiff, bearing at the top, generally in pairs, a good crop of very large, dark green pods, well filled with large Peas of good flavor. This sort has become very popular on account of its handsome pods. Height, two feet.

★**CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.** Universally admitted as one of the best Peas grown; delicious flavor, profuse bearer of immense pods filled with very large, green wrinkled Peas; height about four feet.

LARGE BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT. An excellent variety, either for garden or field culture; grows about four feet high, with large and well filled pods. A popular market variety.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT. One of the oldest varieties and cultivation, and a favorite market sort; well liked by farmers who want a late white Pea; grows about four feet high, is well filled with very large pods; Pea of excellent quality.

EDIBLE PODDED SORTS.

All edible podded varieties are used either shelled or cooked in the pods like string beans, which, when young, are very tender and sweet.

DWARF SUGAR (Gray Seeded). Grows about two feet high; productive; seeds large and shriveled; pods are broad, flat, crooked, and contain five or six Peas.

TALL SUGAR. Tall, productive.

MELTING SUGAR. The best sugar Pea, growing five feet in height, larger pods, more prolific and more delicious in quality than the old varieties of Sugar Peas. The pods are without string, and snap equal to a wax bean, and are used cooked in the same way.

FIELD PEAS.

Used for field culture only. In their dry state they are used extensively for feeding stock, for making soups, and in the manufacture of coffee. They are usually sown broadcast alone or with oats, and either cut and fed green, or left to ripen and then threshed and ground with oats. They are very extensively grown in Canada, and their cultivation is quite largely on the increase throughout the United States. Our stock is northern grown. Sow two and one-half bushels for an acre.

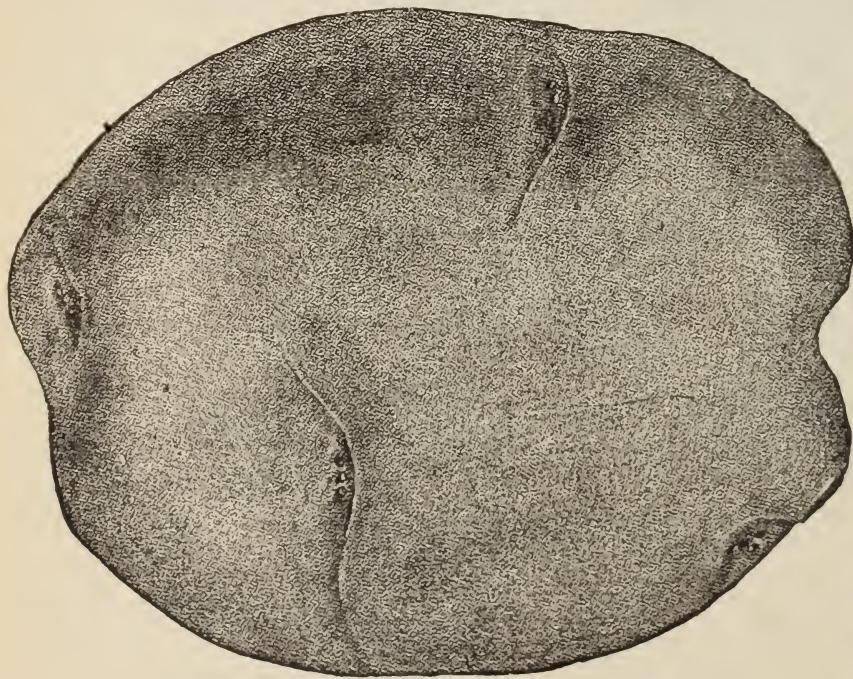
POTATOES.

German, *Kartoffel*.

French, *Pomme de Terre*.

Spanish, *Potato o Papas*.

We make the selection of seed Potatoes a specialty. Our stock is grown in the far North, by the most reliable growers, and for purity and superior quality can not be excelled. **PLEASE NOTICE.**—As prices are subject to fluctuation, we would request that our customers send in their orders as soon as possible after receiving our Manual. All orders will be promptly acknowledged and Potatoes forwarded as soon as the weather permits, in time for Spring planting.



RURAL NEW YORK NO. 2.

Customers residing South can have them shipped at any time during the winter, with little or no risk, but those residing North or West had better wait until the extreme freezing weather is over in March or early April, which will be in ample time for planting. To freeze Potatoes, when packed in tight barrels requires extremely cold weather. We ship each season seed Potatoes to nearly all sections, North, East and West, and rarely receive a complaint of freezing. We pack our Potatoes in large, round hoop barrels, and make no charge for bags, barrels or cartage. We will quote

special prices on five and ten barrels of one variety. **Culture.**—The soil best suited to the Potato is a rich, sandy loam, but it seems to thrive in almost any soil or climate. The Potato being a gross feeder, requires a liberal application of manure; if stable manure is to be used, it should be well rotted, and not allowed to come in contact with the tubers. On no other crop are the results from the use of phosphates so manifest as on the Potato, almost invariably the tubers are smoother, brighter and freer from rust and the destructive influence of wire worms. The best fertilizers are plaster, lime, super-phosphate of lime, and bone-dust, for heavy and wet soils especially, as they promote growth and at the same time prevent disease. Plant as early in the Spring as the ground can be thoroughly

POTATOES—Continued.

worked, in rows three feet apart and one foot in the rows; covering in light, warm soil about four inches, and in cold, wet ground three inches deep; draw the earth to the plants as they advance in growth. If an early crop is desired, sprout the tubers, or cut Potatoes, in a light, warm room, from four to six weeks before planting, then lift carefully and plant out; by this process shoots are obtained that, as soon as planted out in the open ground, will send out roots, and grow more rapidly than if treated in the ordinary way. The soil should be constantly stirred through the season to prevent the surface from baking. Many seem to consider it harmful, after the Potatoes have set, to disturb the soil in any way; this is contradicted by the experience of the best growers, who run the cultivator until the vines are dead. In some sections "flat culture" is preferred to "ridging," especially where droughts prevail, or the soil is very loose and sandy.

We send you just what you want or refund your money if out of it, unless you order us to substitute.

NEW POTATO—CARMAN No. 1. The Carman No. 1 Potato has caused more sensations among growers than any Potato yet introduced. Its main features are its earliness and uniform size, while for a heavy yielder it can not be excelled. It is of an oval shape, but somewhat flattened, resembling Rural New Yorker No. 2; has but few eyes, which are very shallow, the flesh being peculiarly white and of excellent quality. Blights less than any other known variety, and with a season any way favorable for growth, small Potatoes are very scarce. Our stock of this Potato is limited, and all who wish a supply had better send for it as soon as they receive this Catalogue.

CARMAN No. 3. By far the best late Potato; the greatest yielder ever introduced; largest and handsomest tubers; finest quality. Best of all for field culture.

THE FREEMAN POTATO. This new extra early variety was first introduced three years since under the broad claim of being the greatest Potato introduced since the Early Rose. It has made a wonderful record, giving enormous yields in all sections where grown, being fully equal to the old Snowflake in eating qualities. It will pay every market gardener to plant The Freeman. Our crop is grown from seed stock obtained from the introducer, and guaranteed to be true and genuine.

EARLY OHIO. A seedling of the Early Rose, ripens about a week earlier. It is round and oblong in shape, of vigorous growth and excellent quality.

OHIO JUNIOR. Closely resembling its parent, the Early Ohio, but is rather rounder and said to be more productive. A good keeper and of excellent quality.

EARLY PURITAN. A first-class early Potato, of handsome, oblong shape; flesh pure white; matures with the Early Rose.

MAMMOTH PEARL. A medium late variety. Of good quality; skin and flesh white; very productive and a good keeper.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING. A white-skinned, medium early variety with few eyes; flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor; producing a large crop of marketable Potatoes.

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2. This new Potato originated on the experimental grounds of *The Rural New Yorker*, and although only introduced in 1889, has already created quite a furore among Potato growers. As the agricultural papers have contained so many remarkable reports, it is only necessary to say a few words descriptive of its merits. It is of very distinct and handsome appearance; the tubers are of large size, with remarkable smoothness of skin; the eyes are few, distinct and shallow. It is of extreme whiteness, both of skin and flesh, and unexcelled table qualities. It has great vigor in growth and solidity of tuber, which enables it to resist disease to a remarkable degree. Thoroughly tested throughout America and Europe, it has proved to be one of the most valuable varieties.

CLARK'S No. 1. An early sort resembling Early Rose, but considered more prolific. It cooks mealy, is of excellent flavor, of first quality, and is a profitable variety for the farmer or market gardener.

CHAS. DOWNING. A new Potato having sterling merit, hardy and productive, and possessing the highest quality for eating. Although early in ripening it is a good keeper. Medium size, slightly flattened oval shape, light lemon color, with smooth skin. Eyes few, small, and nearly even with the surface.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON. A little earlier than Early Rose, very productive, of excellent quality. A good keeper.

THE THORBURN. Earliest and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed.

BURBANK (Late). The well-known late Potato. Always a ready seller on the market on account of its fine appearance and splendid keeping qualities. Our stock is pure and selected.

WHITE STAR. A medium early variety of the very best quality and appearance. Large, oblong, uniform-sized tubers, remarkably productive; of excellent keeping qualities.

EMPIRE STATE. An excellent Potato. Skin smooth, white; eyes close to the surface, flesh pure white, and cooks dry and mealy. A heavy cropper.

POTATOES—Continued.

EARLY ROSE. A leading variety for earliness, quality and productiveness.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. A prolific late variety, skin white, smooth, eyes shallow and few in number. Of large size and a good keeper.

CROWN JEWEL. This is a seedling of the Early Ohio, and partakes of the excellent qualities of that variety, while it is at least a week earlier and vastly more productive. It is a beautiful Potato; skin white and smooth, eyes shallow but strong, flesh pure white and floury.

In addition to this list we can also supply a choice stock of Ajax, Peerless, Dakota Red, Snowflake, Colorado Red and White Elephant at the market prices.

PRICES ON ALL POTATOES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

SWEET POTATOES.

One hundred Sweet Potato Plants well attended to will produce several bushels of tubers, and should be grown by everyone that has a kitchen garden. Price 75c per 100, post-paid.

EARLY RED JERSEY.
RED NANSEMOND.

EARLY YELLOW JERSEY.
EARLY RED BERMUDA.
YAM, or VINELESS.

YELLOW NANSEMOND.
SOUTHERN WHITE QUEEN.

Prices on Application.

PEANUTS.

VIRGINIA PEANUTS. Peanuts are easily grown, and everyone should plant a few for themselves and the children. This very desirable variety is early, the most hardy, very prolific, and of the best quality. Plant as soon as the ground becomes warm, from two to three feet apart each way, four or five to the hill, covering two or three inches. The soil should be deep and mellow, and well broken up, so as to be ready for planting soon after the frost is over. April is a suitable time. They produce twenty-five to seventy bushels per acre, and are as easily cultivated as corn.

PUMPKIN.

German, *Kurbis*.

French, *Courge*.

Spanish, *Calabaza*.

Pumpkins are now principally cultivated for agricultural purposes. They are usually planted in fields of corn or potatoes, but may be profitably raised in fields by themselves. Sow first of May, in hills eight feet apart.

JAPANESE PIE PUMPKIN. The seeds of this new variety are most curiously marked with characters, which greatly resemble Japanese hieroglyphics, and have the appearance of having been the work of some skilled workman, rather than that nature herself wrought them; the outer edge of the seed is a dark shade of brown, and looks as though it had been highly polished. The flesh is very thick, being almost solid, on account of the seed cavity being so small. They are fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor, very hardy and productive, and keep well until late in the Spring. For making pies and custards they are extremely fine. When cooked it has somewhat the appearance of a sweet potato, but is much more palatable.

CROOKNECK. This variety much resembles the Winter Crookneck Squash, and is a great favorite in the Southern States. Of large size, salmon-colored flesh, outside skin white, striped and mottled green. Very productive.

CONNECTICUT FIELD. The popular variety for field culture and stock raising; very productive.



LARGE CHEESE.

LARGE CHEESE. The very best variety for cooking purposes. Flesh thick, yellow, fine grained and of superior flavor. Hardy and productive.

We keep everything in Stock you find in this Catalogue.

PUMPKIN—Continued.

MAMMOTH CHILI. Really a squash, but it looks more like a Pumpkin, and we list it here so as to have the Mammoth Pumpkins together. This is the largest of the squash family, and attains the most astonishing weights. Many specimens have been grown reaching nearly 300 pounds, and from 100 to 200 pounds is a common weight with ordinary culture. Our seed has been selected from the large and perfect specimens only. The flesh is a rich yellow, very thick and of excellent quality, highly nutritious. They are profitable to grow for stock feeding. Its general appearance being round and flattened at either end, the skin smooth, with wide fissures; color, a rich orange-yellow. Keeps well throughout the Winter.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. Of medium size, pear-shaped, color creamy white, lightly striped with green; flesh thick, creamy white, fine grained, dry, brittle and of excellent flavor.

NANTUCKET. Hard shell, one of the best keepers, very prolific, the great favorite in the East. The celebrated Yankee pies owe their delicious flavor to it. Skin, dark green; flesh, rich orange-yellow, and very thick. Average weight, twelve pounds.

ETAMPES MAMMOTH RED. In proper soil and under careful cultivation it very often attains mammoth weights. Its appearance, of a bright glossy red color and smooth surface, is wonderfully attractive, and for exhibition purposes can not be surpassed. It is thick-meated, rich in color, early to mature, and of fine quality.

KENTUCKY FIELD. Large, round, a little ribbed, soft shell; salmon color, productive and best for stock feeding.

MAMMOTH TOURS. A very productive French variety which grows to an immense size, specimens often weighing 200 pounds and over. Useful for stock feeding.

RHUBARB, or PIE-PLANT.

German, *Rhubarber.*

French, *Rhubarbe.*

Spanish, *Ruibarbo Bastardo*

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. The richer its condition 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 trench a piece of ground and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and give a dressing of coarse manure every Fall. The stalks should not be plucked until the third year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. Our seed is saved from selected plants of Linnaeus, Victoria, Giant and other improved sorts. Like the seeds of fruit trees, Rhubarb seed can not be relied upon to reproduce the same variety. We also have the roots for sale of any sort. (See price list.)

NEW GIANT. It is immensely productive, one of the earliest, and has a rich, spicy flavor, very similar to the gooseberry when used for pies and tarts.

VICTORIA. Very large; later than the Linnaeus.

LINNAEUS. Early and tender.

RADISH.

German, *Rettig, Radieschen.*

French, *Radis, Rave, Petite Rave.*

Spanish, *Rabano.*

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

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, FORCING. This has a small 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 or less 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.

DARK BLOOD RED TURNIP. Top very small and compact. Roots spherical or thick turnip-shaped; color very deep red, but white flesh. It remains hard a little longer than most forcing sorts.

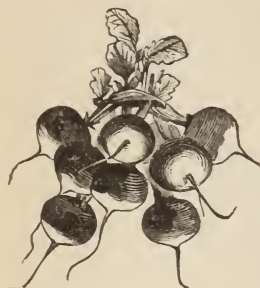


EARLY SCARLET TURNIP,
FORCING RADISH.

RADISH—Continued.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED, FORCING.

A beautiful variety, deep scarlet, with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use and is becoming very popular as a market variety. Fully as early as Scarlet Turnip, as small a top, and may be planted as closely, more attractive in appearance and can not fail to give satisfaction as a forcing Radish.



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP,
WHITE TIPPED.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.

This variety makes roots fit to pull early, but they are much larger when full size and for this reason they are very popular in some markets. Roots round or slightly olive-shaped; color rich, deep scarlet; flesh white and tender. We recommend this especially to gardeners whose markets demands a large, round Radish.

EARLY SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED.

In the form of an olive, terminating in a very slim tap-root. Skin scarlet, neck small, flesh rose-colored, tender and excellent. Early and well adapted for forcing, or general crop.



OLIVE-SHAPED SCARLET.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.

A medium size Radish, olive-shaped, 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 qualities and beautiful color.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED.

One of the handsomest of the turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets, for early planting outdoors. While it is not a distinctly forcing Radish, it is but little later than the best of that class and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness is not the primary object.

GOLDEN GLOBE. A fine variety, being fit for use in from four to six weeks after sowing, and is a great improvement on the old Yellow Turnip Radish, both color and quality being much finer.



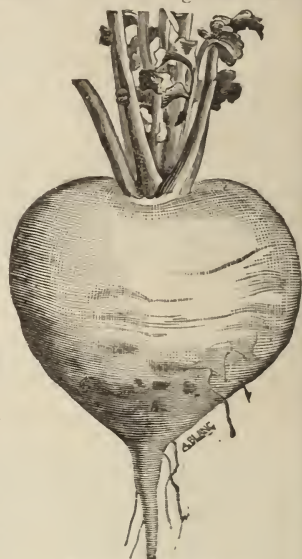
WHITE WINTER.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME. A splendid forcing variety, earlier than the Long Scarlet, shape not quite so long and has a smaller top.

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP, IMPROVED. This is a standard variety for private garden or market use, particularly for outdoor culture. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground, is uniformly straight and smooth, is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color, bright scarlet, top small.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED, or CARDINAL.

The brightest and handsomest scarlet color we have seen in any Radish. We think this variety is a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted outdoors. It has a small top and no tendency to neckiness; it is mild flavored when grown out of doors, may be used for forcing or planting outdoors. Market gardeners should use this for early planting, as its color alone will make it sell.



WHITE STUTTGART.

CHARTIER. A variety of the Long Scarlet. It is exceedingly handsome and attractive, being of a deep crimson color at the top, and blending off to almost white at the bottom. It is very tender, and remains so for a long time after attaining its growth, an important feature to the gardener.

GIANT WHITE STUTTGART. This is one of the most popular of the new varieties, withstanding the severest heat of the South, and growing to a large size, always retaining its fine quality and flavor. It is of quick growth, producing roots as large as a Winter Radish, in five to eight weeks after being sown. Its flesh and skin are of a beautiful snowy white, firm and brittle and never pithy. They may be used at any stage of growth.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP. Pure white in color, with a very small top; flesh pure white and semi-transparent.

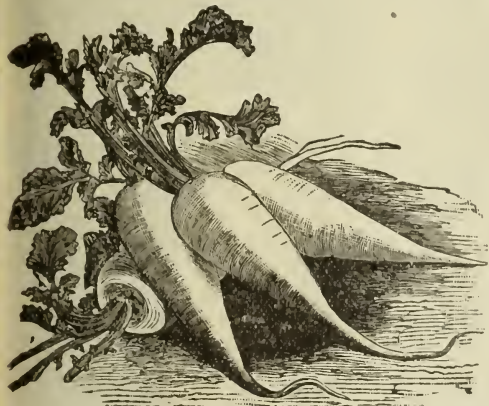
LONG WHITE NAPLES. An early variety. The skin is white, flesh fine grained, crisp and of very good flavor.

WHITE LADY FINGER, or LONG WHITE VIENNA. Earlier than the last, with straight smooth, white roots; flesh white, very tender, crisp and juicy.

CELESTIAL. A comparatively new variety, which is popular wherever known. The root is long, cylindrical with dazzling white skin and flesh, so white as to attract attention even when among the other white varieties. The flesh is tender and of good quality,

RADISH—Continued.

WHITE STRASBURG. This is considered one of the best Summer Radishes in cultivation. The roots are of handsome shape; both flesh and skin are pure white. They are very tender and crisp and remain so even when the roots become large and old. It is valuable alike for



WHITE STRASBURG.

family and market garden use. It can be used in six weeks from the time of sowing, when it has reached but two-thirds its size, or if allowed to continue growth it can be used for a month or more afterward without losing its superior quality.

ST. LOUIS WHITE SUMMER. This Radish has taken a leading place with our market and family gardeners. It is the earliest, largest White Radish known. Owing to their beautiful half-long shape and fine appearance they readily sell at double the prices of ordinary varieties. Quality very superior, and they hold their fine eating condition four or five weeks after being fit to pull. They stand heat and drought to a remarkable extent; small top and slow to run to seed. (See Novelties.)

NEWCOM. This is considered one of the best Summer Radishes in cultivation. The roots are of handsome shape; both flesh and skin are pure white. They are very tender and crisp, and remain so even when the roots become large and old. It is valuable alike for family and market garden use. It can be used in six weeks from the time of sowing, when it has reached but two-thirds its size, or if allowed to continue growth it can be used for a month or more afterward without losing its superior quality.

LARGE WHITE SUMMER TURNIP. One of the earliest of the Summer varieties, coming to a usable size in forty days from sowing. Root round, smooth, very white and handsome. Flesh crisp, tender and rather pungent in flavor.

RADISH—Winter Varieties.

Sown in the Summer and used in the Fall, or put away same as Turnips for Winter use; store in the cellar.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER (Scarlet China). A bright rose-colored Winter variety. Of excellent quality, certainly one of the best, and would be grown generally by Radish growers if better known.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. This variety grows six or eight inches long, and about one and one-half inches through at top; skin black; flesh white and of firm texture.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE. A general favorite, and grown extensively by the Chinese gardeners in California; it is eight to twelve inches long, and from two to three inches in diameter; white, solid, and of good flavor.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Similar to the Long Black Spanish except in shape.

LONG WHITE SPANISH. Mild in flavor.

REMEMBER.—On all Orders for Seeds in Packets (whether Vegetable, Farm or Flower Seeds), the purchaser may select **twenty-five cents' worth extra** for each **One Dollar sent us**. Thus any one sending us **\$1.00**, can select seeds in packets amounting to **\$1.25**; for **\$2.00**, seeds in packets to the value of **\$2.50**; for **\$3.00**, to the value of **\$3.75**, and so on. This discount applies **only** to seeds in packets, *purchaser's selection*, and does not apply to seeds by weight or measure.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

German, *Bocksbart*.

French, *Salsifs*.

Spanish, *Ostra Vegetal*.

The Oyster Plant succeeds best in light, well-enriched mellow soil, which, previous to sowing the seeds, should be stirred to a depth of eighteen inches. Sow early in Spring in drills fifteen inches apart: cover the seeds with fine soil an inch and a half in depth, and, when the plants are strong enough, thin out to six inches apart.

LONG WHITE FRENCH. The well-known standard variety.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. A new and improved type, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of the old variety, and of equally good quality. It has been extensively grown for the markets of many of the large cities, entirely superseding the old sort.

SCORZONERA, or BLACK OYSTER PLANT.

This vegetable requires the same treatment as salsify, which it nearly resembles; it is not, however, so generally esteemed. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to nine inches from plant to plant.



MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND SALSIFY.



SCORZONERA.

If our American Stock Food does not give you the desired results let us know and we will refund you the money you paid for it.

SPINACH.

German, *Spinat*.

French, *Epinard*.

Spanish, *Espinaca*.

This is a very important crop in our market gardens, and is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables, requiring but little culture, and may be had fit for use the entire season. The main crop is sown in September. It is sometimes covered up in exposed places with straw or salt hay during Winter, which prevents it from being cut with the frost; but in sheltered fields there is no necessity for covering. For Summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three weeks, from

April to August. Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil. One ounce for 100 feet of drill. Ten to twelve pounds in drills for one acre.

ROUND THICK-LEAVED. Generally cultivated for winter use, being very hardy, standing our severest winters without injury.

IMPROVED THICK LEAF (Viroflay). A decided improvement on Round Summer. Has very large, thick leaves, of greater substance.



SPINACH VIROFLAY.

Our Seeds won ELEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS at the great St. Louis Fair.

SPINACH—Continued.



SPINACH, SAVOY LEAVED.

PRICKLY SEEDED. The hardiest of all, therefore the best where the Winters are severe.

CURLED-LEAVED SAVOY (Bloomsdale). The earliest variety, of upright growth; fine, large, tender savoyed leaves. This variety grows quick, but will not stand long.

LONG STANDING. An improved strain; later in going to seed than any other; especially desirable for market gardeners.

NEW ZEALAND. This variety withstands the heat and drought, and produces leaves in great abundance throughout the Summer in the hottest climates, where ordinary Spinach will not do well; should be raised in heat and transplanted three feet apart each way, into light, rich soil.

SQUASH.

German, *Speise Kuerbis*. French, *Courge*. Spanish, *Catabasa Tomtanera*.

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



EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. An early flat, scalloped-shaped variety, color yellow, flesh pale yellow and well flavored; very productive; used when young and tender.

WHITE PINEAPPLE. This new variety has attracted much attention, owing to its peculiar shape. The skin and flesh are of a pure creamy white color, flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor, resembling the cocoanut when made into pies or custards. They can be used any time during growth, and after maturing make an excellent Autumn and Winter sort. They are remarkably strong growers, each vine producing generally from ten to fifteen perfect fruits.

ESSEX HYBRID, or AMERICAN TURBAN. This variety is one of the finest grained and sweetest of the Squash family. Specimens kept until June as sound and good as when gathered in the Fall. The flesh is very thick, rich colored and solid. It ripens early and is one of the most productive.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. Similar in form to the Early Yellow, but with a clear white skin, and more tender and delicate flesh. By many considered the best of the Summer varieties.

CANADA WINTER CROOKNECK. A well-known kind, sure to produce a crop, its strong growing vines suffering less from insects than many other sorts. Neck long and solid, yields well, excellent for pies, good for feeding stock.

MARBLEHEAD. This Squash resembles the Hubbard, but it is a little more elongated. Shell is an attractive light blue. Its combination of sweetness, dryness and delicious flavor is remarkable. Yields equal to the Hubbard, and its keeping qualities are said to be better.

MAMMOTH CHILL. The largest of the Squash family, specimens often weighing two hundred pounds and over. Flesh is a rich orange yellow, very thick and of good quality, very nutritious and profitable for stock feeding.

SQUASH—Continued.

MEXICAN BANANA. Originated by crossing imported varieties. It is sweet, rich, finest grained meat, good keeper, and the heaviest for the size of any evergrown. The size is from two to three feet long, and weighs from thirty to fifty pounds. Dark green color, magnificent bearers; for Fall and Winter use.

BOSTON MARROW. Extensively grown and most profitable for Winter use and canning. Flesh orange, fine grained; splendid for pies and as a Winter keeper.

EARLY PROLIFIC ORANGE MARROW. This variety ripens two weeks ahead of the Boston Marrow, and excels it in productiveness and keeping qualities. Of very handsome color, medium in size, sweet flavor, with thick high colored orange flesh, fine grained and dry when cooked. Growing very quickly, it does well when planted as a second crop, following early peas, potatoes, etc.

VEGETABLE MARROW. A favorite English sort. The fruit is very variable in size, from nine to eighteen inches in length and from four to six inches in diameter. Skin a greenish yellow, flesh white, soft and of rich flavor. Plant eight feet apart.

GIANT BUSH SUMMER CROOKNECK. This magnificent strain has been brought about by years of painstaking selection. It is a beautiful bright yellow and twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty, and several days earlier; keeps bearing all summer and commands good prices, being a very desirable Squash for the market or private garden.

SIBLEY, or PIKE'S PEAK. The shell is pale green in color, very hard and flinty, but so very thin and smooth as to occasion the least possible waste in baking. The flesh is solid and thick, a vivid brilliant orange color, dry and of a rich delicate flavor. They range in weight from eight to eleven pounds. Vine remarkably vigorous, and ripens its fruit simultaneously with the Hubbard. In productiveness is decidedly superior to both the Hubbard and Marblehead, and ripens its fruit so evenly that nearly the whole crop may be gathered at one picking. In its keeping qualities it excels, in a good dry cellar remaining perfectly sound until the last of March.

HUBBARD. A general favorite and one of the best table varieties of large size, flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor.

SEA-KALE.

German, *Seekohl Meerkohl.*

French, *Crambe Maritime.*

Spanish, *Breton de Mar.*

Cultivated for its blanched shoots, which are cooked as Asparagus. A supply may be had all winter by planting the roots closely in a warm cellar before frost. Sow one inch deep, in drills two feet apart, thin out to six inches, and the next spring plant in hills three feet apart. As this vegetable is only used when blanched, like celery, the plants must be excluded from the light by covering up with leaves or litter.

SORREL.

Of the easiest growth, Sorrel is cultivated for its leaves, which possess a very fine flavor boiled and served like spinach. It also makes delicious soup.

BROAD-LEAVED FRENCH. This is the best variety; large leaves of a pale color. So popular is this in France that whole fields of it are grown around Paris.

TOBACCO SEED.

Culture—The seed should be sown very early in the Spring, and as early as possible after the danger of frost is over. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows four feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

GOLD LEAF. A cross between the Yellow Prior and Oronoko; good either for wrappers or fillers.

WHITE BURLEY. A Western variety, which produces one of the most fashionable types for manufacturing and cutting.

YELLOW PRIOR. A good variety for bright, yellow grades.

THE MISSOURI BROAD LEAF. This is a well-known standard sort.

HAVANA. Commands a high price for cigar stock.

BIG ORONOKO. A favorite Virginia variety.

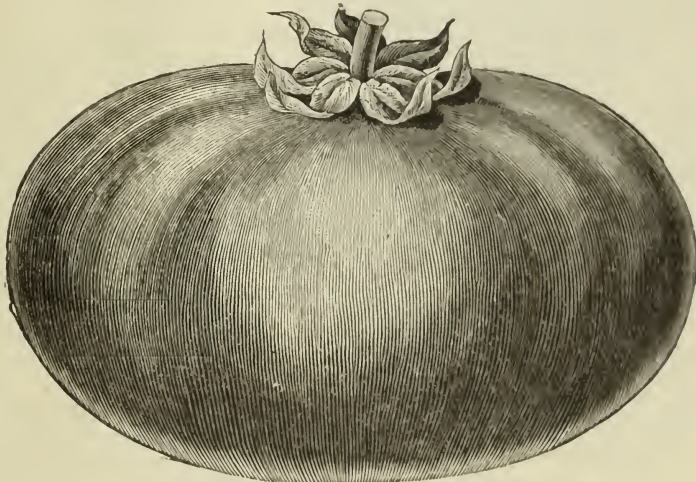
CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. This variety is a staple crop.

PACKETS OF ANY SORT, EACH 5 CENTS.

TOMATO.

German, *Liebesapfel*. French, *Tomate*. Spanish, *Tomate*

Tomato Culture.—For very early fruit the seed should be sown in the hot-bed about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and one-half inch deep. Sufficient plants for a small garden may be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or a flower pot, and placing in a sunny window in the house. When the plants are about three or four inches high they should be set out four or five inches apart, in another hot-bed or cold frame, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden, and about the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground, at a distance of four or five feet each way. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun for a few days until the plants are established. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit. Tomatoes will admit of training to stakes or trellises of various kinds, and the fruit is very much improved not only in appearance but in quality. This mode of cultivation is quite common among gardeners who grow for early market. The usual method is to set one strong plant to a stake, using stakes five to seven feet high, tying the plants up well with wool or other soft twine, pruning out quite freely as the vines advance in growth. By adopting this method the plants may be set much closer than in the ordinary way. For fine, large specimens of high color and attractive appearance generally, grow the clusters of fruit in paper sacks, as is commonly practiced by grape growers. The sacks should be put on when the Tomatoes are about three-fourths grown. One ounce of seed produces usually about 1,500 plants.



NEW STONE.

NEW STONE. The New Stone ripens for main crop, very large, of bright scarlet color, very smooth, with occasionally a specimen very slightly octagon-shaped, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack, exceedingly solid and firm fleshed (as its name indicates), is an excellent shipper, quality the very best, fine for canning, a good keeper, without hard core, not subject to rot, its appearance on market remarkably attractive; a heavy variety; its vines and foliage rank and robust, heavily loaded.

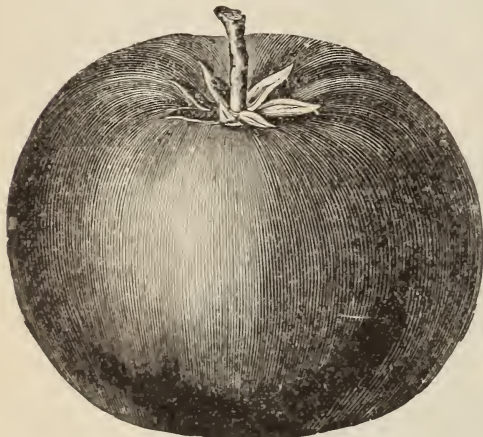
TURNER'S HYBRID or MIKDAO. The largest purple-fruited Tomato, weighing as high as twenty-eight ounces, average weight is probably not less than twelve ounces; vine large, coarse growing, leaves entire, like the potato plant; very productive; early for so large a Tomato.

ATLANTIC PRIZE. The very earliest of all Tomatoes. This Tomato ripens ahead of all others. It is the result of many years' careful selection by one of the most successful Tomato growers of Atlantic County, New Jersey. The vines grow strong, stiff and very rapidly, setting the crown fruit when quite young, the buds appearing before the plant is four inches high. The fruit is borne in immense clusters. Each vine produces from sixty to eighty large, perfect Tomatoes, very solid and of the finest quality, being unusually free from core and seeds. Another great feature, besides extreme earliness, and one which must prove of great advantage to all Tomato growers and market gardeners, is that when first fruiting it ripens more evenly and abundantly than any other Tomato grown. It is by far the most valuable first early market variety ever introduced.

WE HANDLE NO TOMATO SEED FROM CANNERS.

TOMATO—Continued.

LARGE ROUND YELLOW. A good yellow sort of first-class quality; its superior flavor has brought it into favor as a table fruit. It is solid, smooth, free from ridges, large in size, ripens early, and is a very handsome sort; in fact, by far the most beautiful yellow variety. None excel it for eating raw or slicing. The handsome golden-yellow slices make a beautiful contrast in a dish with red sorts, has very little acid and the quality is excellent; makes beautiful preserves.



ROYAL RED, 1-3 Size.

ROYAL RED. Royal Red is a first-class main crop variety for the shipper, market and private gardener, and of special value to the canner and catsup maker. Of late years quite a demand has sprung up for a Tomato without any purple tinge and of a deeper red than any variety now on the market, and the beautiful red color of both skin and flesh of Royal Red is what is desired.

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 size: color purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited Tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, both for market and home use. The dwarf habit of the vine 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.



LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY. 1-3 size.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY. This excellent variety is a decided favorite for either the home market or shipping purposes, and contains more of the essential points than that of any other one variety, being early, hardy, a strong grower, productive, large size, always smooth, flesh solid, and of excellent quality. The color is quite distinct from any other sort, being a very glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size late in the season. This is an essential point in its favor, as many other good sorts decrease in size at least one-half before the season is over. It ripens with the Acme and Perfection, and is entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit, being perfect in shape, besides having a thick skin and few seeds. It seldom cracks after rain, like many of the thin skinned sorts. For shipping and early market it can not be excelled, on account of solidity, toughness of skin, and especially handsome color; can be picked quite green, will look well and ripen up nicely, and keep for a week after it is ripe, hence a great favorite with shippers.

PONDEROSA. Is the largest variety we know of, and is highly commended in many localities. Like all other mammoth sorts, however, there is a considerable proportion of misshapen fruits, and some with hard green spots around the stem. Our seed is pure.

EXTRA EARLY ADVANCE. This Tomato is really the best early Tomato in cultivation. They are small size, purple, very solid and have no green core.

TOMATO—Continued.

LONG KEEPER. The result of careful selection with a view to increasing the long-keeping qualities, uniformity in shape, earliness in ripening, as well as the productiveness of the vines; so we have in this Tomato a variety which we would particularly recommend to the market gardener. Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker* wrote the following letter, giving the origin and history of this Tomato:

"About thirteen years ago I raised all the kinds of Tomatoes popular at that time. Six of each were selected the same day, of apparently the same stage of maturity, and of a bright red color as well as of the largest size and shapeliest form. These were kept in a darkened room until all were more or less decayed. From the last one to decay I selected seeds, which were planted the next year. Careful selections have been made every year since, always with a view to increasing their long keeping qualities, uniformity in shape, earliness in ripening, as well as the productiveness of the vines. This is the origin of this Tomato, which has been named 'Thorburn's Long Keeper,' and which is now offered to the public."

(Signed) E. S. CARMAN.

DICKMANN SEED CO.'S NEW JERSEY TOMATO. The best main crop variety for the shipper, market and private gardener, and of special value to the canner and catsup maker, for the reason, not a single point essential in a main crop variety is lacking. Fruit large, perfectly smooth, and of a vivid red color, without any purple tinge.

ACME. One of the smoothest and evenest in size, and earliest of the purple fruited sorts. Vines 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 shipping remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners.

HUSK, or STRAWBERRY. This distinct husk-enveloped Tomato is unequaled for canning, preserving and pies. Dried in sugar, as raisins or figs, or to use in fruit cake, they are unexcelled. They are handsome in color, and will keep until midwinter or longer. They have a strawberry flavor, and produce fruit in great abundance. Aside from being a great curiosity, and very attractive, they are rapidly becoming very popular.

TROPHY. Fruit very large and generally smooth; solid, good flavor and very productive. Choice, selected seed, as good as it can be grown.

FAVORITE. An early variety. Does not crack after ripening, is of a darker red than the Perfection, and is larger.

PERFECTION. A variety similar to the last, but an improvement upon it, being a little earlier, and invariably smooth and handsome. It is one of the handsomest Tomatoes grown, and all who have tried it pronounce it of the highest quality. Has been used very satisfactorily for forcing under glass.



DICKMANN SEED CO.'S NEW JERSEY.

Red Currant, Red Cherry, Yellow Cherry, Yellow Plum, Red Pear Shape. Excellent for pickles, preserves and pies.

TREE TOMATO.

MANSFIELD TREE TOMATO. (Description as given by originator.) This variety has been originated by careful selections and special methods until it has attained the height of ten feet for the tree, and a weight of a single Tomato of thirty ounces and six inches in diameter, with testimonials of over sixty pounds of ripe fruit to a single tree, of a quality that surpasses all others. Fruit ripens from July 4th until frost; they are solid all the way through, and but few seeds in a Tomato.

It pays us to sell good Seeds, and it will pay you to buy them.

TURNIP.

German, *Steckrube.*French, *Navet.*Spanish, *Nabo Coman.*

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 we have selected the following as the best for the garden or farm. **Culture.**—Sow in drills fourteen inches apart and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly dug. Be careful to weed and thin out, so the young plants will not be checked and injured. Any over-crowding will result in rough and poor flavored fruit. For the Spring and Summer crops it is important to get them started very early so they may have time to grow sufficient size before hot weather, when they soon become tough and strong. For the Fall and main crop, sow from July to the last of August, as directed for the Spring sowing. In the field, Turnips are generally sown broadcast, though much larger crops are obtained by drill culture. To preserve Turnips in good order for Winter, store them in barrels placed alongside the wall of a cool cellar and cover them with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method is to put them in a cellar or dry pit, and cover with straw and then earth over it to the depth of eight or ten inches. Thus protected they will keep well till Spring.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. Tops very small, distinctly strap leaved, and growing very erect and compact. The roots are small and flat Turnip-shaped, skin purple on top of the root, clear white below, flesh white. The most desirable sort for forcing or very early planting outdoors.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED. A most excellent early garden variety, much used. Roots medium size, flat, color white, very early, sweet and tender. It is designed for table use, and is spongy and inferior when overgrown.

EARLY PURPLE TOP MUNICH. A German sort, remarkably handsome, very early, with a bright, purplish, red top, very distinct and valuable.

LONG WHITE, or COW HORN. Grows very quickly, partly above ground, very productive, flesh white, fine grained and sweet, of excellent quality for family and market gardeners' use.



WHITE EGG.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE. [Flesh white, firm, crisp; a very desirable early variety.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE. **SWEET GERMAN.**

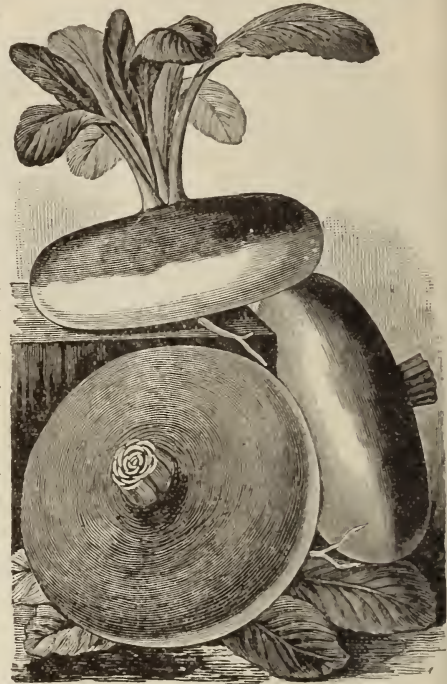
Large size, oval form and very solid, flesh pure white and sweet. This is the best keeping variety.

EARLY WHITE EGG.

An egg-shaped variety, for Spring or Fall sowing, flesh white, firm, fine grained, mild and sweet.

PURPLE TOP GLOBE.

Similar to the Purple Top Strap Leaved, except shape. This is the largest yielder of any Turnip on the list, very desirable for table use or stock.



RED, OR PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED.

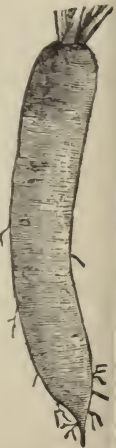
This variety is the standard for this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good size, small top, with but few leaves, flesh very fine grained, flavor good.

SEVEN TOP. Cultivated extensively

in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. This variety is very hardy and will grow all Winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the tops.

YELLOW GLOBE, or AMBER. One

of the best for a general crop, flesh firm and sweet, grows to a large size, excellent for table use or stock and keeps well until late in the Spring.



LARGE COW HORN.

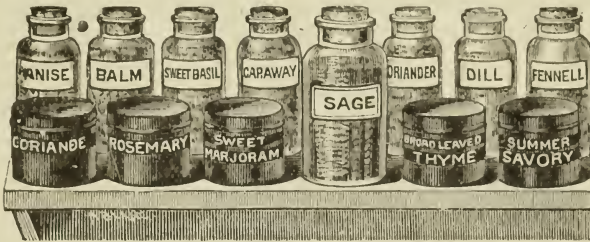
Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot

HERBS

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Most of the varieties will thrive best on rich, sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the 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.

ALL HERBS
FIVE CENTS
PER PACKET.



ALL HERBS
FIVE CENTS
PER PACKET.

All Herbs Five Cents Per Packet.

ANISE (*Pimpinella anisum*). French, *Anis*. German, *Anis*. 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 three inches apart in the row.

BALM (*Melissa officinalis*). French, *Melisse*. German, *Melisse*. 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. Plant early and thin to ten inches apart.

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*). French, *Bourrache*. German, *Borretsch*. A hardy annual, used as a pot Herb, and for bee pasturage. The leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable taste and flavor. Sow in April and thin to eight inches apart. In some places this sows itself, and becomes a weed.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*). French, *Coriandre*. German, *Koriander*. 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.

CARAWAY (*Carum carvi*). French, *Carvi*. German, *Kummel*. Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season. Plant in drills two or three feet apart and thin to six inches apart in the row.

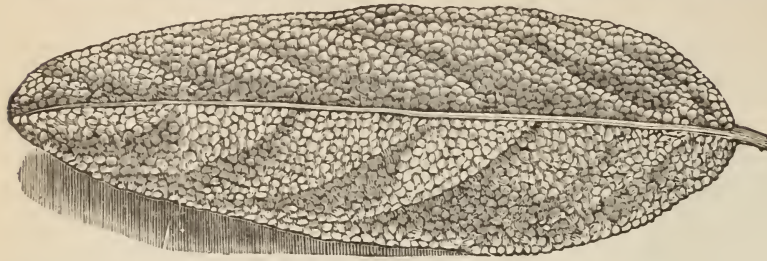
CAT-MINT, or CATNIP (*Nepeta cataria*). French, *Nepeta*. German, *Katzenkraut*. A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. The plants should be pulled up by the roots when in full flower, and dried in the shade. The seeds may be sown either in the Fall or early Spring, in drills twenty inches apart.

DANDELION (*Taraxicum officinalis*). French, *Pissenlit*. German, *Löwenzahn*. Improved thick leaved. One of the earliest and best greens in cultivation. For this purpose sow early in the Spring, on very warm, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart, thin the young plants five inches in the row, and cultivate well, and they will be fit for cutting the next Spring. It is also grown extensively for its roots; for this purpose sow in September, and cultivate well during the Fall and the following season, and the roots will be fit to dig in October.

DILL (*Anethum graveolens*). French, *Aneth*. German, *Dill*. 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, and is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in Spring, and keep clear of weeds.

If Our American Stock Food does not give you the desired result, let us know and we will refund you the money you paid for it.

Aromatic Medicinal and Pot Herbs—Continued.



NEW LARGE LEAVED SAGE.

NEW LARGE LEAVED SAGE.

SWEET BASIL (*Orimum basilicum*). French, *Basilic*. German, *Basilikum*. A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems are used for flavoring soups and sauces, having the flavor of Cloves.

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium vulgare*). French, *Marrube*, German, *Andorn*. 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.

HYSSOP (*Hyssopus officinalis*). French, *Hyssope*. German, *Isop*. 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 likes a dry, sandy soil, and the plants should be thinned to twelve inches apart.

LAVENDER (*Lavendula vera*). French, *Lavende*. German, *Lavendel*. A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high. Its long spikes are used for the distillation of lavender water, or are dried and used to perfume linen. It does best in light, warm soil. The flowers should be picked before fading and dried quickly.

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). French, *Romarin*. German, *Rosmarin*. 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.

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*). French, *Rue*. German, *Raute*. 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.

WORMWOOD (*Artemisia absinthium*). French, *Absinthe*. German, *Wermuth*. A perennial plant of strong and fragrant odor, and aromatic but intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic and vermifuge, and also for fresh bruises. Is raised from seed and propagated by cutting or dividing the roots. A dry, poor soil is best adapted to bring out the peculiar virtues of this plant.

SWEET FENNEL (*Feniculum officinalis*). French, *Fennouil*. German, *Fenchel*. 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.

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*). French, *Sauge*. German, *Salbei*. 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 plants are 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.

SWEET MARJORAM (*Origanum marjorana*). French, *Marjolaine*. German, *Marjoram*. 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 ten inches.

SUMMER SAVORY (*Satureia hortensis*). French, *Sarriette annuelle*. German, *Bohnenkraut*. A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as that of Sweet Marjoram.

TANSY (*Tanacetum vulgare*). French, *Tanaisie*. German, *Wurmkraut*. A hardy perennial plant from Europe, but growing wild in many parts of the 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.

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*). French, *Thym*. German, *Thymain*. 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 of the leaves, which is a great remedy for nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit.

SAFFRON (*Carthamus tinctorius*). French, *Safran*. German, *Safranpflanze*. 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*, also to adulterate the valuable European Saffron, which is the flower of the *Crocus sativus*, and has strong medicinal properties. Sow early and gather the leaves before fading, drying them in the shade.

TRY OUR PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE. IT WILL PAY YOU.

FARM SEEDS

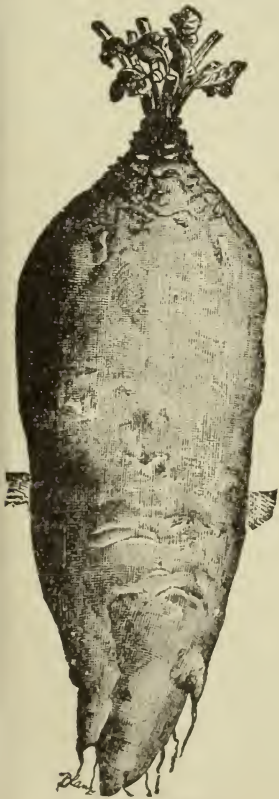
We give special attention to the quality of all our Farm Seeds, and send out only re-cleaned stock. It is our aim to send out pure stock, true to name. For green manures we recommend sowing thickly Sugar Cane, Field Peas, Rye, Oats and Cow Peas, and plowing under when six to eight inches high.

Some of the sorts found under this heading will also be found in other parts of our Catalogue, but for the convenience of our patrons we again catalogue them under the heading of Farm Seeds, as they are especially adapted to field culture.

ON ALL FARM SEEDS ADD EIGHT CENTS PER POUND IF TO BE SENT BY MAIL.

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGELS.

For stock feeding these are indispensable. No one who keeps horses, sheep or cattle should be without these roots for Winter and Fall feeding. They are rich in saccharine matter, increase largely the flow of milk, and are excellent for feeding to fattening stock.



LONG RED MAMMOTH
MANGEL WURZEL.

MANGEL WURZEL.

Sow six pounds to the acre.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Considered indispensable by the best dairy-men, owing to its productiveness and richness in saccharine matter. Deep yellow flesh and skin.

GOLDEN YELLOW MAMMOTH. A long Mangel, resembling in form and size the Red Mammoth; flesh, leaf stalks and mid-rib of the leaves golden yellow, flesh rich in saccharine matter. This should be grown largely by all interested in dairying, as it is extremely rich in all the elements of high feeding.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. A variety* that is grown extensively by agriculturists. It produces large roots, partly above ground.

NORBITION GIANT. An exceedingly heavy cropper, grows nearly two-thirds of its length out of the ground. Though of immense size, it is easily harvested and is a valuable sort.

RED GLOBE. A large red oval variety, which keeps well and produces better crops on shallow soil than the Long Red.

YELLOW or ORANGE GLOBE. The same as the above, only differing in color.

SUGAR CANE. A very sweet and large growing Mangel. Should be grown by stock raisers, as it is an excellent variety.

SUGAR BEETS.

IMPROVED WHITE SUGAR. An improvement on the other varieties of Sugar Beets, more hardy and containing a greater percentage of sugar.

LANE'S IMPROVED WHITE SUGAR. This Sugar Beet attains a large size, and grows considerably above the ground; fine for feeding.

WHITE SUGAR. A large growing variety, excellent for stock feeding and sugar-making.

TURNIPS—Ruta Baga Varieties.

IMPROVED AMERICAN. (*Purple Top.*) Very hardy and productive, flesh yellow, solid, sweet, good for stock or table use.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP. A first-rate variety, grows large and a good keeper.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH. A superior variety for table or stock, flesh firm, white and solid.

FOR PRICES, SEE EXTRA PRICE LIST.

HIGH GRADE. GRASS SEEDS. EXTRA CLEAN.

We make a specialty of Grass Seeds, and send out only the most useful varieties which are adapted to this country. All that we offer have been re-cleaned and will meet the views of the most critical trade. Owing to the varying bulk of Grass Seeds from season to season (owing to the climatic conditions which can not be controlled), we always put these seeds up by weight, and not by measure, thereby securing to our customers the amount they pay for, as prices are based on weight and not on bulk.

Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds given are subject to changes of the market, but purchasers may depend on having them at the price ruling the day of shipment, and of the best quality, and that we always send as much seed as the money received will pay for. Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser, but if wanted to be sent by mail, add at the rate of eight cents per pound, and fifteen cents per quart, except on light varieties, which do not weigh over fourteen pounds per bushel, on which remit five cents per quart to prepay postage, unless otherwise noted. We make no charge for sacks or drayage.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*). This is a Grass that it is eminently adapted for the Southern States, as it is fitted by nature to withstand drought and the scorching rays of the sun better than any other variety that we know of. Hitherto the great difficulty in extending the cultivation of this Southern Grass has been that it has had to be propagated for the most part by sets, which is always a tardy operation, but this is now a thing of the past. We have been ransacking the universe for several years for a spot where a plentiful supply of good germinating seed of this grass can be grown, and have at last found one, so that those who have been waiting for good germinating seed of the true variety of Bermuda Grass need wait no longer. Who can estimate the boon this will be to the South? It will be simply invaluable. When once sown and partly established it will propagate itself. In all tropical countries this grass is highly esteemed for its drought-resisting qualities, and also for the peculiar habit of its growth; the wiry roots of the grass, in running over the surface of the ground, form a strong fibrous matting. It has numerous joints, from each of which roots strike down and blades shoot up. This has caused it to be sown largely for the purpose of binding banks of creeks and dams, etc. It makes a perfect carpet of roots, enabling it to withstand traffic which would completely kill any other grass. For lawns it is also highly prized, as while all other grasses are burned up during the hot season, Bermuda Grass will look comparatively green, and if watered and regularly mown, it will make quite a velvety carpet. The only drawback is that in winter it looks a little brown. It should be sown in the Spring, as it will not germinate until warm weather comes. As a grass for hay or pasture, it matures and gives its first cutting ordinarily in June. Persons having the most experience with Bermuda Grass place the average yield of hay for ten years at four tons per acre per annum. This is a cautious and safe estimate of its productiveness. It grows wherever corn and cotton grow. On poor land Bermuda Grass is stumpy and coarse; on rich land its growth is free, and its blades are long, tender and delicate. Properly cultivated in Southern latitudes, animals prefer this grass and the hay made from it over all other varieties. Like Japan Clover, it does not succeed further north than Virginia.

SERADELLA. In Europe this is considered one of the most important hay plants for good, light soils. Its nutritive value is considered equal to that of Red Clover, while its produce is larger. It gives good results, except on land that is too heavy or too poor. On very light land it is considered best to sow it with Sheep's Fescue. Cattle like it either as hay or green fodder. It is usually sown in Spring—sometimes alone and sometimes under cover of oats, wheat or rye, and furnishes, after the removal of the crop, a good cutting or pasturage.

GIANT SPURRY (*Spergula Arvensis*). Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soils. It is in best condition for pasture in four to six weeks after sowing, and may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also as a fertilizer for light, sandy soil; fifteen pounds to the acre.

Write for Special Prices on Grass Seeds before you buy in either Fall or Spring, also for Prices of other Grasses not mentioned above.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE ROOTS.

This variety is not produced from seed. They are sometimes used as a table vegetable when pickled, but their greatest value is for feeding stock. They are remarkable for their fattening properties, great productiveness (over one thousand bushels having been grown on one acre), and ease with which they can be grown. They need not be dug; the hogs should be turned in on them, and will help themselves by rooting. One acre will keep from twenty to thirty hogs in fine condition from October until April, except when the ground is frozen too hard for them to root. They are also said to be a preventive of cholera and other hog diseases; and they are also highly recommended for milch cows, increasing the yield of milk, and at the same time improving their condition. Three bushels will seed an acre. They should be cut the same as potatoes, one eye to a cut being sufficient, planted in April or May, in rows three feet apart and two feet in the rows, and covered about two inches deep. They can be shipped at any time during the season, as they are not injured by freezing.

See the fine Lawns in the Parks of our City grown from our Premium Blue Grass Seeds. We have been supplying the City for a number of years in succession, which you can see on record.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*June Grass*). Is universally known, desirable for pastures and lawns. Sow in Fall or Spring at the rate of two to three bushels per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS. Extremely hardy and widely known, one of the earliest to start in the Spring, grows rapidly, furnishes an abundance of pasture during the entire season. One and one-half to two bushels per acre.

RED TOP GRASS. Thrives well in almost any soil, but best in low land, and produces a very firm sod. Sow one to two bushels per acre.

TIMOTHY. A well-known variety. Write for latest prices.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS. Adapted for pasture or pleasure grounds, of early growth; thrives well under trees. Sow two bushels per acre.

SWEET VERNAL (*Annual*). Is very fragrant, especially when bruised or cut. Mixed with other Grasses for pasture it is quite valuable, as it starts early in Spring and grows until late in the Fall.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. Used for soiling. It succeeds well in sandy lands, and owing to its long, fibrous roots, stands cold and drought well. Sow three bushels per acre.

SHEEP'S FESCUE. Short and dense in growth, excellent for sheep pasture; grows well on dry sandy ground.

MEADOW FESCUE. Thrives in all soils, excellent for permanent pastures, starts early and is very productive. Sow one and one-half to two bushels per acre.

JOHNSON GRASS. This sort is a large, strong-growing Grass, and succeeds well in the South; it is good for hay or pasture and stands drought well. Sow one bushel to the acre.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL. Should enter in moderate quantity in permanent pasture mixtures, especially those for sheep on dry soils. Particularly suited for parks and ornamental purposes.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS (*Lolium Perenne*). Very nutritious, valuable grass for meadows and permanent pastures. A rapid grower, and the most prominent Grass in England. One to one and one-half bushels to the acre.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*). Is a valuable European variety, adapted to any climate, and produces large and nutritive crops.

GERMAN, or GOLDEN MILLET. Medium early, four or five feet high, close heads, numerous spikes, seeds round, of a golden yellow color. Weight per bushel, fifty pounds.

HUNGARIAN (*Panicum Germanicum*). Is early and productive, growing two to three feet high, with an abundance of foliage and slender heads. Weight per bushel, forty-eight pounds.

COMMON MILLET (*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 to thirty-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.

CLOVER SEEDS.

RECLEANED CLOVER SEEDS.

With our improved machinery we are enabled to clean all Clover Seed thoroughly, and can supply on orders any grade desired.

Terms: Cash with order. Two-bushel bags, fifteen cents extra each. We do not charge drayage.

Prices of Clover Seed are subject to fluctuation of the market, but purchasers may depend on having them at the price ruling from store the day of shipment, and of the best quality, and that we will always send as much seed as the money received will pay for. Express or Freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser, but if wanted to be sent by mail add at the rate of eight cents per pound to prepay postage. If this is omitted the quantity will be reduced. We will sell ten pounds at the twenty-pound price; thirty pounds at the one hundred-pound rate.

LUCERNE, or ALFALFA CLOVER. A perennial foliage plant, and when once properly seeded in suitable soil will produce fine crops for several years. It has a remarkably strong growth, occasioned by its roots penetrating the ground to a great depth, ten to twenty feet, until they are altogether out of reach of drought. Seed can be sown with any grain crop in the Spring, or as a separate crop, at the rate of ten to twelve pounds to the acre.

ALSIKE, SWEDISH, or HYBRID CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*). This valuable variety is the hardiest of all the Clovers, and is sometimes called Giant White Clover. It is a perennial, therefore adapted for permanent pastures or for hay crop. Its superior pasturage is much liked by cattle. Blossoms head round, flesh-colored, sweet and fragrant, much liked by bees. Sow six pounds per acre in Spring or Fall.

BOKHARA CLOVER (*Melilotus Alba*). A rapid growing white-flowered sort, excellent for bee food, for which purpose it should be largely grown.

SAINFOIN, ESPARSETTE, or HOLY CLOVER (*Hedysarum Onobrychis*). A valuable Clover for the Middle and Southern States. In some sections it is considered indispensable, as it increases the flow of milk. The seeds are more nutritious than oats, and are readily eaten by fowls. Requires a calcareous soil. One hundred pounds per acre.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza Striata*). A low-branching Clover that does well in the South. It thrives on poor land and produces continual herbage. Not adapted to Northern latitudes, as it is only half-hardy.

HONEY, or BEE CLOVER (*Melilotus Caruleus*). This variety of Clover is very valuable to bee keepers. It will take eight to ten pounds to sow an acre. Sow in the Spring.

WHITE DUTCH (*Trifolium repens*). Thrives best in damp locations, and, while not a heavy producer, is valuable in permanent pastures. In connection with Blue Grass it affords the most nutritious food for sheep and cattle.

MAMMOTH, or PEA VINE RED CLOVER, Perennial Red Clover, Cow Grass (*Trifolium pratense perenne*). Perennial. Time of flowering, July. Height, three to five feet. Quite distinct from the common Red Clover, and valuable for purposes for which the latter is entirely unsuited. It lasts for years, and is adapted for longer lays. It produces a cutting crop two or three weeks later than common Red Clover, of very robust growth, yielding enormous bulk; it is very valuable for reclaiming exhausted lands. Sow (if alone) about twelve pounds per acre; weight, sixty pounds per bushel.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*). The leading variety of Clover for pastures and meadows. The seed we offer is recleaned and free from weeds.

YELLOW TREFOIL CLOVER (*Medicago Lupulina*). A variety with yellow flowers, of spontaneous growth. Sow in March or April, about eight to ten pounds per acre.

CRIMSON, or SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*). A more valuable crop than this annual Clover does not exist. The accompanying illustration was drawn and engraved from a plant of this popular Clover. All who have sown it have been well pleased, and have sown

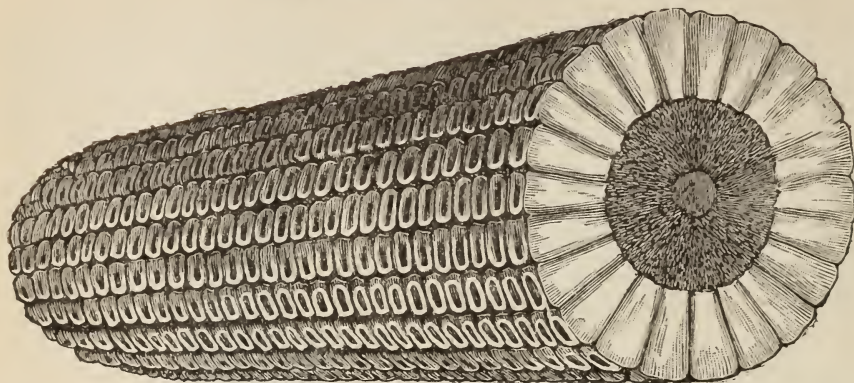


SCARLET, OR CRIMSON CLOVER.

double the amount planted the next season. There is no Clover that can be sown that is so valuable as a fertilizer. September is the best time to sow; it will germinate quickly, and by the time Winter sets in will make a thick green carpet, staying green all Winter, even though the ground may be frozen. In the Spring it makes rapid growth, and by May will stand two or three feet high and is in full bloom, ready to turn under as green manure. For ensilage it is grand, and can be cured as easily as the common red Clover, being the earliest crop for this purpose. Succeeds well on any kind of soil. Bears a beautiful scarlet flower. Ten to twelve pounds are required to the acre. We handle large lots of this Clover and are prepared to make low prices and furnish best of stock.

NOTE—We are headquarters for Clover and Grass Seeds, and will at any time quote **SPECIAL LOW PRICES BY LETTER** on application.

CHOICE FIELD CORN.



EXTRA EARLY HURON DENT CORN

GOLDEN BEAUTY. A handsome yellow sixteen-rowed Corn, of fine shaped ears, medium hard, long, broad grains, maturing in from 110 to 120 days, and an immense yielder, with strong medium tall stalks.

ST. CHARLES WHITE. This Corn is a much liked and well known variety; ears hard, about twenty rows of grain. It is immensely productive, and matures in about 125 days; grains large and deep, cob of medium size.



CHAMPION
WHITE PEARL
CORN
ORIGINATED BY
J.C. SUFFERN

GIANT WHITE NORMANDY. The largest white Corn in cultivation; vigorous growth, withstands drought well; grains very large and sound, and of pure pearl-white color; matures in about 125 days.

PROLIFIC FODDER CORN. Best variety for fodder, yielding at times as much as forty tons of green fodder to the acre. Ears long and slender, two to the stalk; matures ears in about 120 days, and yields quite a lot of grain.

SEED OATS.

Sow about three bushels to the acre.

BLACK RUSSIAN WINTER OATS. Having had a very large call for a good Winter Oats, we have procured the best to be found. It stools out equal to wheat, and only requires one to one and one-half bushels per acre. Sow at same time in Fall, as you sow wheat, and it ripens same as wheat, before the hot weather sets in. And in consequence produces ten to twenty bushels more per acre than Spring Oats. It is a very heavy yielder, rust-proof, and plump black grains. It is very free from the ravages of the grain louse. We highly recommend it for all localities where Winter Oats are grown.

EXTRA EARLY HURON DENT. Earliest Dent Corn in the United States. This new Extra Early Huron Dent will ripen with our customers in many Northern States where heretofore they have only been able to grow the flint varieties, and is really the most valuable Extra Early Corn ever introduced. It is of a bright orange color, has good size stalk and ear, small red cob, long deep grain, is very rich in oil and starch, and is the only smooth, very Early Dent Corn

we know of. Seventy pounds of ears make 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of shelled Corn, leaving only 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds for the cobs; from this all can readily judge of the unusually small size of the cobs. To sum up, would say that for good size ears, grained over both ends of the cob, quick, rank, strong growth and wonderful productiveness, it heads the list of all other Extra Early varieties. Our supply is genuine, strictly pure and carefully selected, and will be sure to please all who give Extra Early Huron a trial.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL. Earliest white Corn in cultivation, maturing in ninety to one hundred days; exceedingly heavy and very compact on the cob; grain long and wide. Being a medium size Corn, averaging sixteen rows of grain per ear, it can be planted thickly and at the same time bear full sized ears. Withstands drought well, and stands up excellent against severe winds. Our seed is from the originator and we can guarantee its purity.

LEAMING CORN. The most successful early yellow Dent Corn ever introduced, the stalks grow to a medium height, not large, but thick; has but few suckers and often produces two ears to the stalk; grain long, narrow and thick, and set very close together in the rows. This corn husks easily, and matures in from ninety to one hundred days.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH. One of the best yellow Dent Corns grown, can be planted in this section as late as July 10th, and it will fully mature before frost. Ear is from seven to ten inches in length and one to two inches in diameter; grain is deep yellow in color, and of long, narrow shape, but thick; cob is very small and red. A fine Corn to grow.

BLACK HAWK. When color is no objection, this is the best early Corn that can be grown, maturing in from eighty to ninety days; grains are deep red in color, of good shape and large, slightly dented cob of medium size, stalks medium high and of strong growth, resisting storms or severe rains, hail, etc.; better than any early variety in the list; a heavy yielder and easy to husk.

MURDOCK'S NINETY-DAY YELLOW. Resembling Pride of the North, but not so vigorous a grower. Ears of good size, grains long and thick, cob small and red.

POP CORN.

WHITE RICE.
SILVER LACE.
GOLDEN QUEEN.

RED RICE.
STRIPED BEAUTY.
WHITE PEARL.

EARLY BLACK CLUSTER OATS. Known also as Mammoth Cluster. These Oats are the most prolific in cultivation, yielding on an average eighty to ninety bushels to the acre, and at times as high as 120 bushels to the acre. The Black Cluster Oats are far superior to the Black Tartarian, and can be justly called a Black Bronze Oat. At the St. Louis Fair of 1897 we took the First Premium on Black Cluster Oats in competition with nine different lots of Black Oats.

WHITE RUSSIAN. The White Russian Oats are prolific, and with ordinary cultivation will yield 100 bushels per acre. They are extremely hardy, enduring coldest climate in the country without injury, and are absolutely rust-proof.

SEED OATS—Continued.

WELCOME. This variety weighs about forty pounds per measured bushel. They are claimed to be the most productive variety in cultivation, and stool heavily, with extra strong, straight straw, standing well, succeeding in a wide range of climate and under a great variety of soils and methods of culture.

PROBESTIER. A leading variety. It is very productive and heavy, and straw very strong. It is of Scandinavian origin, but well adapted to this climate. It ripens two or three days later than the common variety, but yields much better.

WHITE CHESTER. This is a standard and most profitable variety of Oats, and has made from eighty to 136 bushels per acre on ordinary land. They are early, plump-grained and have thin husks. Our stock of all varieties of Oats have been most carefully selected and grown for the express purpose of seed.

RUST PROOF. Can be sown in the Fall the same as wheat, and can be relied on as a sure cropper, perfectly free from rust.

SPRING WHEAT.

The exceptionally dry fall last year in some sections of the country made plowing impossible, and many fields intended for Wheat remain unsown. With the three varieties of Spring Wheat here offered this difficulty can be overcome. They are the best of the Spring Wheats, yield well, and the milling quality of the grain surpasses even the best of the Winter varieties. Spring Wheat is also a satisfactory crop to sow along with grass seed.

WELLMAN FIFE. We consider this to be the best of all the Spring Wheats, being an improvement on the well-known and favorite Saskatchewan, having larger heads and grain, and the straw taller and stronger, with white chaff heads and dark amber kernels. The grain is very hard and produces the finest grade of flour, and is eagerly sought after by millers. It is enormously productive, outyielding all other Spring Wheats, and is invaluable for Spring sowing where the Winter Wheat has been killed, or where it was not sown, owing to excessive drought or other causes in the Fall.

SASKATCHEWAN FIFE. The favorite variety in the great Spring Wheat sections of the Northwest, where it is much esteemed by the farmer for its earliness, productiveness, vigorous growth and freedom from smut and diseases, and by the miller on account of its unsurpassed milling qualities.

PILLSBURY SPRING WHEAT. A few years ago Mr. Chas. A. Pillsbury, of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., of Minneapolis (the largest millers in the world), realizing the serious injury that was being done to the grain and milling interests of the Northwest by the deterioration of Wheat through the use of mixed and impure seed, distributed small quantities of a Wheat that had been especially selected by him, among a few careful farmers with a view to restoring the Hard Fife to its old-time purity. The result is the Wheat introduced generally to the trade by us, and which is undoubtedly the best stock of the Hard Fife Wheat in existence.

WINTER SEED WHEAT.

Price list of the best varieties of selected Winter Wheat and other Seed Grain for Fall sowing on application.

SPRING BARLEY.

Two to two and one-half bushels to acre.

HIGHLAND CHIEF BARLEY. This is an entirely new and distinct two-rowed variety of Barley. It is very robust, a vigorous grower, and the size of the grain when compared with any other, is immense. It is less liable to be damaged by wet than any other kinds, inasmuch as it is more closely covered with broad awns or spikelets, consequently it is less liable to lose color by the wet weather. Has strong, upright straw, yields from fifty to sixty bushels per acre, and usually weighs over fifty pounds to the measured bushel.

RYE.

Rye is a valuable crop for either soiling, green fodder, straw or grain. It is largely used by farmers to seed down with in the Fall, and is considered preferable to Wheat for this purpose, as it protects the young grass and matures two weeks earlier in the summer than wheat.

SPRING. A variety produced by planting Winter Rye in the Spring for several years, and selecting the seed until the type was fixed. It is an excellent "catch-crop" where Fall-sown grain has been Winter-killed, and also for fodder and grain.

EXCELSIOR WINTER. A new variety from Vermont, that has never failed to yield at the rate of from forty to fifty bushels per acre. With the originator, a four-acre field yielded fifty-two bushels to the acre.

WINTER. The variety most commonly cultivated, whether sown for grain, straw or cutting green.

THOUSANDFOLD. Said to be the most productive Rye in cultivation; the straw is tall and strong, with long heavy heads, and stands up well. Especially recommended where Rye is grown more for the straw than the grain.

DWARF FIELD BEANS.

One and one-half to two bushels to an acre. If by mail, add 15c per quart for postage.

DWARF WHITE NAVY BEANS. A standard sort for field culture. Seed white.

BOSTON SMALL PEA SOUP BEAN. Very early, hardy and prolific. The seed is white, small, round and handsome. The vine is a rank grower with profuse foliage.

PROLIFIC TREE BEANS. Growing about twenty inches in height, branching out in all directions, bearing its pods so high that they do not touch the ground.

SEED BUCKWHEAT.



JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

NEW JAPANESE. Sown at the same time as Silver Hull it proves two weeks earlier, and yields twice as much. The kernels are nearly twice the size of any other Buckwheat, of a rich dark brown color and manufacture a superior flour. Owing to its branching character only one-half as much seed is required per acre, while the straw is much stiffer and stands up better. This new Buckwheat is rapidly displacing all others.

SILVER HULL. Sown at the same time as Common Buckwheat; this variety continues in bloom longer, and yields nearly double. The flour is whiter and more nutritious.

COMMON BUCKWHEAT. The old and well-known sort.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE LOTS.

SUNFLOWER. MAMMOTH RUSSIAN.

This may be grown to great advantage by planting in waste pieces of ground, from early Spring to the latter part of July, as it is an excellent and cheap food for fowls. The mammoth size heads contain an immense quantity of seed, which is of great value to farmers and poultry breeders, and is greedily eaten by fowls, being very healthy and fattening, and will produce a lustrous plumage and a strong and excellent condition generally. As an egg-producing food this variety is unsurpassed. Its leaves make a very good fodder, and its strong, thick stalks are valuable for fuel. Three quarts of seed will plant an acre.

FLAX. When grown for seed, sow one bushel per acre; if fibre is wanted, sow at the rate of two or three bushels. The soil should be well cultivated.

OSAGE ORANGE (*Machura aurantiaca*).

Sprout the seed before sowing, then sow in rows, and when one year old transplant six inches apart, alternating the plants in double rows, cutting the plants down to the height of six inches. Manure well, and plow deep before planting.

We sell no Seeds unless WE KNOW they will give entire satisfaction.

OUR SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURE

FOR HAY AND PERMANENT PASTURES.



CAN BE SOWN IN EITHER SPRING OR FALL.

Our **Special Grass Mixture**, for Hay and permanent pasture, consisting of the following and other varieties: Orchard Grass, Meadow Foxtail, Sheep Fescue, Creeping Bend, Hard Fescue, Sweet Scented Vernal (True Perennial), Meadow Fescue, English Rye Grass, Italian Rye Grass and Red Top, mixed proper proportions (about fifteen pounds). On rich land two bushels of this mixture is sufficient to seed an acre, but where the soil is poor more seed will be required. A fair average will be two to four bushels to the acre. The foundation of this mixture is Orchard Grass, and the addition of the several other Grasses named add to its value. Orchard Grass when sown alone has a tendency to form tussocks or clumps, which, however, can be overcome by thick seeding; the other Grasses being sown with it fill up the vacant places between the Orchard Grass. In addition to this, the other Grasses comprised in this mixture are especially suited for cattle and sheep, and by them eagerly sought for, and have special value in pasture lands for different animals. To this mixture, intended for either mowing lands or pasture (but which, on account of its greater weight, should be sown separately), is to be added about ten pounds of Mammoth or Pea Vine Clover, which is put up in a separate package when shipping. The weight of this mixture is fifteen pounds per bushel.

FORAGE PLANTS.

This is a page of **FORAGE PLANTS**. Stock relish a change of food as much as do human beings, and a good appetite results in better growth. Devote a small piece of ground to some of these **FORAGE PLANTS**. Excellent for either green or dry feed. All of them have been **PROVEN GOOD**. An experiment will demonstrate which is best for any particular soil and climate.

TRUE DWARF ESSEX RAPE. Valuable for cattle, sheep and hogs. In the United States we have millions of acres of good land that annually lie idle or run to weeds the latter part of the season, after the grain, potato and hay crops have been harvested, a large portion of which might be made to produce one of the finest feeds imaginable, and in the greatest abundance, at a time when cattle, sheep and hogs are roaming through bare pastures in search of a scanty living. Under favorable conditions it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from time of sowing, and, on an average, one acre will carry twelve to fifteen sheep six weeks to two months. When on the Rape they should at all times have access to salt, but water is not necessary. There are several varieties of Rape, but care should be taken to procure the Dwarf Essex, or English, as it is sometimes called, which does not seed the same season as sown, unless in some exceptional cases, as when sown too early and the young plant is touched by frost. In the Northern States it should be sown from April to end of August for Fall pasturing, but as it thrives best in cool weather, it should not be sown in the Southern States until September or October for winter pasture. In the latitude of New York it should be sown in April, or in July or August. Its fattening properties are perhaps twice as good as those of Clover, and for sheep the feeding value of Rape excels all other plants we know of. At the Michigan Experiment Station, 128 lambs were pastured for eight weeks on fifteen acres of Rape sown in July, and showed a gain of 2,890 pounds, or at the rate of three pounds per lamb each week. Even so far south as Alabama it has proved a boon to the farmer. In a recent bulletin published by the Alabama Experimental Station, they state: "Quality of product good for both hogs and cattle. The growth was enormous. By repeated sowings it will and did carry more hogs through our dry, hot summers than four times the amount of land planted in anything else ever grown here. I would recommend it to all Southern farmers." To secure the best results, the Rape should be sown in drills, and the plan has been successfully tried of sowing Scarlet Clover broadcast at the same time, pasturing the Rape in the Fall and plowing under the Clover the following Spring. Sow six pounds per acre broadcast, two to three pounds per acre in drills.

WILD RICE (*Zizania Aquatica*). Is valuable as a Forage plant on inundated lands and among the shores of marshes. Cattle are fond of it when green, and it makes a good hay. As an attraction for wild fowl it is invaluable. In fish ponds and lakes it purifies the water and affords a refuge for the small fry from the large fish, and also furnishes them with food from the animalcula upon its stalks. The seed should be sown in the Fall in six inches to six feet of water having a soft mud bottom, and where there are but few weeds.

KAFFIR CORN. One of the best things offered of late years for a Forage plant. The head contains small white seeds, which make an excellent flour. They are greedily eaten by horses and cattle, and make excellent food for poultry, either fed in the grain or ground and cooked.

NEW RURAL BRANCHING DHOURA (*Millo Maize*.) A valuable South American Forage plant. It produces a large quantity of foliage, as it branches from the joints, and will thrive even when corn is suffering from a drought. It can be cut several times during the season, as it springs up again freely from the roots. If left to ripen its seeds it will bear at the rate of fifty bushels per acre. Cultivate same as corn.

COW PEAS.

They are great soil improvers. Makes poor land rich, makes good land more productive; also makes a splendid and nutritious green forage or hay crop, enriching the soil even when the crop is cut off. Leguminous crops plowed under are one of the best and cheapest ways of improving the soil. For this purpose the Cow Pea has no superior, especially for medium or light soils. For this class of soils the Cow Pea is superior to Clover as a soil improver; it also makes splendid green food or a most nutritious hay. There is no surer or cheaper means of improving soil than by sowing Cow Peas, and if we consider that land improved by the use of Clover (excepting the Crimson) takes eight months at least, while this, a much heavier crop, is produced in three to four months, their great value is obvious to all. In its capacity as a nitrogen gatherer its growth largely enables the farmer to dispense with the use of nitrogen or ammonia fertilizers. Nitrogen or ammonia in commercial fertilizers is valued at fifteen cents per pound. The Cow Pea, to a greater extent than other leguminous crops, has the power to extract the costly nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere. The removal of the vines from the land to use for fodder purposes decreases to some extent the value of the crop as a feeder of nitrogen to the soil, but the roots being rich in nitrogenous matter, are great improvers. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow Pea. To grow for hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as corn-fed. For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. The principal varieties of Cow Peas are as follows: Black, Black Eye, Clay, Whippoorwill or Speckled, Red Ripper, Crowder, Wonderful or Unknown. Cow Peas should be sown in May or June at the rate of about one and one-half bushels per acre. Prices quoted on application.

FORAGE PLANTS—Continued.

FIELD PEAS.

CANADA FIELD PEAS. Valuable for Northern climates for cattle feeding. Used as a feed for pigeons, etc., and for green soiling.

VETCHES.

SPRING TARES (*Vicia sativa*). Sown broadcast at the rate of one to one and one-half bushels to the acre, like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for Peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant.

SAND, WINTER, or HAIRY VETCH (*Vicia villosa*). This variety thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in Fall or Spring, and generally mixed with rye, which serves as a support to the plants. It grows to a height of from three to four feet, and can be cut twice for fodder; first as soon as the bloom appears, and then it can be again cut for the seed. The plant is perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. The seed is black and perfectly round, and should be sown at the rate of one and one-half bushels to the acre.

TUFTED VETCH, or BIRD'S TARES (*Vicia cracca*). Has creeping perennial roots, and affords provender of good quality.

LATHRUS SILVESTRIS. A highly valuable Forage plant of late introduction, and destined to become one of the most useful of all Forage plants. Nothing can excel it for fertilizing purposes, its roots penetrate to the depth of thirty feet or more into the soil; not affected in any way by drought. The plant is perennial and wild plants of it are known that are sixty years old and still serviceable. It will pay you to try a patch this year, and we advise all who need a good forage to try it.

SOJA BEANS.

DWARF VARIETY. Is the earliest of the Soja Bean family; planted May 16th, are in bloom July 3d, and are fit to turn hogs on August 10th. They are enormous bearers, grow from twelve to twenty-four inches high in an ordinary season. Can be planted in rows twenty-four to thirty inches apart by using a common one-horse corn drill, set to No. 12 gear. Sow about one bushel to the acre.

THE TALL VARIETY. Habit of growth very luxuriant; grows three and one-half to four and one-half feet high on good land. Will yield three to four tons of dry forage per acre, and the feeding tests show it to be richer than Clover hay. A test acre, grown on rich river bottom land threshed over one hundred bushels of clean seed per acre. The Massachusetts Experiment Station says of them: "They are probably the richest vegetable substance grown for farm use."

CANE, or SORGHUM.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE. This is the favorite variety for the North. It can be cultivated in almost any section of the country, as it is early and most vigorous in growth, reaching generally twelve feet in height, and standing well up. The seed is very nutritious and valuable for horse and cattle food, and is greedily eaten by poultry, much increasing their egg production. Also an excellent ensilage or fodder plant. It has been raised with great success as far North as St. Paul, Minn., and will yield all the way from 150 to 250 gallons of Syrup per acre.

EARLY ORANGE SUGAR CANE. This is the most popular variety grown in the South, and is undoubtedly best adapted to that climate.

JERUSALEM CORN belongs to the non-saccharine sorghums. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat, three pounds of seed being sufficient to plant an acre. Claimed to be one of the best and surest grain crops for dry countries and seasons.

BROWN DHOURA CORN has yielded two hundred bushels of clean grain per acre. This variety is highly valued because of its certainty to produce heavy crops on poor, dry soil. The grain is superior food for fowls, and as good as wheat or barley for horses. As Forage, the stalks are eaten greedily by cows and sheep.

SACALINE. The New Forage Plant. The claims made for this wonderful new Forage plant may seem extravagant, and yet they are fully borne out by testimonials of the strongest character and endorsed by horticulturists of the greatest prominence whose word can not be doubted, seconded, as they are, by the agricultural press of the entire world. Sacaline is not a new plant, having been brought from Russia to Paris twenty years ago by Mr. Edouard Andre, and sold ever since as an ornamental plant by the principal nurserymen. Its specialties as a Forage plant, however, were not discovered until 1893, when the severe drought experienced in France, having destroyed every other Forage plant but this, it was found that horses, cattle and sheep would eat it with avidity. If it is considered so valuable in France, how much more will it be so here where the cattle interest is so enormous—especially in the West and South, where scarcely any other Forage plant than this will grow. It has been recommended by the greatest horticulturists in this country, notably by Prof. J. L. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, who has grown it for twelve years, and claims that it is not only perfectly hardy, but an exceedingly strong growing plant, having made a growth of fourteen feet by June, enough to prove that it could be cut every month during the growing season.

TEOSINTE (*Reana Luxurians*). This new and gigantic Fodder plant, introduced from Central America, somewhat resembles Indian Corn, and gives promise of soon becoming the leading Forage plant in this latitude and the South. It produces a great number of shoots, growing twelve feet high, thickly covered with leaves, and yielding such an abundance of Forage that one plant is considered amply sufficient to feed a pair of cattle twenty-four hours. As a soiling or fodder plant in the South, it surpasses either corn or sorghum, and in the extreme South is a perennial. The leaves are long and broad, and the stalk full of sweet sap.

FIELD LUPINS.

YELLOW, WHITE AND BLUE. When young the plants are good for sheep, the Yellow Lupins remaining green longer than the White. The Lupin is one of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and succeeds well in the poorest soil; and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in the Lupins.

Few things are more expensive in the end than buying and planting cheap Seeds.

Tower Grove Park Lawn Grass.



To see the fine **LAWNS** grown from our **PREMIUM LAWN GRASS SEEDS** you can go to any **Park** of St. Louis. We have been supplying the **City** for a number of years in succession which you can see on record.

This Grass is composed exclusively of the very best varieties, such as long experience has shown to be the best adapted to produce a thick, heavy, carpet-like lawn. In this mixture we use only the very best re-cleaned seed and we can guarantee that for purity and germination, it is equal to any variety sold under any name. One of the greatest troubles in obtaining a good lawn is to get it free from weeds. These, while not always in the seed, are quite often in the ground, or come from the use of stable manure. Our customers can rely in buying the Tower Grove Park Lawn Grass of its being the purest seed obtainable and entirely free from any foreign seeds. The quantity required for making new lawns is five bushels per acre, or for renovating old lawns two to three bushels. For a space fifteen by twenty, or three hundred square feet, one pound is required for new, or half a pound for renovation. There are two ways of forming a lawn—by turfs, and by sowing the Grass seeds. If good turfs can be had the lawn may be formed very quickly. But the making of a lawn by transplanting the sods is at best a laborious and expensive method, and, in many cases, is absolutely impossible on account of there being no good turf in the neighborhood. A good lawn can be had in from ten to twelve weeks by sowing the Grass seeds, and the final results will be the most satisfactory.

The best time to sow is early in Spring, as the moist weather then experienced is favorable to the quick germination of the seed, and gives the young plants a chance of being established before the Summer comes with its burning heat. The next best time is in September and October, as the weather is then comparatively cool, and sufficient growth may be made to establish the plants before the approach of Winter. Sow thinly and evenly, selecting a calm day for the purpose, and cover the seeds lightly with a wooden rake. After the Grass is well up, a moderately heavy roller may be passed over it to firm the surface.

During the season frequent mowing and watering will be necessary. A good supply of water is very important, as the fierce heat during the Summer is apt to burn the Grass out. The best time to water is in the evening or early morning, and the application should be copious; a slight sprinkling will do very little good.

MEN WHO KICK about weeds in their lawn should blame themselves for it. If they buy their lawn seed from a man who makes the seed business a "side line" they can not get as good seed as when they go to a reliable seed store. Our lawn seed is a mixture of the best re-cleaned seeds, and we guarantee it to make a beautiful lawn the first year, without weeds, unless they are in the ground from manure, or in the "black soil" hauled in.

FOR PRICES SEE EXTRA PRICE LIST.

ASTERS.

Not only the most popular, but the most effective in the entire list, while most easy of culture, there is no flower which combines so much beauty and variety of color and shape and habit as the modern Aster. For a late Summer or Fall display they have no successful rival. Give them a rich soil, and in hot, dry weather they should be mulched and well watered.



GLOBE FLOWERED ASTER.

TRUFFAUT'S PÆONY PERFECTION ASTER.

A very favorite type. Thrifty, upright plants, large, fine flowers, with long in-curved petals.

The florists' Aster and one of the finest. PER PKT.

- 122 Pæony Perfection. Finest mixed..... 5
- 123 " " Satin white..... 5
- 124 " " Crimson..... 5
- 125 " " Dark blue..... 5

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED

ASTERS. Plants only ten to twelve inches high, producing flowers of the largest size and choicest colors.

- 126 A. Chrysanthemum Flowered. Mixed..... 5

VICTORIA ASTERS.

A magnificent race of Asters. The colors include many delicate and some gorgeous shades, flowers very double and four inches across and from twenty to thirty in a single plant, fifteen to eighteen inches high.

- 127 A. Victoria. Choice mixed..... 5
- 128 " " Pure white..... 5

GERMAN QUILLED ASTER.

Flowers composed of tube or quill-shaped petals. Very beautiful with a great variety of colors.

- 129 German Quilled. Mixed..... 5
- 130 " " Pure white..... 5

Chinese Asters.

Choice mixed; twelve sorts. 5

Dwarf Bouquet.

A most charming class, of compact habit, only six to eight inches high. Each plant is covered with handsome flowers and looks like a bouquet set in the ground. Fourteen colors..... 5

Globe Flowered.

Best German mixed..... 5

White Plume Aster.

A grand Aster having large, plume-like flowers, cream white in color and lasting a long time.....10

New White Plume Aster.

Extra Fine Florist Strain. A pure white Aster of great beauty; it cannot always be relied upon to produce feathery form, but a first-class flower may always be expected of grand size and pure color.....25

ASPERULA. A hardy dwarf annual, with clusters of small, sweet-scented flowers, lasting a long time while in bloom, fine for bouquets; one foot. PER PKT.

136 *Odorata* (*Sweet Woodruff*). Chief ingredient in the "Maitrank," or May wine of the Germans. The dried flowers and leaves have a delicious perfume, and imparts an agreeable perfume to clothes, etc., when kept among them..... 5

BALSAM (*Lady's Slipper*).

An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion, of easy culture, succeeds in a good rich soil,



BALSAM PERFECTION.

- 137 Balsam, Double White. Oz., \$1.00..... 5

138 Balsam, Double Perfection. Very double, immense, solid round flowers. Oz., \$1.50.10

139 Balsam, Double Camellia Flowered. Finest mixed. Oz., \$1.00.....10

140 Balsam, Double Mixed. Occasionally semi-double. Oz., 50c..... 5

141 Balsam, Double. Collections of six colors.50

142 Balsam, Double Scarlet (*King*)..... 5

143 " " Pink (*Maiden's Blush*)..... 5

144 Balsam, Double Solferino. Striped and spotted..... 5

145 **BARTONIA.**—Aurea. One of the most showy of our hardy annuals. The plants grow eighteen inches to two feet high, with thistle-like, downy leaves, commence to flower early and bloom continuously throughout the Summer; the large, saucer-shaped flowers, two and one-half inches across, are of a bright metallic yellow, and intensely brilliant..... 5

146 **BRACHYCOME.**—*Iberidifolia* (*Swan River Daisy*). Very effective dwarf-growing plants, covered for months with a profusion of single daisy-like flowers, blue and white mixed; one-half foot..... 5

147 **BROWALLIA.** Handsome plants, eighteen inches tall, with shining green foliage and bright blue and pure white flowers, mixed.. 5

You should try Dickmann's Giant Summer Cabbage for an early crop. It will be sure to pay you. See page 22.

OUR FLOWER SEEDS ARE THE BEST TO BE FOUND.

BEET.—Ornamental Foliaged. The large, growing varieties of the Chilian Beet are very attractive as the center of the circular beds surrounded by the *Dracæna Leaf Beet*, *Nasturtiums*, and other dwarf plants. PER PKT.

148 **Scarlet Ribbed Chilian.** Immense leaves, of indescribably rich crimson bronze, with mid-ribs of shining scarlet. Oz., 15c..... 5

149 **Yellow Ribbed Chilian.** Leaves greenish-yellow, with deep golden-yellow mid-ribs. Oz., 15c..... 5

150 **Dracæna Leaf.** Entirely unique, its ornamental, dark red, lustrous leaves resembling the *Dracæna*, very rich and beautiful for borders. Oz., 15c..... 5



DOUBLE DAISY.

BELLIS (Double Daisy). Daisies are easily raised from Spring-sown seed, and come into flower in a very short time. Among the most charming Spring flowers, they are most indispensable for cool, shady places. With protection they will stand the Winter.

151 **Fine German Double Mixed**..... 5

152 **Extra Double White.** Fine..... 5

CALENDULA. The old pot "Marigold." Are really of remarkable beauty, deserving a place in every garden.

153 **Double Mixed (Pot Marigold).** Oz., 15c..... 5

154 **Meteor.** Perfectly double and beautifully striped cream color, edged with orange. Oz., 20c..... 5

155 **Prince of Orange.** Large, deeply imbricated flowers, pale straw yellow, striped with a most intense shade of orange. Oz., 25c..... 5

156 **Convulvulus Minor.** The *Dwarf Morning Glory* is a beautiful plant of trailing habit, and is a perfect mass of bloom..... 5

CANDYTUFT. Among the most useful of hardy annuals. Perfectly hardy, and produces its neat clusters of flowers very freely.

157 **White.** Oz., 20c..... 5

158 **Rocket.** Spikes of white flowers. Oz., 20c.... 5

159 **Dark Crimson**..... 5

160 **New Carmine.** The richest in color..... 5

161 **Mixed.** Including above varieties. Oz., 20c.... 5

162 **CHRYSANTHEMUM.** (*French Marguerites, or Painted Daisies*). These annual Chrysanthemums have no resemblance whatever to the perennial varieties, also so popular, but have a distinct beauty. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high, and produce on long stems beautiful large flowers of many bright colors, having the appearance of being laid on with a brush..... 5

163 **NEW DWARF CANNAS.** These new dwarf ever-blooming, large flowering French Cannas bloom freely the first year from seed. They are much less expensive and incomparably more beautiful for bedding than the best Geraniums. In fact, we cannot recall any other plants that have ever given us such satisfaction in masses or in beds, while even single specimens are most attractive in the garden. The roots can be kept in the cellar over Winter, and each clump will give six to eight good roots for planting out in the following Spring. The *Mixed Seed* we offer has been saved from the finest varieties of all colors. Oz., 60c; 3 pkts., 25c.....10

164 **Calandrinia Grandiflora.** Very beautiful dwarf growing annual for the flower garden; in the sunshine the large rose-colored flowers expand into a perfect blaze of beauty..... 5

165 **Cacalia (Tassel Flower).** Small tassel-like blooms, often called *Flora's Paint Brush*, gracefully borne on long stems; useful for cutting; bright scarlet and yellow mixed..... 5

CENTAUREA (Blue Bottle, or Bachelor's Button). One of the most attractive of all hardy annuals, the graceful beauty of its old-fashioned flowers being universally admired. A hardy annual of the easiest growth, and flowers freely and continuously, height two to three feet, flowers excellent for cutting.

166 **Cyanus.** Mixed. Including dark and light blue, purple, pink, rose, white, etc. Oz., 25c..... 5

167 **Mascuta, or Sweet Sultan.**..... 5

168 **Clarkia.** Very free flowering, flowers white with brilliant carmine center..... 5

169 **Mixed.** Double and single varieties..... 5

170 **CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Double, Coronarium mixed.** White and yellow, double flowers..... 5

171 **Sulphureum fl. pl.** Produces numerous very pretty, double flowers, of a rich lemon color..... 5

172 **CASTOR OIL BEAN.** See *Ricinus*..... 5

CALLIOPSIS. Very handsome and showy plants, with numerous flowers of brilliant colors and of long duration in bloom. Of the easiest culture, they require no care and thrive in any garden.

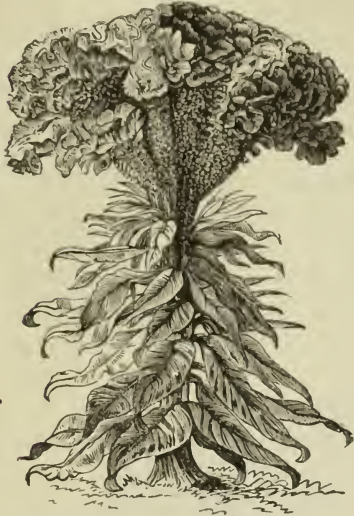
173 **Drummondii (Golden Wave).** Bushy, compact plants, covered all summer with bright golden flowers, two inches across, each distinctly marked with dark brown center. Oz., 20c..... 5

174 **Mixed.** All varieties and colors. Oz., 20c.... 5

CELOSIA (Cockscomb). Quite easy to grow and certainly one of the most showy and brilliant of annuals. The combs of the best varieties often grow a foot or more across the top.

175 **Fire-Feathered.** The plant grows three feet high, and the main stems puts forth thirty to thirty-five branches, each crowned with a feathery flowery head of an intense fire color..... 5

177 **PREMIUM COCKSCOMB.** This is the best dwarf-growing Cockscomb we have, are firmly set in the crown, with well-balanced, large heads, two to twenty inches across. They grow very uniform and present an unusually solid effect in color, which is a rich ruby-red of extreme brilliancy. 3 pkts., 25c.....10



COCKSCOMB.

178 **Dwarf Golden Rose.** Large combs of bright rose, marked with a stripe of clear golden yellow..... 5
 179 **Empress.** Mammoth, bright purple combs, 5
 180 **Glasgow Prize, or Tom Thumb.** A fine dwarf variety, dark leaves and crimson combs..... 5
 181 **Dwarf Mixed.** Various shades of red..... 5
 182 **Gold Feathered.** This is in all respects like the Fire Feathered Celosia, except that the feathered flower heads are of a bright golden-orange color..... 5
 183 **Feathered Varieties, Mixed.** Oz., 50c..... 5
 184 **CREPIS Rubra (Hawkweed).** Rosy, double flowers..... 5
 185 **CUPHEA Miniata.** A pretty little half-hardy annual, bearing numbers of curiously-shaped flowers, of a bright vermilion scarlet, with violet center.....10
 186 **CINERARIA Maritima (Dusty Miller).** Very ornamental for bedding and as a decorative plant. Of dwarf, compact habit, with a handsome silvery-white foliage; can be grown very easily from seed. A beautiful plant for decorative purposes..... 5
 187 **COLLOMIA Coccinea.** Numerous heads of fine red flowers, somewhat like a Bouvardia..... 5

PER PKT.

COSMOS Hybridus. Of very rapid growth, and make large bushes fully five feet high, which are a mass of elegant foliage until they bloom in August. From September until November each plant is covered with hundreds of showy blossoms two inches in diameter. The flowers resemble single Dahlias, and are pure white, flesh color, charming light pink, and deep rose in color, each with a bright yellow center. They are very easily raised and they make a grand display. PER PKT.

188 **All Colors. Mixed.**..... 5
 189 **Pure White.** Large, pure white flowers, extremely beautiful; very valuable for florists..... 5
 190 **Pure Pink.** Beautiful large flowers of a clear, delicate pink color..... 5
 191 **CYNEGLOSSUM (Venus Navelwort)**..... 5
DATURA (Angel's Trumpet or Sweet Nightingale). Very showy, large-branching plants, growing three to five feet high, bearing immense trumpet-shaped flowers, six inches in length and very fragrant. They bloom freely from seed sown in the open ground the first season, but the roots can be taken up and kept over Winter the same as Dahlias.
 192 **Wrightii.** Large, single, white flowers..... 5
 193 **Fastuosa, fl. pl.** Large, double white..... 5
 194 **Fastuosa, fl. pl.** Double purple..... 5
 195 **Mixed.** Seeds of all the above..... 5

DIANTHUS (PINKS). The China and Japan Pinks are deservedly very popular, as few flowers can equal them in beauty and profusion of bloom. They comprise many distinct and most beautifully marked varieties, of rich and varied colors. They bloom continually all Summer and Fall, until severe frost; they live over Winter and bloom finely again the second season. They are alike ornamental in the garden and for bouquets. Plants ten to fifteen inches high, and are of the easiest cultivation.

196 **Chinensis (Double Chinese Pinks).** Clusters of small double flowers, finest mixed. Oz., 50c..... 5
 197 **Chinensis albus, fl. pl.** Double white..... 5
 198 **Diadematus, fl. pl. (Double Diadem Pink.)** Marked like the original Chinese Pinks, very double, large flowers, magnificent in color and variety..... 5
 199 **Heddewiggii, Finest Single. Mixed.** Flowers two to three inches in diameter. Oz., 75c..... 5
 200 **Heddewiggii, fl. pleno.** Finest double mixed, in great variety, extra choice. Oz., 75c..... 5
 201 **OUR OWN MIXTURE** of all the above splendid varieties. 1/2 oz., 35c; oz., 60c.... 5

Slug Shot is sure death to all insects that injure the garden and field crops.

MARKET GARDENERS Who buy seeds in large quantities are requested to write for **WHOLESALE PRICES.** While the prices quoted in this Catalogue are very reasonable, yet frequently we have orders for large quantities of certain seeds (such as Onion, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Melon, Radish, Turnip, etc.), and the purchaser naturally expects to buy at a price lower than that charged for a single pound.

You don't "TRY OUR SEEDS," we try them, before you get them.

DAHLIAS. Every one knows and admires the Double Dahlia but comparatively few are aware that it can be grown so easily from seed and flowers so beautifully the first season that the purchase of bulbs is a needless expense. We offer the choicest seed, that, if sown in the Spring, will give a magnificent display of the brightest colors by August. PKT.



SINGLE DAHLIA.

202 **Choice Mixed Pompon** 10

203 **Mixed.** Single sorts. 5

204 **ESCHSCHOLTZIA** (*California Poppy*). Mixed. Flowers yellow, orange and white, leaves finely cut, height, ten to twelve inches, very showy... 5

205 **EUPHORBIA Marginata** (*Snow-on-the-Mountain*). A hardy annual, growing two feet high, with beautiful foliage, elegantly veined and margined with white, very showy. Oz., 25c..... 5

EGG-PLANT. Not edible. Ornamental, fruit-bearing plants, growing freely in rich, light, warm soil.

206 **White-fruited.** Egg-shaped 5

207 **Scarlet-fruited.** Handsome, dark-green foliage 5

208 **ERYSIMUM Hedge Mustard.** Hardy annual, sweet scented, good for bouquets, etc.. 5

209 **FORGET-ME-NOT.** See *Myostosis* 5

210 **FOUR-O'CLOCK.** See *Marvel of Peru*..... 5

GAILLARDIAS. Although long neglected, the single Gaillardia, or *Blanket Flower*, has lately come into well-deserved popularity. Of magnificent size and wonderful profusion, the flowers are greatly admired for their fine forms and rich blending of colors, while they thrive well everywhere.

211 **Mixed colors** 5

212 **GILIA.** Mixed. All varieties. Good for cutting, of dwarf habit, will bloom almost anywhere 5

213 **GAMOLEPIS Tagetes.** Of compact growth, with fern-like foliage and bright-yellow, daisy-like flowers..... 5

214 **GODETIA Albemarle.** Plants compact, profusely covered with rosy-carmine flowers.. 5

215 **Fine mixed.** Many varieties. Oz., 25c..... 5

216 **GYPSOPHILA Elegans.** A mass of the finest little leaves and branches, covered with tiny, white flowers. Useful for bouquets, its delicate sprays imparting a light appearance 5

217 **HELIANTHUS** (*Sunflower*). **The Dahlia.** Produces numerous bright golden-yellow flowers, which are generally perfectly double 5

218 **Mammoth Russian.** Very large. Oz., 10c.. 5

219 **Primrose.** Small Sunflower of trim appearance 5

HELIOTROPE. Every one loves the delightful fragrance and beauty of the Heliotrope, but very few are aware of the fact that it can be raised from seed as easily as Verbenas. From seed sown in the open ground the plants will flower in August, while a fine display can be had earlier by starting the seed in the house and setting out plants when the weather is warm.



MIXED SINGLE DAHLIAS.

BEAUTIFY YOUR GARDENS WITH LITTLE MONEY.

PER PKT.

220 **Choice mixed.** Many varieties..... 5

221 **Dark Bouquet.** The large flower heads are intensely dark, of the deepest blue in color and most deliciously fragrant. It comes true from the seed..... 5

222 **HIBISCUS.** Hardy annual, with large, showy flowers, very ornamental.....10

223 **ICE PLANT** (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*). Fine for vases, singular icy foliage. 5

224 **JACOBÆA ELEGANS.** Double mixed, an old favorite for flower borders, continuously in bloom and useful for cutting, one foot high..... 5

LARKSPUR. Well-known annuals of great beauty, and noted for richness of their colors.

225 **Double Dwarf Rocket.** Finest mixed..... 5

226 **Tall Rocket.** Double mixed..... 5

227 **Emperor Larkspur.** Really splendid, a single plant having fifty or more erect spikes of flowers..... 5

228 **LINARIA Bipartita splendida.** A very attractive, free-flowering, hardy annual, heads of handsome purple flowers, resembling the snap-dragon..... 5

229 **LINUM Grandiflorum rubrum** (*Crimson Flax*). One of the most beautiful annuals known. Valuable for bedding..... 5

LOBELIA. Very dwarf plants, growing four to six inches high and forming dense masses of flowers. Of easy culture, and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries.

230 **Erinus, compacta.** Deep, rich blue. ½ oz., 75c..... 5

231 **Erinus compacta alba.** White. ½ oz., 75c.. 5

232 **Erinus Crystal Palace.** Dark blue, splendid. 5

233 **Finest mixed varieties.** Oz., 50c..... 5

LYNCHNIS (*Burning Star*). Grand, hardy perennials, which grow and bloom from the same roots, year after year, requiring no protection. They will flower freely the first year if the seed is sown early.

234 **Chalcedonica.** Intensely bright scarlet..... 5

235 **LOVE-IN-A-MIST.** See *Nigella*.

236 **LUPINUS Subcarnosus** (*The Deep-Blue Lupin*). Its neatly cut, lively green foliage carpets the ground, from which are borne upright, on stems six to eight inches long, lovely spikes of the deepest sea-blue flowers, delicately fragrant..... 5

237 **Mixed.** All annual varieties..... 5

MALOPE. This old hardy annual is a favorite wherever known, as few plants produce more beautiful flowers. The plants grow eighteen to twenty inches high, and bear large single flowers.

238 **Grandiflora mixed.** Crimson, rose and white..... 5

MARIGOLD. The African varieties are stronger in habit, and produce larger flowers than the French.

239 **African Double.** Mixed. All varieties..... 5

240 **French Double Dwarf.** Mixed colors, of compact habit, numerous bright flowers.... 5

MARVEL-OF-PERU (*Mirabilis*). The Marvel-of-Peru, or Four o'clock, is as easily grown as a weed, and is one of the most brilliant and showy of annuals. Planted in beds or masses, their compact growth, rich, glossy leaves, together with their profusion and diversity of bloom, present a gorgeous sight during the afternoon. PER PKT.

241 **Marvel of Peru.** Mixed, all colors. Oz., 15c.. 5

242 **MATRICARIA** (*Feverfew*). *Eximia fl. pl.* Extremely beautiful plants, twelve inches high. Grows freely in any soil and bears numerous, perfectly double, pure white flowers, one inch in diameter..... 5

MEDICAGO. These plants are grown for their curiously shaped seed pods—being of most peculiar shapes.

243 **Acutellata** (*Snails*). Flowers small, yellow.. 5

MATHIOLA (*Sweet-scented Stock*). A charming hardy annual, which sown early begins to flower in June, and bears a great profusion of fragrant flowers.

244 **Bicornis.** Light lilac-pink, very sweet 5

245 **Martynia fragrans.** Fine Summer blooming garden plants, with large crimson Gloxinia-like flowers, followed by curiously horned fruits, one and a-half feet..... 5

246 **Mixed Varieties**..... 5

MIGNONETTE. The Mignonette is a universal favorite on account of its sweet and delicate fragrance. The seed should be scattered liberally in sunny situations. The flowers of some of the newer varieties, described below, are of wonderful perfection.

247 **Reseda odorata, Sweet Mignonette.** Oz., 15c..... 5

248 **Odorata grandiflora ameliorata.** Oz., 20c.. 5

249 **Giant Pyramidal.** Very fine, large flowers of compact, pyramidal habit. Oz., 35c..... 5

250 **PURE MATCHET.** Of vigorous, pyramidal growth, with very thick, dark-green leaves, numerous stout flower stalks, bearing massive spikes of deliciously scented reddish-gray flowers, of great substance. ½ oz., 50c.....10

251 **Golden Queen.** Very fine new variety, with flowers of a golden hue, highly effective, of dense, pyramidal habit. Oz., 40c.. 5

252 **Mixed.** Including many varieties. Oz., 25c.. 5

MIMULUS (*Monkey Flower*). Tender-looking plants, with singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers, blotched and spotted in every conceivable manner. Excellent for baskets or vases, while they thrive well in the garden if planted in partial shade.

253 **Tigrinus.** Fine hybrid varieties, mixed..... 5

254 **Tigrinus grandiflorus.** Very large-flowered and tigered and spotted varieties, most beautiful..... 10

255 **Moschatus** (*Musk Plant*). Leaves musk-scented..... 5

MYOSOTIS (*Forget-me-not*). These charming little favorites succeed best in damp, sandy situations, but thrive well in almost any soil.

256 **Palustris.** The true marsh Forget-me-not, small, blue flowers..... 5

257 **Alpestris.** Blue, dwarf, free-flowering.... 5

- 258 **Alpestris alba.** White, height, six inches... 5
 259 **Semperflorens.** Blue, a dwarf variety, flowers from early Spring until the Autumn very fine.....10

TOM THUMB NASTURTIUMS.

The improved Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are unrivaled in beauty and effect. When planted in poor soil, they flower most profusely and remain long in bloom. We recommend a liberal use of the seed, in variety.

- 260 **Tom Thumb Beauty.** Yellow and scarlet... 5
 261 **Palace Gem.** Sulphur, spotted maroon.... 5
 262 **Lady Bird.** Its striking flowers are produced in profusion throughout the Summer. The ground color of the flowers is rich golden yellow, each petal barred with a broad vein (starting from the base) of bright ruby crimson. Oz., 25c.....10
 263 **Tom Thumb Varieties.** Mixed. Including the above and other choice colors. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25..... 5

NEMOPHILA (Love Grove). Of neat, compact habit, blooming freely all Summer. If thinned to four inches apart the plants will present a dense mass.

- 264 **Mixed.** Many rich, bright colors..... 5
NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist). Very showy in foliage, flowers, and seed pods. The pretty flowers are surrounded by a delicate wreath of fine, mossy, green fibers.

265 **Damascena, Double.** Mixed. With finely cut leaves and curious blue and white flowers..... 5

266 **Dwarf, Double.** Of compact, neat habit of growth. A little gem, with white and blue flowers..... 5

267 **NICOTIANA Affinis.** Produces splendid pure white, Bouvardia-like flowers on long terminal tubes. When its large flowers are fully expanded in the evening and morning it has a most striking effect, and is so fragrant that a small bed will perfume the wholesurrounding atmosphere. Taken up in the Fall, cut back, and potted, it will bloom freely all Winter..... 5

268 **NOLANA.** Mixed. Very pretty trailing plants for rock-work, hanging baskets, flower borders, etc. Flowers resemble the Dwarf Convolvulus..... 5

- 269 **GENOTHERA (Evening Primrose). Acaulis alba.** Saucer-shaped, silver-white, flowers, of enormous size, very striking and fragrant..... 5
 270 **Drummondii.** Very large, bright-yellow flowers..... 5
 271 **OXALIS.** Exceedingly free-flowering little plants with lively foliage, and entirely covered with bright flowers from June until September. Very useful for edgings, as they form an even and pleasing border.. 5



PRIZE MIXED PANSIES.

PANSIES. Pansies are the most popular of all flowers grown from seed. It is needless to say anything in praise of such a universal favorite. It is everywhere popular, both for the brilliant beauty of its flowers and the long continuation of bloom. Pansy seed is a specialty, and we have not only a large collection of varieties, but also the very best seed of each variety.

- 272 **Giant Odier.** The flowers, of immense size, are of the popular Odier type, being all three-spotted or five-spotted on back-grounds of very rich colors, the flowers are of good substance and fine form, plants are of neat, compact growth. ½ oz., 85c; oz., \$6.00; pkt., 15c.



GIGANT ODIER.

273 **Odier, or Blotched.** Superb, large-eyed flowers of very good shape, and beautifully blotched with rich and varied colors. ½ oz., 60c; oz., \$4.00.....10



PANSIES.

274 **Pheasant's Eye (Rainbow).** Upper petals sky-blue, edged with violet, the lower petals are mostly purple, sometimes on a white, sometimes on a yellow ground, marble and spotted. ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50.. 5

- 275 **Prince Bismarck.** Beautiful shades of brown and golden-bronzed marbled. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50..... 5
- 276 **Snow Queen.** Flowers of a delicate pure satiny-white. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50..... 5
- 277 **King of the Blacks, or Faust.** Flowers entirely black, almost coal-black. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.25..... 5
- 278 **Lord Beaconsfield.** Large flowers of deep purple violet, shading off in the top petals to a white hue, highly effective. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.25..... 5
- 279 **Emperor William.** Flowers of a splendid ultramarine blue, with a well-defined purple-violet eye. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.25..... 5
- 280 **Dark Purple.** Rich, deep color. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c. 5
- 281 **Silver-edged.** Dark purple, white border.... 5
- 282 **Striped and Mottled Varieties.** Very fine and exceedingly beautiful. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.25..... 5
- 283 **Gold-margined.** Strikingly handsome..... 5
- 284 **Pure Yellow.** Large, golden flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c..... 5
- 285 **Large Flowering.** Very fine mixed. Embracing all the separate colors of German Pansies. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.25..10
- 286 **Good Quality.** Mixed. Fine for bedding, many rich colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 85c.... 5
- 287 **PRIZE MIXED.** An extra fine mixture of all the best varieties of show, fancy, striped and spotted Pansies, and also the giant-flowered Pansies of the improved Giant Odier types. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$3 50..10



PETUNIA.

PETUNIA. Most valuable plants, succeeding well everywhere. They are particularly showy in beds or masses, and are universal favorites on account of their richness of color, fragrance and continuous blooming.

- 288 **Petunia Hybrida.** Finest mixed. A good mixture embracing all colors, including striped and blotched varieties, very profuse flowering and excellent for bedding or massing. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.....10
- 289 **Hybrida.** Mixed. Good imported seed. Oz., 50c..... 5
- 290 **Large flowering.** Fine Mixed. All colors..15
- 291 **Blue Veins.** Fringed. Elegant flowers, deeply fringed, of various shades of purple, rose and lavender, delicately veined and penciled..... 20
- 292 **BEST DOUBLE PETUNIA.** The Double Petunia produces no seed and but little pollen—which is carefully used to fertilize the finest single flowers—and from these the seed is saved. In raising plants from this seed great care should be taken to preserve the smallest and weakest plants, as these are the ones that bear the finest double flowers..... 25
- 293 **PERILLA Nankinensis.** Valuable for bedding and for general effect as an ornamental plant, beautiful, metallic, bronzy-purple foliage. Oz., 20c..... 5
- 294 **POPPIES.** Improved Double Carnation. Mixed. For dazzling richness and variety of colors, the flowers are unequalled. Simply scatter the seed in the open ground and a mass of beauty will result which will be a constant source of pleasure. Oz., 25c..... 5
- 295 **Double Pæony=Flowered.** Mixed. Splendid large double flowers, all colors. Oz, 20c, 5
- 296 **Somniferum (Opium Poppy).** True, gigantic white, single flowers. Oz., 20c..... 5
- 297 **THE NEW PHLOXES.** (*Starred and Fringed.*) These Starred and Fringed Phloxes are really entitled to rank as a new race, and are beyond question the most striking novelties in Phloxes ever introduced, being of unique and indescribable beauty. In the Fringed flowers the petals are partly fimbriate and partly three-toothed, all distinctly bordered with white, which, together with the bright eye of the center, picturesquely contrasts with the magnificent velvety colors, in more than twenty distinct shades. In the Starred Phloxes the pointed central teeth of the petals (five in number) are five to six times as long as the lateral ones and project beyond them like little spines, one-half inch long, giving the flowers a distinctly marked, regular, star-like form, the beauty of which is enhanced by the broad white margins bordering the edges of the petals. 3 pkts., 25c.....16

Order all Flower Seeds by their Numbers, it is not necessary to give Names.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. No flowers are more showy or brilliant than this popular annual which thrives so universally throughout our country. The Improved Grandiflora varieties particularly are exceptionally beautiful. PER PKT.

- 298 **Fine Mixed.** All colors of the original type of *Phlox Drummondii*. Oz., 60c..... 5
- 299 **Alba (Pure White).** Our strain of this is really magnificent, the chaste white flowers being of unusual size and perfect form. 10
- 300 **Carnea.** A very beautiful Phlox; flowers of a delicate, fleshy pink, with a chamois-rose center..... 10
- 301 **Large Blood Red.** The darkest colored of all, being of the deepest blood-red color... 10

PORTULACA. In brilliancy and beauty of color Portulacas are unrivaled. They delight in sunny situations, where they rapidly carpet the ground, each plant covering a space of about fifteen inches in diameter.

- 302 **Finest Single.** Mixed. In great variety, large flowers of most brilliant colors. Oz., 40c..... 5
- 303 **Rose-flowered, White.** Very chaste..... 5
- 304 “ “ **Orange.** Bright..... 5
- 305 “ “ **Red.** Richest..... 5
- 306 **Double Rose-flowered.** Mixed. Unsurpassed for brilliancy and beauty. From first-class seed, over one-half of the plants will produce magnificent double flowers; these can be transplanted eight inches apart as soon as they bloom, thus making the entire bed of double flowers..... 10

RICINUS (Castor-oil Bean). Picturesque foliage plants that speedily attain gigantic proportions, and are ornamental until destroyed by frost.

- 307 **Gibsoni Coccineus.** The stalks and leaves are of a bright metallic bronze color; the large bunches of fruit are of a burning crimson color..... 5
- 308 **Mixed.** Many choice varieties. Oz., 20..... 5

SALPIGLOSSIS (Velvet Flower). One of the most graceful in growth, as well as the most beautiful in flower of the many easily grown garden annuals. The flowers are singularly marked and delicately penciled—in shape somewhat resembling the *Petunia*. PER PKT.

- 309 **Mixed.** All colors..... 5
- 310 **Grandiflora.** The flowers are larger in size, and are most vividly marked, spotted and striped on ground colors of deep blue, rose, dark violet, light yellow, reddish bronze, etc..... 10

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride). The old and well-known *Sweet Scabiosa* is not as generally cultivated as it deserves. The perfectly double flowers are useful for cutting; they are gracefully borne upon long slender stems, well above the foliage.

- 311 **Tall German.** Mixed. All colors; height, two feet..... 5
- 312 **Dwarf, Double.** Mixed. Plants of compact habit, profusely bearing globe-shaped double flowers of great beauty..... 5

313 **SALVIA (Flowering Sage).** Of all the *Salvias* the *Splendens* is the brightest and best, well worthy of cultivation..... 5

314 **SANVITALIA (Procumbens fl. pl.).** Dwarf creeping plant, with profusion of double, bright yellow flowers, compact and effective as border plants..... 5

SCHIZANTHUS. Half hardy annuals, one and one-half feet in height, literally covered with flowers.

- 315 **Papilionaceus (Butterfly Flower).** A charming variety, marked with violet, yellow, crimson, etc..... 5
- 316 **Mixed.** All colors..... 5

SENSITIVE PLANT. The Sensitive plant is very chaste and elegant in foliage, the leaves being delicately pinnated, while it bears attractive small pink flowers in globose heads. It affords much amusement by its sensitive character—even when slightly touched the leaves close and droop; easily grown.

- 317 **Mimosa Pudica (Sensitive Plant)**..... 5
- 318 **STEVIA SERRATA.** Produces a mass of tiny, star-shaped, pure white flowers. Most excellent for bouquets. The plants grow about eighteen inches high, stems branching freely and almost completely covered with the corymbs of flowers. Very pretty in beds, and almost unequalled for cutting to arrange in bouquets and vases with other flowers. Flowers freely the first season from seed..... 5

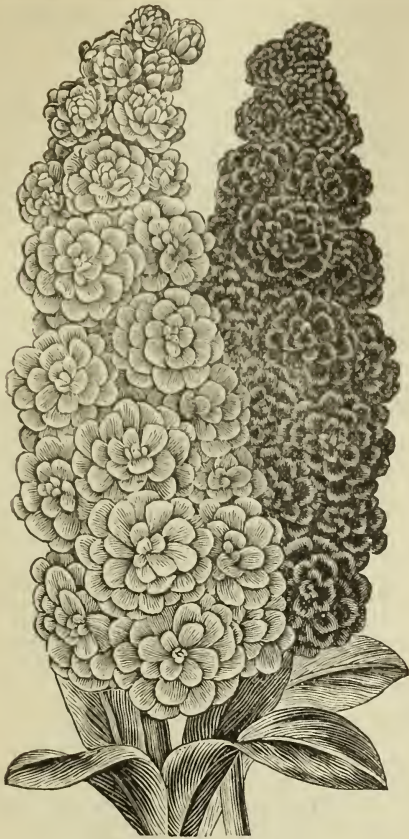
319 **Saponaria Calabrica.** Mixed. Dwarf continuous blooming annuals for beds and edgings, pink, white, etc., ½ feet..... 5

320 **SWEET SULTAN (Centaurea Suaveolens)** The Yellow Sweet Sultan produces its handsome brush-like, bright-yellow flowers in wonderful profusion; the flowers have long stems, keep well, and are very valuable as cut flowers, finding a ready sale..... 5

SILENE (Catchfly) Suitable for the open border or rock work. Hardy annuals.

- 321 **Armeria.** Different colors, fine mixed..... 5

Order all Flower Seeds by their Numbers, it is not necessary to give Names.



STOCK, TEN WEEKS.

STOCK, TEN=WEEKS. All the varieties are desirable as pot-plants, as well as in open garden. They are greatly prized for cut flowers, on account of their fragrance and diversity of color. To have a continuous succession of bloom, sow at intervals from the beginning of March to the end of May.

PER PKT.

- 322 **NEW DWARF WHITE PYRAMID.** Of very dwarf growth, the little plants are each crowned with magnificent heads of beautifully-shaped, perfectly double flowers, of fine form and paper-white color. The strain is so high-bred that a remarkable percentage comes double. 2 pkts., 25c15
- 323 **NEW WHITE PERPETUAL** (*Cut and Come Again*). Of strong growth and fine branching habit, it grows to the height of one and a half feet, and if sown early will produce uninterruptedly a great abundance of bloom from June until November. The individual flowers are uncommonly large, of a fine, rosette-like shape, and the purest possible white. The flowers appear on each little shoot, and the oftener they are cut the better they seem to like it. 2 pkts., 25c15

PER PKT.

- 324 **RED VICTORIA.** Each plant forms in itself a naturally-grown bouquet, of a beautiful pyramidal shape, the natural branches being symmetrically arranged around the main stem, which is slightly raised in the center, brilliant, double dark blood-red flowers.....15
 - 325 **GIANT PERFECTION.** A splendid race, growing two and a-half feet high, with large spikes of perfectly double-flowers of great substance. Mixed.....10
 - 326 **Dwarf-German Ten-Weeks.** Fine mixed.. 5
 - 327 **Large-flowering Dwarf.** Choice mixed...10
 - 328 **Mixed.** All colors and kinds..... 5
 - 329 **TARGETES Lucida.** Even if it never bore its small, bright yellow flowers, this would be well worth growing for its delicate, fern-like foliage, of such powerful and delicious fragrance..... 5
 - 330 **Patula nana** (*Cloth of Gold*). An attractive, dwarf-growing bedding plant, with very numerous golden-orange blossoms, delicate, fern-like foliage, useful in bouquets and of delicious fragrance.....10
 - 331 **TRIFOLIUM Suaveolens** (*Sweet-scented Clover*). A great favorite in gardens on account of its delicately scented flowers, six inches high. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50 5
 - VERBENAS.** Verbenas flower very quickly from the seed and thrive much better than from cuttings.
 - 332 **Hybrida.** Mixed. This seed, although so cheap, is really quite good, and embraces all colors. ¼ oz., 30c; oz., \$1 00..... 5
 - 333 **VERBENA HYBRIDA.** Extra fine mixed. From a superb collection of named varieties. Very large in flower and corymbs, and of the richest and most brilliant colors as now perfected, this is superior to the Mammoth Verbena, and is one of the finest strains of Verbena hybrida in cultivation to-day. The seed has been saved not only from a large collection of many bright and pleasing self-colors, but also from the finest varieties of the auricula-eyed type. 2 pkts., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.5015
 - 334 **Italian Striped.** Very showy striped flowers of many bright colors. ¼ oz., 75c.....10
 - 335 **Scarlet Defiance.** True, brightest scarlet, Intensely rich. ¼ oz., \$1.00.....10
- VIOLAS, or SWEET VIOLET.**
Extremely popular in Europe for bedding Violas or Tufted Pansies should be more generally used in America. Sow the seed in May, and when in flower in August or September, transplant into well-enriched beds, assorting as to color or arranging in any design desired. Soon after the snow is off the following Spring they will begin to bloom, and throughout the Spring and early Summer will give a profusion of flowers.
- 336 **Admiration.** Deep violet.....10
 - 337 **Cornuta alba.** Pure white.....10
 - 338 **Perfection.** Fine, light blue 10
 - 339 **Purple Queen.** Rich, deep purple.....10
 - 340 **Finest mixed.** All the above colors. ¼ oz., 50c 10

VINCA (*Madagascar Periwinkle*). Splendid house and bedding plant, eighteen inches high, with glossy green leaves and circular flower. PER PKT.

341 **Rosea**. Fine rose color.....10

342 **Rosea alba**. White rosy eye.....10

343 **Alba pura**. Clear, pure white.....10

344 **Mixed**. The above three varieties..... 5

VISCARIA (*Rose of Heaven*). Adapted either for beds, edgings or clumps, their profuseness of bloom will always rank them among general favorites. Hardy annuals.

345 **Fine Mixed**. One foot..... 5

ZINNIAS. No flowers are more easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, and few bloom so continuously throughout the entire Summer. Those acquainted only with the old-time Zinnias will be surprised at the perfection to which the newer strains have attained.

346 **Choice, Double**. Mixed. All colors..... 5

347 **Superb, Double**. Mixed. Perfectly double flowers, of grand form, large size, brilliant colors 5

348 **Mexicana**. Small, single, yellow flowers... 5

349 **Tenuiflora**. Of dwarf habit, a good grower, succeeding everywhere, and desirable as a border plant. Sown where they are to bloom, in rows, they make a striking effect, the plants bear upright, small, single, dark carmine flowers in profusion.. 5

350 **Haageana fl. pl.** Of elegant habit, making a circular bush of two and one-half feet in diameter and only eighteen inches high, almost entirely covered with small, perfectly double flowers of an intensely rich, orange yellow color; fine for cutting..... 5

MIXTURE. The following mixture is carefully prepared from choice fresh seeds and cannot fail to give satisfaction. The packets are liberally filled, and in no other manner can so many seeds be obtained for such light cost.

351 **WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE**. These mixed flower seeds embrace more than a hundred varieties of such easy-growing and pretty flowers as are suitable for forming a wild-flower garden. They are very useful for woodland walks, roadsides, railroad embankments, and for sowing alongside of fences and on any untidy, bare spots of ground which are so frequently unsightly and which, if properly cared for and kept free from weeds, can be made to produce a continual display of bloom during the Summer. Oz., 25c.....10

SEEDS OF ANNUAL CLIMBERS.

In the flower garden and for the adornment of rural homes, no class of flowers is more useful than these. Many a trellis, fence, tree-stump or veranda, otherwise unattractive, can be rendered beautiful by planting seed of rapid-growing Climbers. We recommend a liberal use of seeds of a number of varieties. By a careful reading of the following list a judicious selection can easily be made.

On all orders for **SEEDS IN PACKAGES** the purchaser is entitled to select **25 Cents WORTH EXTRA** for each **ONE DOLLAR** sent us for *Seeds in Packages*.

360 **BALLOON VINE** (*Cardiospermum*). The Balloon or *Love-in-a-Puff*, is of rapid growth, with pretty foliage and inflated capsules..... 5

361 **CANARY BIRD FLOWER**. This is one of the most beautiful of Climbers, with handsomely fringed, rich yellow flowers and delicate foliage..... 5

362 **COBEA Scandens**. This is one of the most beautiful climbing annuals, and is very easily grown. It has elegant, graceful flowers, of large size, resembling fox-gloves in shape, and of a rich rosy-purple color. The foliage is also extremely beautiful, of velvety texture.....10

CYPRESS VINE. One of the most elegant vines, delicate fern-like foliage, and beautiful star-shaped flowers.

363 **Scarlet**. Intensely rich scarlet..... 5

364 **White**. Purest paper-white..... 5

365 **Mixed**. Both scarlet and white. Oz., 25c..... 5

366 **Scarlet, Ivy-leaved**. Deeply lobed, ivy-like leaves, with fork-like racemes of countless fiery orange-scarlet flowers. Oz., 25c..... 5

CONVOLVULUS (*Morning Glory*). Seed of the well-known Morning Glory is so cheap, the flowers so bright, and the vines of such rapid growth, that it should be largely planted to cover unsightly houses.

367 **Striped**. Large, handsome flowers of great beauty. On a white ground they are vari-ously striped and blotched with red, blue and rose..... 5

368 **Fine Mixed**. Embracing a great variety of colors. Oz., 10c..... 5

DOLICHOS (*Hyacinth Bean*). Of very rapid growth, the old Haycinth Bean makes a very dense and attractive screen.

369 **Lablab**. Purple and white mixed..... 5

Order all Flower Seeds by the Numbers, it is not necessary to give Names.

If you don't see what you want in this Catalogue, write us. We handle all Seeds known to the Trade.

Seeds of Annual Climbers—Continued.



HUMULUS JAPONICUS, OR JAPANESE HOP.

- PER PKT.
- 370 **HUMULUS Japonicus** (*Japanese Hop*). A very ornamental and extremely fast growing Climber. While the foliage resembles in shape that of the common hop it has more incisions, is very dense, and of a lively green; the stems and leaves are somewhat rough and hairy. The principal and most valuable feature of this new climbing plant is that it can be sown in the open ground in Spring, and that it attains enormous dimensions very quickly.....10
- IPOMŒA.** Rapid-growing, tender annuals, with ornamental foliage and most beautiful varied colored flowers. Valuable Climbers for the garden and as easily grown as the Morning Glory.
- 371 **Bona Nox** (*Good Night, or Evening Glory*). Most beautiful large flowers..... 5
- MAURANDYA.** Charming Climbers, elegant alike in foliage, and from their graceful growth are well suited for hanging baskets, vases and light trellis. PER PKT.
- 372 **Barclayana.** Rich violet blue; ten feet..... 10
- 373 **Finest Mixed.** Blue, white and mauve..... 5
- 374 **THE MOON FLOWER, the Original Variety.** This variety makes an immense growth of vine and dense foliage, but must be started early to flower in the North. The large flowers are some a beautiful blue and others pure white in color. Even when it does not bloom it is one of the handsomest vines in cultivation, on account of its quick-growing and dense foliage, which is not torn by wind or rain. The leaves are of a bright, glossy-green color, uniformly heart-shaped..... 10
- 375 **PIINA LOBATA.** The flowers appear on fork-like racemes, rising almost erect out of the dense and luxuriant foliage; they are as buds, at first bright red, but change through orange-yellow to yellowish-white when in full bloom. It is a very rapid-growing climber, forming pyramids of over eighteen feet in height.....15
- 376 **MOMORDICA Balsamima** (*Balsam Apple*). A very beautiful climbing plant, with handsome apple-shaped fruits..... 5
- 377 **Charantia.** (*Balsam Pear*). Rapid-growing climber with very beautiful fruits, of a rich golden yellow color, which, when ripe, open, disclosing the seeds encased in a carmine covering. The fruits, preserved in alcohol, make a most useful liniment. Oz., 50c..... 5
- NASTURTIIUM.** The *Tropæolum Majus*, or Tall Nasturtiums, are among the easiest grown and prettiest and thrive on poor soil. Free-bloomers, and the green seed-pods make excellent pickles.
- 378 **Majus, Finest Mixed Tall Nasturtium.** Many bright colors. Oz., 15c..... 5
- 379 **TROPÆOLUM Lobbianum**..... 5
- ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.** A large and interesting class, producing a great variety of curious fruits, many of which are peculiarly marked. All the fruits are hard-shelled, and will keep for years, exciting much attention.
- 380 **Mixed**..... 5
- THUNBERGIA.** Very elegant, slender-growing Climbers, rapidly covering wire trellises, and also useful for vases in the garden or house. The colors are pure white, light yellow, and deep orange, and of each color there is a variety with white eye and also with black eye—the latter often called "*Black Eyed Susan*." They continue in flower all Summer.
- 381 **Mixed.** Six varieties..... 5

REMEMBER.—On all Orders for Seeds in Packets (whether Vegetable, Farm or Flower Seeds), the purchaser may select **twenty-five cents' worth extra** for each **One Dollar sent us**. Thus any one sending us **\$1.00**, can select seeds in packets amounting to **\$1.25**; for **\$2.00**, seeds in packets to the value of **\$2.50**; for **\$3.00**, to the value of **\$3.75**, and so on. This discount applies **only** to seeds in packets, *purchaser's selection*, and does not apply to seeds by weight or measure.

382 SWEET PEAS.

(LATHYRUS ODORATUS).

The Sweet Pea has become one of the most popular of cultivated flowers, and admired not only in the largest and best "places," but in the humblest garden. Not only do they readily adapt themselves to circumstances, giving some bloom no matter how unfavorable the conditions, but repay better care and culture, with a proportionate abundance of bloom. Everyone who cultivates flowers should plant Sweet Peas, for the list of distinct and beautiful varieties is now so large that no one will ever tire of them.



SWEET PEAS.

planting. As fast as the flowers come into full bloom they should be cut, for if the pods are allowed to form, the plants will soon stop flowering.

Our list of Sweet Peas includes all of the best varieties, both old and new.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 ADONIS. Carmine Rose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. | 13 DUKE OF CLARENCE. Rosy claret, self-colored flower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. |
| 2 APPLE BLOSSOM. Bright pink and blush. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c. | 14 EMILY HENDERSON. White. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25. |
| 3 BLANCHE FERRY. White petals, red standard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. | 15 EMILY ECKFORD. Porcelain, suffused with reddish mauve. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. |
| 4 BOREATON. Dark brown wine color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. | 16 EMPRESS OF INDIA. Rosy pink standards, white wings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. |
| 5 BLUSHING BEAUTY. Soft pink, suffused with lilac. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25. | 17 FAIRY QUEEN. White, flushed and feathered with pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c. |
| 6 BUTTERFLY. Pale gray, with distinct porcelain edge. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. | 18 ISA ECKFORD. Creamy white and rosy pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c. |
| 7 CARDINAL. Crimson scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. | 19 INDIGO KING. Very dark purple and indigo. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. |
| 8 CARMINE INVINCIBLE. Brightest crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. | 20 IMPERIAL BLUE. Bright blue, rather dark. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. |
| 9 COUNTESS OF RADNOR. Delicate lavender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c. | 21 LOTTIE ECKFORD. Rose and white, edged with blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c. |
| 10 CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA. Blush Pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. | 22 LEMON QUEEN. Blush pink and lemon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. |
| 11 DELIGHT. White, crested with crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. | 23 MRS. ECKFORD. White, delicately shaded with primrose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. |
| 12 DUCHESS OF EDINBURG. Scarlet, flushed with crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. | 24 MISS HUNT. Carmine, salmon and soft pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c. |

Prices on large quantities, on application. The forty-seven kinds for \$2.00.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>25 MRS. GLADSTONE. Delicate soft pink, with rosy blush wings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>26 MRS. SANKEY. The purest white, the most perfect form, the largest size, a profuse bloomer and unsurpassed for florist's use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.</p> <p>27 MONARCH. Dark maroon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>28 MIXED. All colors, light and dark. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>29 ORANGE PRINCE. Orange pink, flushed with scarlet. Pkt., 5c., oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>30 PAINTED LADY. Rosy crimson and blush white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>31 PRINCESS BEATRICE. Delicate plush pink, marked with deeper shades. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>32 PRINCESS OF WALES. White, striped with lavender and mauve. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>33 PRINCESS LOUISE. Rosy pink standards, wings deep lilac. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c.</p> <p>34 PURPLE PRINCE. Maroon, shaded with bronze purple, wings blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c.</p> | <p>35 PURPLE STRIPED. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>36 PRIMROSE. Pale primrose yellow. Novel and distinct. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>37 QUEEN OF ENGLAND. White; of large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>38 QUEEN OF THE ISLE. Rose and scarlet, mottled with purple and white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>39 RED STRIPED. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>40 ROSE AND WHITE. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>41 SENATOR. Chocolate, creamy white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c.</p> <p>42 SPLENDOR. Coppery crimson suffused with rosy pink; very rich. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c.</p> <p>43 SCARLET INVINCIBLE. Scarlet striped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>44 THE QUEEN. Bright pink, shaded with heliotrope. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>45 VESUVIUS. Carmine rose, shaded to a velvety violet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>46 VIOLET. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> <p>47 WHITE. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.</p> |
|--|---|

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

The Everlasting Flowers, with their rich, brilliant colors, are very valuable for Winter decoration. They should be cut as soon as they come into full bloom, tied into small bunches, and dried slowly in the shade, with the heads downward, to keep the stems straight.

- | | PER PKT. | | PER PKT. |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 393 ARCOLINIUM. Mixed. Rose and white..... | 5 | 400 Golden Ball. Rich, golden yellow..... | 10 |
| 394 AMMOBIUM. Small white flowers, pretty.. | 5 | 401 Dwarf. Mixed..... | 5 |
| 395 AGOMPHREN (<i>Globe Amaranth</i> or <i>Bachelor's Button</i>). Mixed. Small, globe-shaped, double flowers of perfect form and bright colors..... | 5 | 402 RHODANTHE Manglesii. Graceful..... | 5 |
| 396 Nana compacta. Of very compact, dwarf habit, double flowers of a deep violet-red.... | 10 | 403 XERANTHEMUM. Mixed. Double flowers.. | 5 |
| 397 HELIPTERUM Sanfordi. Small, yellow flowers..... | 5 | 404 Superbissimum fl. pl. Purple, pompon-flowering; fine..... | 10 |
| HELICHRYSUM. Fine, large, double flowers of most brilliant colors, often called <i>The Eternal Flower.</i> | | 405 Superbissimum album fl. pl. A new white.. | 10 |
| 398 Fireball. Flowers of the richest crimson.... | 10 | 406 MIXED EVERLASTING. A single packet will give in abundance a great variety of the most attractive Everlasting Flowers. No more welcome present can be given a visitor when looking through the flower garden than a bouquet of these imperishable flowers. Three pkts., 25c..... | 10 |
| 399 Snowball. Large, double, pure white..... | 10 | | |

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

If our customers could see the wonderful variety and graceful forms of the Ornamental Grasses, they would be induced to use them much more largely, particularly when it is considered how indispensable they are in the arrangement of graceful bouquets.

- | | PER PKT. | | PER PKT. |
|--|----------|--|----------|
| 407 Agrostis nebulosa. Fine and feathery, elegant..... | 5 | 415 Eulalia Japonica zebrina (<i>Zebra Grass</i>). Grows five to six feet high, with stripings across the leaves..... | 15 |
| 408 Avena sterilis (<i>Animated Oat</i>). 2½ feet.... | 5 | 416 Gynerium argenteum (<i>Pampas Grass</i>). Flowers the second season; requires protection..... | 10 |
| 409 Briza gracilis. Small, graceful racemes.... | 5 | 417 Hordeum jubatum (<i>Squirrel-tail Grass</i>). Fine..... | 5 |
| 410 Briza maxima (<i>Quaking Grass</i>). Large racemes of beautiful rattles, very ornamental..... | 5 | 418 Lagurus ovatus (<i>Hare's-tail Grass</i>)..... | 5 |
| 411 Bromus brizæformis. Drooping panicles, beautiful..... | 5 | 419 Pennisetum Longistylum. Soft, fuzzy flower heads, extremely graceful in appearance..... | 10 |
| 412 Chrysurus cynosuroides. Dwarf, with yellowish, feathery spikes, useful in bouquets.. | 5 | 420 Stipa pennata (<i>Feather Grass</i>). Perennial.. | 10 |
| 413 Coix lachryma (<i>Job's Tears</i>)..... | 5 | 421 Trypcolæna rosea. Perennial, but flowers the first season, most beautiful rose-tinted grass..... | 5 |
| 414 Erianthus Ravannæ. As fine as Pampas Grass..... | 5 | | |

SEEDS OF PERENNIAL FLOWERS.

In the following list we describe Biennials and Perennials which live in the garden over Winter, and flower in the Spring and Summer of the following year. While they do not reward the planter so quickly as do Annuals, yet they are well worth waiting for—as they embrace some of the most beautiful flowers—and many of them, with scarcely any care, continue to give a fine display of bloom year after year.

	PER PKT.		PER PKT.
422 ALYSSUM (<i>Gold Dust</i>). Saxatile , small, golden-yellow flowers.....	5	439 Choice mixed . Best varieties.....	5
423 AQUILEGIA (<i>Columbine</i>). Choice double, mixed. Beautiful and varied colors.....	5	440 Scotcus, fl. pl. (<i>Paisley or Florists' Pink</i>). A very pretty double variety of the preceding.....	5
424 Skinneri . Flowers vivid scarlet, tipped with yellow. About 80 per cent come true from seed.....	10	441 DIGITALIS (<i>Foxglove</i>). Fine mixed. Long racemes of beautifully spotted flowers.....	5
425 ARISTOLOCHIA Siph. (<i>Dutchman's Pipe</i>). A beautiful, hardy, climbing plant; large, luxuriant foliage with brownish-yellow, heart-shaped leaves and siphon-shaped, rich purple flowers.....	10	442 HOLLYHOCKS . For majestic growth and massive beauty the Hollyhock stands unrivaled. Flowers very large, perfectly double, and of great variety of color.....	5
426 ASPERULA (<i>Woodruff</i>) Odorata . Found in the dry woods of Great Britain, and much prized everywhere. The flowers are white and fragrant.....	10	443 Double . Fine mixed. Fine double flowers..	5
CAMPANULA (<i>Canterbury Bells</i>). Popular perennials producing bell-shaped flowers of many different colors.		444 Superb Double . Mixed. Of all the brightest and best colors. The perfect doubleness of the magnificent large flowers will please the most critical.....	10
427 Single Varieties . Mixed. Various colors....	5	445 HONESTY (<i>Lunaria</i>). Purple racemes of pretty flowers, which form curious, silvery seed pouches.....	10
428 Double Varieties . Mixed.....	5	446 HUMEA Elegans . Grows six to eight feet, producing long, flowing racemes of ruby-red flowers.....	15
429 CHRYSANTHEMUM, New Fancy Perennial Varieties . It is not generally known that these are quite easily raised from seed, and that seed sown in the Spring will produce strong plants that will flower freely in the Autumn.....	20	447 IRIS Kämpferi (<i>Japan Iris</i>). A perfectly hardy, bulbous plant, with large, showy flowers, pure white and of many shades of blue and purple.....	10
CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES .		448 LILY OF THE VALLEY (<i>Convallaria</i>)....	10
Large, beautiful and very fragrant flowers, as perfect in form as the rose. Seeds sown in open ground in May or June will flower splendidly the next season. They are nearly everywhere hardy, but in very cold situations should be protected by straw or a few boughs.		LATHYRUS (<i>Perennial Peas</i>). These Perennial Peas, while lacking the delicious fragrance of the Sweet Peas, are equally as beautiful, and are very valuable from the fact that they are in full bloom early in the Spring, before the others have begun to flower. They live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers. Perfectly hardy, and grow eight to ten feet high.	
430 German . Extra fine, double, mixed. First quality, from choicest flowers.....	15	449 Purple . Clusters of purple flowers.....	5
431 Choice, Double . Mixed. Very good.....	10	450 White . Clusters of the purest white flowers.....	10
432 Red Grenadin . From 60 to 70 per cent, produce charming double flowers of a brilliant scarlet.....	15	451 Mixed . Easily grown, flowers purple and white.....	5
433 MARGUERITE . These superb new dwarf Carnations have created a great sensation, not only by reason of their fine, double, fragrant flowers, but also because they can be treated as annuals. They flower freely the first season from seeds sown in the open ground.....	10	452 PÆONY . A well-known, hardy, herbaceous plant, with large, double flowers of various shades of rose, crimson, and white..	15
434 Picotée . Fine, double, mixed. A good strain of double Picotees; edges of petals bordered.....	15	453 PAPAVER (<i>Perennial Poppies</i>). Choicest mixed. The single perennial Poppies are perfectly hardy and are very attractive among shrubbery.....	5
435 Fancy Picotée . Extra fine, mixed. A superb strain from the finest collection of named varieties.....	25	454 Oriente . The darkest red; magnificent....	10
436 DELPHINIUM (<i>Perennial Larkspur</i>).....	5	455 PHLOX, Perennial . Choicest mixed. Embracing the newest and best varieties. Clumps of these are gorgeous with brilliant flowers. The fresh seed must be sown in the Fall.....	10
437 Formosum (true). Brilliant blue, white eye. 5		456 PRIMULA Auricula . Fine mixed.....	15
438 DIANTHUS (<i>Perennial Pinks</i>). Plumarius (<i>Pheasant Eye Pink</i>). The original clove pink.....	10	457 Elatior polyanthus . Choice mixed.....	10
		458 Vulgaris . The common wild English Primrose.....	10
		459 PYRETHRUM Parthenium fl. pl. The double Feverfew.....	10

Try Our Collection of Sweet Peas. Forty-seven Kinds for \$2.00.

PER PKT.

PER PKT.

- 460 **Parthenifolium aureum** (*Golden Feather*)...10
- 461 **Roseum** (*Insect Powder Plant*). A fine, hardy plant, with large red, daisy-like flowers. Persian Insect Powder or Bubbach is made of the dried and powdered flowers. Oz., 50c.....10
- 462 **ROCKET**. Sweet, mixed. White and purple. 5
- STOCKS**. The Emperor stock frequently lives for several years if protected from frost, the Brompton is a biennial, of branching habit and a profuse bloomer.
- 463 **Emperor or Perpetual**. Fine mixed10
- 464 **Brompton or Winter**. Fine mixed.....10

- SWEET WILLIAM**. As now improved they make matchless border plants, with heads of bloom of great size and wonderful beauty, should be in every garden, height one and one-half feet.
- 465 **Single**. Mixed. A splendid strain, flowers of many bright colors, large size, and varied markings, including the finest auricula-eyed varieties..... 5
- 466 **Dunetts**. Beautiful, rich crimson..... 5
- 467 **Double**. Mixed. Fine double flowers, which, however, to our fancy, are not so beautiful as the single..... 5
- 468 **TRITOMA Uvaria Grandiflora** (*Red-hot Poker Plant*). A most gorgeous plant, grown either singly or in masses, brilliant flowers, spike nearly a foot in length, golden-yellow to dazzling scarlet.....10
- VIOLA** (*Violet*). The popular Sweet Violet flowers very early in the Spring, but the seed often requires many months to germinate.
- 469 **Odorata** (*Sweet Violet*). Blue.....10
- 470 **WALLFLOWER Fine German, Double**. Mixed. Spikes of deliciously fragrant double flowers, combining many shades of color, chocolate and orange purple predominating. Sow early in hot-bed and prick out the small plants into pots, sink the pots in the earth and in Autumn remove to the house, where they will bloom all Winter.....
- 471 **Single**. Mixed.....



SWEET WILLIAM.

Seeds for Greenhouse and Window Culture.

The growth of rare plants from seed is very interesting, and many of the choicest varieties can readily be grown in the house by those who are willing to give them careful attention. For Winter blooming, the seed should be sown in shallow boxes any time during the Spring or Summer. Procure a mellow soil, almost one-fourth sand; sow the seeds on the surface, covering lightly with a little fine, sandy earth; cover the box with a pane of glass, keep darkened, and keep the soil slightly moist until the seeds germinate, when light and air should be admitted by partially or wholly removing the glass, and placing the boxes in a warm, sunny window. When the plants are large enough to handle they should be potted singly into small pots, and afterward removed to six-inch pots for flowering; to insure an abundance of fine bloom in Winter, they should be kept growing vigorously during Summer and Fall, in good rich soil. Florists can rely upon our seed of Begonias, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Gloxinias and Primulas.

In **Greenhouse** as well as all other **SEEDS IN PACKETS** the purchaser is entitled to select **25 Cents WORTH EXTRA** for each **ONE DOLLAR** sent us for *Seeds in Packets.*

PER PKT.

PER PKT.

- 472 **AGAPANTHUS Umbellata** (*Blue Lily of the Nile*). This is a splendid ornamental plant, bearing large clusters of bright blue flowers on long flower stalks and lasting a long time in bloom. There is no finer plant than this for out-door decoration, planted in large pots or tubs on the lawn, terrace or piazza. It does well in the house or greenhouse in Winter, requiring but slight protection. It is a rapid grower, and increases in size and beauty every year; the chief point in its cultivation is to divide the plants before the pots or tubs become overcrowded with roots. With the most ordinary kind of care it is a plant that will last for ever..... 10

- BEGONIA, Tuberous-rooted hybrids**. These charming and showy Begonias, with their orchid-like flowers and rich tropical foliage, can be raised planted in light, moderately rich soil, with a liberal mixture of sand. Seedlings raised from sowings made early in the year will bloom freely in the course of the Summer, but not so freely as those of greater age.

- ASPARAGUS, Plumrosus**. A greenhouse climber, with exquisitely graceful and feathery lace-like foliage; extensively grown by florists for cutting purposes.....25

- 473 **Tuberous-rooted Begonias, Extra**. Fine mixed seed of single varieties.....25
- 474 **CALCEOLARIA Hybrida**. Splendid mixed. One of the most beautiful of house plants, bearing hundreds of showy, pocket-like flowers of various colors, including handsomely spotted and tigered.....25

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH FLOWERS.

- | | PER PKT. | | PER PKT. |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 475 Finest Double-flowering Begonias..... | 35 | 485 FERNS. Mixed, embracing seeds (spores) | |
| 476 CENTAUREA Gymnocarpa. White foliage. | 10 | of many desirable varieties of these grace- | |
| 477 Candidissima. White leaved; beautiful..... | 15 | ful plants..... | 25 |
| 478 CHRYSANTHEMUM Indicum. Finest | | GERANIUMS. These favorite plants are easily | |
| double..... | 15 | raised from seed, which will frequently reward | |
| 479 CHRYSANTHEMUM Frutescens. The | | the cultivator with charming new varieties. | |
| well-known <i>Paris Daisy</i> , produces large, | | Plants from seed started early in the house will | |
| white, star-like flowers most profusely..... | 15 | bloom the first Summer in the garden. | |
| CINERARIA. The Cineraria is one of the bright- | | 486 Zonale. Mixed..... | 10 |
| est and best of house plants, blooming most | | 487 Zonale. Choice mixed. Saved from the | |
| profusely during the late Winter and early | | best varieties of single Geraniums..... | 15 |
| Spring. When in full flower the plants present | | 488 Fancy mixed Pelargoniums (<i>Lady Wash-</i> | |
| a gorgeous sight, being each covered with one | | <i>ington Geraniums</i>). Very choice and rare | |
| mass of bloom of richest colors—crimson, | | varieties..... | 25 |
| magenta, violet, blue, and variegated. Seeds | | 489 Finest Double. Produces a good percent- | |
| should be sown from May to August, when they | | age of fine double flowers. Packet of | |
| will bloom the first Winter. Keep the plants in a | | twenty-five seeds..... | 50 |
| cool, shady place during the Summer. | | 490 Apple Scented. This favorite, with sweet- | |
| 480 Hybrida. Fine mixed. All colors..... | 15 | scented leaves can best be grown from | |
| 481 Hybrida. Large flowering. Finest mixed. | | seed; sow in light soil and keep moist | |
| Flowers measuring two inches across, of | | until they germinate..... | 25 |
| rich colors..... | 25 | GLOXINIAS. A splendid class of house-blooming | |
| 482 COLEUS. Fine mixed. Leaves of all shapes, | | bulbous-rooted plants, flowering in great pro- | |
| shades and colors, mostly having a velvety | | fusion during the Summer months. The hand- | |
| appearance..... | 15 | same bell-shaped flowers embrace a great variety | |
| | | of the richest and most beautiful colors; the | |
| | | bulbs must be kept warm and dry during the | |
| | | Winter. | |
| | | 491 Large Flowering Hybrids. Mixed. From | |
| | | a grand collection, comprising the most | |
| | | superb spotted and blotched..... | 25 |
| | | 492 LANTANA. Finest mixed. Well-known | |
| | | shrubby plants, with clusters of Verbena- | |
| | | like flowers; make a grand display the first | |
| | | season. Large bushes of these in full | |
| | | flower all Summer were much admired | |
| | | and visitors expressed surprise that so fine | |
| | | a display could be obtained from spring- | |
| | | sown seed..... | 10 |
| | | 493 LEMON VERBENA. The delightfully frag- | |
| | | rant foliage of this favorite plant makes | |
| | | it very desirable for cutting; it is easily | |
| | | grown from seed..... | 10 |
| | | 494 LINARIA Cymbalaria (<i>Kenilworth Ivy</i>). | |
| | | The very pretty trailing species for cover- | |
| | | ing rockwork, stumps, and for vases and | |
| | | hanging baskets..... | 25 |
| | | 495 MUSA ENSETE (<i>The Abyssinian Banana</i> | |
| | | <i>Tree</i>). Strikingly effective as single speci- | |
| | | mens upon the lawn as well as in clumps | |
| | | or masses. The rapidity of its growth is | |
| | | astonishing, if the seed is sown early in | |
| | | hot-beds and repotted several times, the | |
| | | plants will attain the height of eight feet | |
| | | the first Summer. They can be stored in a | |
| | | cellar during the Winter with a covering | |
| | | of soil, or planted in a tub, watered spar- | |
| | | ingly, and will attain gigantic proportions | |
| | | the second season. The leaves are mag- | |
| | | nificently long, broad and massive, of a | |
| | | beautiful bright green. Packet of five | |
| | | seeds..... | 25 |
| | | 496 PASSIFLORA Cœrulea (<i>Passion Flower</i>).. | 10 |



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

CYCLAMEN Persicum. Most charming bulbous-rooted plants, with beautiful foliage, variegated in different shades of green, and richly colored orchid-like flowers. They are universal favorites as pot plants for Winter and Spring blooming. If the seed is sown early, in sandy loam, they make flowering bulbs in one season. After flowering, the bulbs should be allowed to rest in a dry state over Summer.

483 Persicum. Splendid mixed. All colors.....15

484 FUCHSIAS, Double and Single. Mixed.

It is not generally known that Fuchsias can be raised very easily from seed, and will flower freely the first year in the open ground, while the plants can be taken in the house in the Winter, where they will flower still more freely. We offer the very finest mixture of double and single Fuchsias, saved from splendid varieties.....25

Order Flower Seeds by NUMBER, the name is not necessary.

Food for Flowers is a cheap and effective food for all house or garden plants. Package by mail 40c., post-paid.



CHINESE PRIMROSE.

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata.

FRINGED CHINESE PRIMROSE. The *Chinese Primrose* is the most beautiful and satisfactory

of all house plants for Winter blooming, and it is as easily grown as a geranium. It is never attacked by insects, and will even thrive in a window where there is but little sun, and where few other plants would bloom. Seeds sown from April to July will produce plants that will flower most profusely throughout the following Winter. PER PKT.

- 498 **PRIMULA, Alba Magnifica.** Flowers, borne in large trusses well above the foilage, are pure white, with large, bright, yellow eye. 25
- 499 **Splendid mixed,** large flowering. A grand mixture, embracing the above and many other finest fringed, large flowering varieties 20
- 500 **SMILAX (Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides.)** The popular *Boston Smilax* is the most desirable window vine on account of its charming, glossy green, elegant and graceful foilage, while for florists' use it is as essential as roses. Oz., 75c; 1/2 oz., 40c... 10
- VINCA.** Handsome, bushy plants, producing freely round single flowers one and one-half inches across, suitable for pot culture and sunny flower beds; tender perennial, one and one-half feet.
- 501 **Rosea.** Bright rose.....10
- 502 **Rosea alba.** White, with rose eye.....10
- 503 **Alba pura.** Pure white10
- 504 **Mixed.** Above varieties..... 5

Florists will do well to get our special prices before buying elsewhere.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

The Summer-flowering Bulbs for Spring planting contained in the following list are *inexpensive, very easily grown* and produce some of the most showy and beautiful of all Summer and Autumn flowers. There are but few flowers that can compare with the noble and brilliant spikes of the Gladiolus, the grace and elegance of the Lily, the purity and sweetness of the Tuberose, the majestic foilage of the Caladium, or the wonderful markings of the Tigridia. They require scarcely any care, and quickly make a gorgeous display, while the bulbs can be kept over Winter, and will, year after year, continue to return a hundred fold (in beauty and satisfaction) the trifling expense of the original cost. I have priced these Bulbs very low, to bring them within the reach of all. They are in splendid condition, fine, large Bulbs, properly stored, and will be sent securely packed in the same parcels with flower or vegetable seeds. My prices are for choice Bulbs, **post-paid, by mail**, to any address in the United States.

AMARYLLIS. Beautiful flowering bulbs, which should find a place in every garden. They force readily, and by proper care can be had in bloom during the whole year.

Formosissima (Jacobean Lily.) Crimson, blooming early in the Summer. The flowers have a most graceful appearance. 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

Johnsoni. Very large flower of a rich crimson scarlet color, striped with white. 75c each; \$7.00 per doz.

Hybrids of Vittata. White ground, striped with red. 75c each.

Hybrids of Vittata. Red ground, striped with white. 75c each.

AMORPHOPHALLUS RIVIERI. A remarkably distinct and pretty Aroid of easy culture, especially adapted for sub-tropical bedding or for the mixed border, producing a solitary Palm-like leaf on a tall stout stem which is curiously spotted and speckled with rose and olive green. The flower is similar in shape to the Calla Lily,

the outside being of a similar color to the leaf stem; the inside is deep blood-red, veined with black.

First size, strong tubers, 50c each; \$5.50 per doz.
Second size, strong tubers, 30c each; \$3 00 per doz.

CINNAMON VINE.

Dioscorea batatas. Beautiful Summer climber; glossy foilage and fragrant flowers; stem dies down in Winter, but the root is hardy. Large roots, 5c each; 50c per doz.

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias.

Our mixed tubers are all from varieties with splendid flowers, of fine form and substance, of dwarf growth, well adapted for bedding, and present in unsurpassed mixture all the following distinct colors: Bronze, yellow, crimson, dark crimson, magenta, orange, scarlet, pink, red, rose and white. They are covered with bloom the entire season; the gorgeous tropical effect for bedding can scarcely be imagined.

Single varieties in finest mixture, 15c each; four for 50c; \$1.50 per doz.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS—Cont'd.



BUTTERFLY
GLADIOLUS.

BUTTERFLY GLADIOLUS.

Choice mixed sorts. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS

(*Giant Summer Hyacinth*). Luxuriant, free-growing Summer-flowering plant, spreading two to three feet, throwing up great, tall spikes four to five feet in height, each bearing twenty to thirty large white bell-shaped flowers; of easiest culture and splendid for groups. If planted in the center of beds of scarlet Gladiolus, the effect is magnificent. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00 or extra large bulbs, each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

IPOMŒA MEXICANA

(*Mexican Morning Glory*). A distinct and pretty Mexican species, bearing fine clusters of large, purplish rose-colored flowers; it grows rapidly and succeeds in almost any position; as a plant for covering arbors, veranders, etc., it is invaluable; being tuberous-rooted, it may be Wintered like a Dahlia. Each, 35c; doz., \$3.00.

TIGRIDIA Shell Flower.

Curious and beautiful Summer flowering bulbs, producing large, gorgeous flowers, exquisitely spotted, flowering from July to October. The bulbs can be planted about the middle of May, and taken up in October and kept over Winter in dry sand.

Conchiflora. Orange, with crimson spots. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Pavonia Grandiflora. Red, with yellow spots. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Grandiflora Alba. Large ivory white flowers, spotted with maroon and rosy lake in center. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

TUBEROSES.

One of the most delightful and beautiful of the Summer flowering bulbs. By skillful management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers they can be started in February or March, in the greenhouse or hot-bed; and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as August. For flowering in the open border plant about the first of May.

Excelsior Pearl.

Extra large bulbs. Each, 8c; doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

EXCELSIOR PEARL TUBEROSE.

Dwarf Pearl. Each, 5c; doz., 35c; 100, \$2.50.

Tall Double. Each, 5c; doz., 35c; 100, \$2.50.

LILIES. Longiflorum.

The well-known beautiful snow-white, fragrant hardy Garden Lily; flowers trumpet-shaped, six to eight inches long; height, one and one-half to two feet. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Tigrinum Splendens (*Improved Tiger Lily*).

Very large flowers; orange-salmon, spotted black. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Tigrinum Flore Pleno (*Double Tiger Lily*).

Immense double bright orange-red flowers, spotted with black. Three to five feet. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Album. Purest white. Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

Rubrum. White, shaded with deep rose and spotted red. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Auratum (*The Golden Rayed Lily of Japan*).

Grandest of all the Lily family, flowers pure white, with crimson spots, through the center of each petal runs a clear golden band, flowers measure nearly a foot across, produced abundantly, deliciously fragrant, two to five feet. First size bulbs, each 35c; doz., \$3.00.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.

LILY OF THE VALLEY (*Convallaria Majalis*).

One of the most charming of our Spring-flowering plants. Its slender stems, set with tiny bells, diffusing a delicious odor, have rendered it a universal favorite. They are entirely hardy, and delight in a shady, well-enriched border. Strong clumps for out-door planting delivered until April and after September 1st. Each, 50c.

MADEIRA VINE.

The old favorite Climbing Mignonette. Thick glossy leaves, and long, hanging stems of feathery fragrant flowers. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

OXALIS, Summer Flowering.

Valuable for edging walks, flower beds, etc. Bulbs planted three inches apart form rounded rows of delicate foliage, about one foot high, which produce flowers in endless succession.

CHINESE PÆONIES.

The herbaceous Pæonies are exceedingly hardy, and will succeed in any ordinary soil, well enriched with good manure. During the Summer month mulching will be beneficial to the roots, especially on dry soils. We offer a splendid assortment, embracing all the leading shades, white, pink, rose, purple, etc., etc. Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS—Cont'd.

SPOTTED CALLA (*Richardia Alba Maculata*).

The leaves of this variety are deep green, with numerous white spots, which give the plant a very ornamental appearance. The flowers are pure white, with a black center. They grow freely, either in-doors or out. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

WHITE CALLA (*Richardia Aethiopica*).

The White Calla, or Lily of the Nile, is a well-known plant of easy culture, and in Winter is one of our best window plants. To aid profuse blooming, keep them dormant from the middle of June to last of August, repot in good rich soil, using a four to six-inch pot, give water, light and heat in abundance, and the result will be most satisfactory. Dry bulbs, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.; extra large, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.



ELEPHANT'S EAR.

Extra size bulb, 10 to 12 in. circumference.....	75c
First " " 8 to 9 " " "	50c
Second " " 6 to 7 " " "	25c
Third " " 4 to 5 1/2 " " "	15c

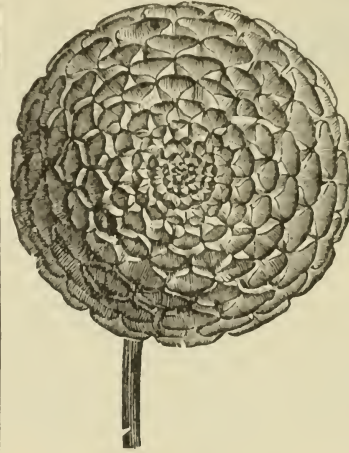
Elephant's Ear.

Grand tropical-looking plant, producing enormous leaves three to four feet long. A favorite for specimens on the lawn. Height, four to five feet. (See cut).

TROCADERO. A grand sort in flower and foliage.

The blooms are a deep crimson lake of the richest shade, and are borne in wonderful profusion. Twenty-seven separate heads of flowers, were counted on a single plant. Price for any of the above, except where noted; each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

Choice Mixed Canna Roots. Our selection; each, 15c; doz., \$1.50, post-paid.



DAHLIA.

DAHLIAS

Too well-known to need any description. We can supply roots of any of the following colors. Red, White, Purple, Lilac, Rose, Yellow, Brown, Red Spotted, Blue, Canary, Straw Colored and Variegated. 20c each; \$2.00 dozen.

MIXED GLOXINIAS. These comprise all shades of color and erect, horizontal and pendulous flowers; for those who do not care about special color they will be found very desirable, as only fine varieties have been kept, the poor and dull colors having been discarded. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Ever-blooming French Cannas.

Capt. P. de Suzzoni. A tall growing variety, deep yellow, lightly spotted with red, so that the general effect at a distance is yellow. As a companion to Trocadero it is excellent; large flower and fine green foliage. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Egandale. A fine dark foliaged variety, with flowers of a soft currant red, very distinct and striking in appearance. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

FRANCOISE CROZY. The color is of unique shade of apricot, bordered with bright yellow.

Horace Choisel. Deep rich magenta, strong, compact grower, a very fine variety.

J. D. Cabos. Another dark foliage variety, with flowers of very rich orange, tinged with apricot. As a contrasting variety in foliage and flower it is unsurpassed. Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

M. Laforcade. Bright, orange-scarlet flowers, coffee-colored foliage, dwarf, compact grower, very fine.

MAD. CROZY. Resembles Francois Crozy, finer. Each, 30c.

Pres. Hardy. Deep orange, mottled with rich chrome yellow, a unique and pretty variety. Each, 25c.

Pres. Carnot. A majestic variety with dark chocolate foliage, flowers deep scarlet, large and beautifully rounded. Each, 20c.

GLADIOLUS.

Our bulbs of this magnificent flower include only the very finest varieties. Our mixtures will be found of a high standard of excellence. A succession of bloom may be had from July to September by planting at intervals from April to June. The strongest bulbs should be kept for the latest planting. The cultivation of Gladiolus is very simple, as they will thrive in any good garden soil, but amply repay good care and liberal feeding by enhanced size and beauty.

All Colors. Mixed. Each, 5c; doz., 30c; 100, \$2.00.

Extra Choice. Mixed. Each, 5c; doz., 40c; 100, \$2.50.

Scarlet and Crimson Varieties. Mixed. Each, 5c; doz., 30c; 100, \$2.00.

White and Light Varieties. Mixed. Each, 5c; doz., 50c; 100, \$3.25.

Yellow Varieties. Mixed. Each, 5c; doz., 50c; 100, \$3.25.

Pink and Variegated Varieties. Mixed. Each, 5c; doz., 40c; 100, \$2.50.

Separate Colors of Red, Scarlet, Crimson, White, Yellow, Pink, Variegated, Rose or Striped. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

See top of page 88 for Butterfly Gladiolus.

REMEMBER. Above prices include postage.

OUR SWEET PEA COLLECTION IS A BARGAIN.

Imported Dutch Bulbs.

In Fall we have a complete and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbs, our own importation, direct from the best Bulb growers. Our assortment consists of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Snowdrops, Anemones, etc., etc., all of which should invariably be planted in the Fall. Price List ready in September and mailed free on application.

REMEDIES FOR INSECTS AND FUNGUS.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.



One of the cheapest and best powders for destroying the Cut Worm, Potato Bug, Chinch Bug, Rose Bug, Rose Slug, Curculio, Worms or Caterpillars upon Vines, Tobacco,

Cotton or Egg Plants, Currant or Fruit Trees. It is an excellent fertilizer; plants upon which it is used will grow and look much finer than those upon which it is not. It contains nothing injurious to domestic animals, and does not deteriorate by age. On low growing plants it should be dusted on with a very fine sifter. On tall shrubs and trees it should be applied with bellows. 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; bags, 100 lbs., \$4.50; in barrels in bulk, weighing 225 lbs., net, 4c per lb. Cartoons filled with Slug Shot, 15c; by mail, 25c.

LONDON PURPLE.

Very poisonous and equally as efficacious as Paris Green and more soluble in water. Lb., 25c; 10 lb. lots and over at 20c per lb. If by mail, add 15c per lb. for postage. Use in the same way as Paris Green.

PARIS GREEN.

A poisonous insoluble powder, indispensable on the farm or garden—for the purpose of preventing the ravages of potato bugs, codling moth, worms, caterpillars, slugs and bugs. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs. and over at 23c per lb. If by mail, add 15c per lb. for postage.

Dry Application. Mix with plaster, flour or other dilutant—one part to 100; apply with duster, bellows or gun.

In Solution. Mix one lb. to 200 or 300 gallons of water. Apply with pump, syringe or vaporizer.

Bait. For cut worms, mix one oz. with eight ozs. of syrup; mix thoroughly with fresh chopped grass or leaves.

PERSIAN POWDER, or BUBACH.

A most effective non-poisonous impalpable powder—so fine that it penetrates the innermost crevices—for worms, flies, aphids, and almost all kinds of insects—it is very effectual—suffocating them by filling up the breathing pores. Lb., 40c; 10 lbs. and over at 35c per lb. If by mail, add 15c for postage.

Dry. Blow on with a bellows or gun.

Solution. Dissolve one oz. in three gallons of water, and apply with syringe or pump.

LEMON OIL.

In pint tins, 40c each; qts., 75c; per gal., \$2.75.

HELLEBORE, POWDERED WHITE.

For the destruction of slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris Green and London Purple, and safer to use when fruits or vegetables are nearly ripe. Lb., 25c.; by mail, 40c.

Dry Application. Dust on dry, or mix 1 lb. with 4 lbs. of powdered lime or flour; dust on with powder duster or bellows.

In Solution. Dissolve 1 oz. to 3 gallons of water; apply with syringe, pump or vaporizer.

CARBOLIZED SOAP.

For peach, apple and other tree borers, also for washing trees to prevent attacks of animals or vermin. One gallon can (makes twelve gallons paint), \$1.00.

NICOTINE.

Is the most powerful known insecticide, and will be found more economical and convenient than crude tobacco or weak tobacco extracts. It is specially prepared for use in greenhouses and conservatories. Price, \$1.50 per pint.

LENOX CONCENTRATED BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

This is not a cheap compound, made up to sell, but is made up for quality and satisfaction. It serves for both an insecticide and fungicide, and also a positive preventive to blight or rot, insects or bugs. Put up in chemically lined gallon tin cans, ready to mix without any trouble. Price, 1 gallon cans, \$1.00.

TOBACCO DUST, FINE.

For green and black aphids, fleas, beetles, etc. Splendid fertilizer and preventive for insects in the ground and around the roots. Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 65c. If by mail, add 15c per lb. for postage.

For insects on plants, apply with powder duster or bellows. For worms or grubs in the soil, apply liberally to the surface and rake in, or strew thickly in the drills before planting.

TOBACCO SOAP.

Effective for green or black aphids, turnip fleas, slugs, bark lice, etc. Lb., 35c; or by mail, 50c.

Dissolve 2 ounces in a gallon of water and apply with pump, syringe or vaporizer.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark, and for smearing on the trunks of trees to prevent worms from crawling up. Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs. and over, at 12c per lb.; if by mail, add 15c. for postage.

For insects on plants, dissolve ¼-lb. to a gallon of water, apply with syringe or spraying pump.

For bark insects, etc., dilute with water to consistency of thick paint, and apply with brush.

REMEDIES FOR INSECTS AND FUNGUS—Continued.

GRAFTING WAX.

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. bar, 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bar, 25c; 1-lb. bar, 40c; if by mail, add 16c per lb.

THRIP JUICE.

A concentrated extract, arsenated, destructive for mealy bug, scale, thrips, bark lice, codling moth, canker-worm, elm leaf worm, beetles, caterpillars, etc. Half-pint can, 30c; 1 pt., 50c; 1 qt., 75c; 1 gal., \$2.00; 5 gal. keg, \$7.00.

Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint to 25 gallons of water and spray on with syringe, vaporizer or pump.

GUICIDE POWDER.

A combined fungicide and insecticide. Especially recommended for potato blight, potato rot mildew, rust, grapevine flea, beetle, potato bugs, slugs, codling moths, curculio, strawberry crown bores, etc. This article contains both insecticide and fungicide ingredients, taking the place of Paris Green and London Purple, and saving the cost of one application where fungicide treatment is needed as well. It can be used either as a powder or in solution. Two pounds to a barrel of water. Five lb. pkg., 50c; 25 lb. box, \$1.75.

REMEDIES FOR FUNGUS Such as Mildew, Rust, Black Rot, Etc.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

(Standard Strength.)

A valuable and indispensable fungicide for grape growers—thereby insuring larger crops and finer grapes, and preventing failure. A sure cure and preventive for black rot, mildew and rust, also of great value for other plants suffering with kindred diseases. Price, 25 lb. pkgs., \$1.00. By express or freight only.

Dissolve 10 lbs. to 25 gallons of water, and apply with Knapsack sprayer or vaporizer.

COPPERDINE.

(Ammoniacal solution of carbonate of copper.)

A famous remedy for fungoid diseases of plants, particularly for grapes, curing downy and powdery mildew, black rot, scab, etc. Price, quart can, 50c; 1 gallon cans, \$1.50; 10 gallon carboy, \$1.35 gal.; 50 gal. barrel, \$1.25 gal. By express or freight only.

Dilute 1 pint to 10 or 12 gallons of water; apply with Knapsack sprayer or bellows vaporizer.

GRAPE DUST, HAMMOND'S.



A non-poisonous powder for the remedy and control of mildew and rot on grapes, gooseberries, roses, etc. Price, 5 lb. pkg., 35c; 100 lb. keg, \$5.00. By express or freight only.

Apply with bellows or powder gun.

FLOUR OF SULPHUR.

For the prevention and destruction of mildew on roses and other plants. Price, 10c per lb.; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs and over, at 5c per lb.; if by mail, add 15c per lb. for postage.

SULPHO-STEATITE POWDER.

For lettuce mildew, powdery and downy mildew of the grape, rose mildew and other fungus diseases affecting plants under glass. Use as a dust. Five lbs., 60c; 25 lb. boxes, \$1.50.

FERTILIZERS.

We keep but one grade of Fertilizers and that the highest. Procuring our supplies from honorable houses we are confident that our customers will receive full value.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

Our Bone Meal may come in contact with the seed or roots, but the Fertilizer should not. Do not plow in the Fertilizer, but drill in at seeding time or broadcast, and never mix the Fertilizer with the seed.

For Wheat and Rye. Drill or broadcast with the Bone Meal, may be mixed with the seed at the rate of 200 or 300 lbs. per acre.

For Corn. If sown broadcast use 200 to 300 lbs. per acre. If applied in the hill, use about a tablespoonful in each hill, mixing it with the soil or scattering somewhat.

For Oats and Buckwheat. Sow broadcast 200 to 400 lbs. per acre.

For Grass. Apply broadcast 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, during the Spring or Fall; but a better plan is to sow it in the Spring after the frost is out of the ground.

For Potatoes. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre in the row, covering with or sow broadcast.

For Turnips, Beets or Carrots. Should receive a dressing of 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre.

For Onions. After the land is plowed and harrowed, apply about 300 lbs. to the acre.

For Cabbage, Tomatoes and Vines. The usual plan of applying is to furnish each plant with a small handful mixed well with the earth at transplanting time.

For Cotton. Apply 200 to 400 lbs. per acre, in furrows. Some prefer to run a small plow both ways in the furrows after the Fertilizer has been applied, mixing the Fertilizer with the furrow soil before planting the seed. Others prefer drilling it in at planting time. Some put half of the Fertilizer in the row and broadcast and harrow, or plow in the other half after the cotton is up.

For Garden Vegetables, Beans, Peas and Squashes. Apply 400 to 600 lbs. per acre, broadcast, and rake and harrow in before planting seed.

For Tobacco. The best way to apply our Fertilizer for growing Tobacco is to put a tablespoonful in the hill and work it in the soil, using about 100 to 200 lbs. per acre (according to the soil), and thus getting the full benefit of all the Fertilizer applied.

For Fruit Trees. Apply from 2 to 4 lbs. of Tree Fertilizer to the tree twice a year. The quantity to be used to be governed by the age and condition of tree. First application about March 1st, and second about June 1st or July 15th.

FERTILIZERS—Continued.

PURE BONE MEAL. Ground expressly for our trade. Better than Ground Bone for mixing with potting soil, as it is much finer and in better condition for giving immediate effect. 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.00; 200 lb. sack, \$4.00; ton, \$35.00.

PURE BONE FLOUR. Ground perfectly fine; an excellent Fertilizer for pot plants or beds where an immediate effect is wanted. 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$3.00; bag or barrel of 200 lbs., \$5.00; ton, \$40.00.

COARSE BONE. Ground coarse, for grape borders. 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 200 lb. bag, \$4.00; ton, \$35.00.

NITRATE OF SODA. A Fertilizer for all crops, and the only means by which the largest per cent of Nitrogen can be applied to soil. This is valuable solely for the Nitrogen it contains, equal to twenty per cent of Ammonia. It is very quick in action and hastens maturity of crops fully two weeks. It is valuable for grain, fodder corn, sugar beets, potatoes, grasses, peas, beans, clover, etc. Being extremely soluble, it should not be applied until the plants are above ground, when 100 to 150 lbs. per acre should be sown with other Fertilizers, or mixed with Phosphates. Will be shipped only in double bags. 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00; 200 lbs., \$7.50.

ODORLESS PHOSPHATE. This is a new chemical compound. It is being used on the most extensive farms in our State. The results are marvelous on grain or root crops, small fruits, lawn and vegetable garden. By its use the insects diminish, thus acting as a high-grade Fertilizer and insecticide. Every ton of Odorless Phosphate contains 427 lbs. Phosphoric Acid, 1,100 lbs. Phosphate of Lime, and 216 lbs. Free Lime. Bags of 200 lbs., \$3.00; ton, \$22.00.

LAWN DRESSING. This dressing is prepared so that it acts gradually through the season. It may be applied at any time during the Spring or Autumn; apply lightly during the Summer only when it rains. It will restore lawns to full luxuriance that have been nearly ruined by drought. 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 200 lbs., \$4.00.

TOBACCO STEMS. This has become an indispensable lawn covering for Winter. It not only acts as a protector, but imparts large quantities of Ammonia, and drives away insects and moles which harbor in a lawn during Winter. Bale, \$2.00.

KITCHEN GARDEN FERTILIZER. A general kitchen garden manure; may be used on all garden crops, fruits, etc.; easily applied, and will give as large crops as stable manure. It has very little odor and clean to handle. 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 200 lbs., \$4.00.

PERUVIAN GUANO. The quality used per acre is 300 to 400 lbs.; before using mix with loam or plaster. It should not be mixed with lime, ashes, muck or clay; nor should it come in contact with growing plants when used in a dry state. Lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; ton (2,000 lbs.), \$65.00.



BOWKER'S AMMONIATED FOOD FOR FLOWERS.

Made especially for plants grown in the conservatory, house and garden; clean, free from offensive odor. Full directions with each package. Large pkg. 25c; by mail, 40c; small pkg., 15c, by mail.

HANSON'S FLOWER FOOD. A soluble chemical Fertilizer, the result of years of experience in the manufacture of Fertilizers. Is easily applied, and if the directions for



using are followed will insure a rapid and healthy growth of all flowers, whether in the garden, conservatory or potted. It prevents and kills all forms of insects or grubs, and makes the plants vigorous, promotes blooming and transforms weak plants into strong, luxuriant flowers. No one who loves flowers should be without it, and those who give it a trial commend it strongly. **Preserves and freshens Cut Flowers.**

Hanson's Flower Food applied to the water in which cut flowers are placed will preserve and freshen the flowers for at least forty-eight hours. Put up in attractive packages. Price, 15, 25 and 50 cents.

LAND PLASTER, or GYPSUM. It is an excellent addition to land requiring lime and sulphates, particularly for such crops as turnips, potatoes, grasses and clovers. Its fertilizing action is not so much due to its value as a plant food as to its absorbing and fixing ammonia and rendering soluble the inert plant foods of the soil so that the growing crops can take them up. Quantity required: Broadcasted and harrowed in, one-half to one ton per acre. Bbl., about 275 lbs., \$1.75; 5 bbls., \$8.50, f. o. b. St. Louis, Mo. In lots less than barrel, 2c per lb.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES FOR GARDENS. Inodorous. 25 lb. boxes, sufficient plant food for a one-eighth acre garden a whole season, \$1.50.

PLASTER PARIS. Used the same as Land Plaster and also as an insecticide. Lb., 2c; bbl., \$2.75.

DISINFECTING LIME. Bbl., \$1.80.

Peacock Pansy is the king among Pansies. No lover of flowers should be without it.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

— PATENT —

Stoneware Drinking Fountain.

— FOR —
POULTRY, PIGEONS AND BEES.



The Best and Cheapest Fountain in the Market
THOUSANDS OF THEM IN USE.

They keep the water cool and clean, and chicks from getting wet. Are easily filled. Never tip over or get out of order.

To fill, set it up on end and pour the water in; then lay it down on its side, as shown in the engraving and a vacuum is formed which keeps the water in, but allows free access to it. To clean, if it needs it, fill with water and sand, turn it sideways and shake the water and sand out.

Many do not appreciate the necessity of a fountain; but impure water, caused by exposure to the sun, and filth scratched into old crocks and pans, are the cause of much disease and death in the poultry yard, loft and cages. Chicks also get into open jars, and either drown or get wet and die. Saving the life of one valuable bird will pay for a dozen fountains.

PRICE:

Half gallon, weight	3 lbs.	each,	25c.
One	6	35c.
Two	12	50c.

PRATT'S POULTRY Food.



Pratt's Poultry Food. A well-known and highly indorsed food for the cure of all poultry diseases and for increasing supply of eggs by promoting health and activity among the poultry. 26 oz. pkg., 25c; add 26c if to be sent by mail. 5 lb. pkg., 60c.

Porcelain Nest Eggs. Each, 5c; per doz., 50c.

Wilbur's Egg and Poultry Food. An article that will make your hens lay and keep them in good healthy condition. 2½ lb. pkg., 25c.

Buckwheat. 10 lbs., 40c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Cracked Bone. The bone we handle is perfectly clean and free from dirt and dust. Lb., 4c; 10 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., \$3.15.

Bone Meal. The best way in which to feed bone meal to your chickens is by giving them the pure meal. We guarantee ours to be pure. Lb., 3c; 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Crushed Oyster Shells. This is a most important article for the poultry yard and should be supplied to the fowls liberally. Of superior quality. Your hens will keep healthier, lay better, and eggs will be more fertile if supplied with it. 10 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., \$1.50; 200 lbs., \$2.25.

Nest Egg Gourd Seed. Produce hundreds of white gourds, closely resembling eggs in size, color and shape. Should be grown by all poultry men. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Rust's Egg Producer. A reliable article, much used by poultry men. 1 lb. pkg., 25c; add 16c if to be sent by mail.



Raven's Food for horses, cattle and poultry, an excellent food for all purposes. 1 lb. pkg., 25c; 2 lb. pkg., 45c; 5 lb. pkg., \$1.00; if by mail add 16c per pound to pay postage.

Mica Crystal Grit. We have the exclusive agency for Mica Crystal Grit. 5 lbs. of any size, 15c; 10 lbs. of any size, 25c; 100 lbs. of any size, \$1.25. Discount to jobbers for larger quantities. Write for prices.

Roup Pills. Forty-eight pills in a box. A certain cure for roup in chickens; also liver affections and fever. Box, 25c, post-paid to any address.

Climax Condition Powders. For poultry especially, but excellent for all kinds of stock. This is a sure cure for chicken cholera and for gapes; also excellent for expelling lice from chickens. Pkg., 25c; add 15c if to be sent by mail to pay postage.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued.

LAKE'S LICE EXTERMINATOR.

It is a liquid preparation and is the first liquid lice killer ever put on the market. Absolutely harmless to all kinds of Stock, Poultry and Pet Stock of all kinds. Sure death to Lice, Mites, Fleas, Roaches, Bedbugs, etc., on Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, Chickens, Pigeons, House Plants, etc.



“Yes, sir, Lake’s Lice Exterminator is the stuff. They never done so well before. Show no symptoms of cholera or any other disease, and are absolutely free from lice, while my neighbors’ are all dying. Take my advice and use Lake’s.”

It is used as follows: Painting the Drop Boards and Roost Poles of Poultry House with the Exterminator will generally do. In some extreme cases it will be necessary to paint the floor of the house also.

For Mites. Paint the entire inside of the house with the Exterminator. If you don’t care to paint the interior of the house, take a small coop or box, paint the bottom of it with the Exterminator and then place as many fowls in it as you care to, giving them plenty of ventilation, from three to six hours.

For Setting Hens. Put a little of the Exterminator in the bottom of the box before nest is made.

For Colds and Croup. Put a little of the Exterminator on Drop Boards and give two grains of quinine twice a day.

For Horses and Cattle. Dampen a cloth with the Exterminator and rub the animal thoroughly; if very bad, dampen a blanket with the Exterminator and place it on the animal for a few hours.

For Hogs. Sprinkle the place of sleeping thoroughly with the Exterminator.

For Bedbugs, Roaches and Fleas. Apply the Exterminator to their place of abode.

You apply the Exterminator, it will do the rest. Don’t wait until your chickens die, but get it now.

Prices.

Lake’s Lice Exterminator.....	1 gal.,	\$1 00
Lake’s Lice Exterminator.....	½ gal.,	75
Lake’s Lice Exterminator.....	quart,	50
Lake’s Lice Exterminator.....	pint,	35



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases.

Prices.

Single package, 25c; 5 for \$1.00; 2 lb. can, \$1.20.

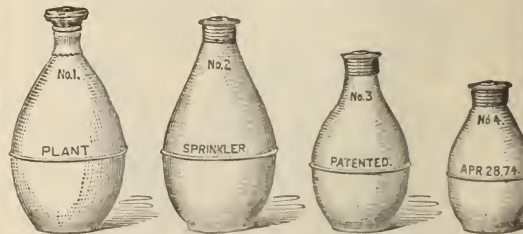
RAFFIA.

For tying. Per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

LANG'S HAND WEEDER.

One of the best Weeders made; a band passing over the fingers gives perfect use of the hand for pulling weeds without laying down the tool. Price, postpaid, 30 cents each.

PLANT SPRINKLERS.



For sprinkling Flowers, etc. Postpaid, \$1.10.

SCOLLAY'S IMPROVED PUTTY BULB.



Scollay’s Improved Putty Bulb. Postpaid, \$1.10.

WOOLFATINE.

(WOOLFAT.)



If udder is affected with hardened spots or lumps, apply a bit of Woolfatine, rubbing it in gently. It is in short invaluable to the **Farmer, Horse Raiser, Dairymen and Breeders of Fine Dogs**, as it can not be surpassed in **healing perfectly all Sores and Wounds** made by **Barbed Wire Fences** and all other causes that **Live Stock** is subject to, having been severely tested with the most splendid results. Woolfatine, 1-lb. can, 60c; 5 and 10-lb cans, 50c per pound.

BIRD SEED.

Our Bird Seeds are Always Recleaned, Fresh and Sweet.

Mixed Bird Seed per lb., 10c; 3 lbs. for 25c.
 Mixed Canary and Rape
 Seed " " 10c; 3 lbs. for 25c.
 Clear Canary Seed " " 10c; 3 lbs. for 25c.
 Hemp Seed " " 10c; 3 lbs. for 25c.
 Rape Seed " " 10c; 3 lbs. for 25c.

Maw Seed per lb., 25c.
 Lettuce Seeds for Birds . . . per oz., 5c; per lb., 60c.
 Sunflower Seed for Par-
 rots per lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c.
 Cattle Fish Bone 1/4 lb., 15c; per lb., 40c.
 Mocking Bird Food per bottle, 25c.

If by mail, 8 cents per pound, and 30 cents per bottle for Mocking Bird Food must be added to prepay postage.



Cream City Rat Exterminator.

This is not a poison, and is specially recommended for places where Rats and Mice are numerous, as it is not dangerous for Cats, Dogs or Chickens. Is warranted to drive away Rats or Mice.

Put in 25c and 50c packages.

PREPARED CHARCOAL.

Fine, 1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 60c. Coarse, 2 lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 50c.

Special prices on larger quantities.

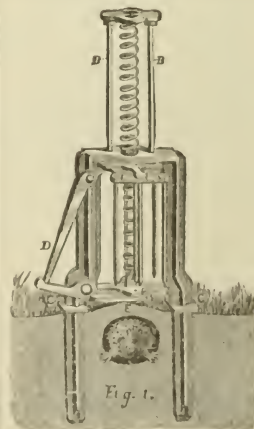
TOUGH ON FLIES.

Saves and improves the stock. Quart can, \$1.00; half-gallon can, \$1.75; gallon can, \$2.50; five-gallon can, \$2.00 per gallon. Cup and brush with each can.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE.

15-oz. box, 25c; 40-oz. box, 50c; 100-oz. package, \$1.00. If sent by mail add 1c per ounce for postage. Write for special prices on large quantities.

OLMSTED'S RELIABLE MOLE TRAP



In this we have a useful trap. It is so simple in construction and so safe to handle that a child may set it with the same facility as a grown person. It combines all the good points of traps of similar make, and on account of low price has become very popular.

PRICE, \$1.50

Express to be Paid by the Purchaser.

Kill, Exterminate or Drive Away every Living Thing Obnoxious to Yourself, Animals or Crops

By using . . . LIGHTNING BUG EXTERMINATOR

(Patents Applied for.)

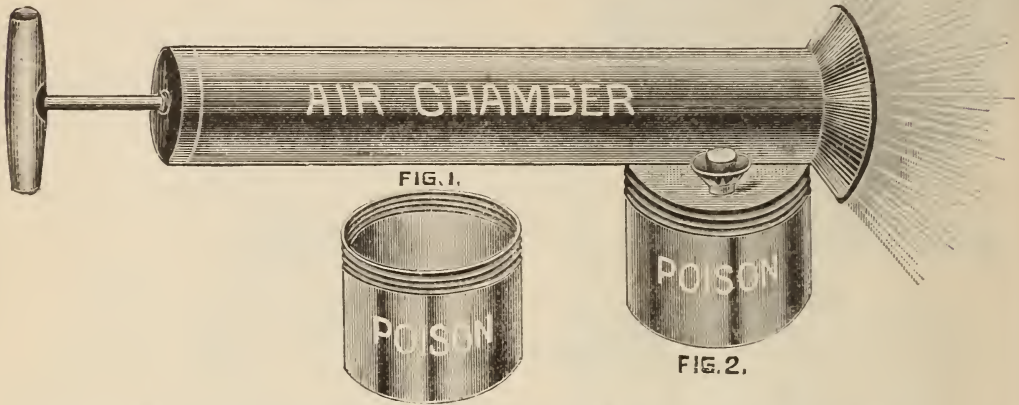


Fig. 1 represents the Reservoir detached, so that it can be cleaned or liquids changed, which is done by simply unscrewing the reservoir, and at all times to see that the machine is in proper working order.

Fig. 2 shows the reservoir attached ready for work, with a funnel-shaped hole for filling. To remove the plunger from the air chamber, simply twist the little cap at the rear of the air chamber, which unlocks, and draw the plunger out in case it becomes hard or dry. At all times the leather should be kept oiled.

Directions.—For destroying scale, mealy-bug, tripp, red spider, black or green fly, or mildew on flowers or roses, use lemon oil diluted, rose leaf extract of tobacco, tobacco soap, whale oil soap, fomite of fire tree oil. For plant lice on apple, pear, orange, lemon or other fruit, also for cabbage worm, use kerosene emulsion. For potato bugs, fill the reservoir full of water and a teaspoonful of paris green. Shake well before using. For currant worms use white hellebore mixed in the same proportion. For keeping flies off from horses and cattle, use cattle fly oil, flyrene, or tobacco juice, also liquid made from cedar boughs. For killing lice and insects in the walls and on the roosts of poultry houses, use kerosene or carbolic acid and lime water; for lice on stock use tobacco juice. For killing house flies, use insect powder. For disinfecting a sick room, use liquids. For spraying cigar wrappers, clothes or carpets, use water. Price, \$1.00 each.

DUST CANS.

For applying Slug Shot, or other similar Powders.

	Each.
Small size	35c.
Medium size	25c.
Small size, filled with Slug Shot	20c.



... FOX'S ... POTATO BUG EXTERMINATOR.

The best machine in the world for applying liquid poison to plant, vine or bush. Full description and directions how to use will be sent with every machine.

No better investment could be made, and certainly not a more profitable one than in the investment of of \$3.00 in this machine, as it will save its price many times over in a season's use.

Price \$3.00

CRESCENT FORCE PUMP AND SPRAYER.

Similar to the Automatic, but smaller in size, works the same and gives good satisfaction. Each. \$1.25.

Snow Flake and Fire King Sweet Peas can't be beat. Include a package of each in your order. See Page 82.



DO YOU KNOW

What Good Stock Food is and What it Should do?

Well I will tell you

It should contain such ingredients as an animal's nature craves, and which adds a relish to the feed in which it is placed. Their coats should become smooth and glossy, they should be more active and willing. In their whole appearance they should show that they are being benefited by the use of the stock food being used.

WHAT STOCK FOOD WILL DO THIS?

Any stock food will do it which is prepared properly as it should be in all cases when you desire the following results: **To give them a healthy appetite** when they are off their feed. **To digest** such food as they may eat properly. **To make flesh** as well as **blood and bone**. **To keep their stomach** in such a condition that it is impossible to contract a disease by infection.

American Stock Food

WILL DO ALL OF THIS
and it WILL DO MORE

It will repay you for feeding it, as many who have used it will tell you.
You get a 12½-pound Sack for ONE DOLLAR.

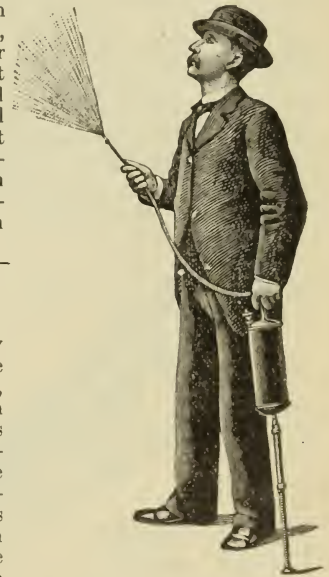
Automatic Spray and Force Pump

PUSH DOWN—THE SPRING DOES THE REST.

UNIQUE AND MOST PRACTICABLE.

NO FOOT FASTENING REQUIRED.

It is made of nicked brass, galvanized iron tubing, extra large air chamber or reservoir, brass spring, pure rubber valves, saucer snapped, anti-clogging foot with strainer on top, and with the sprays that go with it, warrants us in claiming that it is what has long been needed for all purposes. It will pump from the pail or will carry the material to be used in "a field;" and with the fine spray carries enough to last ten to fifteen minutes in potatoes, fruit trees, grapes, tobacco and greenhouses. The Automatic is otherwise generally useful, is first-class in construction, nicely finished, and at the price named should be acceptable to all. Our experience of last season gives us great confidence in making this guarantee. **Price, \$3.00.**



The Lenox Sprayer.

The Straps are provided with buckles and are adjustable to fit a boy or man of any size. It is also provided with a fine strainer cloth at the top where the liquid enters, to prevent leaves or dirt from getting into the Sprayer, thus impossible to clog up the nozzle. A man with one of these Sprayers will only use one-half the Paris Green that is required by the whiskbroom or any other method, the spray being a mere mist. **No waste whatever.** No burning of the vines as by large drops. You will only require to take out one barrel of water to the field instead of four by any other method. The most economical and perfect working apparatus on the market. It pays for itself by very little use. Full directions with every machine including many valuable receipts. **Price, \$4.00.**

A reliable chemist advises always to strain your liquid poison through two thicknesses of burlap (sacking). You do not need the poison thick, for the moment it touches the water it is poisoned. Strain the poisoned water before putting it in the Sprayer, and you will have clear liquid poison.

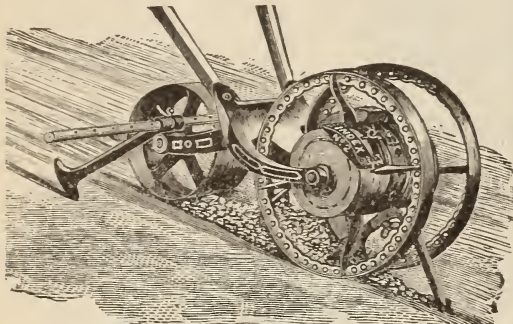
THE LENOX
LIQUID POISON
SPRINKLER
FOR FRUIT & VEG

We have all the Extras belonging to this Sprayer.

"PLANET JR." GARDEN TOOLS.

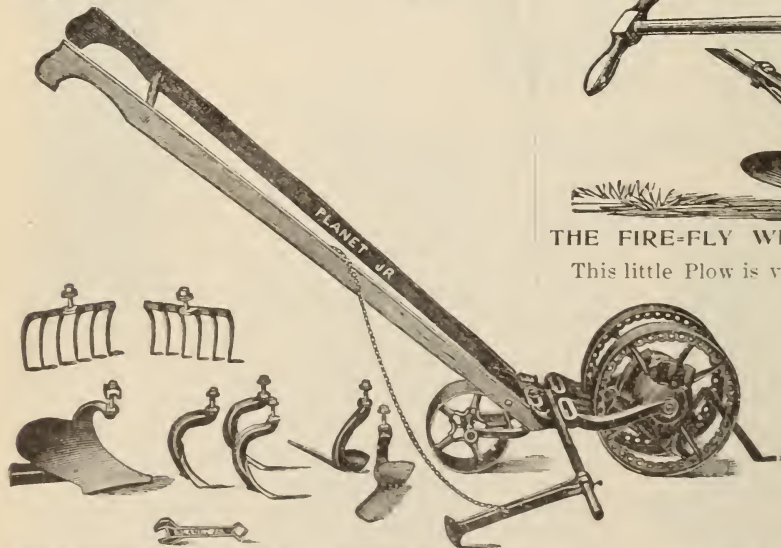
NEW COMBINED HILL DROPPING AND FERTILIZER DRILL.

This is the same as the New Hill Dropping Seed Drill, except that it has a Fertilizer Sowing Attachment. It works in a most perfect and regular manner, sowing any quantity, and is so arranged that the Fertilizer can be placed **either above or below** the seed, covering it lightly. This machine is a perfect and invaluable tool for every **market gardener, onion and strawberry grower.** Price, complete, \$14.00.



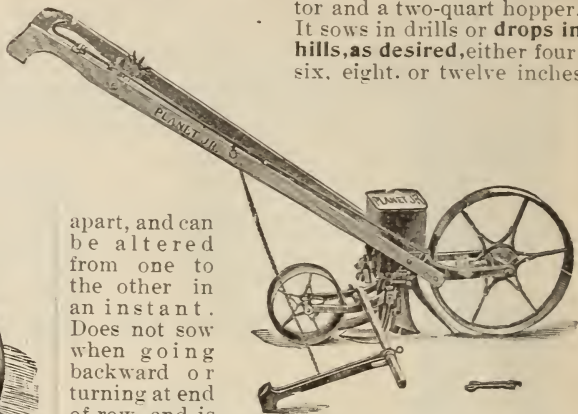
"PLANET JR." NO. 2 DRILL.

It has the following important advantages: An adjustable opening plow directly between the carrying wheels, the only position and plan which insures opening and covering at a regular depth. It is shown in the engraving at work. A spring back reservoir, which can be accurately and instantly adjusted a hair's breadth at a time to every kind of seed, which it always sows with regularity, whether there is much or little in the hopper. Weight, packed, forty pounds. Price, \$6.50.



"PLANET JR." NEW HILL DROPPING DRILL.

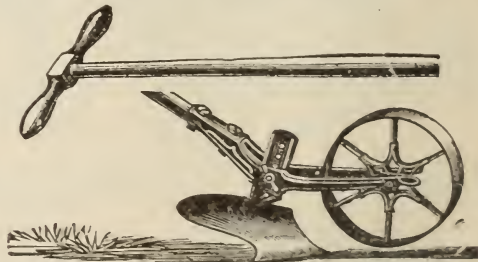
Has two carrying wheels, fifteen inches high and six inches apart. Has a **rubber double screw** agitator and a two-quart hopper. It sows in drills or **drops in hills, as desired**, either four, six, eight, or twelve inches



apart, and can be altered from one to the other in an instant. Does not sow when going backward or turning at end of row, and is altogether the most practical and accurate seed sower ever introduced. Price, \$9.00.

THE "PLANET JR." COMBINED DRILL, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

This most popular tool is suitable for either the farm or garden. As a drill, it is exactly similar and equal to the No. 2, except in size. It holds one quart. As a plow, it opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. As a hoe, it works safely and closely to and from both sides of the row at once, when plants are small, between rows as plants grow larger, working all rows from eight to sixteen inches wide at one passage. Price, \$9.00.



THE FIRE-FLY WHEEL GARDEN PLOW.

This little Plow is very useful in opening furrows, covering seed and hilling growing plants. Weight, ten pounds. Price, \$2.00.

"PLANET JR." Combined Drill.

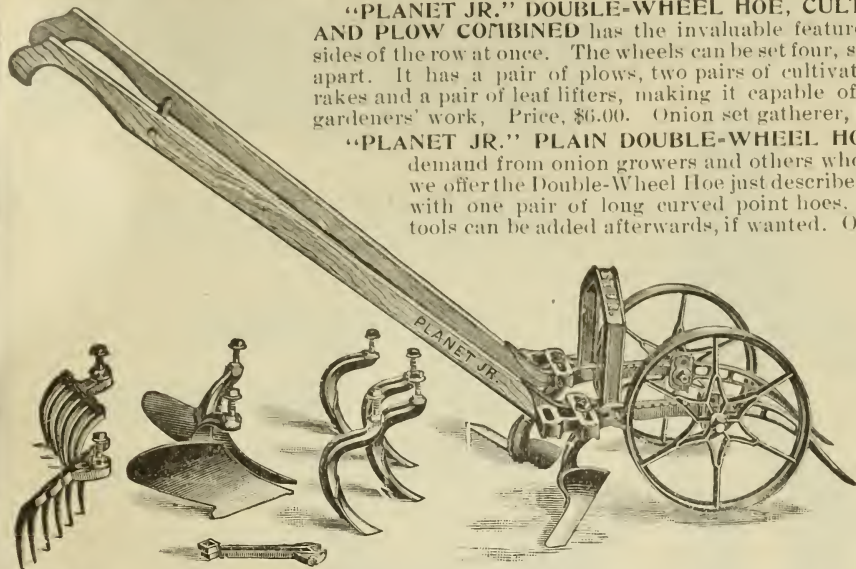
Our Net Price, \$9.00.
(List Price, \$12.00.)

Complete "Planet Jr." Catalogue Describing Horse Hoes and Hand Machines on Application. Prices given on all "PLANET JR." goods include BOXING or PACKING, with FREE DELIVERY to any Express or Freight Depot in St. Louis.

"PLANET JR." IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

"PLANET JR." DOUBLE-WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW COMBINED has the invaluable feature of tending both sides of the row at once. The wheels can be set four, seven or ten inches apart. It has a pair of plows, two pairs of cultivator teeth, a pair of rakes and a pair of leaf lifters, making it capable of every variety of gardeners' work. Price, \$6.00. Onion set gatherer, \$1.25.

"PLANET JR." PLAIN DOUBLE-WHEEL HOE. To meet the demand from onion growers and others who want a **hoe only**, we offer the Double-Wheel Hoe just described, supplied simply with one pair of long curved point hoes. Any of the other tools can be added afterwards, if wanted. Our net price, \$3.50.



"PLANET JR."

Double - Wheel
Hoe.

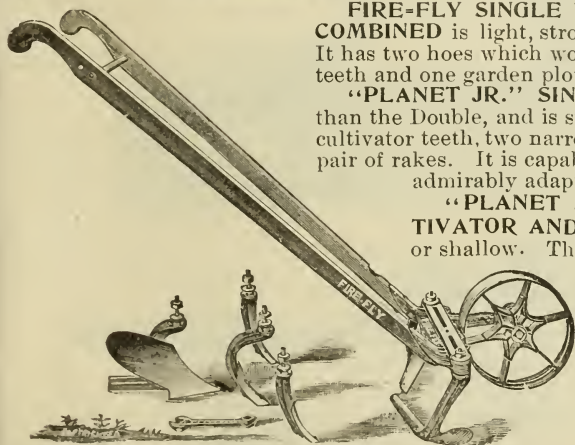
Our Net Price,
\$6.00.

List Price, \$8.00.

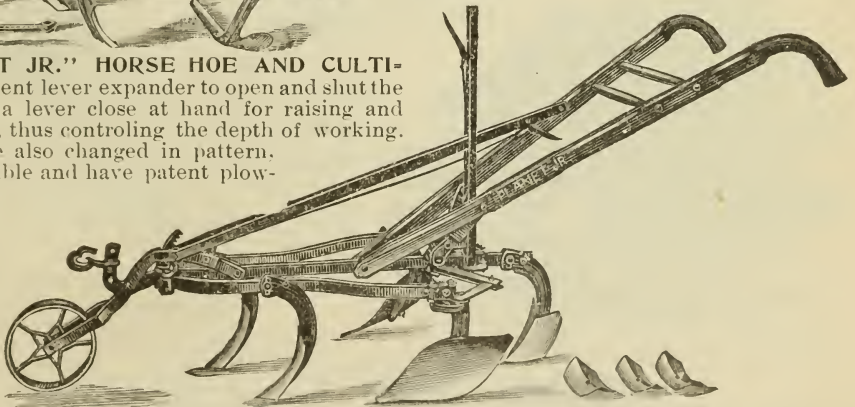
FIRE-FLY SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW COMBINED is light, strong and adjustable to quite a variety of work. It has two hoes which work either to or from the row, three cultivator teeth and one garden plow. Price, \$3.75.

"PLANET JR." SINGLE-WHEEL HOE is considerably lighter than the Double, and is supplied with one pair of hoes, three reversible cultivator teeth, two narrow and one broad, a large garden plow and a pair of rakes. It is capable of a great variety of combinations and is admirably adapted to the use of small gardens. Price, \$4.50.

"PLANET JR." TWELVE-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER. For fine cultivation, deep or shallow. The reverse position given to the teeth in a short time by the changing of a single bolt in each. The Pulverizer is controlled by a lever, which can be operated in an instant by the foot while in motion. Weight, packed, 60 lbs. Price, complete, \$8.00; without Pulverizer, \$6.25.



THE "PLANET JR." HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR has the patent lever expander to open and shut the sides, and also has a lever close at hand for raising and lowering the wheel, thus controlling the depth of working. The side levers are also changed in pattern, and are now reversible and have patent plow-share points which can be sharpened. Price, complete, with lever expander and lever wheel, \$7.75; Lever expander, without lever wheel, weight, 65 lbs., \$7.00.



THE "PLANET JR." all Steel Cultivator, with Lever Expander and Lever Wheel. Weight, 60 lbs., \$6.00.

THE "PLANET JR." all Steel Cultivator, with Lever Expander without wheel. Weight, 50 lbs., \$5.00.

Acme Hand Potato Planter

SIMPLE, DURABLE, PRACTICAL.

Works perfectly in Clay, Gravel or Sandy Soil, Sod or New Ground. Plants at any and uniform depth in moist soil.

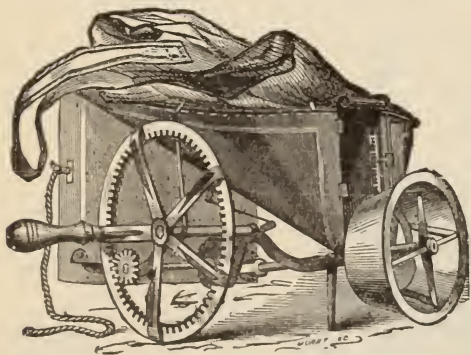
Makes Holes, Drops and Covers at One Operation.

NO STOOPING | Insures Larger Crop
NO BACKACHE |
One Man Plants Two Acres a Day.



Price \$1.25

The Best Broadcast Seed Sower Made.



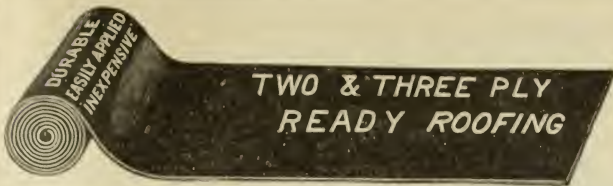
CAHOUN'S BROADCAST SEED SOWER. The most accurate and strongest machine of its kind made, as well as the most satisfactory. You can sow just the amount of seed you want to the acre more evenly than by hand, and a good deal faster. No one who has used one of these machines would be without them. Full directions with each machine.

Price, complete each, \$3.00

Fiddle Bow Seed Sowers.

An old reliable kind, but not as accurate or as strong as the Cahoun's.

Price, complete each, \$1.25



Put up in rolls 32 inches wide,
40 feet long, containing one
square each. Send for
Special Prices and
Terms.

... FOR ...

Flat AND Steep Roofs, Water, Fire and Acid Proof
APPLIED BY ANYONE. NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT AND COLD.

EUREKA READY ROOFING COMPLETE.

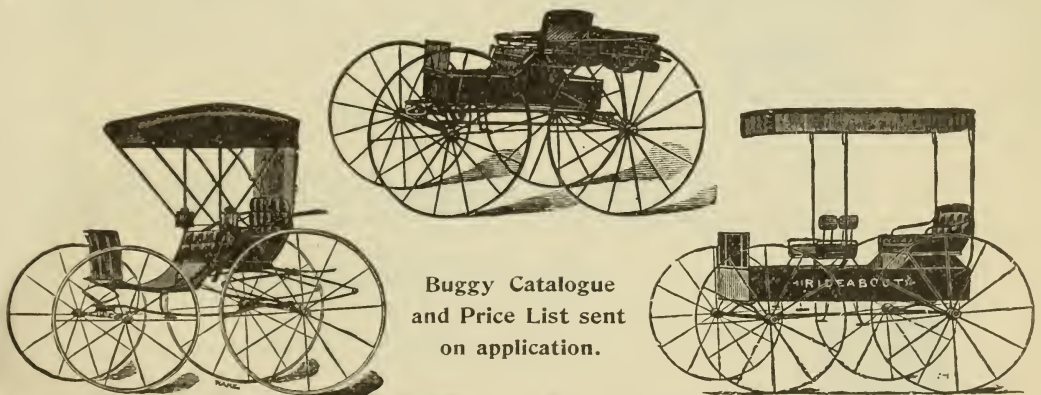
PRICES FOR 100 SQUARE FEET.

<p>•• 3-Ply,” comprising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 roll containing 108 square feet. 2 gallons Asphalt Coating, in barrels, for two coats. 1 lb. Tin Caps. 1 lb. Barb Wire Roofing Nails. 	}	<p>Total Cost 100 sq. ft.</p>	\$ 3 00
<p>•• 2-Ply,” comprising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 roll containing 108 square feet. Asphalt Coating same as in 3-ply. Tin Caps and Nails same as for 3-ply. 	}	<p>Total Cost 100 sq. ft.</p>	2 50
Eureka Asphalt Roof Coating, in barrels		per gal.,	25
“ “ “ “ “ half barrels		“	30
“ “ “ “ “ 5 and 10 gallon kegs.....		“	35
“ “ “ “ “ 1 and 2 gallon pails		“	50
Coating in smaller packages than barrels, extra charge for packages.			
Eureka Ready Roofing, 2-ply, 100 square feet.....		per roll,	1 50
“ “ “ 3-ply, 100 “ “		“	2 00

BRUSHES.

Hair and Cocoanut.....each, \$ 1 00

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO DEALERS AND LARGE BUYERS.



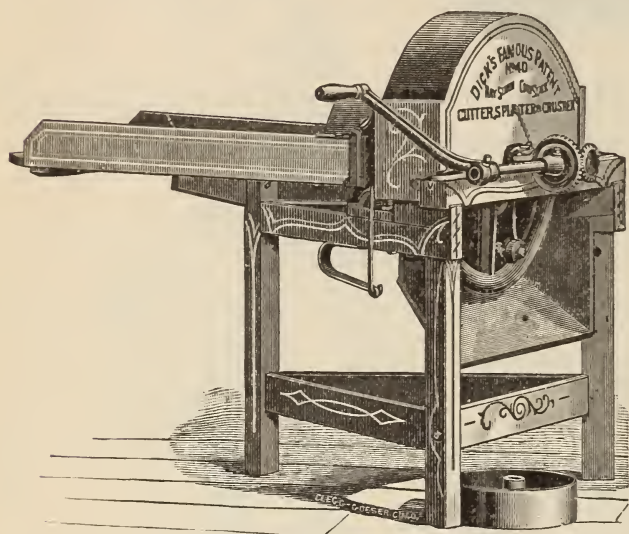
Buggy Catalogue
and Price List sent
on application.

In my stock may be found the following:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>PEORIA PLOWS,
PEORIA STEEL LEVER HARROWS,
PEORIA WOOD FRAME HARROWS,
PEORIA WALKING CULTIVATORS,
ZANESVILLE BROWN CULTIVATORS.
BROWN DOUBLE SHOVELS,
EVANS' STEEL FRAME PLANTERS,
EVANS' ONE-HORSE CORN DRILLS,
EVANS' ADJUSTABLE STEEL FRAME,
LEVER HARROWS.</p> | <p>TRIUMPH DISC HARROWS,
SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOWS,
IMPROVED INDIANA GRAIN DRILLS,
FARM WAGONS, SPRING WAGONS,
BUGGIES AND ROAD CARTS,
BUFFALO PITTS ENGINES AND THRESHERS,
NESMITH GRAIN REGISTERS,
BINDER TRUCKS AND BINDER TWINE,
DICK'S FAMOUS FEED CUTTERS,
SCIENTIFIC POWER AND SWEEP MILLS.</p> |
|--|---|

H. REINSTEDLER, Wholesale Farm Machinery, Wagons and Buggies.
1104 to 1108 NORTH THIRD STREET.

DICK'S FAMOUS PATENT FEED CUTTING MACHINERY.



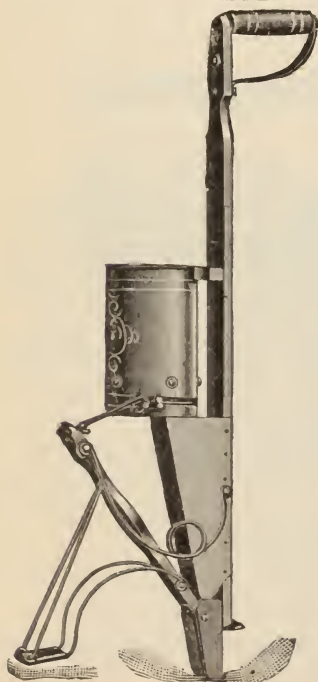
INDISPENSABLE to stock feeders. Simple in construction, easy to operate and the most perfect implement for cutting feed in the world. Special features of this Cutter are: Straight knives, adjustable shear bar, patent knife adjustment, self-feeding universal rolls, which yield to the uneven thickness of the feed passing between them; a lever giving you complete control of the rolls, revolving them **forward, backward or stopping them at will**; encased feed gear on all power machines, which protects the gearing from grit and dirt and renders the machine absolutely safe to operate. It is more durable, less liable to get out of order, cuts more feed with less power than any machine in the market.

Patronage solicited and **satisfaction guaranteed**. For further information and prices, address,

H. REINSTEDLER,

1104 to 1108 N. Third Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.



THE

American Standard Hand Corn Planter.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

The only Planter containing an adjustable dropping disc.

The disc is quickly adjusted for a light or heavy seeding, and rotates similar to the disc in a Horse Planter.

The Planter is easily operated by a **Boy or Girl**.

Works in all kinds and conditions of soil, and is the only one which insures an accurate and reliable seeding.

Try one; it speaks for itself.

Each.....\$1.25.

... INDEX ...

VEGETABLE, FARM SEEDS, Etc.

Acme Potato Planter	100	Dhonra Corn	67	Peas (For Garden Culture)	43, 44, 45, 46
American Hand Corn Planter	102	Dill	59	Peas (For Field Culture)	46
Ammoniated Food for Flowers	92	Dust Cans	96	Peanuts	48
American Stock Food	97	Egg Plant	31	Pepper	43
Annual Climbers	80	Endive	31	Planet Jr. Garden Tools	98, 99
Artichoke Seed	18	Farm Seeds	61, 62, 63	Plant Sprinklers	94
Artichoke Roots	62	Fennel	60	Potatoes	46, 47, 48
Asparagus Seed	17	Fertilizers	91, 92	Potatoes, Sweet	48
Automatic Spray and Force Pump	97	Fiddle Bow Seed Sowers	100	Poultry Supplies	93, 94
Barley, Fall and Spring	65	Flax	66	Prepared Charcoal	95
Beets	18, 19	Forage Plants	67	Pumpkin	48, 49
Beets for Stock and Sugar	61	Fox Bug Exterminator	96	Quantity of Seed requisite to produce a given number of plants or to sow an acre of ground	4
Beans, Bush sorts	19, 20	Grass Seeds	62	Radish	49, 50, 51
Beans, Wax Pod sorts	20	Grass Mixture for Pasture	66	Ratlla	91
Beans, Pole	21	Herbs	59, 60	Remedies for Fungus	90, 91
Beans, Lima	21	Horehound	60	Remedies for Insects	84, 85
Beans, Field sorts	65	Horse Radish Roots	31	Rhubarb Seed	49
Beans, Burpee's Bush Lima	21	How to have a Good Garden	5	Rosemary	60
Bee Clover	63	How to Send Money	8	Rue	60
Bermuda Grass	62	Hungarian	62	Russian Winter Oats	64
Beet (ornamental)	72	Hyssop	60	Rutabagas	61
Bird Seed	95	Kaffir Corn	67	Rye	65
Blue Grass	62	Kale, or Borecole	31, 32	Saffron	60
Black Hawk Corn	64	Kohirabi	32	Salsify or Oyster Plant	52
Black Russian Winter Oats	64	Lambert's Death to Lice	95	Scollay's Improved Putty Bulb	94
Black Cluster Oats	64	Lang's Hand Weeder	94	Scorzonera	52
Borage	59	Lathyrus Silvestris	68	Sea Kale	54
Bokhara Clover	63	Lavender	60	Seeds of Special Merit	9 to 16
Bone Meals	92	Lawn Grass	69	Soils	6
Bowker's Plant Food	92	Leek	32	Soja Beans	68
Bone for Chickens	93	Lettuce	33, 34	Sorrel	54
Broccoli	18	Lightning Bug Exterminator	96	Spinach	52, 53
Brussels Sprouts	18	Lupins	68	Spring Vetches or Tares	68
Broadcast Seed Sower	100	Martynia	35	Squash	53, 54
Buckwheat	65	Marjoram	60	Sunflower	66
Carrots	25, 26	Mangel Wurzel	61	Summer Savory	60
Cabbage	22, 23	Millet	62	Sweet Basil	60
Cauliflower	24	Mustard	35	Tansy	60
Cardoon	30	Mushroom	35	Teosinte	68
Caraway	59	Musk Melon	36, 37	The Lenox Sprayer	97
Catnip or Catmint	59	Nasturtium	38	Thyme	60
Cane or Sorghum	68	Oats	65	Tobacco Seed	54
Celery	26, 27	Okra or Gumbo	41	Tomato	55, 56, 57
Celeriac	27	Olmstead's Reliable Mole Trap	95	Tough on Flies	95
Chervil	30	Onion Seed	39, 40, 41	Transplanting	6
Chicory	30	Onion Sets	41	Turnip	58
Clover Seeds	63	Osage Orange	66	Vegetable Seeds that may be sown each month from January to October	5
Collections of Vegetable Seeds	7	Parsley	42	Warrantees	6
Collards	23	Parsnip	42	Watermelon	37, 38
Corn, Sugar	28, 29	Pea, Dickmann Seed Co.'s Prize Taker	12	Wheat	65
Corn, Field Sorts	64	Pea, Admiral	12	Wild Rice	67
Corn Salad	30	Peas, Cow	67	Woolfatine	95
Cream City Rat Exterminator	95			Wormwood	60
Cress	31				
Corn, Pop	64				
Coriander	59				
Cres-cent Force Pump and Sprayer	96				
Cucumber	29, 30				
Dandelion	31				
Dickmann Seed Co.'s Giant Summer Cabbage	22				

FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS.

Abronia	70	Balsam	71	Calliopsis	72
Abutilon	70	Bartonia	71	Canary Bird Flower	80
Aerolinium	83	Balloon Vine	80	Campanula	84
Adonis	70	Begonia (seed)	85	Carnations	85
Ageratum	70	Begonia Bulbs	87	Calceolaria	84
Agrostemma	70	Bellis	72	Calla Lily, Spotted and White	89
Alyssum	70	Brachycome	71	Caladium Bulbs	89
Alonsoa	70	Browallia	71	Canna Roots	89
Amaranthus	70	Calacia	72	Centaurea	72
Antirrhinum	70	Calandrina	72	Celosia	72
Asperula Odorata	71	Calendula	72	Chrysanthemum	72
Asters	71	Candy tuft	72	Chrysanthemum (perennial)	72
Balsam, Apple	81	Canna	72	Chrysanthemum (frutescens)	72
Balsam, Pear	81	Castor Beans	72	Cineraria (Maritima)	73
				Cineraria (Hydrida)	86

FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS—Continued.

Cinnamon Vine Roots	87	Hordeum (<i>Squirrel Tail Grass</i>)....	83	Pæony Seed	41
Collomia	73	Humulus	80	Pæony Roots	88
Cosmos	73	Hyacinthus (candicans).....	88	Pansies	76, 77
Convolvulus	72			Passiflora (<i>Passion Flower</i>)	46
Coix Lachryma	83	Ice Plant	74	Pavaver (Perennial Poppies)	44
Coleus	86	Ipomea (Bona Nox).....	81	Pennisetum	83
Cobea Scandens	80	Ipomea Mexicana	81	Perennial Flowers.....	84, 85
Convolvulus, Tall	80	Iris	84	Perilla	75
Crepis	73			Petunias	77
Cuphea	73	Jacobæa	74	Phlox	78
Cyanus	72			Phlox (Perennial)	78
Cyneglossum	73	Lagurus Ovatus	83	Poppies	77
Cypress Vine	80	Lantana	86	Portulacca (Moss)	78
Cyclamen	86	Larkspur	74	Primula	74
		Lathyrus (Perennial Peas)	84	Primulas, Chinese	71
Datura	73	Lemon Verbena	86	Pyrethrum	44
Dahlia (seed)	74	Lily of the Valley	88		
Dahlia (soots)	89	Lily of the Valley (roots)	88	Rhodanthe	83
Delphinium	84	Linaria	74	Ricinus (<i>Castor Oil bean</i>)	78
Dianthus	73	Linaria (Cymbalaria)	86	Rocket	85
Digitalis (<i>Foxglove</i>)	84	Linum	74		
Dolichas (<i>Hyacinth Bean</i>)	80	Lobelia	74	Salpiglossis	78
Dutch Bulbs	90			Salvia	78
		Love-in-a-Mist	75	Saponaria	78
Egg Plant (ornamental).....	74	Lupinus	74	Sanvitalia	78
Erianthus Ravauuæ	83	Lynchis	74	Scabiosa	78
Erysimum	74			Schizanthus	78
Eschscholtzia	74	Malope	74	Sensitive Plant	78
Everlasting Flowers	83	Marigold	74	Silene	78
Eulalia Japonica	83	Marvel of Peru (<i>Four O'Clock</i>)	74	Stevia Serrata	78
Euphorbia	74	Martinia	74	Smilax	87
		Matricaria	74	Stipa Pennata	83
Ferns	86	Mathiola	74	Stocks	79
Flowering Bulbs	87, 88	Maurandya	81	Stocks (Perennial)	85
Forget-Me-Not	74	Maderia Vine	88	Sweet Peas	82
Four O'Clock	74	Medicago	74	Sweet Sultan	78
Fuchsias	86	Mexican Morning Glory Roots	88	Sweet William	85
		Mixtures of Flower Seeds	80		
Gaillardias	74	Mignonette	74	Targets	79
Gamolepis	74	Mimulus	74	Thunbergia	81
Geraniums	86	Mina Lobato	81	Tigridia (bulbs)	88
Gilia	74	Momordica	81	Trifolium	79
Gladiolus (bulbs)	89, 90	Moon Flower	81	Tritoma (<i>Red-Hot-Poker</i>)	85
Gloxinia (bulbs)	89	Musa Ensete	86	Tropæolum	81
Gloxinia (seed)	86	Myosotis	74	Trycholæna (rosea)	83
Grasses (ornamental)	83			Tuberose (bulbs)	88
Greenhouse Seeds	85, 86	Nasturtium (<i>Tom Thumb sorts</i>)	76	Verbena	79
Godetia	74	Nasturtium (climbing)	76	Vinca	80
Godetia	74	Nemophila	76	Vinca (<i>Periwinkel</i>)	87
Gynophila	74	Nigella (<i>Love-in-Mist</i>)	76	Violet	79
Gynerium Argentium (Pampas Grass)	83	Nicotiana	76	Violets (sweet)	79
		Nolana	76	Viscaria	80
Helichrysum	83				
Helianthus	74	Oenothera	76	Wallflower	85
Heliotrope	74	Ornamental Grasses	83	Xerantemum	85
Helipterum	83	Ornamental Gourds	81	Zinnias	80
Hibiscus	74	Oxalis (seed)	76		
Hollyhocks	84	Oxalis (bulbs)	88		
Honesty	84				

The Dingley Tariff Law on Farm Products.

(IN EFFECT JULY 24, 1897.)

LIVE ANIMALS.

Horn cattle, if less than one year old, two dollars per head; if valued at not more than fourteen dollars per head, three dollars and seventy-five cents per head; if valued at over fourteen dollars per head, twenty-seven and one-half per cent ad valorem. Swine, one dollar and fifty cents per head. Sheep, less than one year old, seventy-five cents per head; over one year old, one dollar and fifty cents per head. Horses and mules, if valued at or less than one hundred and fifty dollars, thirty dollars per head; if valued at over one hundred and fifty dollars, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. Other live animals, twenty per cent ad valorem.

OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

Hops, twelve cents per pound. Cabbage, three cents per head. Onions, forty cents per bushel. Potatoes, twenty-five cents per bushel. Other Vegetables, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. Barley, thirty cents per bushel. Oats, fifteen cents per bushel. Corn, fifteen cents per bushel. Hay, four dollars per ton. Rye, ten cents per bushel. Wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel. Buckwheat, fifteen cents per bushel. Rice, two cents per pound. Eggs, five cents per dozen. Cider, five cents per gallon. Honey, twenty cents per gallon. Seed Beans, forty-five cents per bushel of sixty pounds. Seed Peas, forty cents per bushel. Garden seeds, thirty per cent ad valorem.

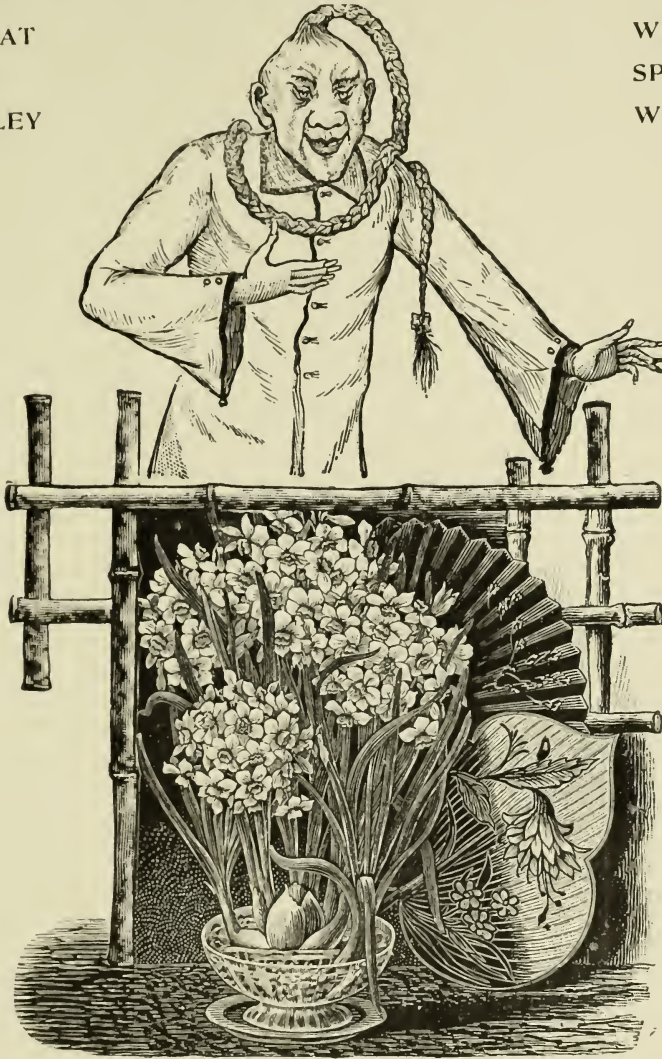
Garden Seeds at thirty per cent are given less protection than the ordinary products of the farm, as can easily be seen by calculating the amount of duty on their value. Oats, for instance, has about seventy per cent protection and Rice one hundred per cent.

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WINTER RYE
WINTER BARLEY

WINTER ONIONS
SPINACH SEED
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