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R.H.SHUMWAY

SEED CATALOGUE

1024

R. H. SHUMWAY, PIONEER AMERICAN SEEDSMAN.



ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

BORN IN 1842

I will be very thankful for a liberal share of your orders, and I will exercise every effort to make it an advantage to you, and it would be an encouragement to the through my advancing years. I am proud of $m_y = 5,000$ patrons. Many of them have been my customers for thirty years. THE BEST WAY TO REMIT MONEY When making a remittance, please do not send thecks on local bank, because it costs too much to collect them. All remittances must be made with the orders; either by Post Office Money Order, Express Order, Bank Draft on New York, or Chicago, Registered Letter, or any approved method. I accept post stamps, only when it is impossible to make remittance by any other method. Stamps are not more safe in mail than paper money. To My Customers Please remember that seeds which are often sold at very high prices are not necessarily any better. WHAT I PAY POSTAGE AND EXPRESS ON It depends entirely on the amount of profit the dealer It depends entirely on the amount of profit the dealer desires to make out of his customers. In large cities where rent and help are high, an additional profit is added. I have no rent to pay, as I own the three stores I occupy, and help is not expensive here. My seeds are grown as carefully, and of as good quality seeds are grown as carefully, and of as good quality I pay postage, and express charges, except when R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, III. Sign your name address plainly. selected from the wholesale list, or by the 1/8 bu., NOTICE: I exercise great care to have all seed pure and reliable, therefore I give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, produc tiveness, purity or other matter of any seeds I send out, and I will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the amount paid will be refunded. R. H. SHUMWAY When a quantity is ordered at wholesale, I reserve right to inclose in the package, such smaller packets as may be included in the order. For this privilege, I add extras to well satisfy my customers, and the addition of the packets does not increase transpor-tation charges. A liberal lot of selected, extra packages, is presented free in each order. ¼ bu., ½ bu. or bu. seeds are grown as carefully, and of as good quality as can be produced by any professional growers in the world. Having devoted the first thirty-five years of my busy life on the farm, I cannot be so unmind-ful of the welfare of the tillers of the soil, as to attach an unreasonable profit to any varieties I can produce, or secure. I can subsist on a very small profit in the future, as in the past, and my greatest desire is to lighten the burdens of my fellow-men. WRITE FOR BULB CATALOGUE IN AUGUST OR SEPTEM613 GARDEN TROWEL. 20c. FOR FALL PLANTING OF SPRING FLOWERING BULBS Handy tool in garden, or greenh'se. _arge If you order by Parcel Post at wholesale prices add one pound to total lot to cover postage on down weight for bag or box, etc and have your P.M. give you amount to remit to cover postage which add to amount you send The purchaser must pay transportation charges when orderer from these prices. No charge for bags or boxes. Lettuce 4lh. 1/2lh. 1b. Asparagus Parsnip 1/1h 1alh 1/4lb. 1/2lb. lb Long White Sugar 18 30 Large Hollow Crown..... 18 30 30 50 Wonderful Palmetto or Southern Giant 18 65 1.20 35 50 Wonderful.
50 Norv York
60 Laton's White Star.
50 Prize Head
50 The New Iceberg.
50 White Seed Tennis Ball.
50 Each Curled Simeon Conover's Colossal.... 18 Mammoth Columbian White 20 30 50 35 65 1.20 35 30 18 55Radish Barr's Mammoth..... 18 30 25 40 70Kadish White Icicle Early Forcing 15 Earliest Erfurt or Forcing 15 Brightest Long Scarlet... 12 Chartier or Market..... 12 Long White Strasburg.... 12 Extra Early Carmine Globe 15 White Vienna Lady Finger 15 White Vienna Lady Finger 15 70 2540Beet White Seed Tennis Ball... Early Curled Simpson.... Califo.aia Cream Butter.. Snumway's Mammoth.... Big Boston.... Henderson's New York... Large Ice Drumhead..... Hanson's Head Buttercup. Detroit Dark Red Turniv., 18 Ext. Early Dark Red Beauty 20 20 35 7030 $\tilde{20}$ Mkt. Gard. Half Long Blood 18 Edmand's Early Turnip.... 18 Crosby's Imp. Eryptian... 18 Bastian's Extra Early..... 18 Extra Early Lentz...... 18 20 35 70 3050 40 40 $\begin{array}{c} 10\\ 70\\ 70\end{array}$ 25 3050 22 2530 501.20 3530 50 28Vick's Early Scarlet Globe 15 Rosy Gem (Early White Tip) 15 257030 50 $\frac{70}{70}$ 25 40Dewing's Early Turnip..... Early Eclipse Turnip..... Early Da & Blood Turnip... Rosy Gem (Early White Tip)
White Tip Scarlet Turnip...
Early Frame or Forcing...
Giant White Stuttgart.....
Olive Shaped Scarlet.....
Long Scarlet, Short Top...
Early Scarlet Turnip.....
Early French Breakfast...
Chinese Rose Winter.....
Black Spanish Winter..... 50 50 Tanson's Head Buttercup... California Cabbage... Giant Crystal Head... Grand Rapids Forcing... Denver Market. Tombanoock 28 30 $\frac{20}{20}$ 35 18 302035 50 50 30 12 40 Extra Early Bassano..... 18 Early Dark Red Egyptian.. 18 Lorg Dark Bloed 13 Golden Tankard Mangel.... 10 Mammoth or Giant Mangel 10 Long Red Mangel 10 30 35 35 20 $\frac{50}{40}$ 15 28 $\tilde{20}$ Tomhannock All The Year Round..... Tomhannock 18 30 35 35 15 18 Black Seed Simpson..... 18 Long Red Mangel 10 Long Yellow Mangel 10 Red Globe Mangel 10 Klein Wanzleben Sugar... 13 20 35 28 35 18 15Black Spanish Winter.... Mammoth White Winter.... Jap. St'mp Root Sum-Wint'r Non Plus Ultra..... Crimson Giant.... 35 35 Musk-Melon 151525 28 35 65 $\frac{\overline{28}}{28}$ Cabbage 15 Extra Early Express... Henderson Early Spring Ex. Early Jersey Wakfld Ex. Early Winningstadt 50 90 35 65 Salsify 40 40 75 1.40 Sandwich Island...... 25 35 35 65 40 25 65 Houseman Mam Fl't D'ch Newark Early Flat D'ch 40Spinach 6540Henderson Aut'mn King Henderson's Succession All Seasons, Vandergaw Fottler's Brunswick... Excelsior Late Flat D'ch Premium Late Flat D'ch Purpoe's Surabad 35 65 Round Leaf.10Victoria10Viroflay10 810 4075 1.40 35 75 1.40 Best of All.... ennessee Green Pod.... 30 1.10 2.10 4.10 35 65 8.10 40 75 1.40 20 Sweet Corn 20 65 4075 1.40 Top Refer President20Top Nutmeg20Top Nutmeg20Ext. Early Grand Rapids.20Paul Rose, or Petoskey...20True Jenny Lind20Rocky Ford.20 35 65 Long Standing..... 10 4075 1 40 20 .60 1.10 2 10 65 35 35 35 35 1.4040.60 1.10 2.10 $4\ 10$ Squash 65 Burpee's Surehead... Bridgeport Drumhead. .65 1.20 2.25 4075 1.40 65 4075 1.40 .65 1.20 2.25 4.4065Large Late Drumhead. Early Charleston Wakfid 4075 1.40 .65 1.20 2.25 4075 1.40 .60 1.10 2.10 4 16 All HeadE'ly, SolidSouth Henderson E'ly Summer Danish Ballhead..... 1.40 4075.60 1.10 2.10 Water=Melon $\begin{array}{c} 75 & 1.40 \\ 85 & 1.65 \end{array}$ Water=Melon Halbert Honey...... Vaughan's Black Diamond McIvers Wonderful Sugar Ferry's Sweetheart..... Tom Watson (New)...... Cole's Early Jordan's Grey Monarch.... Kolh Cem or Am Champion 40.60 1.10 2.10 4.105045 60 1.10 2.10 454 10 $\frac{15}{15}$ 28 50Copenhagen Market ... Holland or Ger. Export .60 1.10 2.10 45 85 1.654528 50 .65 1.20 2 25 4 4 28 15 5060 1.10 2.10 28 28 28 Carrot 50 50 . 5 1.20 2 25 Early Long Forcing..... Early Market Favorite... 4 40 255015 60 1.10 2 10 45 28 28 28 28 28 $\frac{20}{30}$ 25 $55 \ 1.00$ 50Golden Hubbard..... 25 60 1 10 2 10

 Kolb Gem or Am. Champion
 15

 Mountain Sweet.
 15

 Phinney's Early.
 15

 Peerless or Ice Cream.
 15

 Gipsy or Rattlesnake.
 15

 Harris Earliest.
 15

 4.16 40Oxheart or Guerande.... 50.65 1.20 2.25 Early Scarlet Horn Danver's Half Long..... Tomato $50 \\ 50$ 20 35 65 .65 1.20 2.25 4.4 .65 1.20 2.25.65 1.20 2.25.65 1.20 2.25Shumway's Am. Beauty Chantenay (Half Long)... 28 28 28 30 5090 50 4.4050 70Improved Long Orange... Mammoth Long Orange... Large White Vosges..... Long White Belgian..... .65 1.20 2 25 28 2035 65 Harris Earliest..... 15 50Shumway Champion Bush 65 1.25 2.40 Livingston Dwf Aristocrat 65 1.25 2.40 Peas 18 12 15 $\frac{30}{20}$ $\frac{50}{35}$ 50 50 Jumbo or Jones..... Philadelphia Extra Early 25 .90 1.75 3.40 Ex. Early Little Marvel 30 1.05 2.00 3.90 Extra Early Kent, or May 25 .90 1 75 3 40 Early Thomas Laxton ... 30 1.05 2 00 3.90 Tom Thumb, or Strawb'ry 28 1.00 1.95 3.80 McLong's Little Com Alabama Sweet..... Dixie 15 28 50 50 50 25 28 40. Dixie Kleckley's Sweets..... Blue Gem or Iceberg.... 6.70 Celery 15 28 50 50 7 7(CeleryGolden Self Blauching....55 1.00 1.90Vilmorin's Giant Pascal....70 1.30 2.50Henderson's White Plume.30 .55 1.00Giant White Solid.......30 .55 1.00New Giant Golden Heart.30 .55 1.00New Kalamazoo or M'rk't.30 .55 1.00 28 2815McLean's Little Gem.... 25 90 1 75 3 40 Bliss' American Wonder. 28 1.00 1 95 3 80 28 28 50 50 15 7.5 Irish Grey..... 15

 Bliss' American wonder.
 23
 1.00
 1.05
 3.20

 McLean's Advancer.
 23
 .85
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 3.20

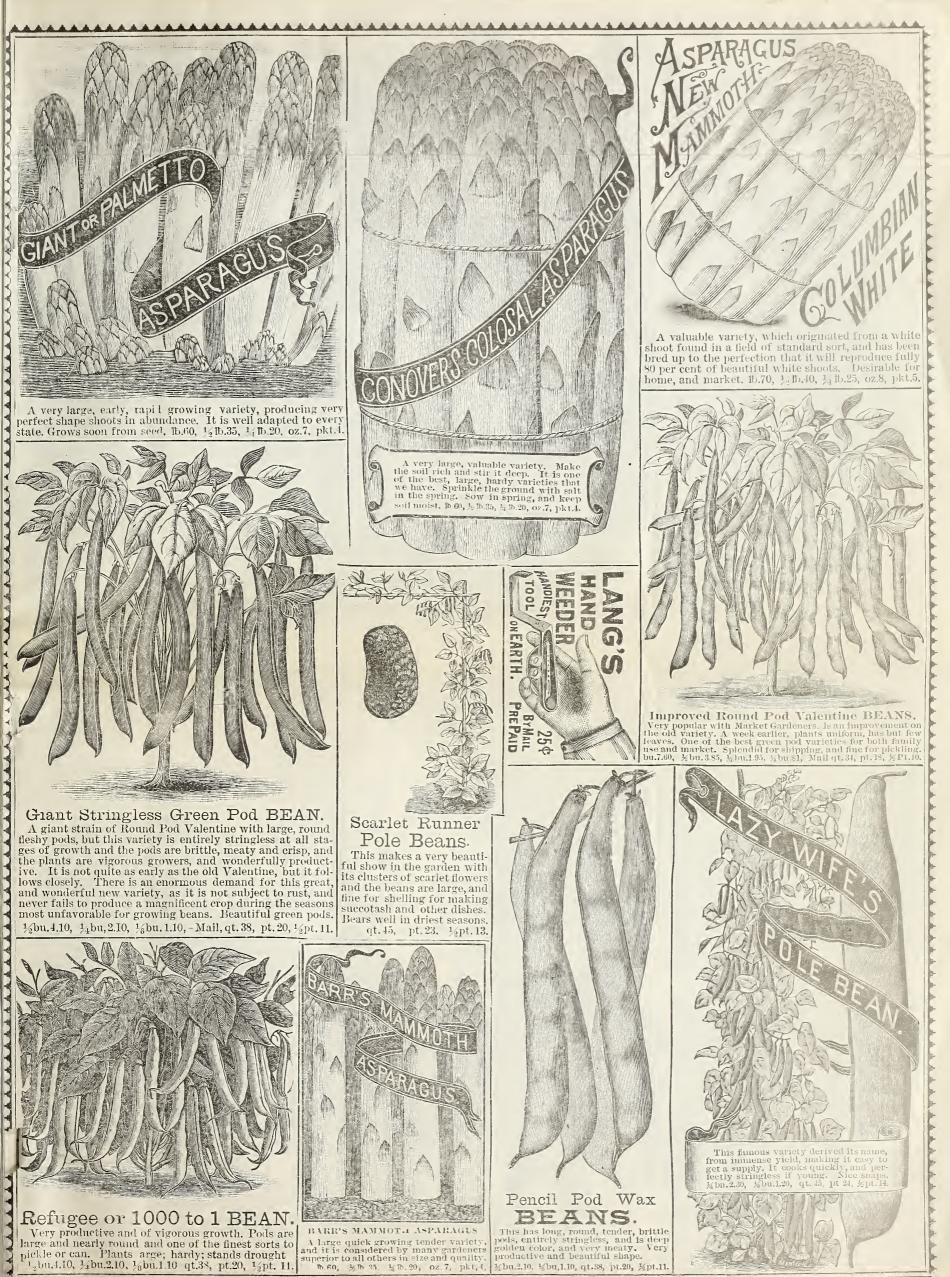
 Champion of England...
 28
 1.00
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 3 80

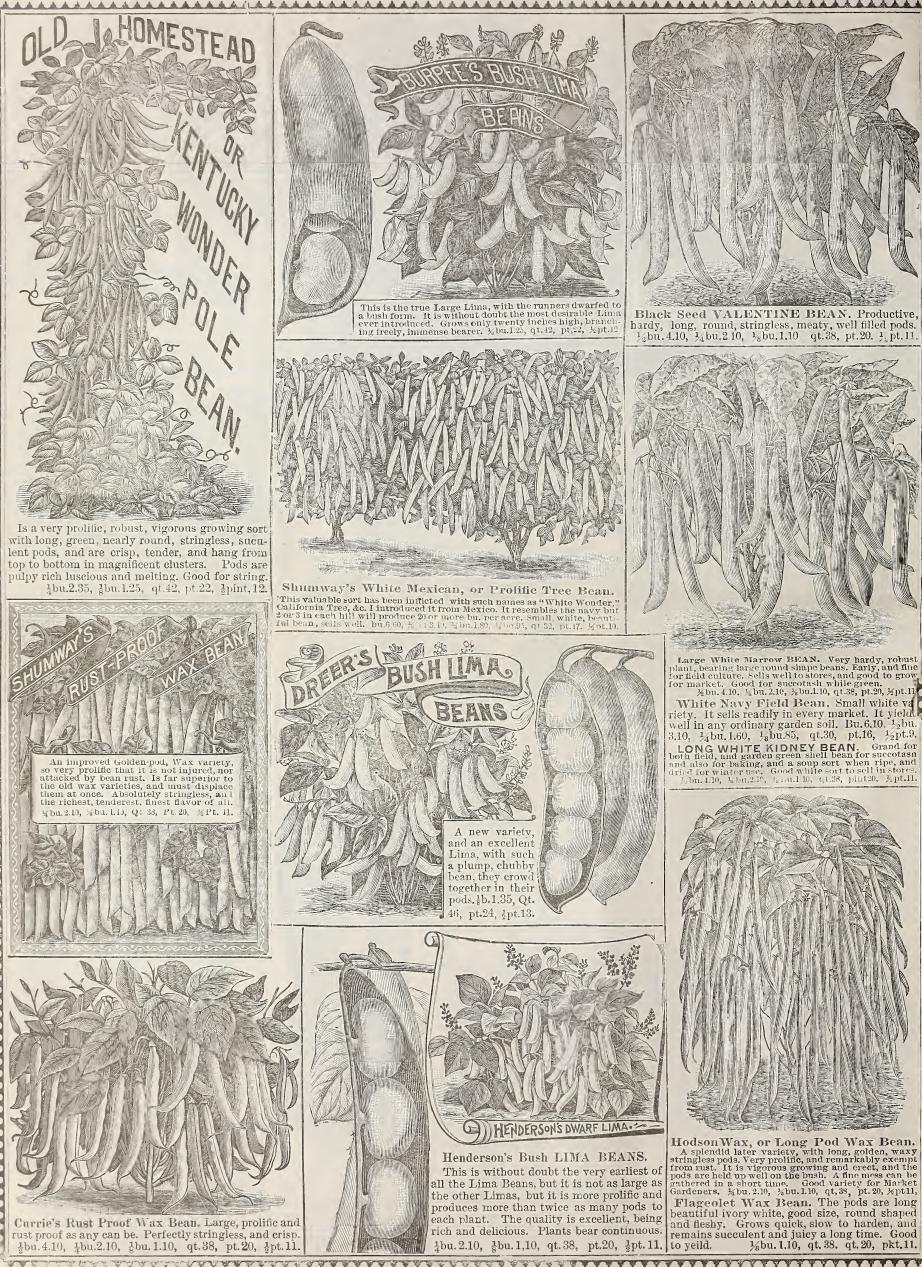
 Horsford's M'rk't Garden 25
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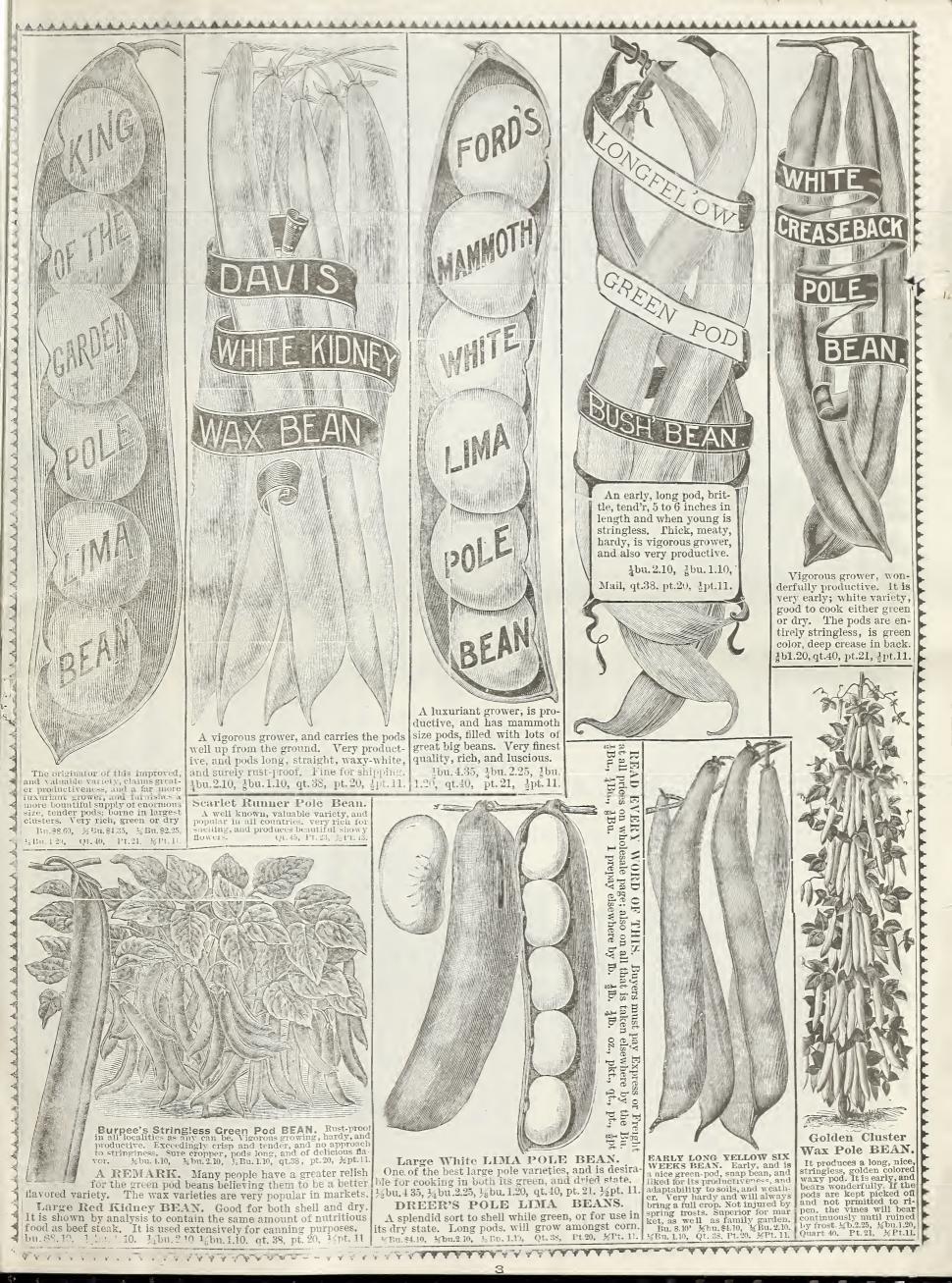
 Pride Of The Market.....
 30
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 2.00
 3.90

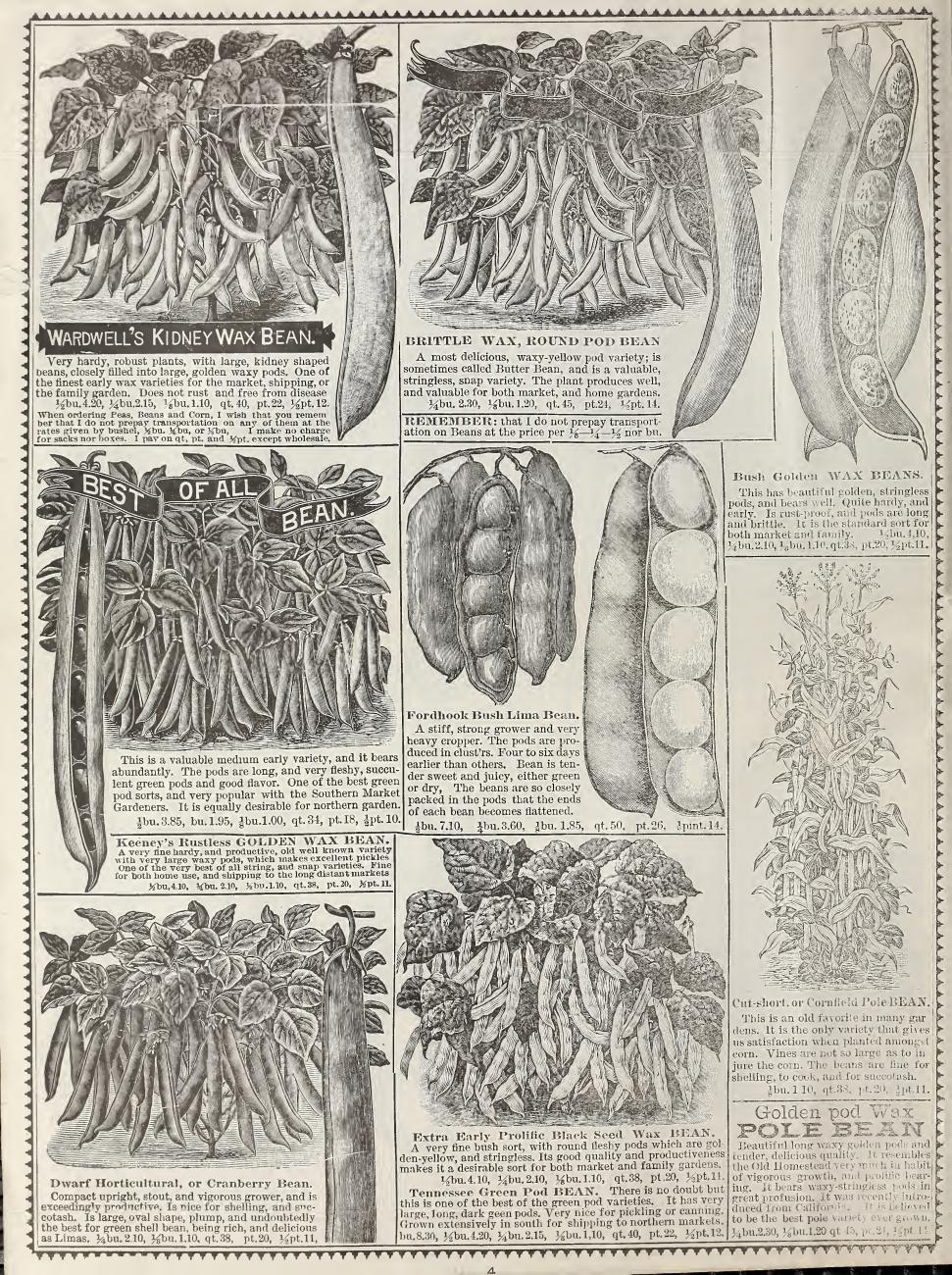
 22
 1.10
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 4.00

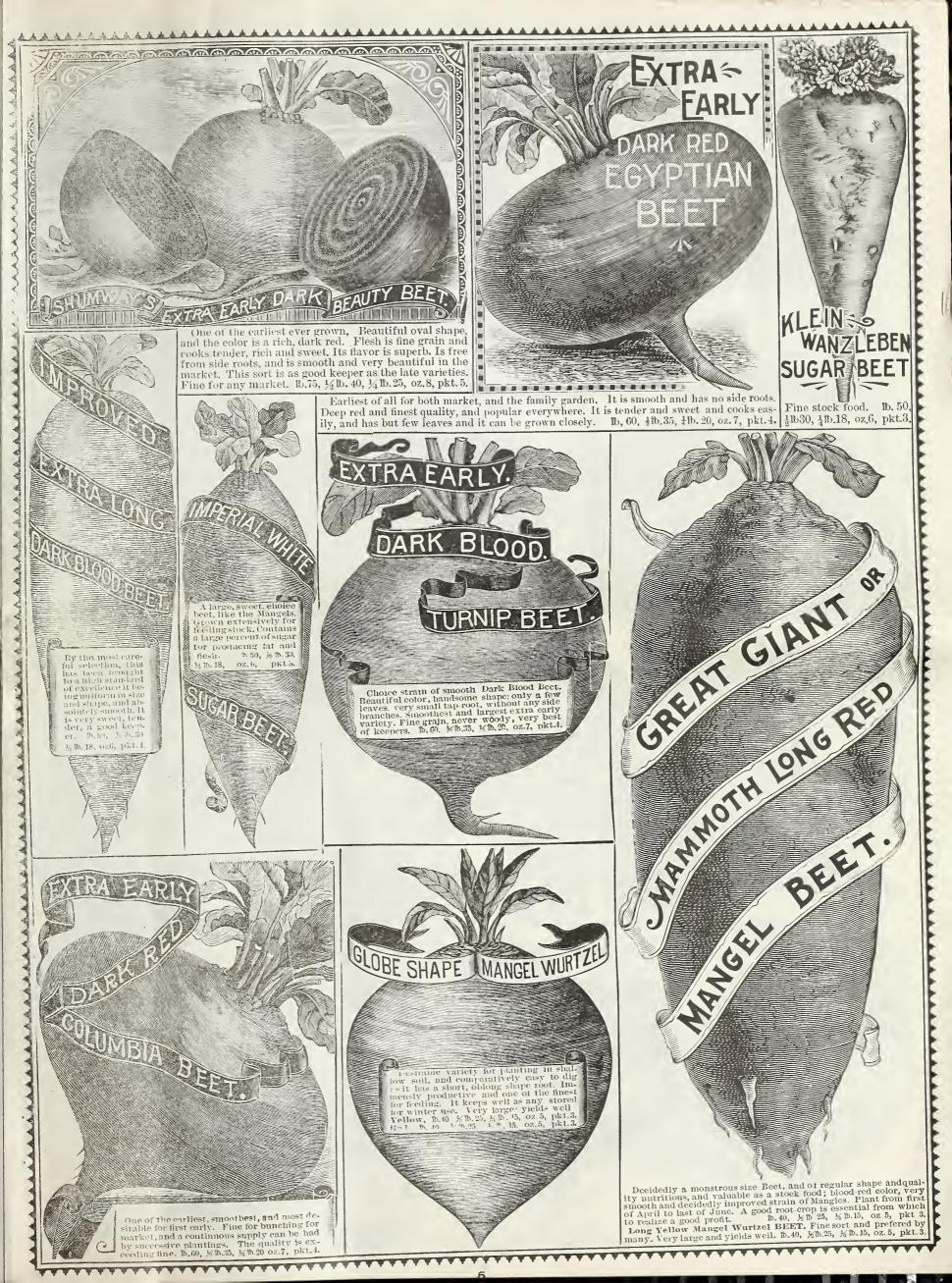
 6.30 Henderson Early Freedom 90 1.75 Large Buckeye State. 90 1.65 Stone, or Canning 55 1.05 Onion 3 40 OnionSouthport Yellow Globe...40751.40Southport White Globe....601.102.15Southport Red Globe.....45801.50Yellow Globe Danvers...40751.40Large Yellow Flat Dutch30601.10Large Yellow Flat Danvers30601.10Large Red Wethersfield40751.40Extra Early Flat Red....35701.30Large White Portugal...601.102.15Mam. Yellow Prizetaker40751.40Australian Brown......28551.60 2055 1.05 1.90 Cucumber Shumway's Fancy Pickling 20 Early Green Cluster 20 Early Short Green 20 Turnip The Alderman...... 32 1 10 2 10 4.00 35 65 35 65 Carter's Stratagem..... 28 1.00 1 95 3.80 Bliss' Everbearing..... 28 1.00 1.95 3.80 Early Fortune..... Westerfield Chicago Pickl Burpee's Fordhook Pickle. 18 35 65 30 35 35 $\frac{20}{20}$ Mammoth Melting Sugar 30 1.10 2.10 4.10 Extra Early Alaska....23 .85 1.65 3.20 Extra Early Perfection.. 25 .90 1.75 3.40 Extra Early First & Best 25 .90 1.75 3.40 65 Green Prolific..... Improved White Spine.... Tailby's Hybrid...... Improved Long Green.... 18 30 55 45-705020 35 65 Ailsa Craig Globe..... 45 Carter's Large Telephone 32 1.10 2.10 4.00 85 1 65 50Thorburn's Everbearing... Parisi n Pickling..... 20 30 65 90 90 **Onion Sets BOTTOMS** Japanese Climbing..... Evergreen White Spine... Nichol's Medium Green ... Ext. Early Long Green ... Cool and Crisp $\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} Bu, \frac{1}{2} Bu,$ Ruta-Bago or Swede Turnip 30 50Bu. 2.70 3 00 2.70 Skirving's Purple Top.... 15 Carter's Imperial Hardy... 15 White Sweet Russian... 15 $30 \\
 30 \\
 30$ 65 30 65 25 4580 Monarch Swede or Elephant 15 30 65 2.70 50



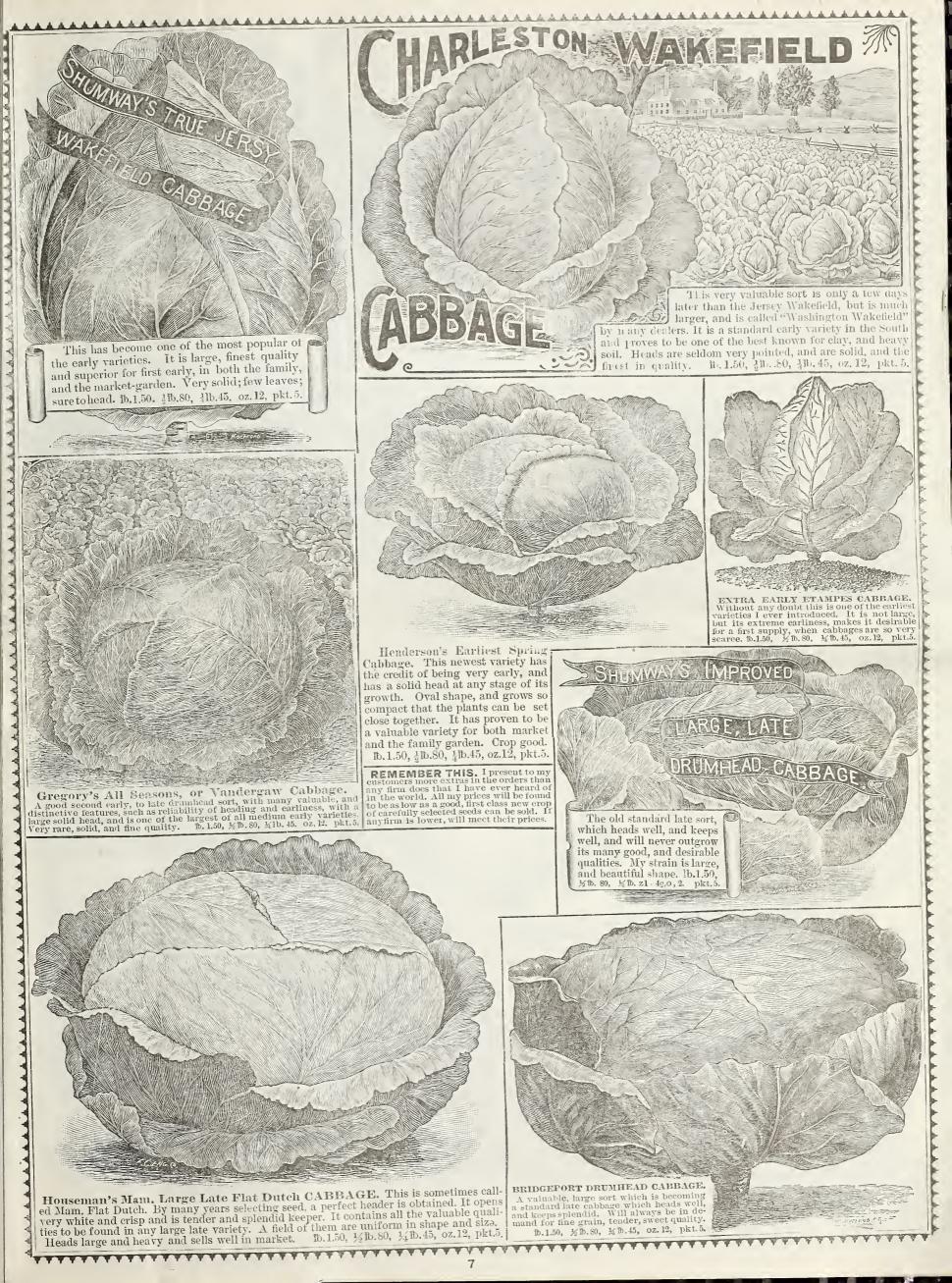


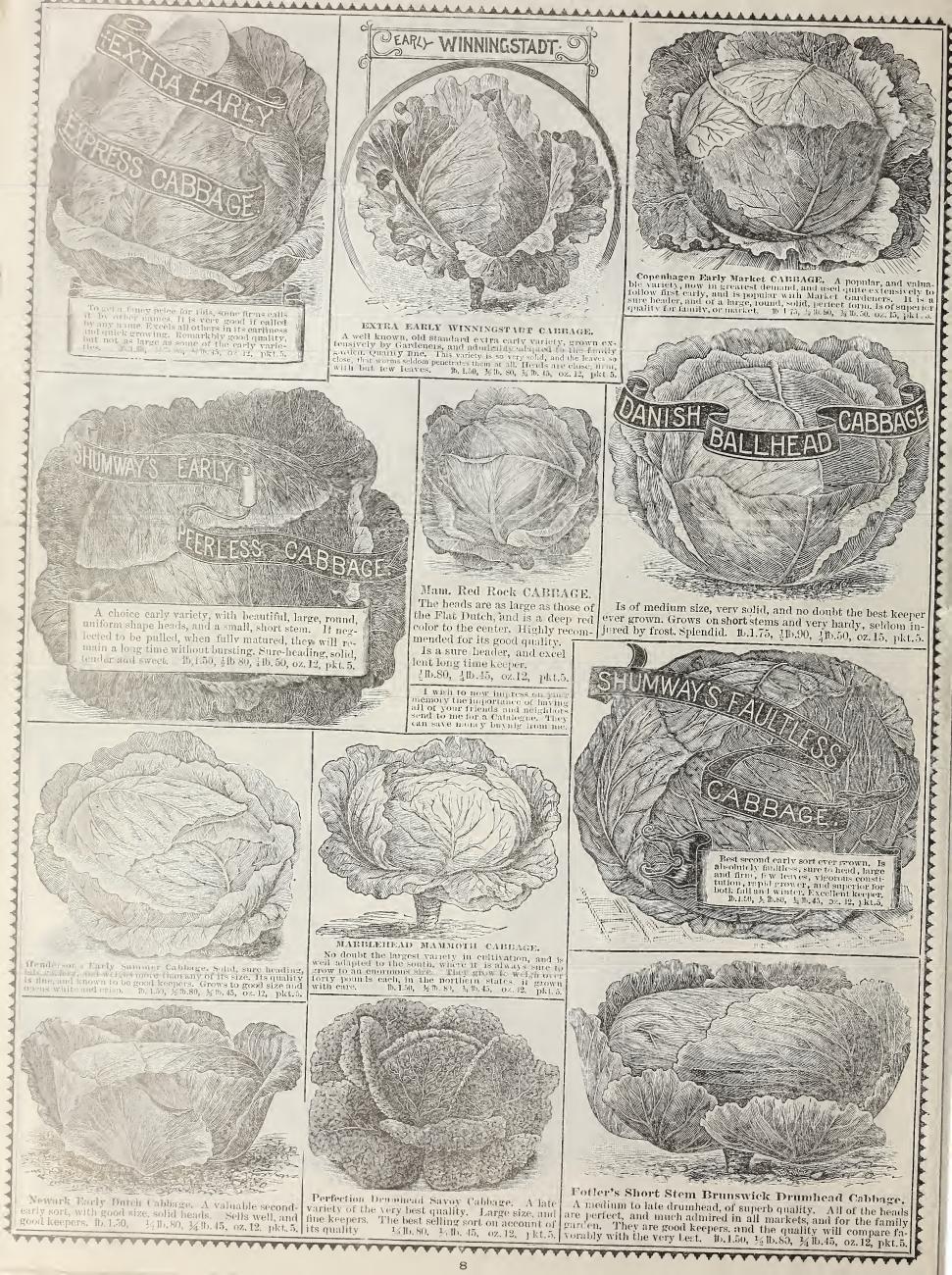


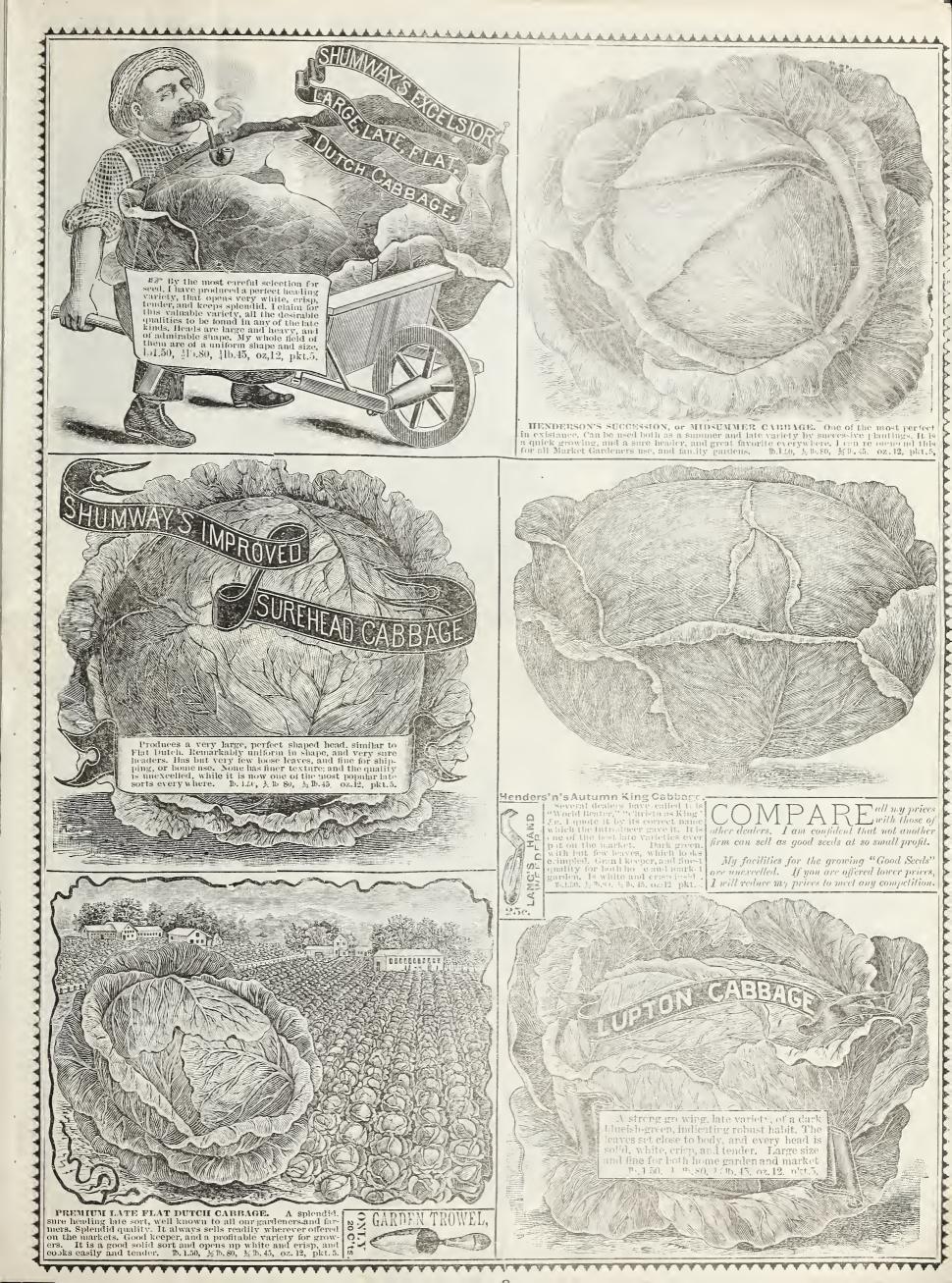


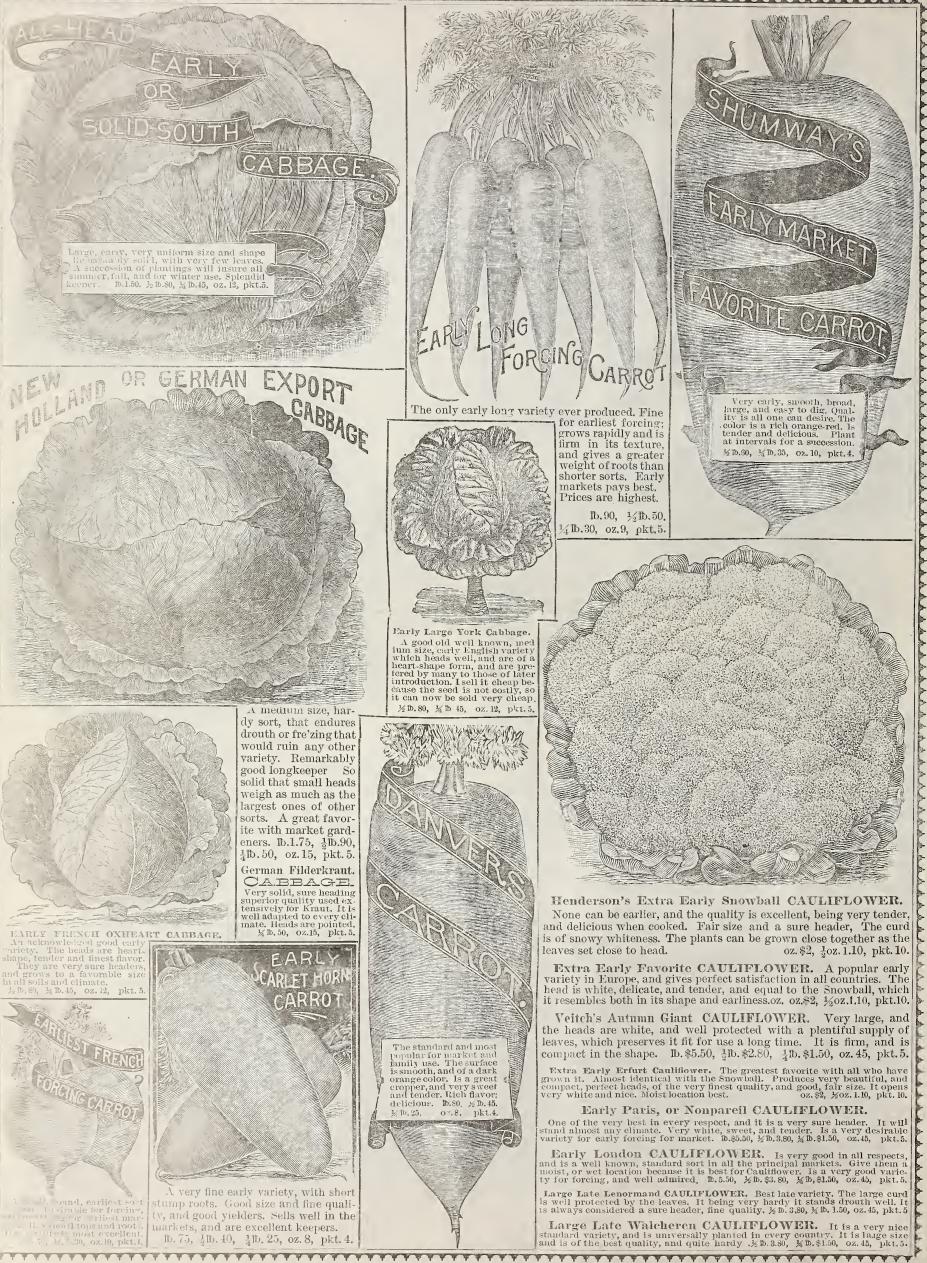










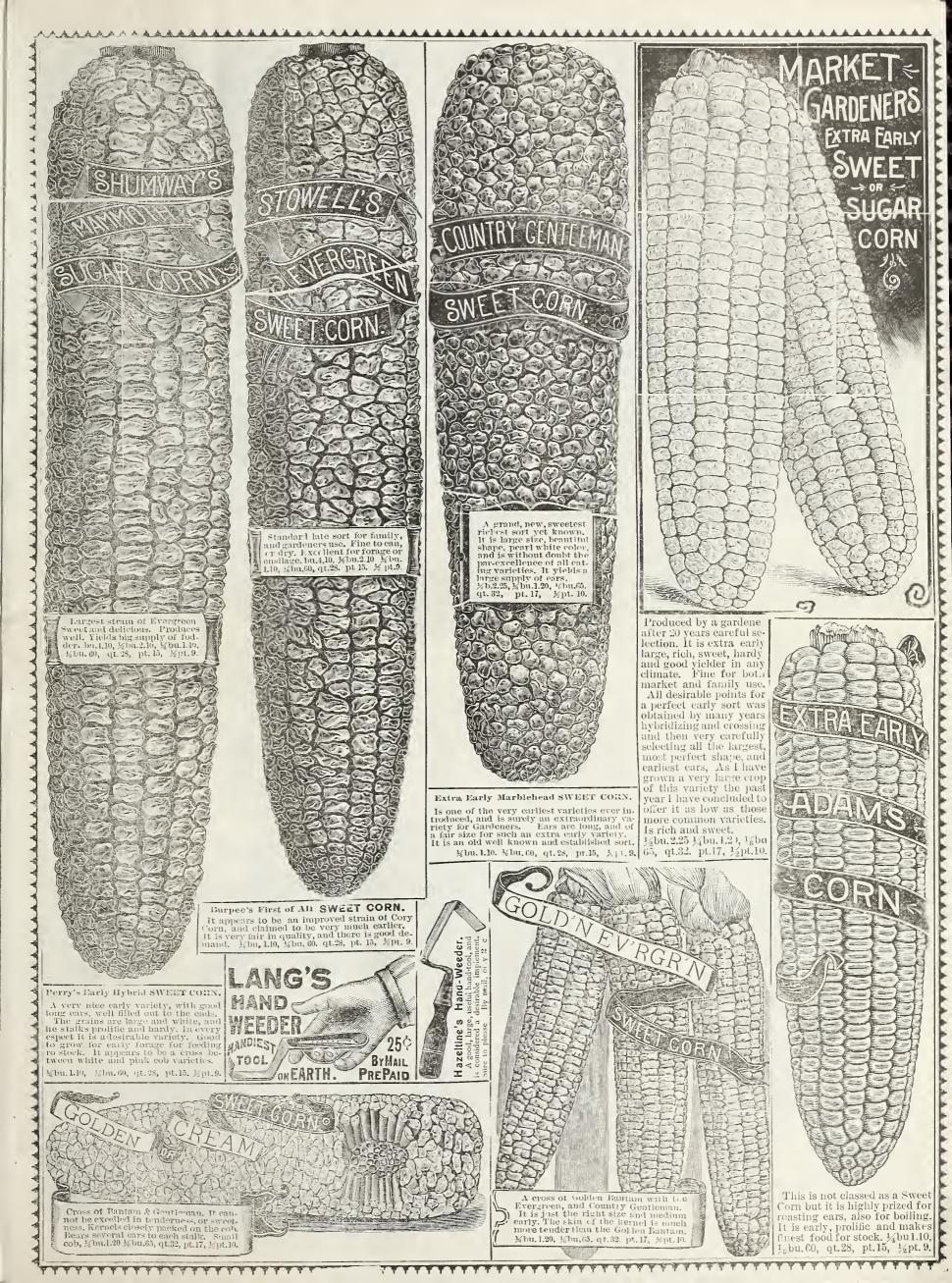


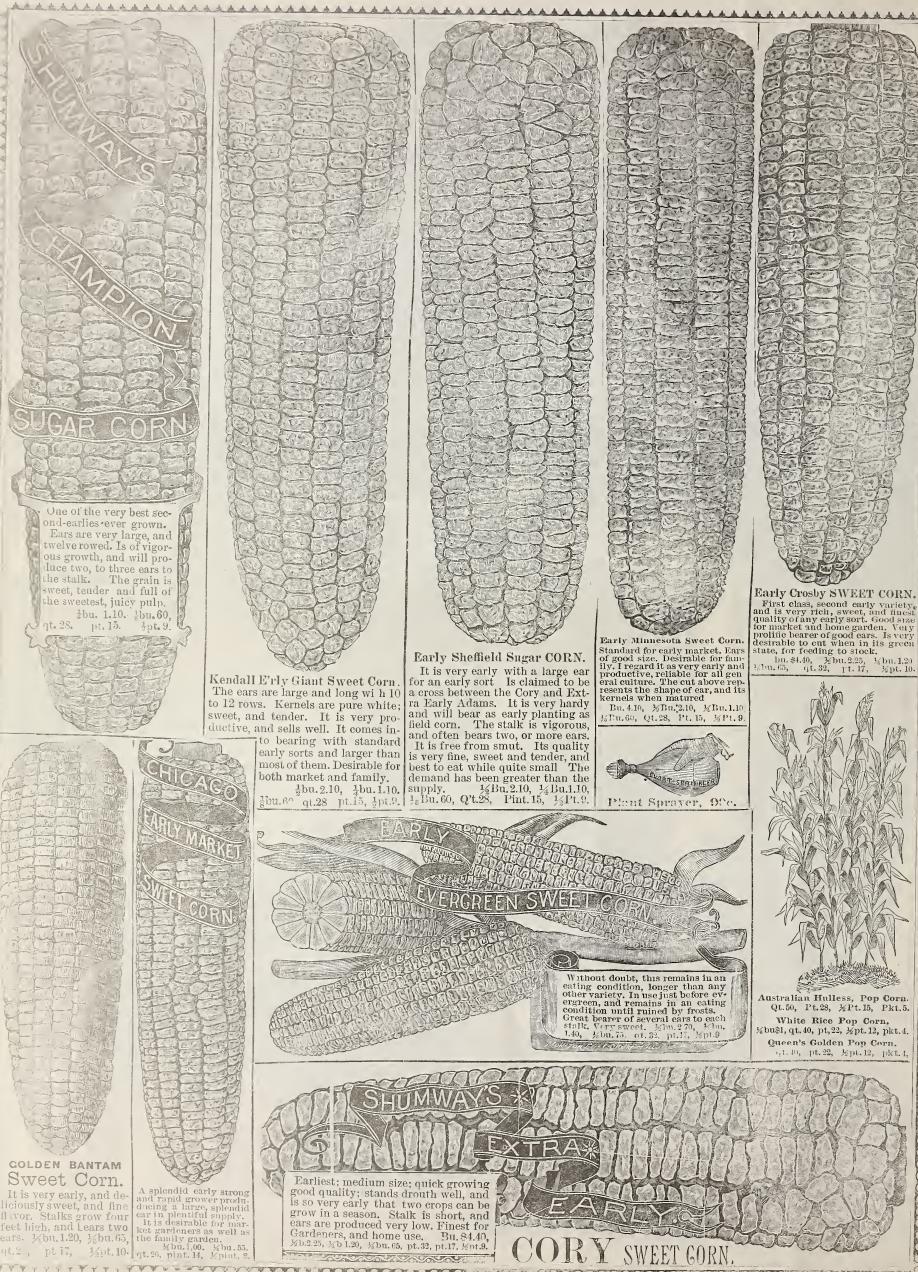
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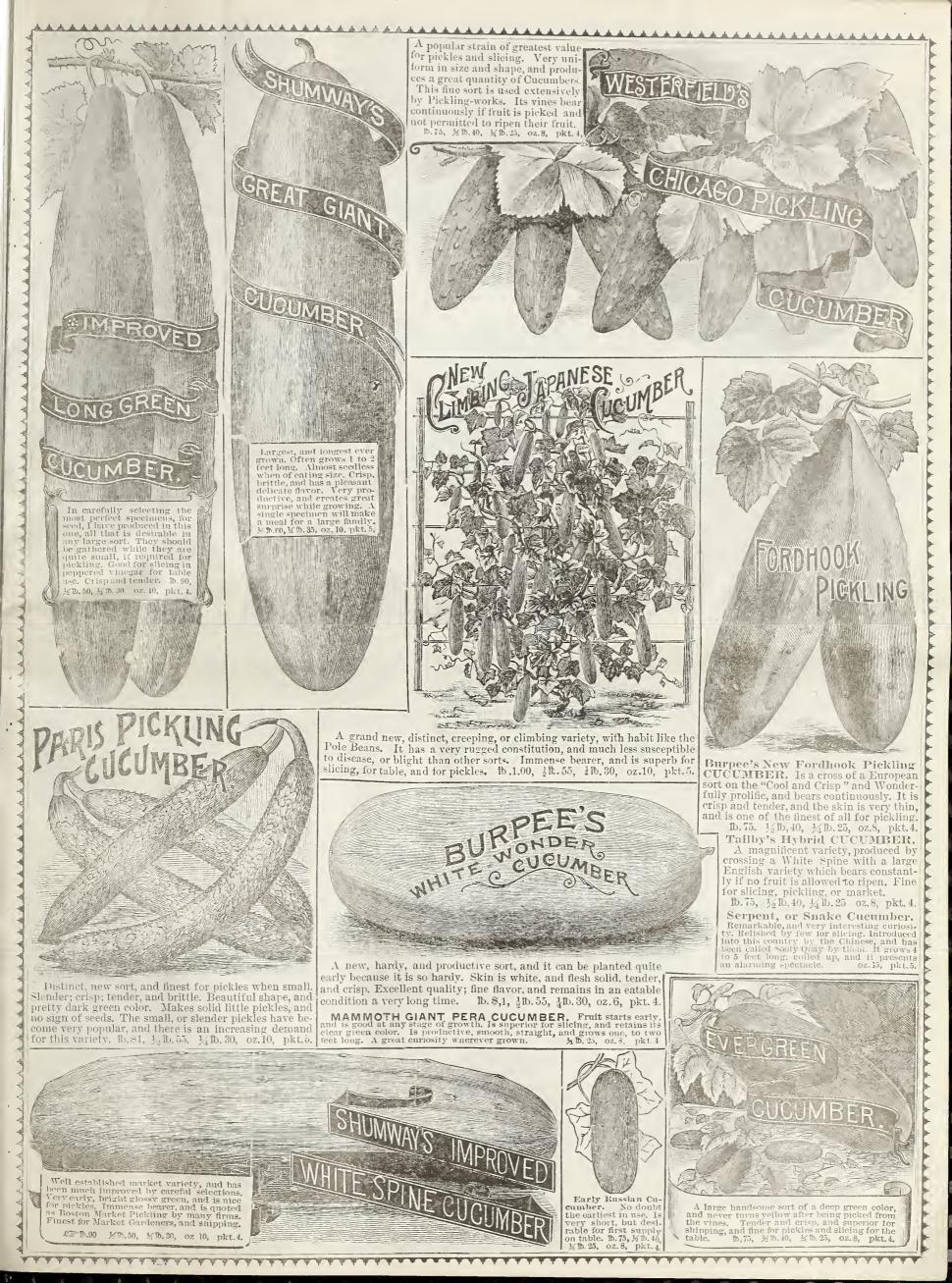
Sweet Corn. It is very early, and de-liciously sweet, and fine fl tvor. Stalks grow four feet high, and Lears two ears. ½bu, 1.20, ½bu.65, qt.2, pt 17, ½pt.10. A splendid early strong and rapid grower produ-ducing a large, splendid car in plentiful supply. It is desirable for mar-ket gardeners as well as the family garden. %bu, 1,00. %bu.55. qt. 26, pint. 14, %pint, 8.

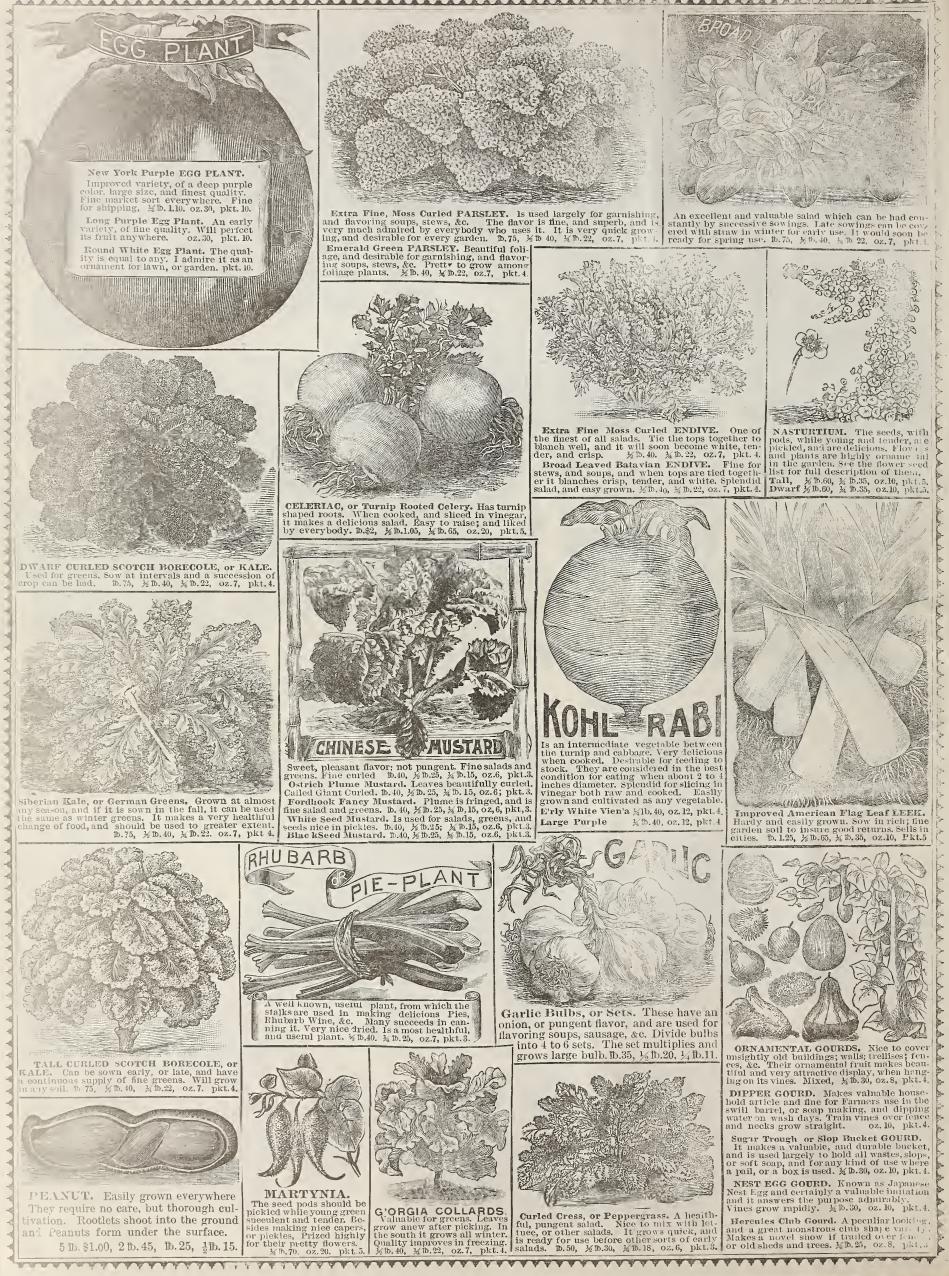
CORY SWEET GORN.

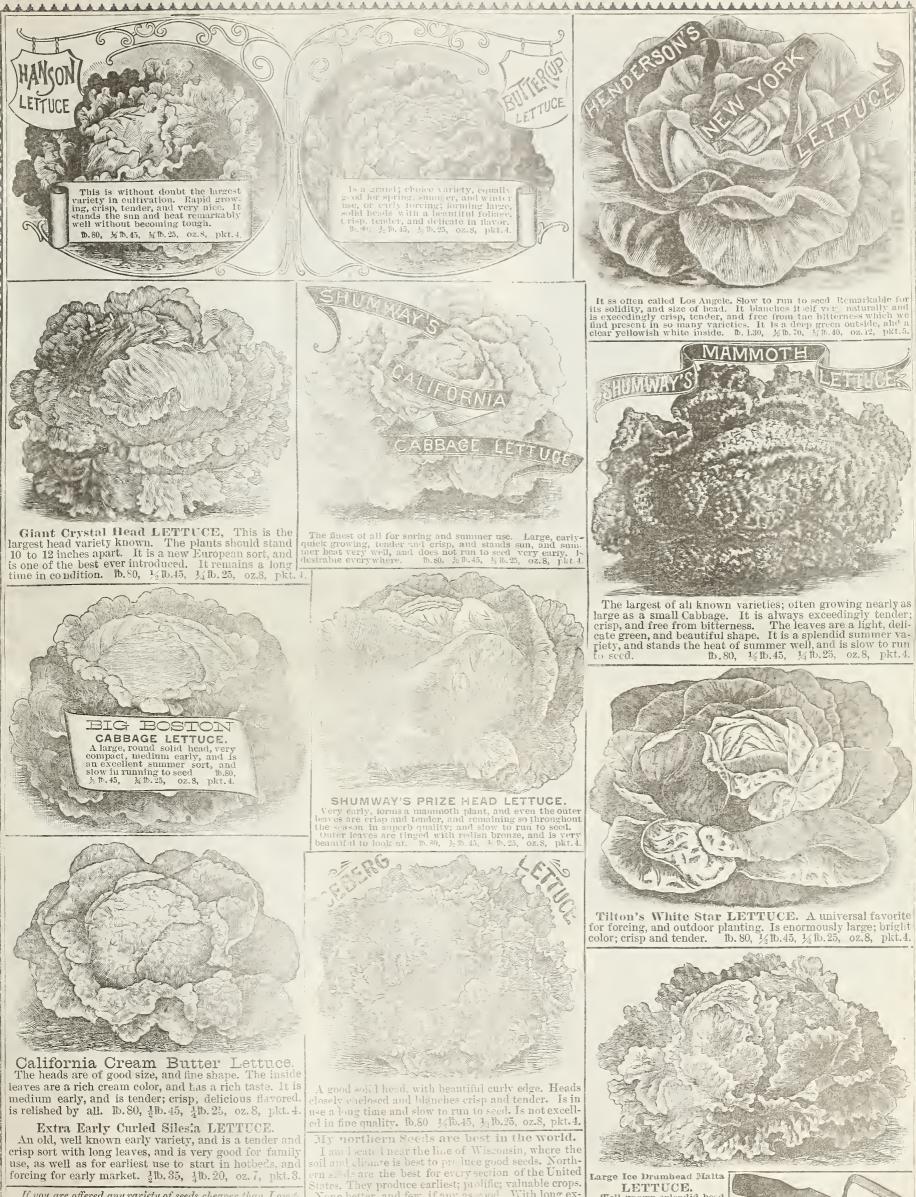
MAMMOTH WHITE SWEET CORN ORY GARDEN Handy tool in garden, or greenh'se. WEET es as five il re-sorts value. varieties many dec the of nointer beli ർ 12. 14 A medium early to late sort and claimed to be superior for all purposes to any other sort for roasting, boiling or can-ning &c. Rank grower and ex-ceedingly sweet, and kernels are tend'r; delicious. 4bu.1.20, 4bu.65, qt.32, pt.17, 4pt.16. this: the A very fine early variety with twelve rows and lar-ger than the Extra Early Cory. Its beautiful grains are large and white, and the quality exceedingly good. Very nice market sort with large showy ears, and is one of the finest earlies for the family, and market. Read at 12bu.2.25. 14bu. 1.20 1. bu. 65, qt. 32, pt. 17, 1. pt. 10. Mooore's Early Concord SWEET CORN. A valuable second-early variety and exceedingly sweet, rich and delicious The ears are large and fine for roastng.i Produces much fodder. bu, 4.10, ½bu.2.10, ¼bu.1.10, ½bu.60, qt.28, pt, 15, ½pt.9. Select White Evergreen Sweet Corn This is a decided improvement on all the other strains of Ever-green. The ear is pure snow-white, and the kernels are very long and slender, and very much shrunken when ripe. The stalks are strong, and vigorous growing, and the ears are large and are well filled out to the tips. It is remarkably fine eating being a delici-ously sweet variety. 1/2 bu2.10, 1/2 bu1.10, 1/8 bu 60, qt.28, pt,15, 1pt.9. HAND FEDE TOOL AN White Mexican Sweet CORN. G A good large extra early variety, and has become a very popular sort in many places on account of good Peep O'Day SWEET CORN. One of the earli-est of extra early vareties, and bears two to three ears to each stalk. The kernels are white, and ears of fair size for such an extra ear-ly sort. ½ bu 2.25, ¼ bu 1.20, ½ 65, qt.30, pt.16, ½ pt.9. Black Mexican Sweet Corn. Wonderfully sweet and rich in quality, and is gaining in favor every year. Best eating of all. $\frac{1}{6}$ bu.65, qt.32, pt.17, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.10. HOWLING MOB. Early and stalk bears two ears. Is splendid quality. Fine roast-ing earl-white kernel. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.120, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.225, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.120, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 65, qt.32, pt.17, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.10. ~~~~~~ WWW W

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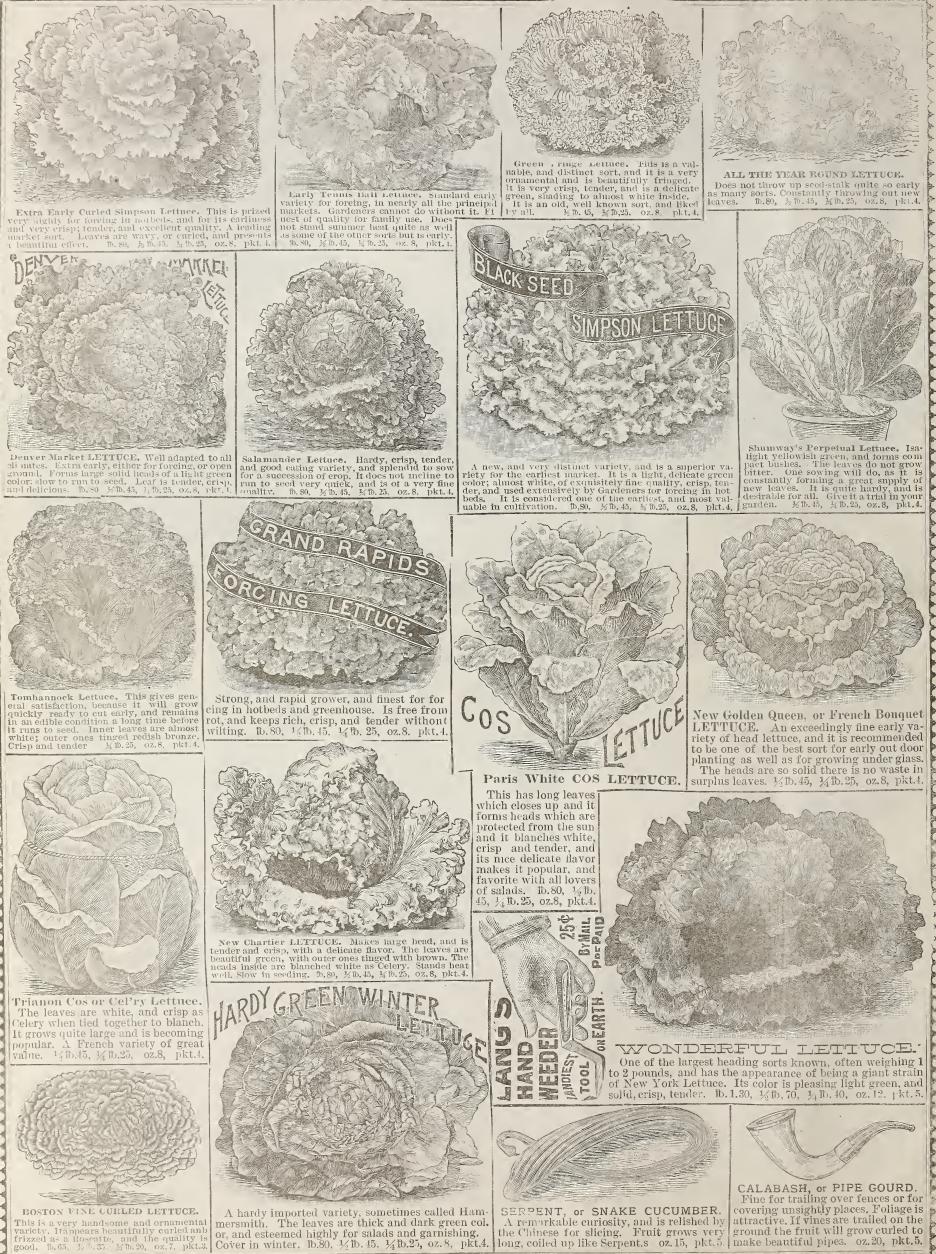


If you are offered any variety of seeds cheaper than I quake them to you, I hope you will please remember that I primit you to remit to me only the very lowest price you has co-tained from any firm, and I will most cheerfully accept it. Remember! every order will receive a lot of choice extras.

If in equality, 10.80 1/20.45, 1/20.25, 02.8, pkt.4. My northern Seeds are best in the world. I am bentel near the line of Wisconsin, where the soil and climate is best to produce good seeds. North-ern so de are the best for every section of the United States. They produce earliest; polific; valuable crops. None better, and few, if any as good. With long ex-perience; faithful and industricus growers; new lands, and improved machinery. I can produce my seeds so clieap that I will not be undersold. If you are offer-ed seeds chemper, and me a list to set special prices.

LETTUCE. Well known splendid head variety of extra fine quality, and exceedingly large and su-perior to many newer sorts. Edge of leaf is tinged bronze. ½ B.45, % B.25, oz.8, pkt.4.





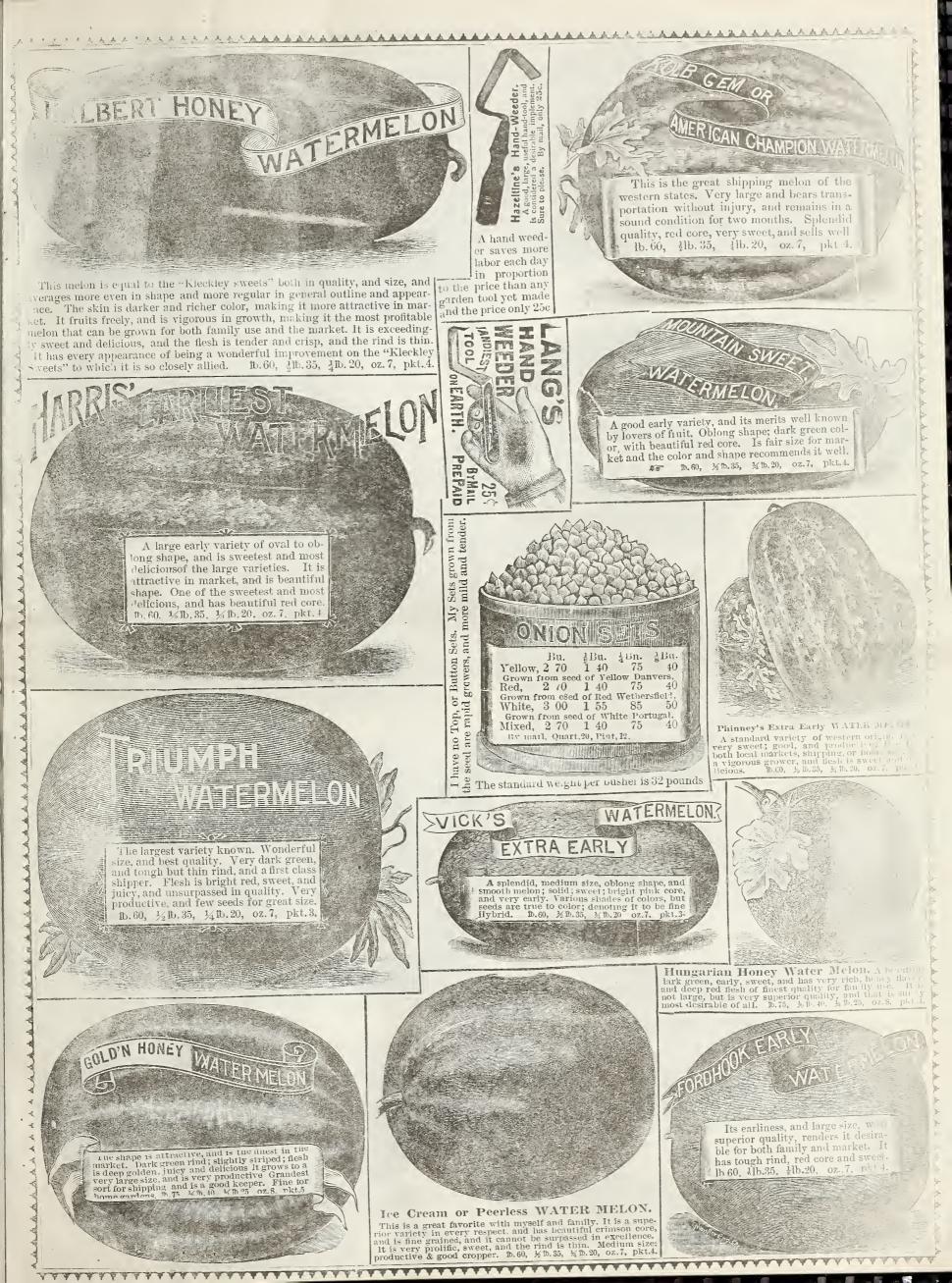
is is a very handsome and ornanental ricty. Itappears beautifully curled anb zzed as a Roscatte, and the quality is J_{0} . b_{0} , b_{1} , b_{2} , b_{3} , J_{1} , b_{2} , o_{2} , 7, pkt.3.



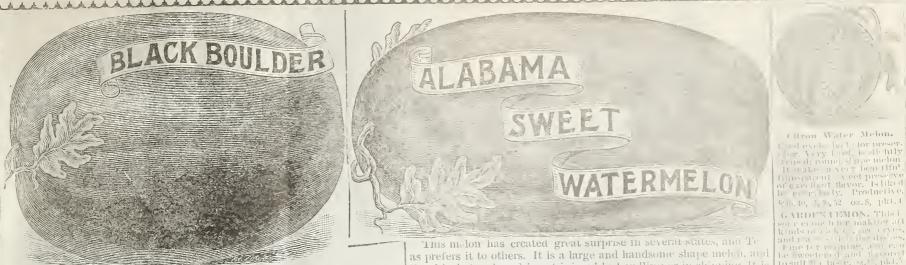
CALABASH, or PIPE GOURD. Fine for trailing over fences or for covering unsightly places. Foliage is attractive. If vines are trailed on the ground the fruit will grow curled to make beautiful pipes. oz.20, pkt.5.











This Water Melon grows to a very large size, and is enormously productive. It has become very popular in the eastern, and southern states, and is an ex-cellent shipper, and is not injured by handling because the rind is very tough. The color dark green and has very sweet, red core. Quality is so good, that it is highly praised for the family garden. Ib. 60, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20, oz 7, pkt 4.

COLE

as prefers it to others. It is a large and handsome shape melon, at d the skin is tough and is not injured by handling or in shipping. It is one of the best and sweetest sorts ever grown. It is well adapted to the north, because it is not late as many of the other large varie ic. Every garden should have supply. $15.60, \frac{1}{2}$ B.55, $\frac{1}{4}$ B.20, oz.7, pkt.1.

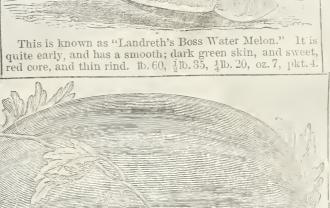


Coffee Berry or Soja Bean. A good substitute, and great yielder. Do not brown it quite so much as Coffee. It makes a rich food for stock when ground and mixed with bran and is one the greatest milk producers. It ripens thoroughly in the northern states. 3b.75, qt.40, pt.22, 3pt.12, pkt.5



Elack Spanish Wate Merlon. Δ dars green, round shape melon good quality, and profiletive. Is r size, and selvs well and is one o e earliest old with cown varieties 1, oz.7, pkt.



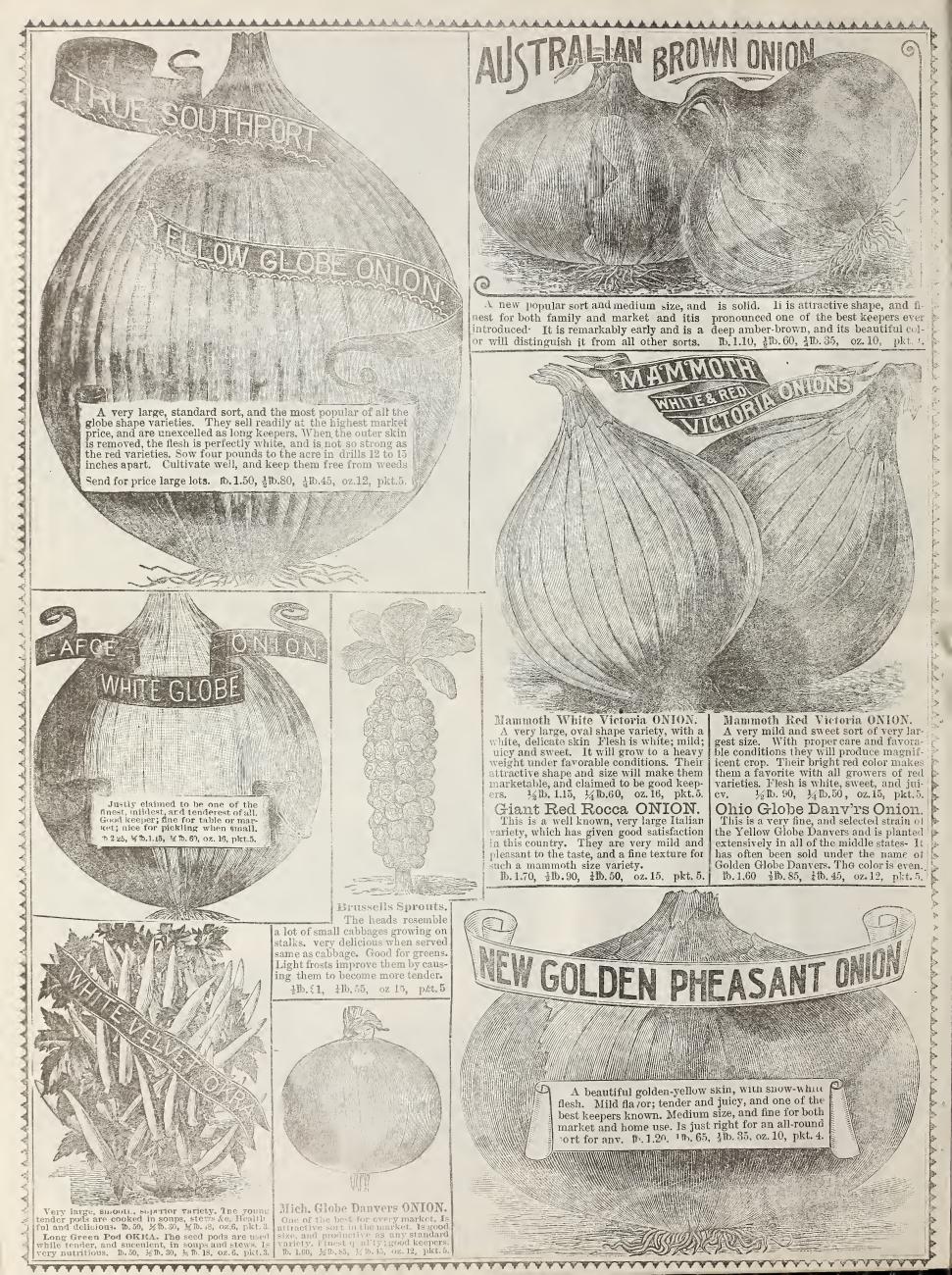


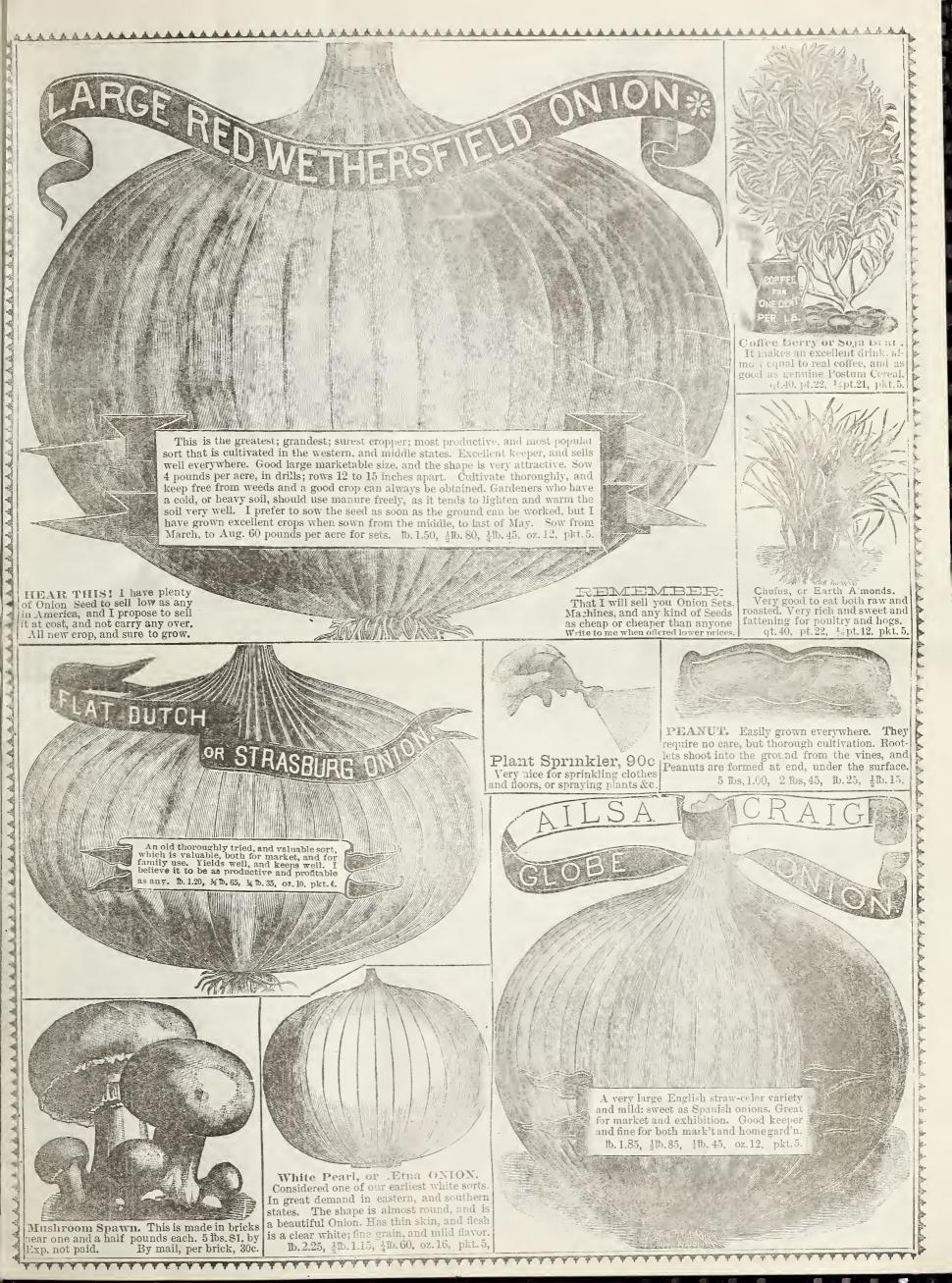


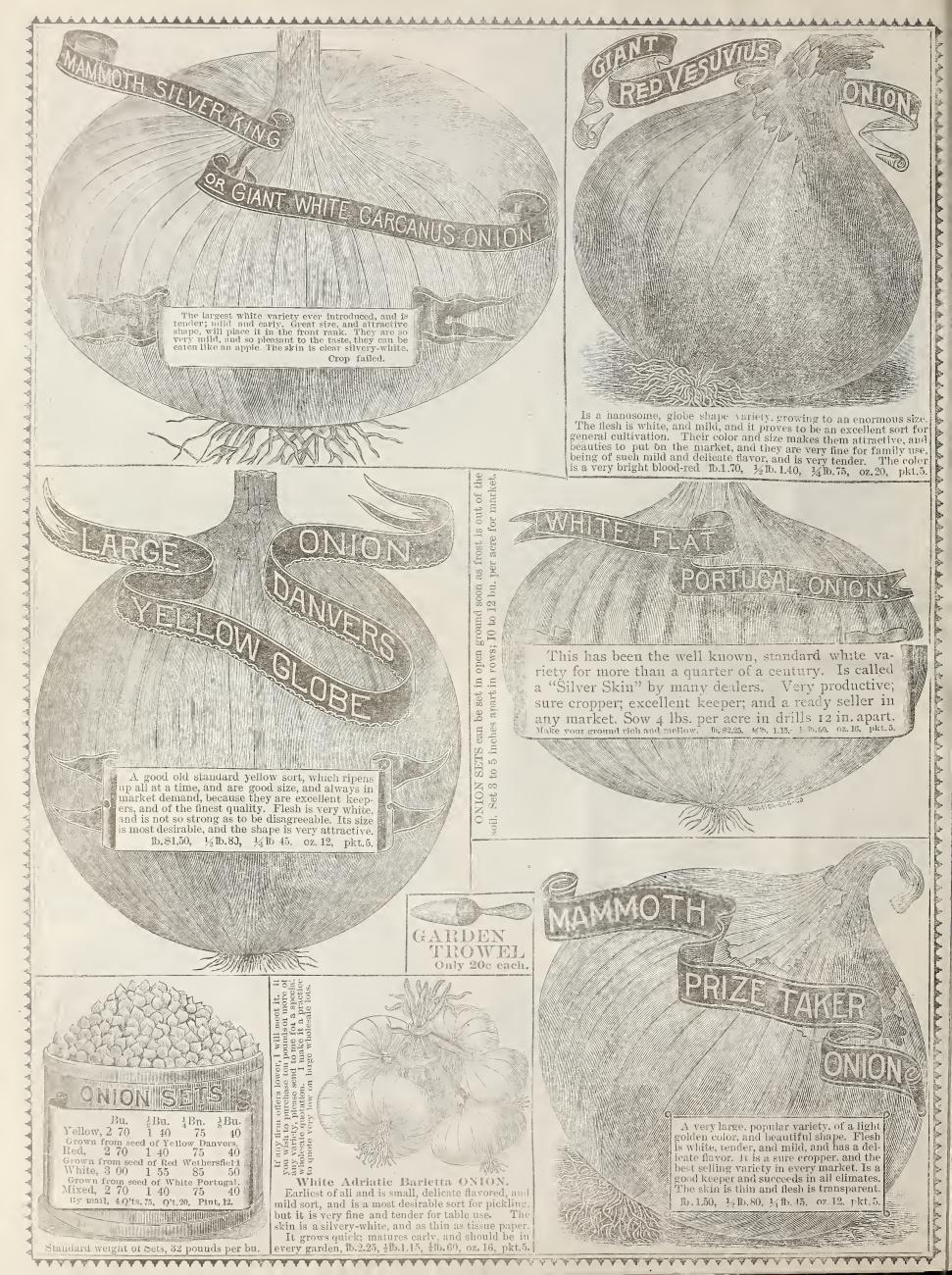
Blue Gem, or New Iceberg WATER MELON. A cross of the Kolb Gem on Duke Jones. Best shipper at d keeper ever grown. Finest quality, and sells well in all markets. It is one of the largest and most showy. It resembles the "Triumph," "Nabob," and "Black Boulder." & Diamond. 16.60, 116.35, 146.20, oz.7, pkt.4.



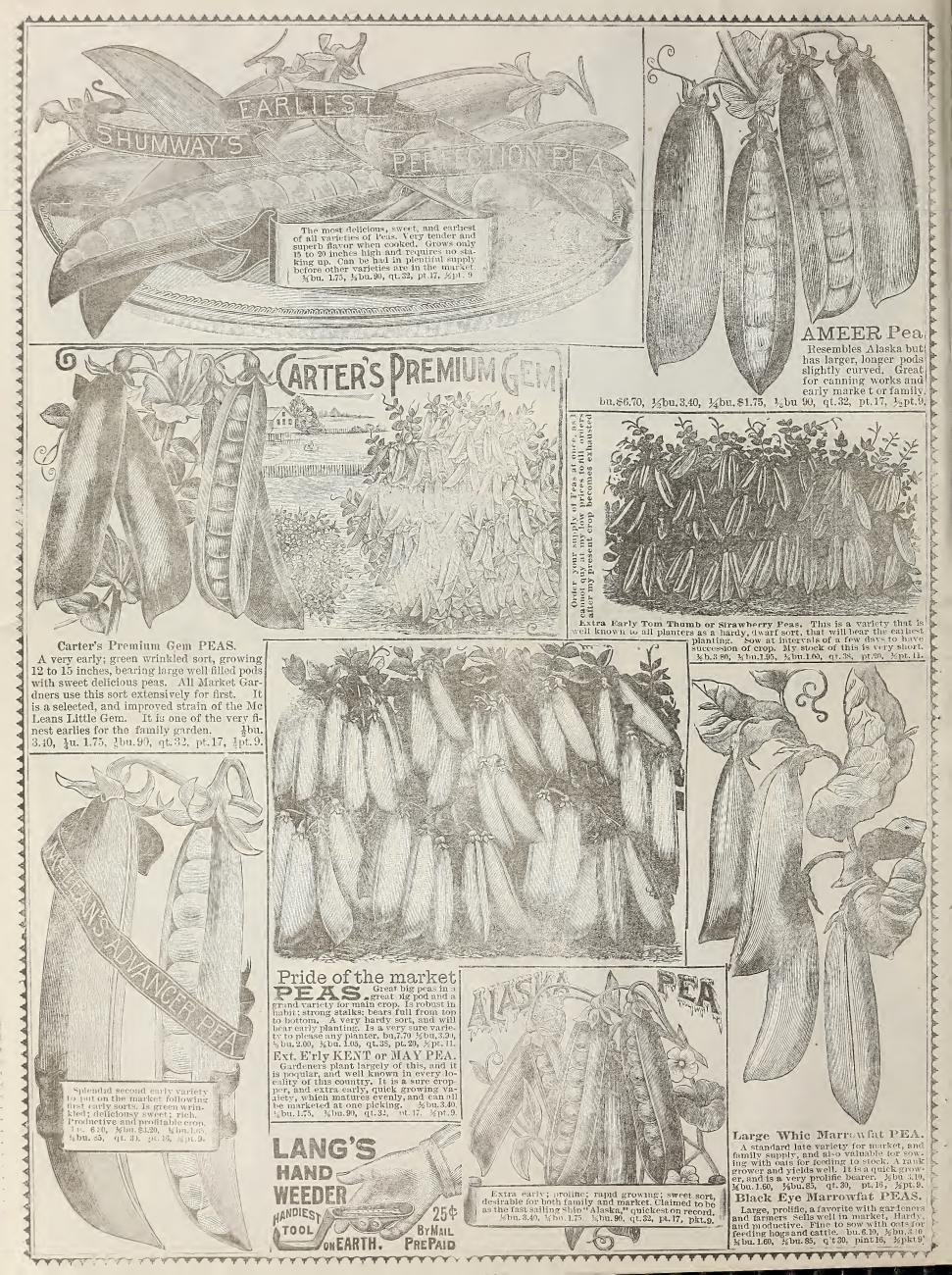


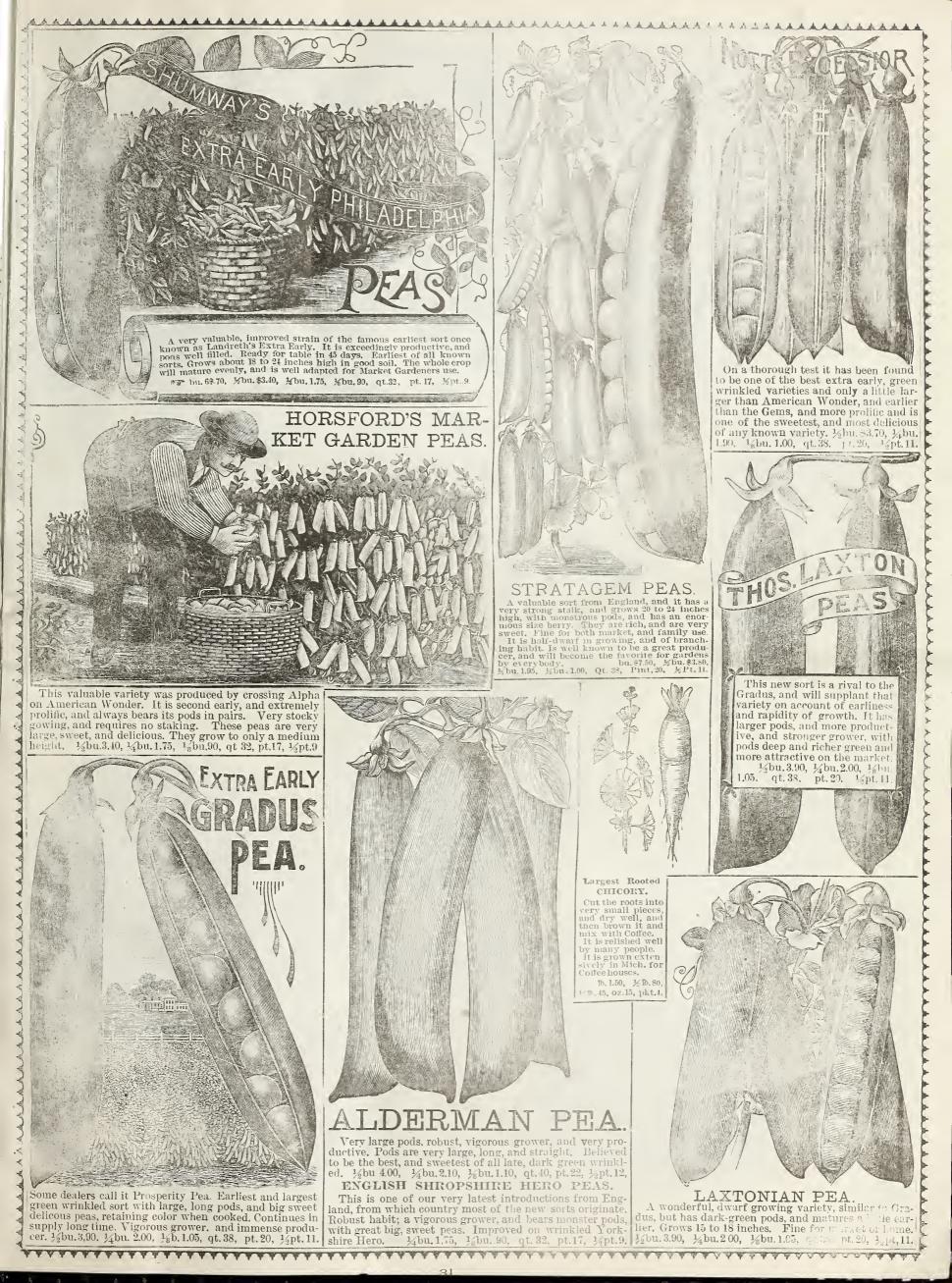


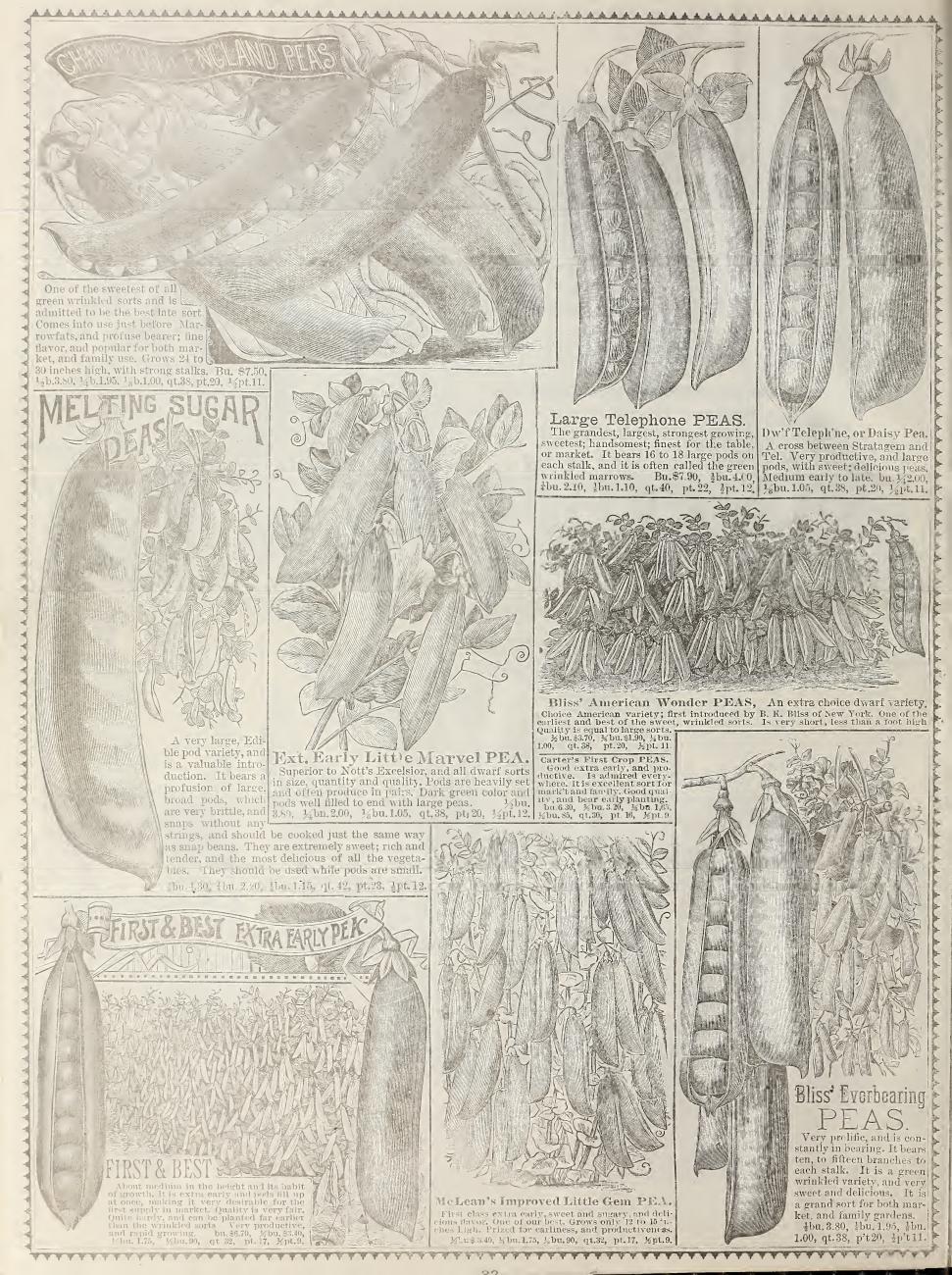


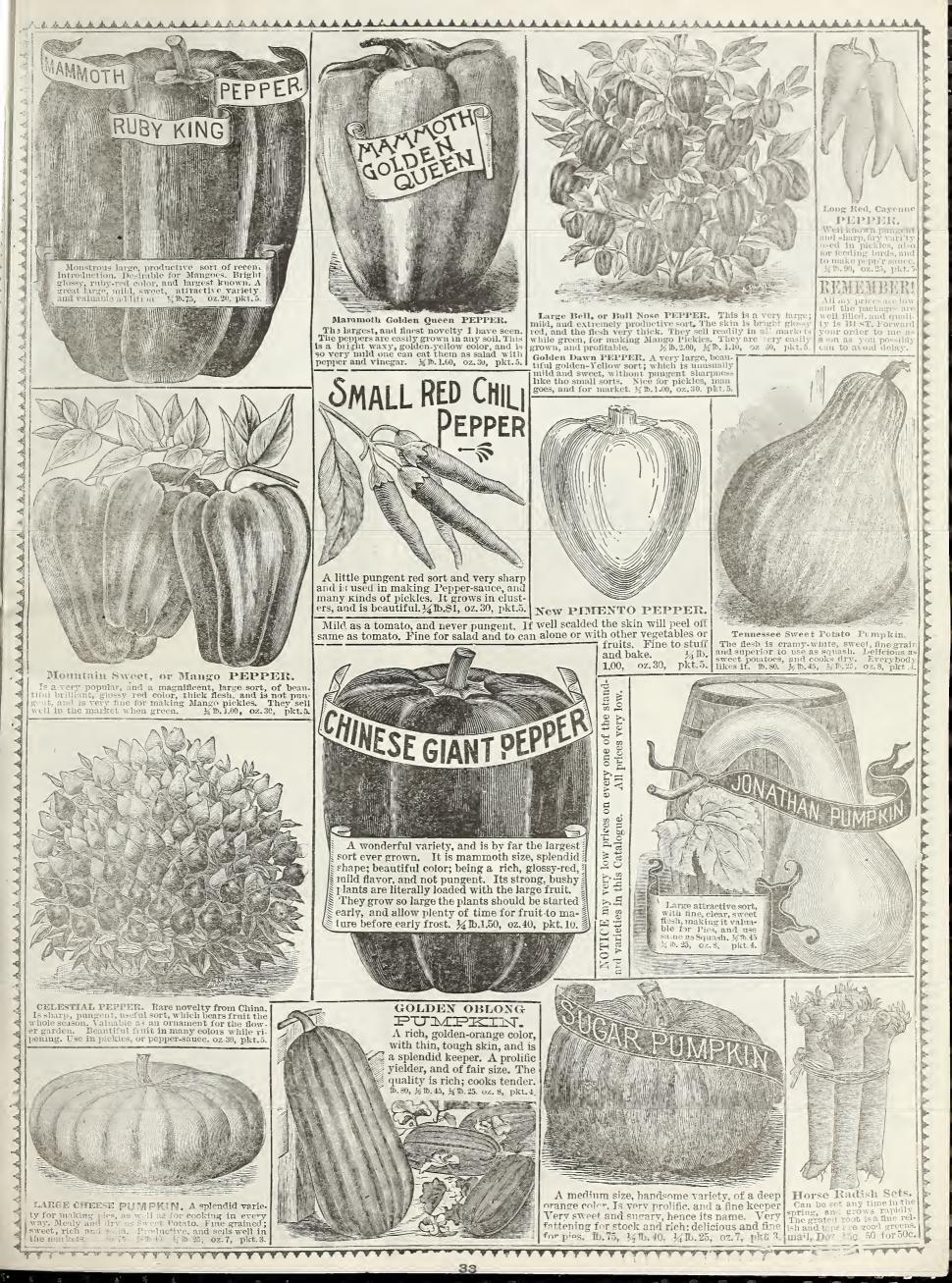


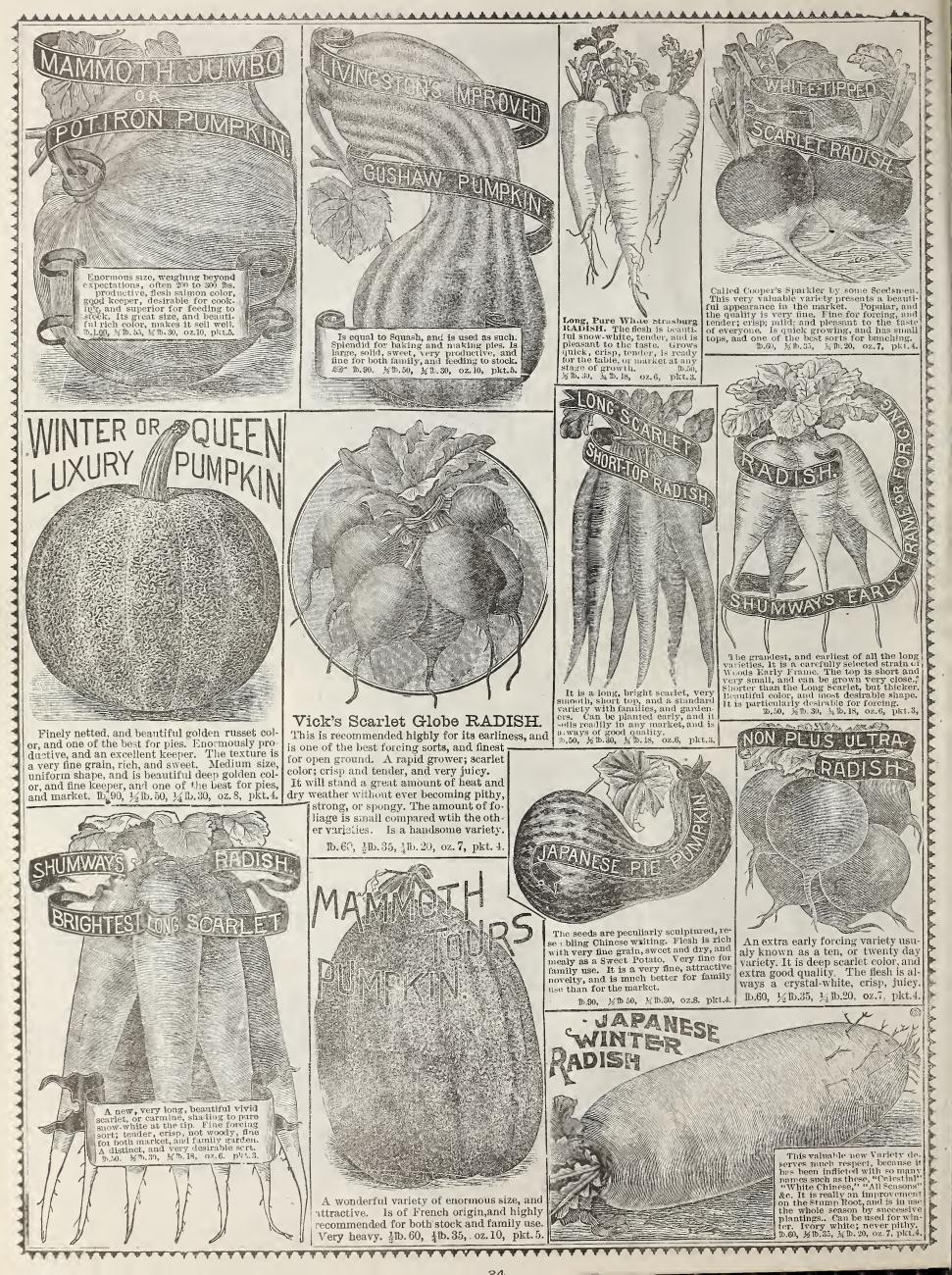


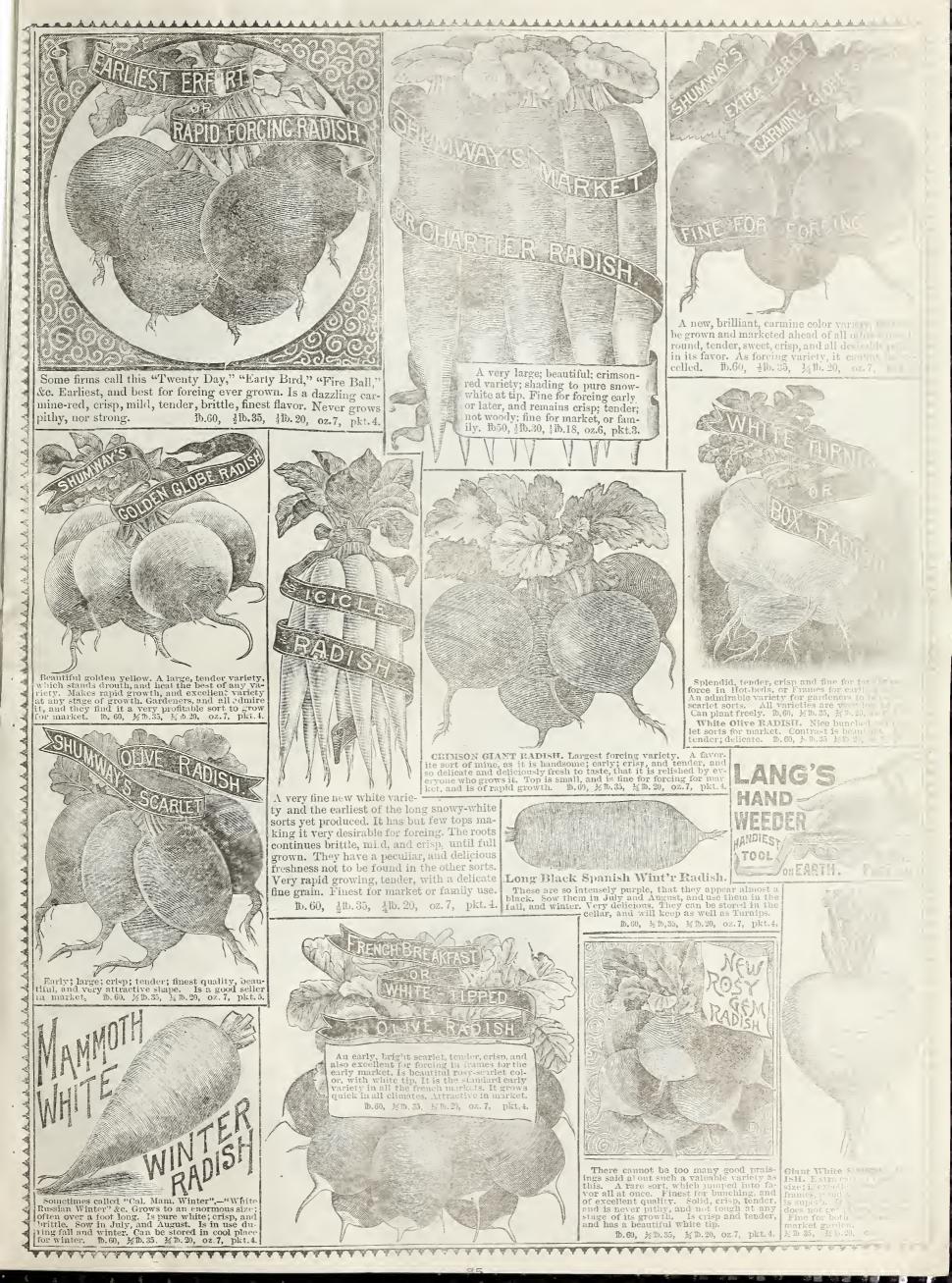


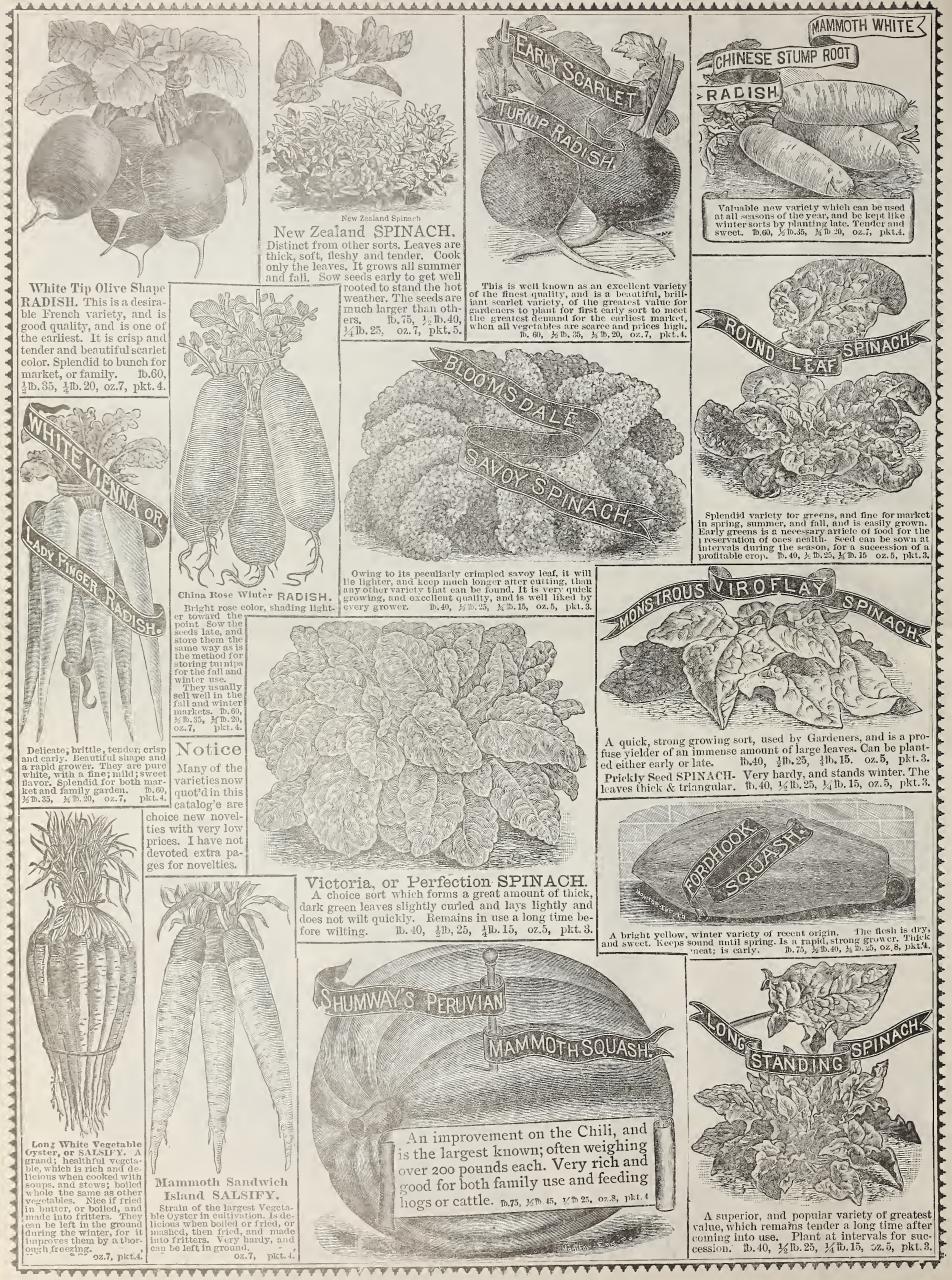




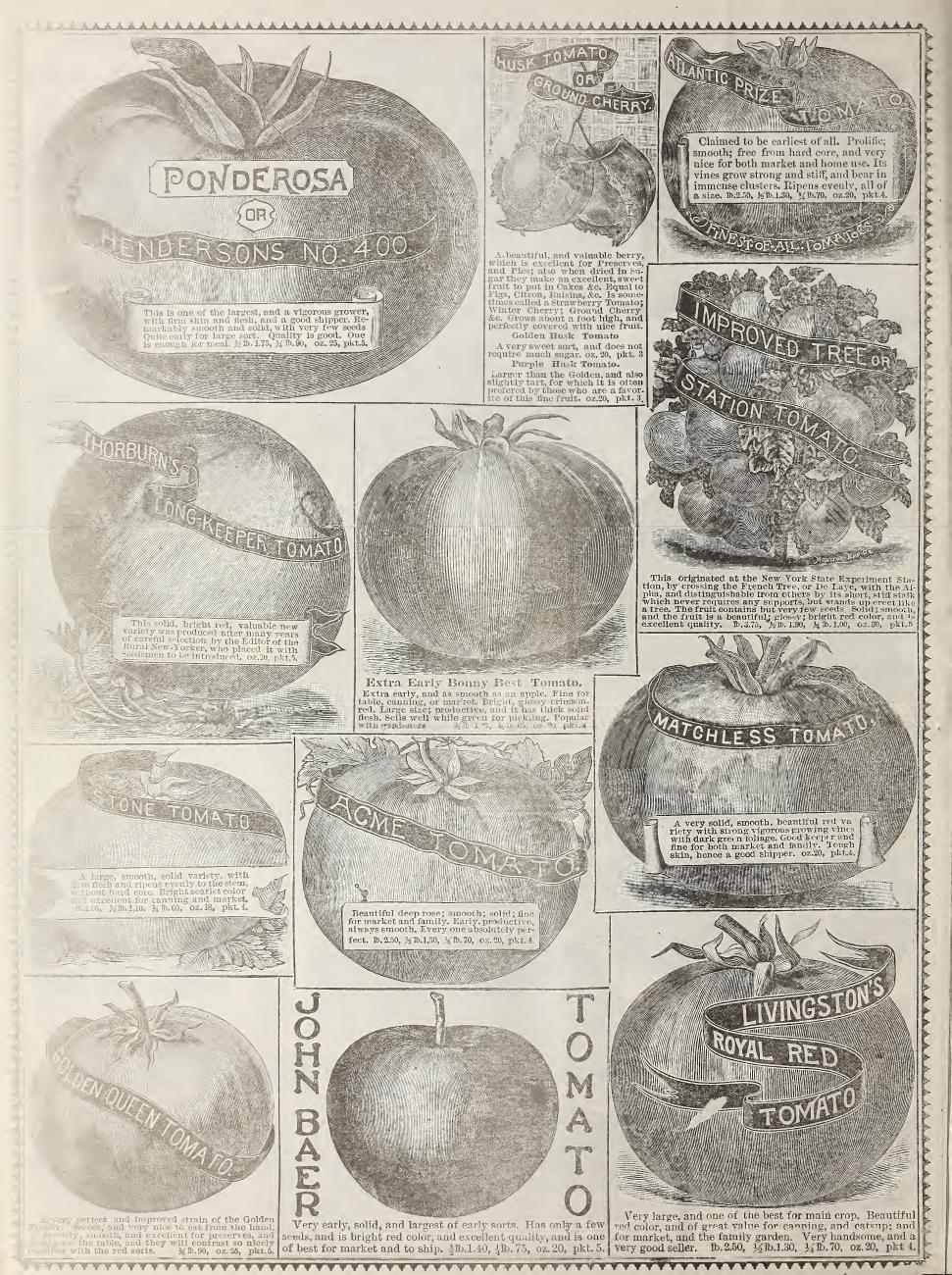


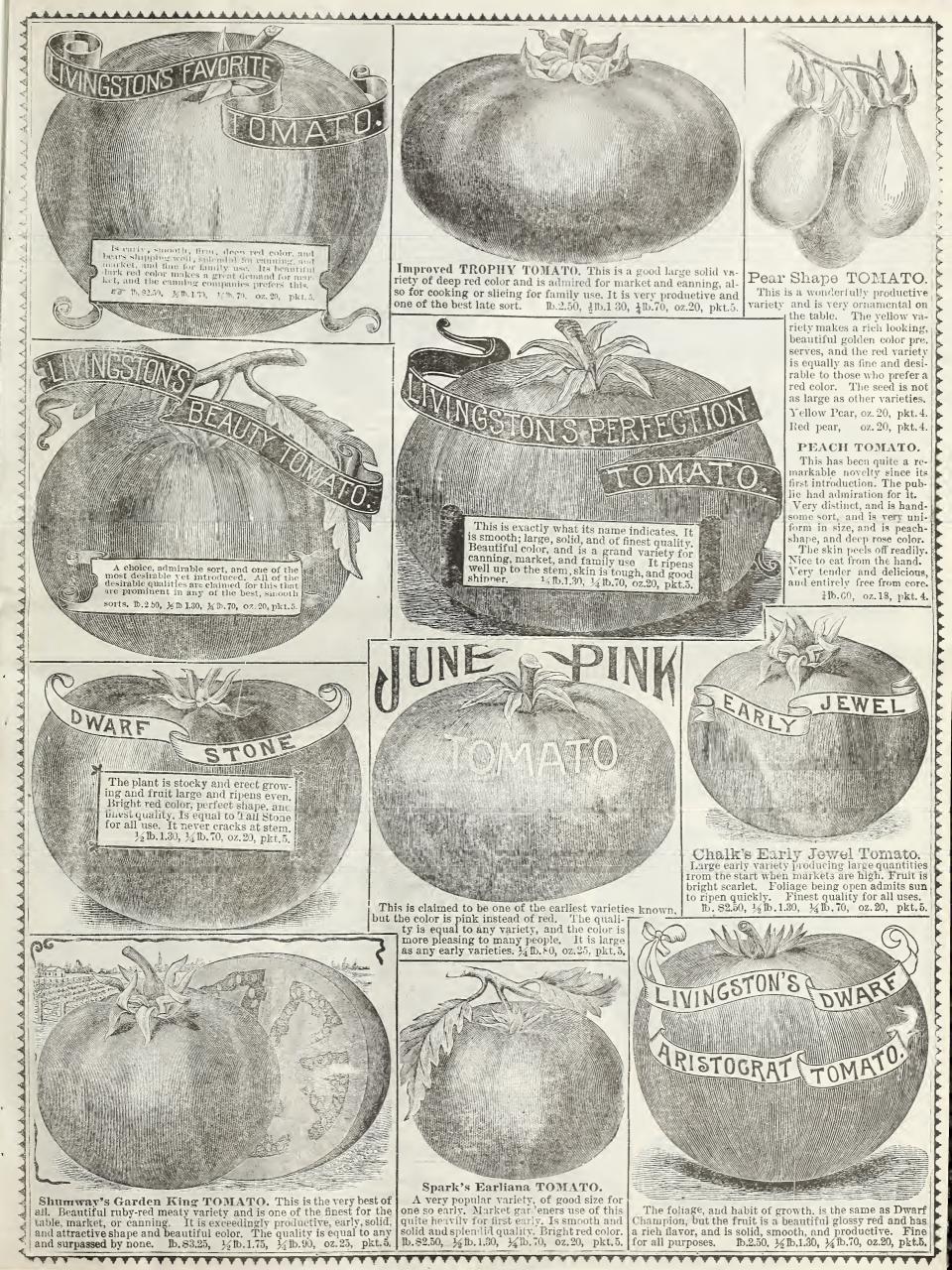




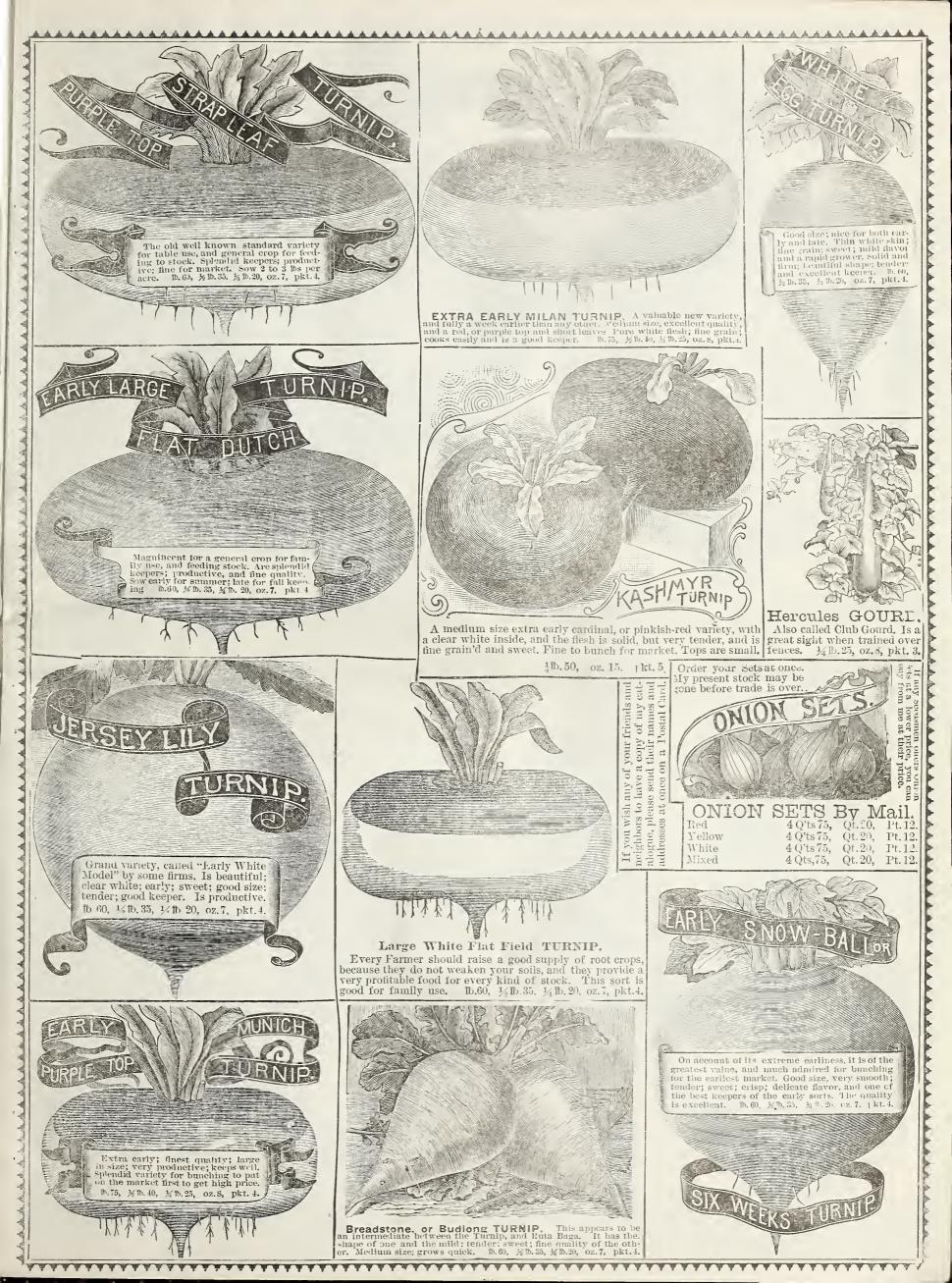


















MEDIUM RED CLOVER. This variety considered one of most value in the clover family, often called June clover. It makes two crops each year. The first is cut for hay and the last may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under as a green manure. Seed can be sown at rate of 12 to 20 pounds "er acre, spring or fall. I only carry one grade, which is the very best I can buy, please consider that point in prices asked. No charge for grain bags. Bu. \$15.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$8.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$4.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.10. 60 pounds to the bushel.

ALSIKE. The hardiest variety known. It a perennial and does not winter kill. Suitable for hay or pasture. Sown with Timothy or Medium Red Clover and thus produces an excellent quality of hay. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. Only one grade carried, the best at 1 bu. \$12.75, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$6.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.30, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.70. 60 pounds to the bushel. No charge for grain bags.

CRIMSON CLOVER. An annual variety of strong erect growth, one to two feet high. It roots deeply, giving to the soil an abundant supply of nitrogen. Grows extra well on fertile loam, and as a rule does better on thin soil than Medium Red Clover. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre, Adapted for states south of the Ohio river. 60 pounds to the bushel. No charge for grain bags. 1 bu. \$13.00, ½ bu. \$6.60, ½ bu. \$3.40, ½ bu. \$1.75.

ALFALFA. It is more valuable than clover in most parts of the country. Can be grown in any state in the union produc-ing 3 to 7 tons of hay to the acre. Can be fed to all stock. Milch cows will give more mi k, hogs and sheep are readily fattened on it. The soil must be sweet to obtain a good stand, if a acd or sour soil exists use pulverized lime stone which is spread on land at the rate of one to two tons per acre. This to be done prior to plowing or on land at the rate of one to two tons per acre. This to be done prior to plowing or disking. Early spring sowing in the North is advisable so the young plants will have sufficient growth to withstand the droughth. The quantity sown per acre is dependent entirely on moisture condition. Where the farmer is dependent on rainfall 10 to 20 lbs. is sown per acre. In irrigated sections 5 to 10 lbs. are sown. It is well to sow heavily so as to procure a growth sufficient to keep the weeds down. Alfalfa is a nitrogenous plant therefore very sumclent to keep the weeds down. Affaira is a nitrogenous plant therefore very valuable to all farmers in keeping up the soil. Only one grade carried, Domestic seed, the best obtainable 1 bu. \$15.50, ½bu. \$8.00, ½ bu. \$4.20, ½bu. \$2.10. 60 pounds to the bushel. No charge for grain bags.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM OR BOKHARA. This variety is an erect branching, biennial plant. The first year it grows 1½ to 3 feet high developing a large root. The second year it blossoms and goes to seed, there-fore can be readily killed by cutting prior to going to seed. Sweet Clover is a legume having the same bacteria on its roots as Alfalfa, thus being a plant which will pre-pare the soil for Alfalfa. Sweet Clover requires a firm soil. Sow 15 to 20 fbs, to the acre, which produces an excellent stand for hay. I have only the hulled seed which weighs 60 pounds to the bushel. 1. bu. \$11.50, ½ bu. \$5.90, ½ bu. \$3.00, ½ bu. \$1.60 \$1.60

WHITE OR DUTCH CLOVER. A dwarf close growing clover, blooms are white and very fragrant. Desirable in lawns when sown sparingly with grasses. An excellent plant for bees to work in, The honey made from White Clover is the choicest. Price per 25 lbs. \$12.50, 10 lbs. \$5.30, 51bs. \$2.75, 11b. 60c, by mail 1 lb. 70c.



Non-

4.31

TIMOTHY. It is the best known and mostly used grass in this country for hay, having few leaves and many, stems makes it very desir-able for shipping. Timothy does best on moist clay soil. It should be cut for hay while it is in bloom or shortly afterwards.

while it is in bloom or shortly afterwards. It yields 1½ to 3 tons per acre. 'Sow 12 to 20 lbs. to the acre. When sown with Alsike or Medium Red Clover, which makes the most desir-able hay, use about one third clover and two-thirds Timothy, 45 pourds to the bu. 1 bu, \$5.50, ½ bu, \$2.90, ½ bu, \$1.50, ½ bu, \$20

TIMOTHY AND ALSIKE MIX-TURE. Containing 20-25% of Alsike. The best pasture and hay mixture. This is one of cheapest seedings. On low moist land this will give satisfaction. Fine for high ground either for pasturing or hay crop. Sew 10 to 15 lbs to acre. Price per 100 lbs. \$12.00, 50 lbs. \$6.25, 25 lbs. \$3.25, 10 lbs. \$1.25. 10 lbs. \$1.35.

10 lbs: \$1.35. **KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS OR JUNE GRASS** makes the best pasture for all stock. It starts first thing in spring, is very hardy going through the winters the best of all grasses. Blue Grass makes exceptionally fine lawns. The standard weight is 14 lbs. to struck bu. My grade weighs 19 to 21 lbs. being thoroughly re-cleaned. Sold at standard of 14 lb. to the bu. Price per 100 lbs. \$30 00, 50 lbs. \$15.25, 25 lbs. \$7.75, 10 lbs. \$3.25, by mail 45c per lb. **BED TOP OP HERD OR ACC**

PET 10. RED TOP OR HERD GRASS. (Solid seed) A grass with interlacing roots which makes a fine sod. One of best grasses for pasture mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass. It makes a good hay crop if allowed to grow to full height. Cut when in bloom, easily cured. Sow 10 lbs. to acre of grade I sell. Price per 100 lbs. \$20.00, 50 lbs. \$10.25, 25 lbs. \$5.25, 10 lbs. \$2.20, by mail 35 cents per lb. OBCHARD GRASS. Good for

ORCHARD GRASS. Good for pasture or hay. Will readily reinstate it-self after being closely cropped. Does well in shaddy places such as orchards and woodland. Sow 20 to 25 lbs; per acre. Price per 100 lbs. \$23.00, 50 lbs; \$11.75, 25 lbs. \$6.00, 10 lbs. \$2.50, by mail 37c per lb.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. A grass with an abundance of foliage, fine for pasture or hay. Does well on any soil. Price per 100 lbs. \$14.00, 50 lbs. \$7.15, 25 lbs. \$3,75, 10 lbs. \$1.60.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIX-TURE. Properly mixed grasses and clovers for pasture. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Price per 100 lbs. \$25.00, 50 lbs. \$12.75, 25 lbs. \$6.50, 10 lbs. \$2.65.

FANCY LAWN GRASS. Made up of finest varieties to withstand the winters and make a firm thick sod. 1 lb. sows plot 15x15 ft. new seeding. 501bs. \$15 00, 25 lbs. \$7.75, 10 lbs. \$3.20, by mail 45c per lb.

SUDAN GRASS. This grass has, more real worth than any other grass known, as far as feeding value is con-cerned. It is erect in growth, often grow-ing eight feet high. This grass is equal to millet in feeding value, much heavier yielder and not so hard on the soil. Two cuttings is the usual thing in the porth and yielder and not so hard on the soil. Two cuttings is the usual thing in the north and three in the south. Very fine for a catch crop if only one cutting is desired. Sown in rows 14 to 18 inches apart, 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, if broadcast 20 lbs to acre. Be-ware of Johnson grass which is often found in this seed, if stock seed comes from the south. Price per 100 lbs. \$11.00, 50 lbs. \$5.75, 25 lbs. \$2.95, 10 lbs. \$1.30, by mail 25c per lb.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT. The largest standard variety. Fine for milling. 1 bu. \$2.50, ½ bu. \$1.30, ½ bu. 70c, mail guart 30 cents.



Alsike of Red, Cow Peas or Soy Beans. This b the necessary nitrogen to the plant and also puts ½ bu. 60c, 1 bu. \$100, 3 bu. \$4.75. Postage paid. treated rather than number of acres to be sown. so puts it re paid, S,

PEANUTS

VIRGINIA. A large medium early variety. This variety is used for roasting more than others, also good for stock. Vines make good roughage. Price per 100 lbs. \$10.00, 50 lbs. \$5.50, 25 lbs. \$2.85, 10 lbs. \$1.30, 5 lbs. 70 cts, by mail 1 lb. 25 ct.

SPANISH. An early variety, pods small, but solid and well filled, nuts are very sweet. This is best variety to grow for fattening hogs. Price per 100 lbs. \$10.00, 50 lbs. \$5.50, 25 lbs. \$2.85, 10 lbs. \$1.30, 5 lbs. 70 cents, by mail 1 lb. 25 cents.

COW PEAS. Whippoorwill is best. Sow one to two bushels to the acre. Yields nutritious crop of four to six tons of green fodder per acre. Enriches the soil, and it folder per acre. Enriches the soil, and it grows deep and brings up potash, and ab-sorbs nitrogen from the air. Sow at any time up to July in the middle and northern The feeding of Cow Peas is recogstates. states. The feeding of Cow Peas is recog-nized as being of a greater value for every kind of stock than any food yet discovered. They are by far the most fattening just at the time the pods are getting to their full size. They are relished by hogs as well as by all other stock. 1 bu. \$3.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.85, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 55 cents.

SOJA OR SOY BEAN. The De-partment of Agriculture says they are well adapted to the middle and southern states and when well cured are equal to alfalfa in feeding value, and excellent pasture for hogs. Desirable for ensilage. It contains as much protein as linseed meal and nearly as much as cotton seed meal. It readily takes the place of concentrated feeds, and yields 20 to 30 bushels of beans per acre, and 2 to 4 tons of hav of great feeding value. bu. \$3.75, ½ bu. \$2.00, ½ bu. \$1.10, ½ bu. 60c.

BRAZILIAN FLOUR CORN. A stooling variety. Each kernel produces several stocks and each stock bears two to three white ears; the grain of which makes a flour equal to wheat. It produces a great amount of fodder for feeding to stock. It ripens well in all climates. 1 bu \$2.00, 1 bu \$1.10, by

all climates. mail quart 45c, pint 24c, 2 pure JERUSALEM CORN. It was in troduced from Palestive by a missionary. It is one of the surest of all forage plants for any dry climate or dry seasons. It will grow four feet high and produce many large heads, well filled with a valuable grain for feeding stock and chickens, especially fine for small chicks. I bu. \$4.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.30, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.20, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 65c, by mail quart 40c, pt. 22c, i.nt. 12c. MANSAS ORANGE SUGAR CANE. Not as early as Amber, but \$3.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.30, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.20, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 65c, by mail quart 40c, pt. 22c, i.nt. 12c. MANSAS ORANGE SUGAR CANE. Not as early as Amber, but \$3.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 50c, Quart by mail 32c, 1 pt. 18c. MED SORGHUM OR SUGAR Mean only, sow broad-1 bu.



KAFFIR CORN. A valuable, non-sacchrine Sorghum, which produces wonderfully of fodder. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.45, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 80c, ½ bu. 45c, qt. by mail 35c.

MILLO MAIZE. Excellent forage plant. The grain is good to feed chickens and stock. 1 bu. \$2.75, ½ bu. \$1.45, ½ bu. 80c, ½ bu. 45c. Mail 1 quart 35c.

NITRAGIN. Inoculator for legumes. There is a different bacteria for each legume. State what seed to be used on, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, acteria increases yield. maintains fertility, supplies it into the soil, thus rebuilding it. ¹/₄ bu, size 40c. Supplied in tins according to quantity of seed to be Directions for use on each tin.



There is a great difference in prices asked for one seed. This is due to the quality and its adaptibil-ity for sugar purposes. If cane is to be used for syrup, the field should be looked over and all foreign plants be looked over and all foreign plants pulled out before blossoms are set. My cane seed is as good as I can buy, but neverthel ss, I cannot as-sume any responsibility for the condition of the crop.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE. Is not always pure if planted too near Broom or Kaffir Corn. It grains readily for sugar. Valuable to cut up green, for stock. I bu. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c, I bu. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c,

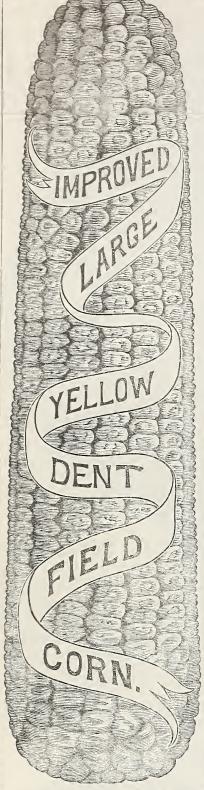
CANE. Used for fodder only, sow broad-cast for forage, 50 to 75 lbs. to acre. 1 bu. \$2.75, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu \$1.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 80c, $\frac{1}{3}$ bu. 45c.



KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN A fine grain, large sort and does well amongst corn. Very sweet, and fine for pies, or canning, and very rich food for stock. Heavy yielder. 1 lb. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 22c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12c, 1 oz. 5c.



Destroys bugs, beetles, green fly, or black fly, slugs, caterpillars, lice, worms, insects. Not prepaid 25 lb. \$2.15, 10 lb. 90c, 5 lb. 50c. Prepaid lb. 25c



Improved Large Yel. Dent FIELD CORN. This is grown in northern Illinois, and is well adapted to these corn-growing districts of all the western, and northern states. bu.\$3.75, %bu.L95, %bu.\$1, %bu.57.

Wisconsin White Dent FIELD CORN. One of the largest of all the medium later sorts. Matures in about 110 days. Has long grains and small cob, and is beautiful share and color. Adapted to western, and middle states. bu.\$3.75, %bu.1.95, %bu.\$1, %bu.55.

Large Learning Yel. Dent FIICLD CORN. Ears and grains are long and beautiful, and is remarkably productive, and adapted to all the middle and western states. bu.\$3.75, %bu.195, %bu.\$1, %bu.55

Pride of North Yel. Dent FIELD CORN.

Very productive; early, and is particularly well adapted to the northern states. Ears are medium size and rinens early. Is beautiful golden color, and sure cropper. bu, \$3.75, %bn, 1.95, %bu, \$1, %bu, 55,

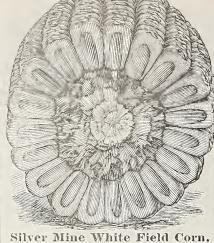
Large Early Murdock Field CORN.

Is the leading early marked a ried CORN. Is the leading early variety, and a great yielder in every state. The grains are long, and has a small cob. Best stock feeding va-riety. It has strong stalks, and roots deen, bu.\$3.75, ½bu. 1.95, ½bu \$1, ½bu.55. Reid's Large Yellow Dent FIELD CORN. This is educited to be a valuable variet

This is admitted to be a valuable variety for the middle, and western states. Grows to a good size and is pronounced one of the pest varieties known, and a great yielder bu. \$3.75, %bu. 1.95, %bu. \$1, %bu.55

Longfellow E'rly Yel, Flint FIELD CORN. Longtenow Erry Vel. Fint FIELD COKN, Its ears are extremely long; smooth, and glossy, and a great improvement on the old yc?!ow yankee corn, but not quite so early. Excellent for cutting up while green for stock, and an excellent, rich, milling sort. bu. 3.75, ½bu. 1.95, ½bu. \$1, %bu. 55

Ext. Early King Phillip Red Flint CORN. Rapid grower and it ripens early, and is particularly recommended for early feeding and it bears a plentiful supply of leaves and often two or three ears to each stalk, and this makes it a valuable fodder for stock lk, and stock



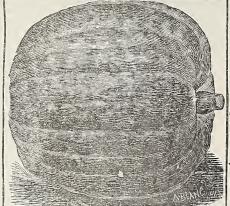
This is a wonderful producer, and has pure white kernels, and very small white cob. The ears contain sixteen to twenty rows, and the stalks often bear two ears each. Very desirable variety for all states south of Wis, and Minn. It will mature in about 115 to 120 days on common soil. bu.\$3.75, ½bu.1.95, ½bu.\$1, ½bu.55,

GOLD MINE Yel. Dent Field Corn. A very productive variety, with large ears, and is pure yellow color. The cob is medium size and contains fourteen to sixteen rows. It matures in about 120 days. It is highly desirable in any state south of Wis. and Minn. It is the result of ten years careful selection by a Spec-

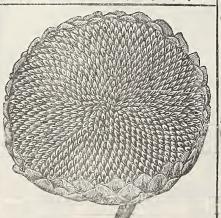
ialist in Iowa. Ear is even size to end. bu.\$3.75, 1bu.1.95, 1bu.\$1, 1bu.55

Extra Early Yellow Yankee Flint CORN. This is planted largely by Stockmen for early eding to stock. Is long eared, with a smooth, vellow, hard grain. Makes nice roasting ears vhile in its green state. Is a fine milling sort. bu. 3.75, %bu. 1.95, %bu.\$1. %bu.\$5, while in its

Thoroughbred White Flint FIELD CORN. Is early; great long Ears, pearl-white, color, small stalks, and broad leaves, producing very great amount of fodder. Fine for milling. bu. \$3.75, 1/2 bu. 1.95, 1/2 bu. \$1, 1/2 bu. 55,



Large Vellow Connecticut Field Pumpkin. well known, standard eas a stock. It can be grown a is very good for pies, and sells well in market. By Exp. %bu. 1.00, Mail, qt.50, pt.26, %pt. 14.



Mam. Russian SUNFLOWER. Farmers should plant liberally of this it produces an abundance of seeds. as which is far more valuable for feeding Poultry than any other food. It can be grown anywhere; in places where other crops have made only a partial stand. The stalks make good kindling, and if burned with heads, and seeds, it makes hot fires. They grow enormously large. . <u>1</u>bu. 1.50, <u>1</u>bu. 80, <u>1</u>bu. 15 By mail, Quart 25, pint 13, Spint, 7 Exp.



Recommended ahead of // all other sorts by every one who has grown any of them here. It has a white and heavy plump grain, and is a great yielder. It does not rust, and stools well. Always turns out a good crop. 10 bu. \$8, 5 bu. \$4.20, 2 bu. \$1.70, bu. 90. Blaok Russian or Tartar OAT. A great mule and hors: food, and makes a big crop where other sorts fail. Is hardy. Crop failed.

Hardy Golden Prolific OATS. This is one of the best extra earliest sorts for the north. It is a good producer, and does not rust. It has firm straw and seldom lodges. It grows to good height in any soil. It has very heavy, nice grain, and sufficiently hardy to stand northern climate. 10 bu. \$8, 5 bu. 4.20, 2 bu. 1.70, 1 bu. 90.

Northern Winnebago OATS. A good large prolific sort, and strong grower and stands up remarkably well even under unfavorable conditions. A hardy variety, and well adapted to any climate. A failure is unknown with this variety, and it is a standard sort throughout every one of the northern states. Berry is plump, and heavy 10 bu.\$8, 5 bu.4.20, 2 bu.1.70, bu.90.

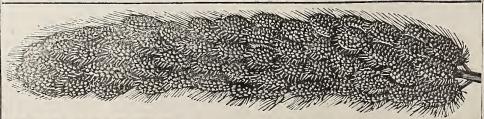
Perfected White Swedish Oats. This has proven to be one of our surest croppers and greatest yielders that has been grown in this country. The berry is white, and very heavy. It is free from rust, and does not lodge, and is very har dy. 10 bu. \$8, 5 bu. \$4.20, 2 bu. 170, bu. 90. **Rockefeller' or Guilford OATS.** Highly recommended for old worn, and poor soil where other sorts fail. A strong grower, and roots deep, and always grows to good height and produ-ces an enormous crop of heavy grain every year. 10 bu \$8, 5 bu. \$4.20, 2 bu. \$1.70, 1 bu. 90. **White Silver Mine OATS.** Valuable sure cropping variety with strong straw and plump, heavy grain. Wonderfully productive and stands up well. It has proven to be a superior sort everywhere, and remarkably free from rust. 10 bu. \$8, 5 bu \$4.20, 2 bu. \$1.70, 1 bu. 90. Perfected White Swedish Oats.



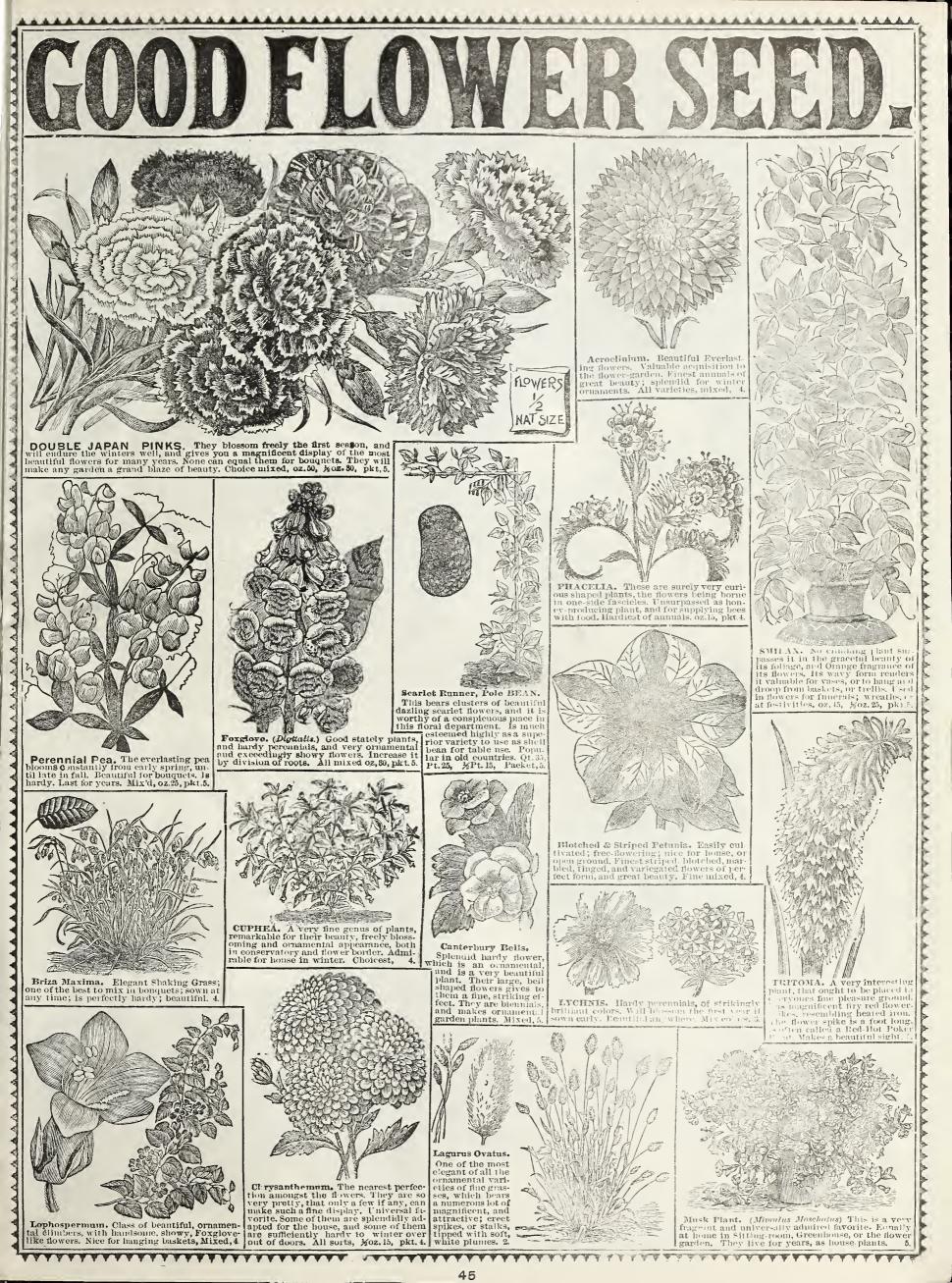
These are highly prized by all farmers or sowing with oats for feeding stock. Fine to fatten hogs, and all other animals. Sow one bushel or more to acre. bu, 4,25, 4bu, 2.20, 4bu, 1.15, 4bu 60,

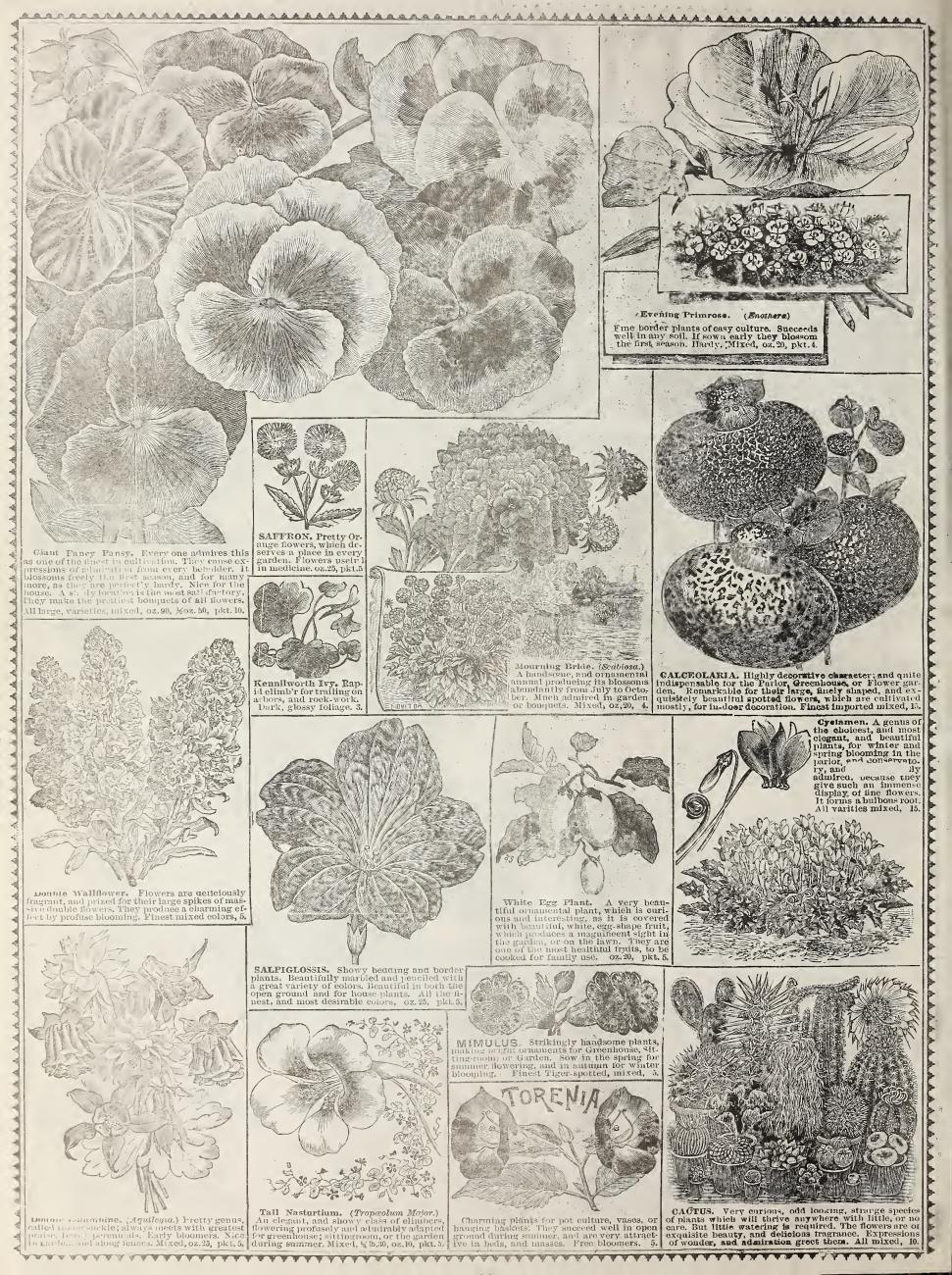


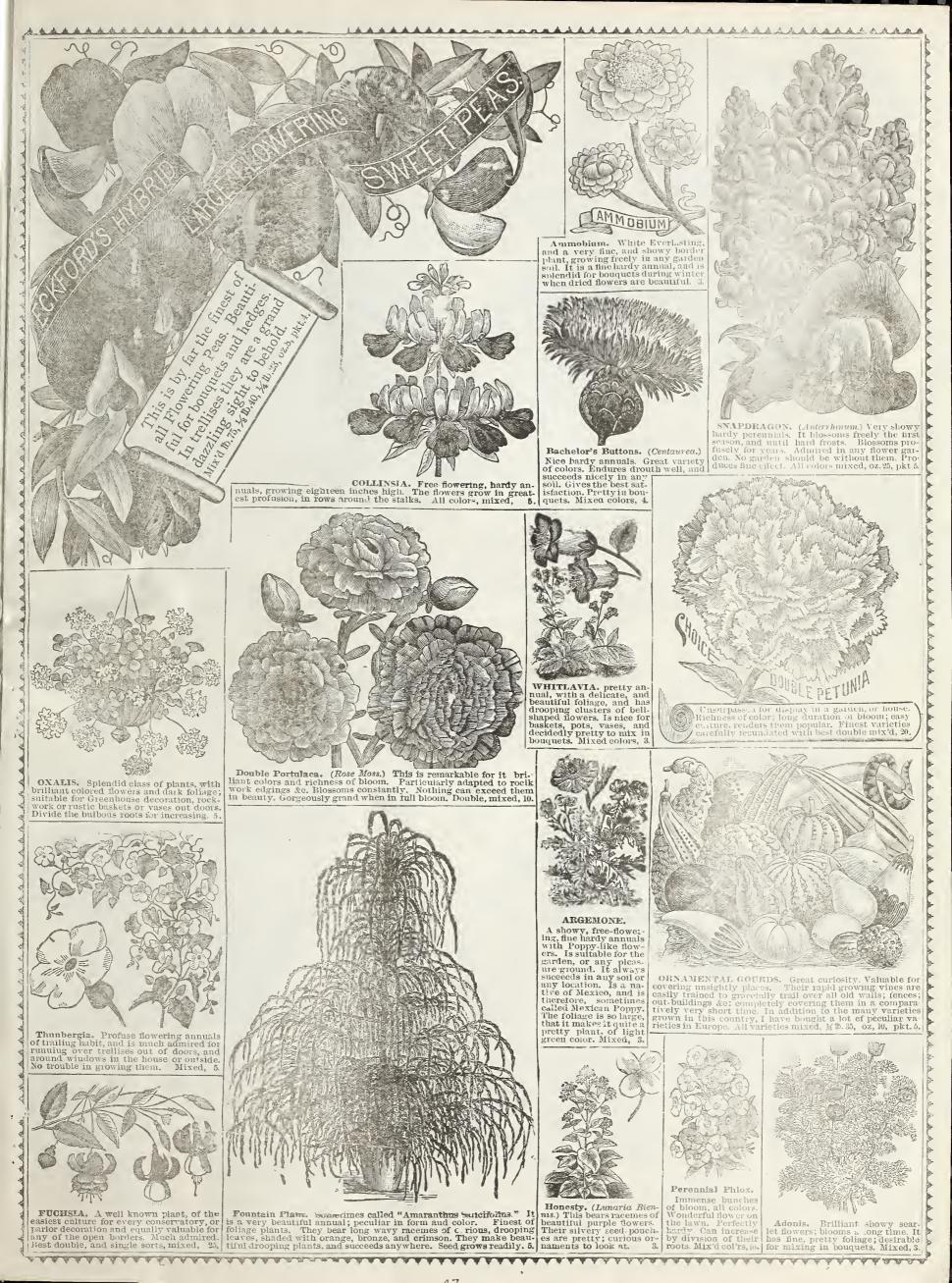
A forage plant of great value, which can be sown at any time from March to August; at the rate of about 5 or 6 pounds per acre. Makes a grand pasturage for Sheep, as well as for other Stock. It can be cut up to feed stock or chicken feeding if permitted to grow to its full size. Is not injured by frost, and will furnish feed until winter, 400 L.o.25, 50 L.S.4.25, 25 L.S.2.25, 10 D.SC, Mull, per b.20,

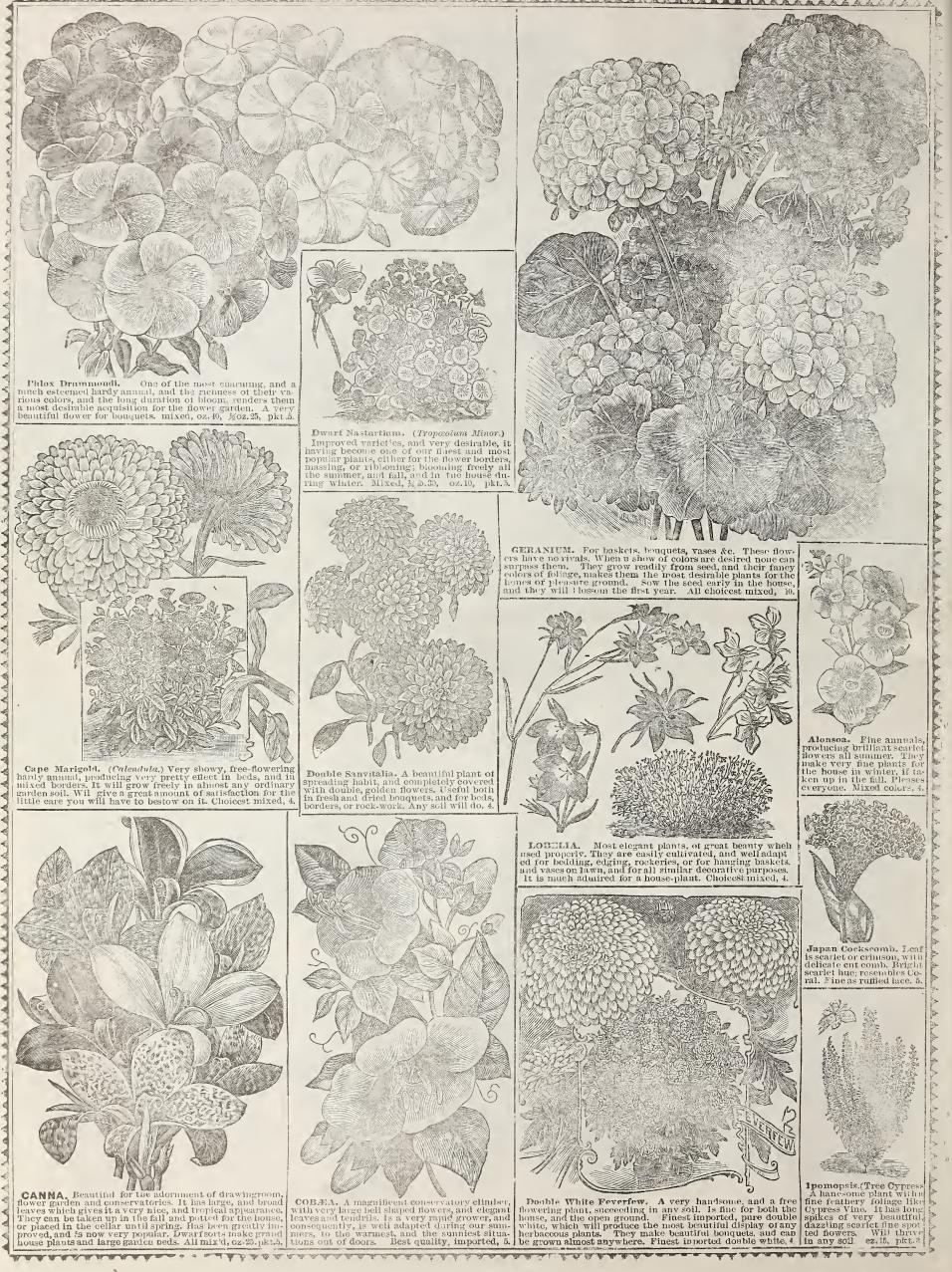


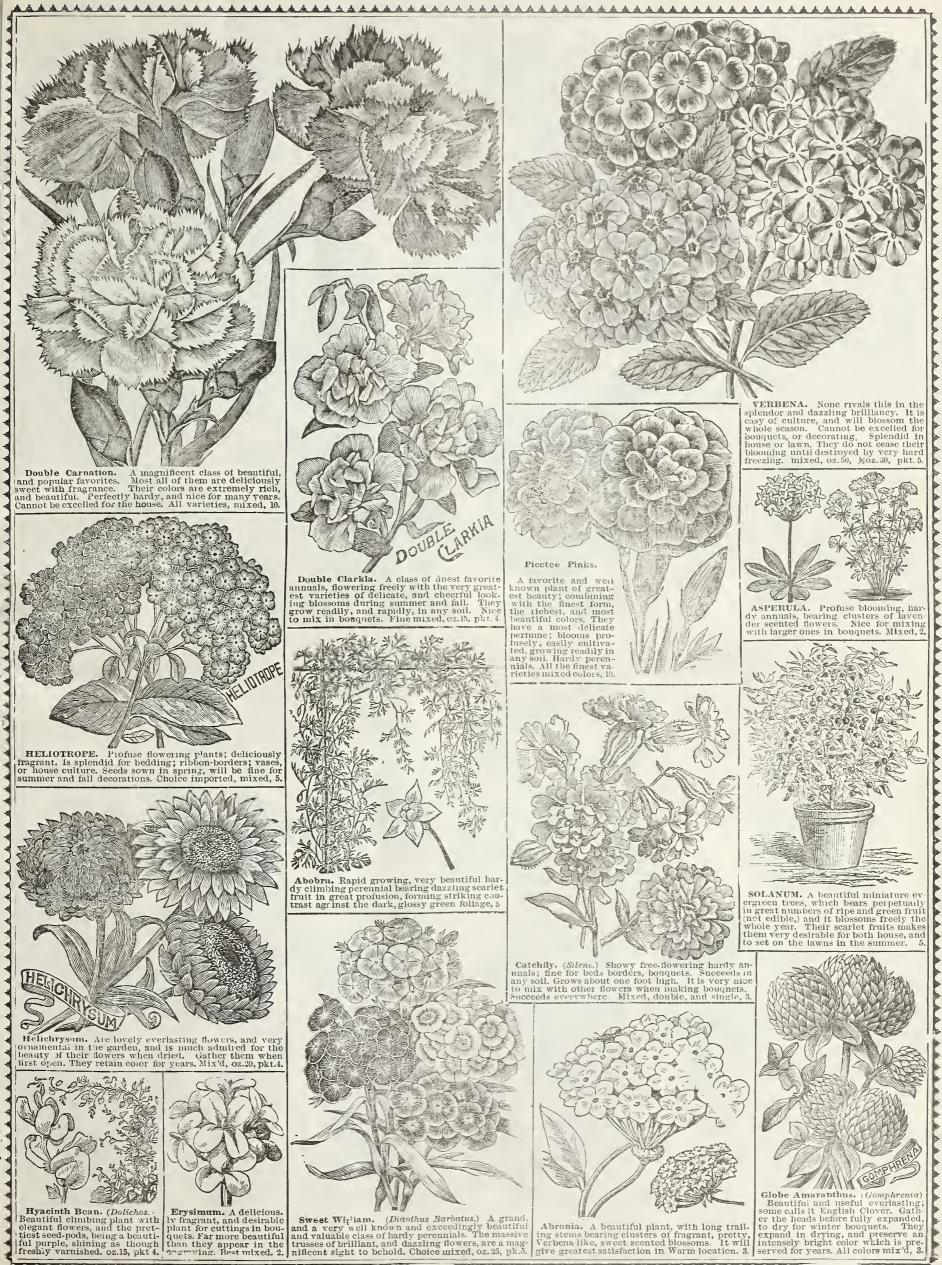
two or three ears to each stalk, and akes it a valuable fodder for stock but \$3.75, %bu.1.95, %du.\$1, %bu 55, WHITE CLOVER. Fine for pasture and lawns. 5 lb. not paid 2.75. By mail, fb. 70 GERMAN, or GOLDEN MILLET rich, or new land. Cut while early in bloom. Bu 2.50, %bu.1.30.

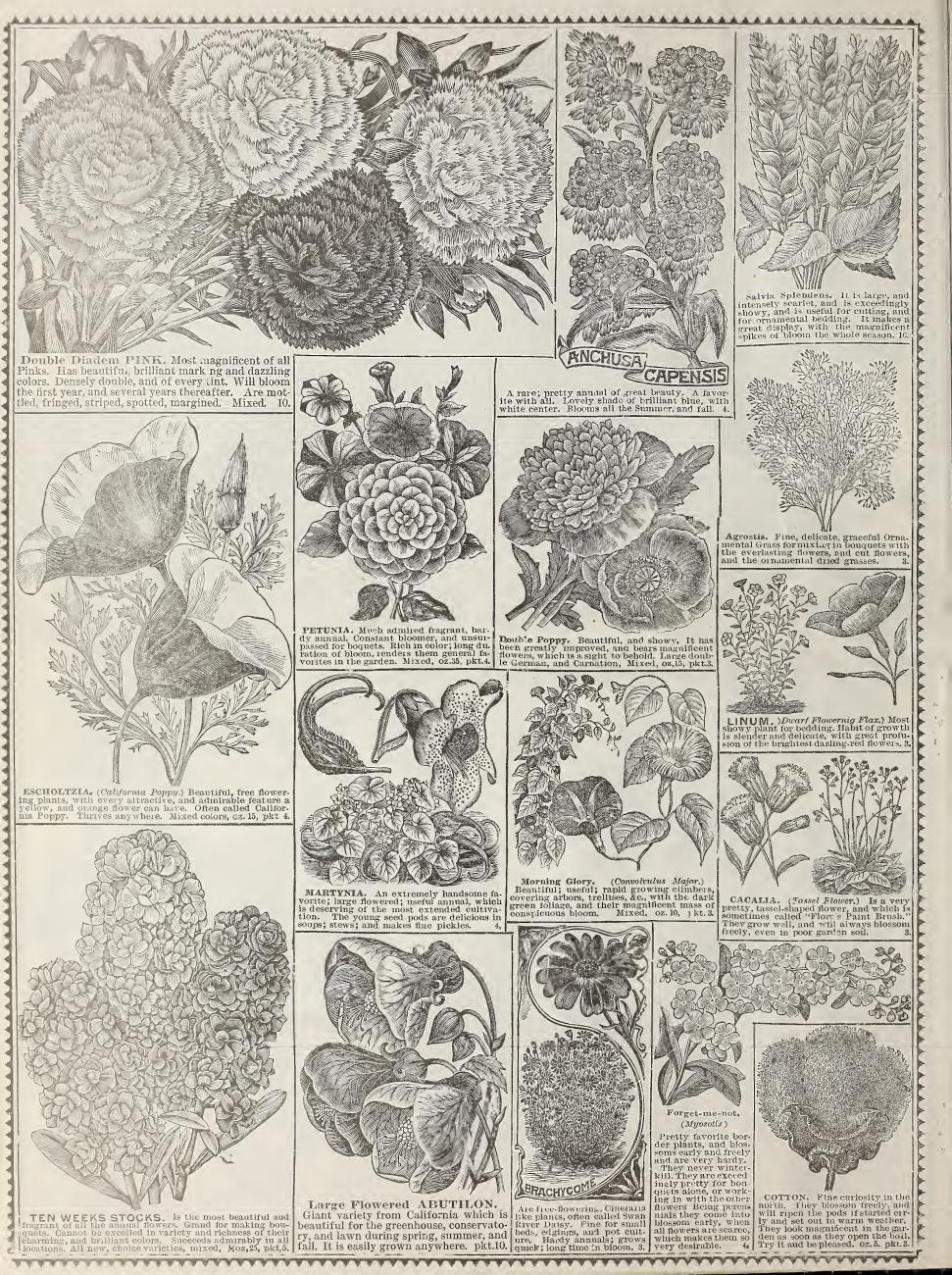


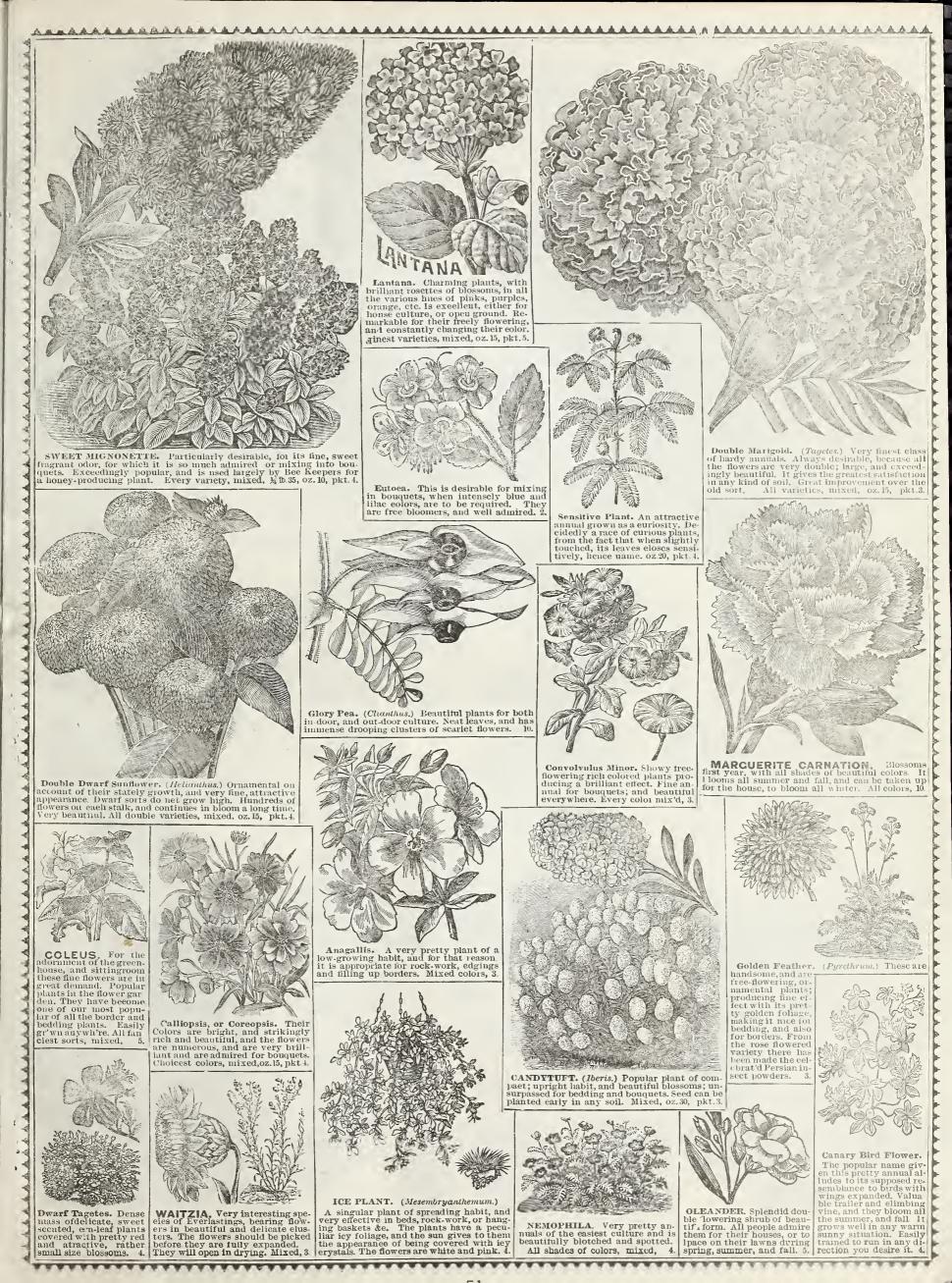




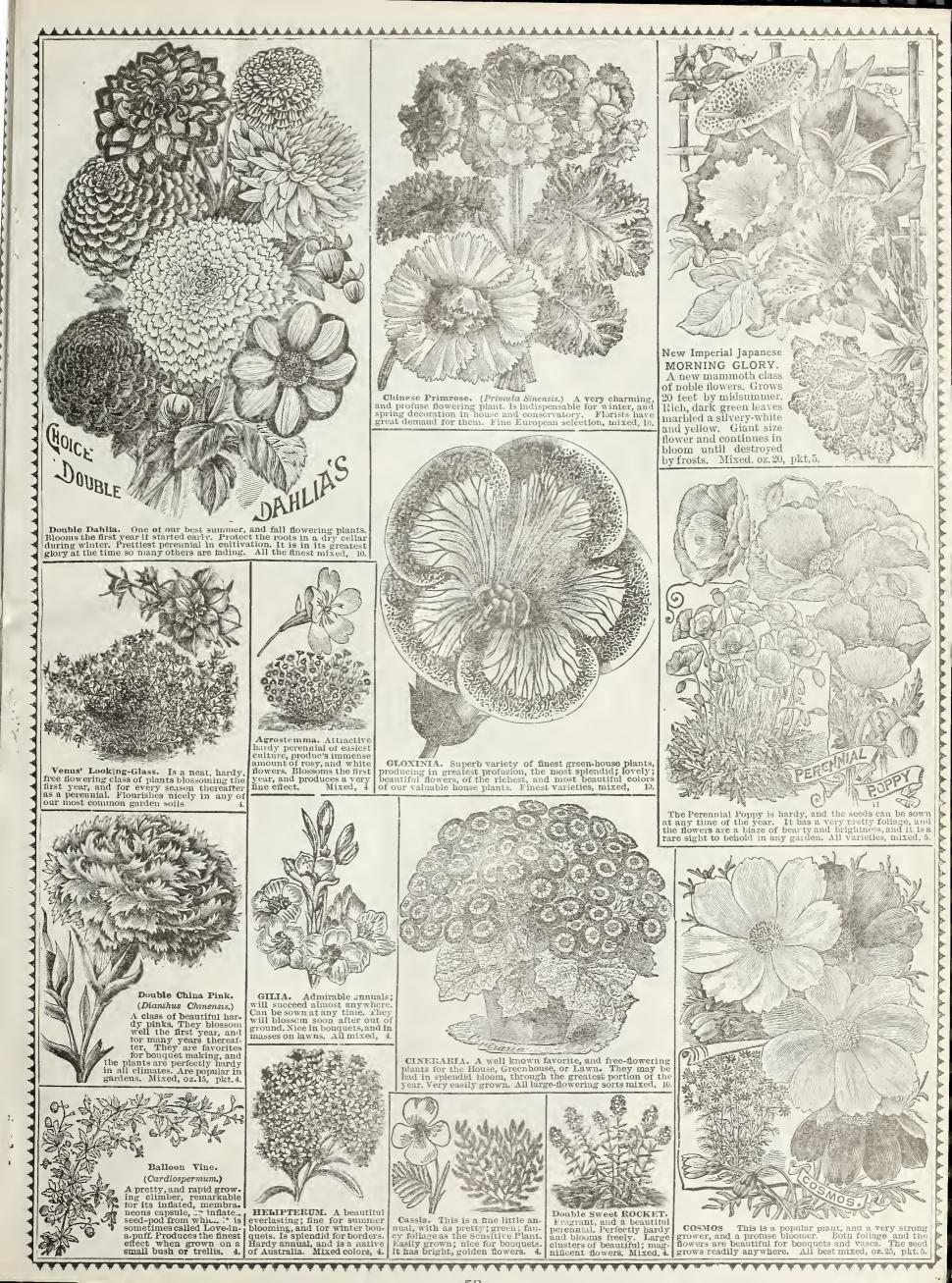




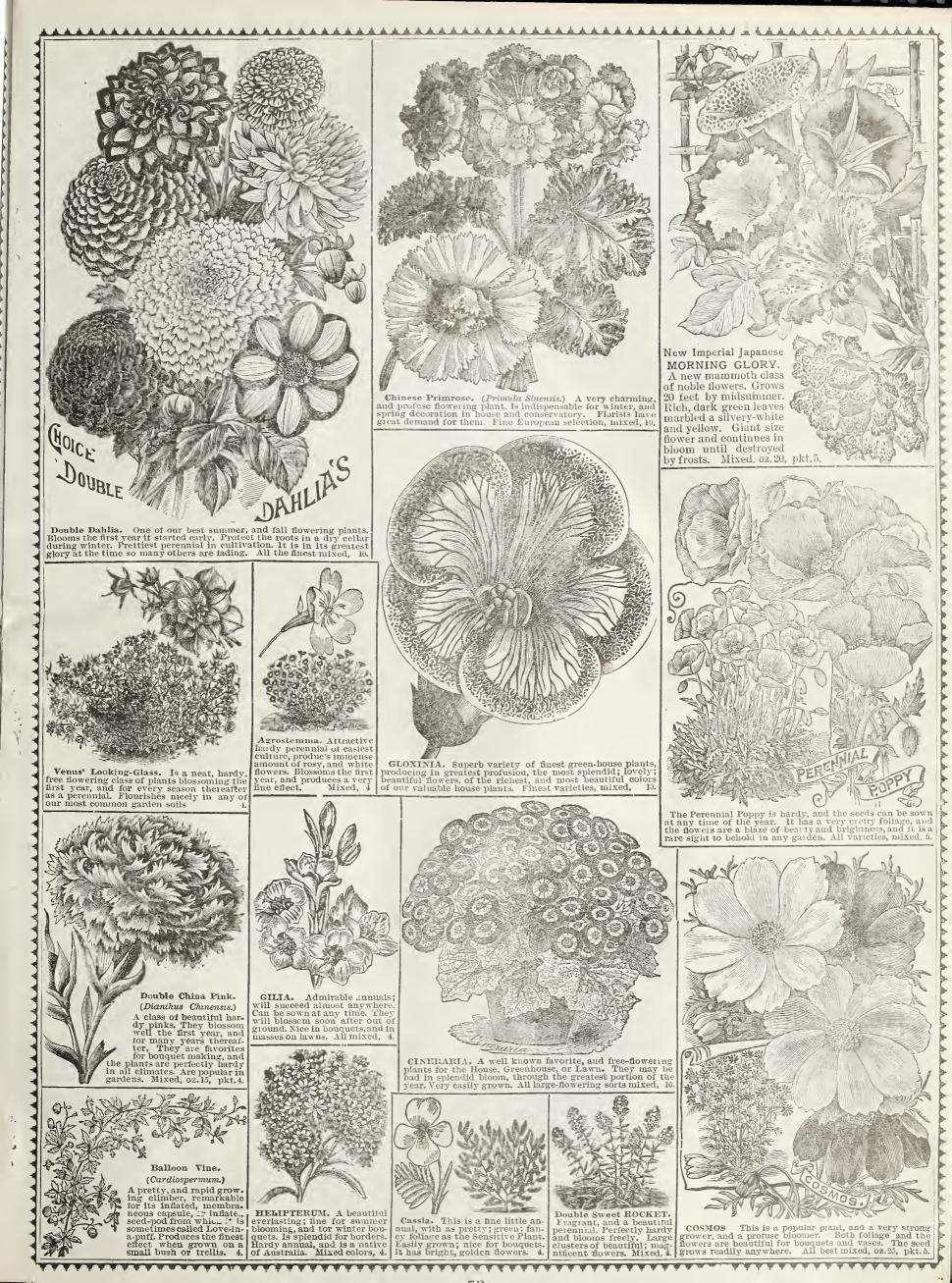


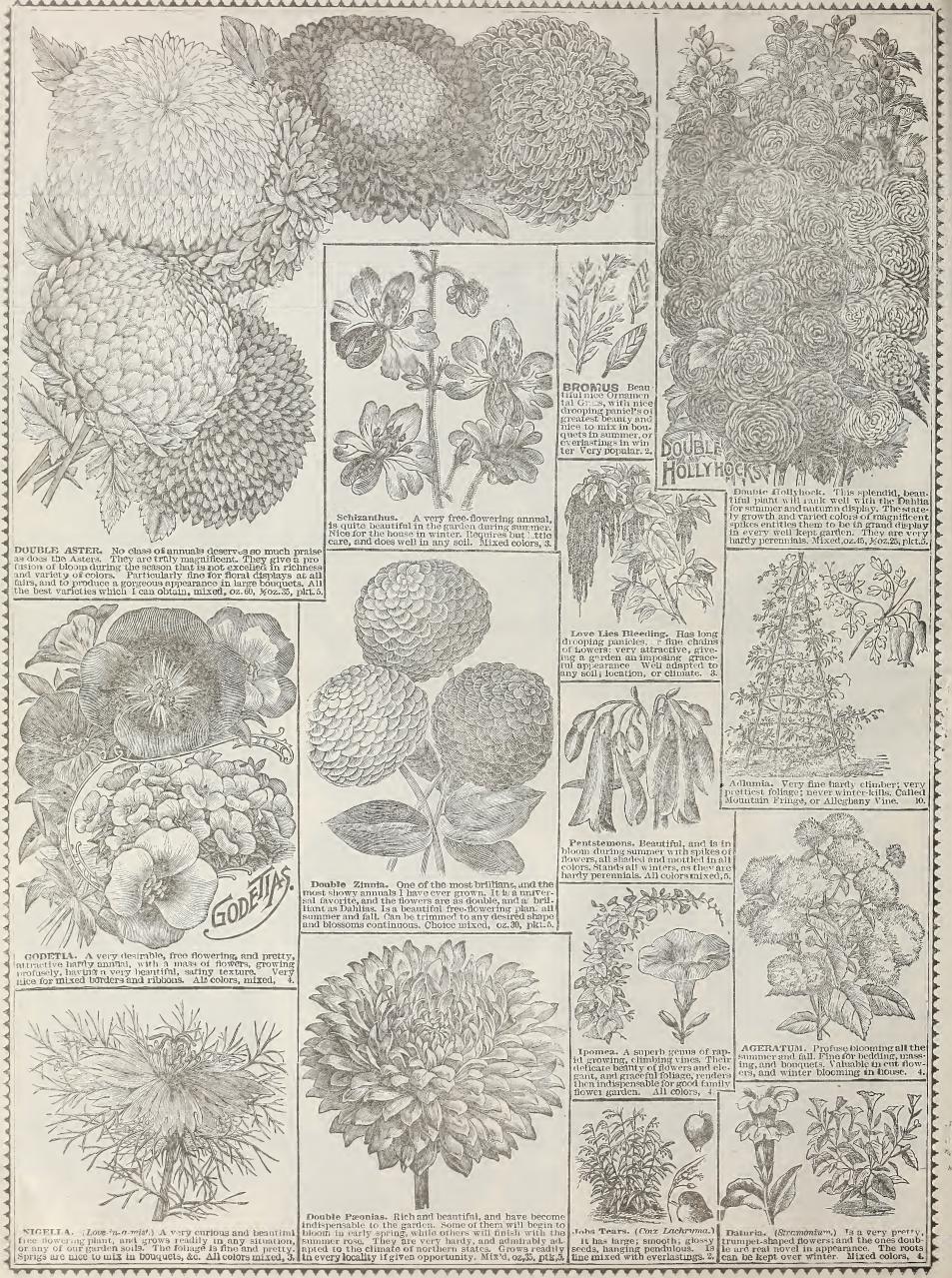




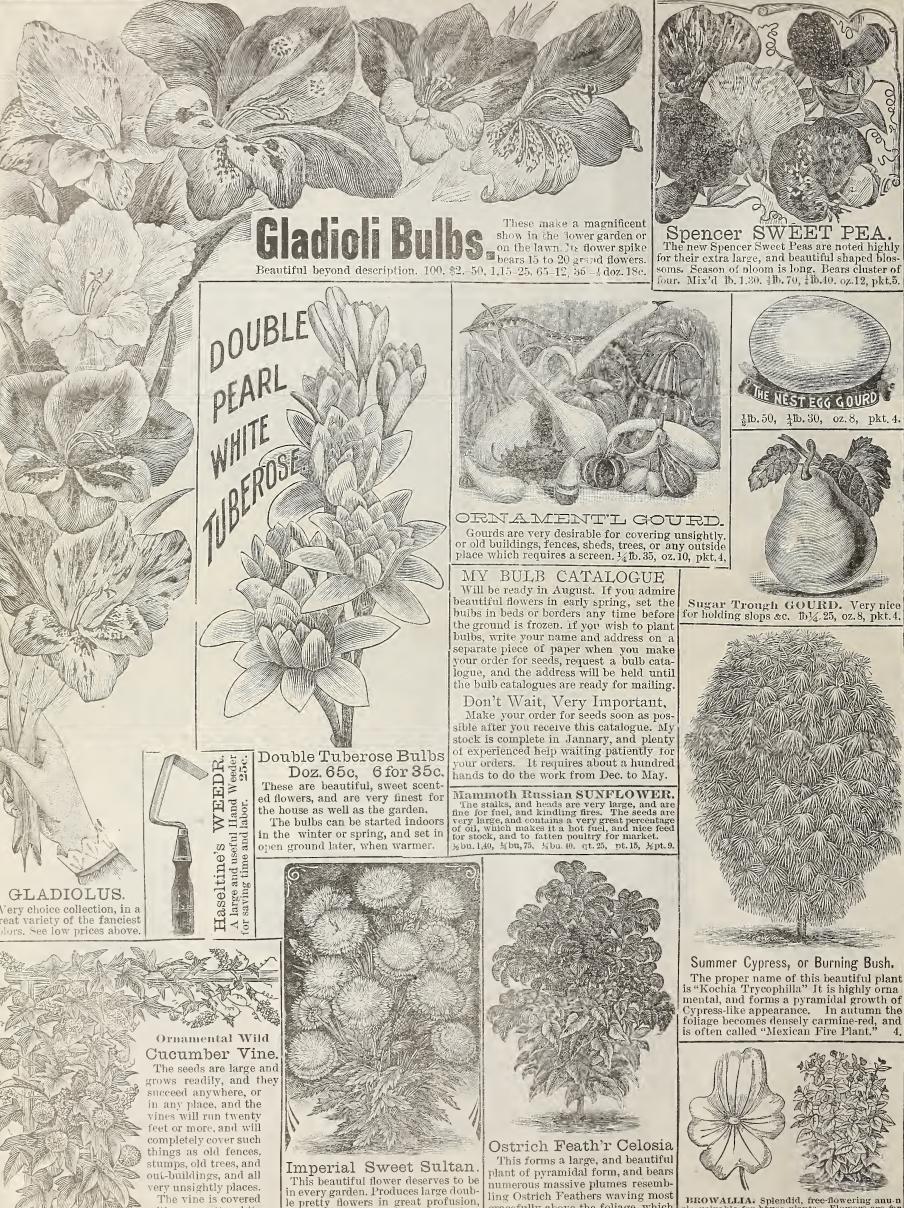












with very pretty white blossoms, and round seed-pods. oz.8, pkt.3.



numerous massive plumes resemb-ling Ostrich Feathers waving most ling Ostrich Feathers waving most gracefully above the foliage which makes it effective, and beautiful in the garden or lawn. oz.25, pkt,5.

BEETS. To grow,' and their culture, and management. This is a leading vegetable in all gardens, and makes a valuable crop for the market gardener. I have learned from experience that the best soil for this vegetable is a very light and mellow loam, and never heavy, nor soggy. High fertility is always best. If none but heavy soil is to be used, it should be enriched with a heavy dressing of light, loosening manure The ground must be thoroughly pulverized to considerable depth, or the beets will throw out too many side roots, or grow very crooked. Thorough cul-ture must be given them. The seed should be sown in rows from one foot to eighteen inches or more apart, or a proper distance to be cultivated with a machine. From one to two inches is deep enough to cover the seed, and should be well pressed, or rolled. Sow five to six pounds to the acre. Thin out to stand five to eight inches in the rows. Market Gardeners bunch those which they pull out, and sell them for greens in mar-kets, and families, and realize a good profit. It is a healthful food for the human race, and should be used plentifully for a change in diet. The seed can be sown early as it is not liable to rot. If the early sorts will sell best in your markets, you can have con-tinuous supply by successive sowings. Those intended for late and winter use should not be sown until May or June, in the northern states. They are liable to become too woody if they remain in the ground too long after maturity. In storing for winter use the leaves should all be trimmed off, and the roots packed closely in a very cool place in slightly moist soil, or in packing moss. Beets will keep very well when buried out of doors the same as potatoes secure from frost. The long, and half-long varieties are popular for late fall and winter use, and the turnip shape varieties are good keepers if the seeds are sown the last of spring or in early "ummer. Beets are quite free from in-jury by insects, and is a sure, and profitable crop. Every farmer should grow a supply of Ma

the seeds are sown the last of spring of in early "unmer. Beets are quite free from in-jury by insects, and is a sure, and profitable crop. Every farmer should grow a supply of Mangel Wurtzels to feed to stock. They make valuable food in winter and spring. They should be cut or chopped into small pieces, and fed with a little salt sprinkled on them, and mixed with bran, or meal, or any ground grains for feeding. Mangels should be planted late, (June or July) in this latitude, and thinned to a stand of eight to ten inches apart, and farther if the soil is very rich, because they will produce lar-ger roots and leaves. They are often grown in private garden to feed the family cow. CABBAGE. Cultivation & how to make profitable crop

CABBAGE. Cultivation & how to make profitable crop This is one of the most valuable of all garden vegetables, and great care must be ta-ken to get good solid heads. The difference in soil and climate has considerable influ ence in its variations. Varieties that heads well in one locality, may not do so well in other. Every gardener should learn what varieties are in best demand in the market, and select seeds for planting of those varieties which will sell in your market to best davantage. A light soil is favorable to early growth, and early maturity. Cabbage is a gross and rank feeder and requires heavy fertilizing, or rich soil. In order to get ear-ly cabbage, it is necessary to start them in hotbeds early enough to have good strong plants by the time the weather becomes suitable for setting hotbeds must be adapt-ed to the latitude, and climatic conditions. My customers are located in every section of this country, from Lake Superior, to Gulf of Mexico. Late varieties can be planted in open ground when the ground is suitable, and transplant them to the field after the earliest crop has been marketed. Set the early varietier in open ground as soon as the weather is suitable, and then follow soon with second-early sorts. Late varieties must not be set until late because they come to maturity too early and burst. When such is the case I advise bending the cabbages over enough to loosen the roots, and check the rapid growth. When the early crops from the garden are cleared off in June and early July the ground can be set with late cabbage. A secret to success is; good thorough cultivation. T plants are troubled with the black flea, or the green fly, sprinkle with tobacco dust, or white hellebore. When the cabbage butterfly appears, sprinkle with solution of paris green; half a tespoonful to a pail of water; occasionally, until the heads begin to form; this will put an end to them. If they appear later, sprinkle with solution of paris green; half a tespoonful to a pail of water; occasionally, until the heads

CARROTS. How to produce a profit for the famil Carrot will make a valuable crop for the gardeners, if it is given proper care. The small sorts can be grown successfully under glass. Large varieties will do best in open ground. It requires from four to six pounds to the acre. Sow in rows a foot or more apart. When weeding, thin out to a stand of 3 to 4 inches apart. Sow in April or May in this latitude. If the soil is dry, it should be rolled, and pressed firmly and compact to insure germination because seed start slowly. The best soil is a deep sandy loam of natural richness, and stirred deep, and not too much manure, even if the land is poor. natural richness, and stirred deep, and not too much manure, even if the land is poor. Several successional sowings should be made, so as to have them fresh for use during the whole season. They are valuable for use in soups; stews; salads; boiled dinners, and other savory cookery. They make a valuable, and healthful article of diet for the family, and profitable for market. It is a valuable food for stock. Store them for win-ter and spring use the same as other root crops. This crop requires close attention as the plants in their early stage of growth are weak, and spindling, and slow of growth, and special care must be taken to keep them free from weeds at the start. For late fall and winter use, it is best to sow the seed as late as June. Sow seeds quite thickly, because a portion of young plants are liable to be scorched by the sun in dry weather.

CELERY. To grow. Its treatment, planting, blanching. Celery can be grown with less difficulty than many people supposes It has become the most popular salad in American markets. It is in great demand at all times du-ring the year. The seeds are very slow in germinating; requiring about three weeks, and the soil must be kept moist to the surface. The time for sowing the seed depends on the time desired for blanching. If required early, seed can be started in the house, or greenhouse, or in hotbeds. If for later use, it can be started in open ground, and transplanted when of suitable size. When six to eight inches high, the tops should be sheared off a little in order to strengthen the roots. It requires a great deal of moist ure, and rich soil. When of suitable size for blanching it is found to be a good method to put boards on each side of the rows, and light can be better excluded by packing a to put boards on each side of the rows, and light can be better excluded by packing a little straw each side of the plants before placing the boards. The older method is to bank up with soil. The more water they receive the better they will grow, and blanch nore perfectly. It is not injured by serious fungi disease, and has no insect enemies.

CORN-SWEET, and how it can be successfully grown

CORN-SWEET, and how it can be successfully grown. Any good soil will produce Sweet Corn, but it will not bear as early planting as the field sorts. A rich; warm loam will produce the earliest corry. The secret in getting a supply ahead of others is to put a quantity between two sods, or in soil, and keep in a warm place, and when it is nicely sprouted plant it in open ground without danger of decay by bad weather. It can be hastened fully two weeks. I advise planting five, to seven kernels to the hill, and when well established, thin to three stalks to the hill. Make the hills three to four feet apart. The smaller sorts can be planted closer. The desirable qualities of each variety can be found in the regular list. Sweet Corn has al-ways been a profitable crop for the industrious gardener who gives it a good soil, and thorough culture There is always a very good demand at reasonable prices, but the first-early supply is usually the most profitable but greater yield can be obtained from later varieties. It is one of the richest and most profitable articles of food that can be grown for stock, especially for ccws, as it produces a very bountiful flow of rich milk. Musk Melon profitable both to ship & for home market

Musk Melon profitable both to ship, & for home market. Like every other vine crop, it delights in a warm sandy soil. The location, and soil, has great influence in producing delicious quality and flavor. Well rotted fine manure should be put in hills to produce a good yield. Plant liberally, in hills four to six feet each way. They cannot be planted in open ground until warm weather, but the seeds can be started in small pieces of inverted sods, and gain a week or two in crop Thin to three or four plants to the hill. Give good culture, and keep free from weeds. Light warm soil is best for melons. If troubled by insects use the same remedy a precribed for cucumbers If insects work on the roots, turn a small year the room weeds. Light for cucumbers If insects work on the roots, turn a small yeartity of strong tobacco-water into each hill. The smaller, or basket size melons are very popular for shipping Large melors may sometimes sell best in home, or local market, and it will be to gar-deners advantage to ascertain what varieties their merchants, and customers prefer.

LETTUCE is easily grown, and profitable garden crop LETTUCE is 9asily grown, and profitable garden crop. The best known salad plant in this country. It makes a profitable crop for the mar-ket gardener to grow in hotbed, or greenhouse during the winter and early spring. It commands a good price, and always in demand. It can be sown in open ground early as the soil can be worked. Sow in rows twelve or more inches apart, and when plants become well established, thin to an even stand; not too thick. In order to have good, crisp and tender lettuce, it must be grown on the best and richest soil as its crispness depends on the rapidity of growth. The ground cannot be too rich to bring it to per-fection. In order to have continuous supply during the whole season, make a sowing every two weeks It is so easily grown, and such a healthful salad that every family should have a supply. It is not troubled by any injurious insects. A rich soil, and plenty of moisture will give it a crispness, and freshness, that cannot be surpassed. CUCUMBER. Valuable for slicing, pickles & market

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Like all other vine crop, it should have good soil. A new broken field is best. If old worn soil must be used, it should be well fertilized with manure in each hill. Plant in worn soil must be used, it should be well fertilized with manure in each hill. Plant in hills, four feet apart, and put a dozen seeds in each hill, and if not destroyed by bugs, they can b⁻ thinned out to three or four plants to each hill. The best vemedies for the ravages of all insects on vine crops is a sifting of a little Paris Green well mixed with flour;-ashes;-dust;-or any very fine powder. Also: Tobacco dust is effective in many localities. A very arly supply of cucumbers can be grown by planting a few seeds in small pieces of inverted sods and kept in warm place until well established, and then set them into open ground, and they will be well ahead of insects. A little turpentine mixed with air-slacked lime is recommended to keep off insects. Cucumber is easily, and quickly grown, and paying crop in many localities. Any family can have plenty of pickles by keeping them in salt brine, and a few days before they are required for use they can be freshened in water and then put into vinegar. In a few days they will be ready to use. Some vine crops and onions have been devastated by small worms or maggots at the roots. Turn strong tobacco water on all hills that show wilting plants. Water Melor. How to grow to perfection & make money.

maggots at the roots. Turn strong tobacco water on all hilfs that show wilting plants. Water Melon. How to grow to perfection & make money. The seeds are planted in this latitude about the middle of May, or when the weather has become settled and warm. A warm soil, with southern exposure will produce the best results. Good melons usually have a solid; bright red flesh and must have strong protecting rind to be a good shipper. For the family, and home market, the other va-rieties are desirable. A liberal quantity of manure is required, unless the soil is new, or naturally rich and warm. See? can be started early in small pieces of sod to get a few melons for earliest use. The vines occupy considerable space and the hills should be made six to eight feet apart each way. Plant four to six pounds per acre, and thin to a stand of three or four good plants to each hill. I prefer to plant heavily than re-plant if part of them should be destroyed by unfavorable weather, or other causes. It is seldom injured by ravages of insects (See Cucumber for best insect remedies, ONLON aroon a positiable one and seldom fails to pay

ONION crop a pofitable one, and seldom fails to pay. **ONION** crop a pofitable one, and seldom fails to pay. This is one of the standard vegetables and a very sure crop to grow. The seed should be sown as soon as the soil can be well worked. Sow at the rate of four to six pounds to the acre. Make the rows twelve to fourteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to stand three to four inches apart in the rows. Use rich ground, and give thorough cul-ture and keep all weeds cleaned out. The best crops are produced on well manured or very rich soil. If the crop is obstinate in maturing, it is advisable to break down the tops, which will check the flow of sap, and let the bulb retain the vitality, and hasten maturity. In localities where or icns do not mature very well, it is advisable to start them early in cold-frames, or any secluded warm place, and transplant them to open ground as soon as the weather is suitable. Onions can be grown sev_ral years in the same soil if it is rich, as they do not show requirement for rotation as many crops do. They delight in cool weather, and high culture. Hot and dry weather checks their

They delight in cool weather, and high culture. Hot and dry weather checks their growth and causes them to ripen too soon. They keep best when stored in shady and wen vertilated place, and in shallow crates. It is seldom infested with insects or fungus disease. If infested with the onion maggots at the roots, the field should then be discarded and newer ground be assigned to the crop whenever it is possible to do so.

PEAS. Proper soil, culture, & how to grow successfully.

Peas will do well in any good garden soil. There is no product of the garden more popular and desirable than the Paa Moderately rich soil is preferable, Smooth seed varieties can be planted as soon as the ground can be well worked. The wrinkled va-rieties are less hardy and will not bear so severe weather. They should not be sown until moderately warm as they sometimes rot if too cold and wet. Distance between the rows should depend on the system used in their cultivation. If a hand cultivator is used for the product of the

the rows should depend on the system used in their cultivation. If a hand cultivator is used, fifteen to twenty inches will suffice and wider if horse cultivator is to be used. Plant about one inch deep, and drill the seeds two to three inches apart in the rows. Tall varieties require a little more distance apart. A succession of sowings from early spring to August will give a continuous supply during summer and fall. They are a valuable, and healthful food. I have my peas grown on new soil in northern Wis, and Mich. near the great lakes. The cool, moist air keeps the pea weavel away from them. My stock of Peas, (three car loads,) is without doubt, the best grown in this country.

RADISH is always a money maker for the Gardener. This is a grand vegetable for both the home garden and the market. They are con-sumed in immense quantities. The seed germinates readily, and can be planted soon as the ground can be easily worked. A good light soil is best. There are several varie-ties that can be grown under glass as an extra early forcing crop, which are described in the regular list. Sow in rows ten to twelve inches apart or a proper distance to run a hand cultivator or hoe between the rows. Cover the seed half inch deep. Sow mod-are the thick and this them to a stand two or three inches apart or the two or down order. a hand cultivator or hoe between the rows. Cover the seed half inch deep. Sow mod-eratly thick, and thin them to a stand two or three inches apart in the rows. In order to have them of excellent quality, they must be grown rapidly, and good moist soil is absolutely necessary to produce (atisfactory results. Quick cash returns can be had by growing Radish for market. After they are pulled and bunched for market the land can be utilized for other crops. Make succession of sowings in a moist, secluded place so as to have a constant supply. The winter sorts are sown in July, and August, and make a magnificent growth during the cool fall months. Pull them when of full size, and store in sand for winter. Keep same as turnips. If they shrink, soak before using.

SQUASH. How to plant, cultivate, soil, insecticides. The soil required is the same as for all other vine crops. They are rank growers, and are at their best on rich soil and during warm sunny days. In favorable weather they make a luxuriant and vigorous growth. The summer or bush varieties can be planted

three feet apart, and the later sorts six to eight or more as they grow very long vines. Plant plentiful in hills and when rough leaves are well started, thin to three, or four plants to the hill. If troubled by insects, use the same remedies prescribed for cucumber. Cut worm can be eradicated by mixing a spoonfull of paris green in half pailfull of moist bran, and drop a spoonfull on each hill at night. Worms will leave all other food and feast on the bran to their own destruction. Squashes sell well in every mar-ket, and they make one of the best, and healthiest foods of the culinary vegetables.

TOMATO. Their uses and how they should be grown The Tomato is not a rapid grower, therefore it must be started early in order to get fruit in midsummer. Gardeners start them in holbeds early and have good size plants to set in open ground when the weather becomes suitable, but for a family garden a few can be started in boxes in the house, and for later supply start them in warm, or sunny location in open ground, and transplant them in warm weather. Set the plants three to four feet apart, and water well when transplanted, and when settled around three to four feet apart, and water well when transplanted, and when settled around each plant put an inch or two of loose soil around them to prevent baking and evapo-ration from soil after the water has been poured on. If soil is very rich I advise tieing the plants to stake or trellis, to keep the vines off the ground. Light soil is preferable They make a valuable crop to grow for market. There is always a great demand and seldom an over-production. They sell well while in a green stage for making pickles. They are a healthful food and any family can have them in winter, ty canning them, ' They keep well in cans, or jars and can be quickly prepared for table when needed.

SHUMWAY'S GARDEN FIELD AND FLOWER

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