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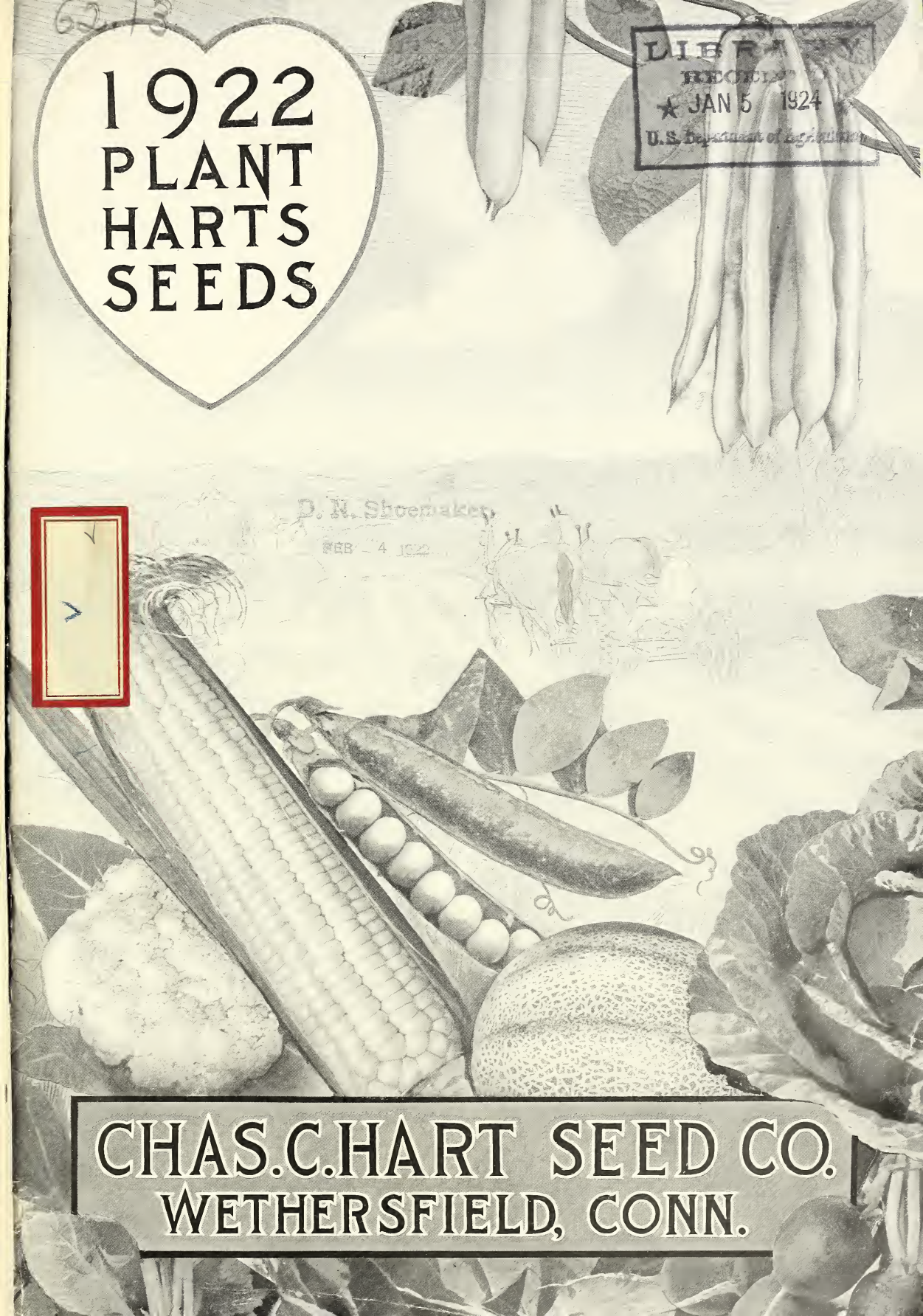
1922 PLANT HARTS SEEDS

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CHAS. C. HART SEED CO.
WETHERSFIELD, CONN.





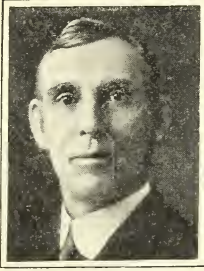
Office and Warehouse



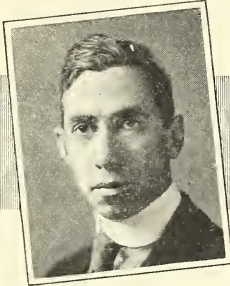
A Field of Golden Self Blanching Celery

Please read our Announcement on first page of Catalogue to understand all particulars regarding TERMS, HOW TO ORDER, ETC., and save any misunderstanding. REMEMBER—We shall take pleasure in sending you THE VERY BEST SEEDS, AND DO OUR VERY BEST FOR YOU IN EVERY WAY.

TEAR OUT ORDER SHEET ON THE PERFORATED LINE



Chas. C. Hart.



Frank S. Hart.



William G. Hart.



Everett H. Hart.

The Seasons Greetings to Our Friends and Customers

It gives us pleasure to present to you our Seed Catalog for the season of 1922 and with it to extend to you our hearty **New Year's Greetings**.

In preparing this Catalog, it has been our aim to eliminate elaborate color work, and expensive engravings, thereby giving our customers the benefit of this saving by reducing the cost of the seeds. We trust our Catalog will prove of interest and be of use to you, and that we may be favored with your seed orders.

In times of great industrial depressions, like the present, when business seems to be at a standstill, and thousands in the manufacturing centers are forced into idleness, we naturally turn to the land and agriculture, **for agriculture is the foundation of our Country's prosperity**. Without the **farmer**, and the **gardener**, no class of people or business could exist. The Seedsman is closely affiliated with the farmer and the gardener, and they should work together to help bring about better conditions, and make this year a happier and more profitable one.

We take this opportunity to thank our many friends and customers for the business they have favored us with during the past, and solicit a continuance of these friendly relations. If at any time we can give any information pertaining to gardening and farming, or the varieties of seeds best adapted for different soils and markets, we shall be pleased to do so. Do not hesitate to write us.

To our new friends who have never favored us with their orders, or who have never before received our Catalog we would say, **our seeds are all grown from selected stocks**, and we believe are the **best obtainable**. It is our desire to produce seeds of the best quality, and place them before the public at a price that is fair, recognizing the care that must be exercised in their production, and of the good service which must be rendered.

We sell seeds in bulk at wholesale to dealers, and also place our package seeds on consignment with general stores. Ask your dealer for them. We assure our friends if they buy Hart's seeds either in bulk or in packages from local dealers, or send direct to us, they will get **good clean seed, and of strong germination**.

We hope to hear from you and are prepared to give good service, fill orders in full no matter how large, or how small, and give every inquiry a prompt and courteous reply.

Cordially yours,

CHAS. C. HART SEED CO.

How to Order

It will be to your advantage to **order early**.

Every inquiry will receive a **prompt** and **courteous** reply, and the smallest order will receive the same careful attention as a large one.

TERMS. Our terms are strictly cash with orders.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money may be safely sent by Post Office or Express Money Orders, Registered Letter or Bank Draft. Personal Checks—if you have the money back of them, send them right along; you are the class of customer we want. We will accept postage stamps, if received in good condition, for amounts up to \$1.00.

Seeds may be sent by Parcel Post, up to 50 lbs. in the 1st and 2nd zone limit of 150 miles; and up to 20 lbs. in the 3rd zone limit of 300 miles. See table of postage rates.

Postage—see note below—If in large quantities and no shipping instructions are given we will ship cheapest and best way, either by express or freight, but transportation charges must be paid by purchaser.

Remember, name and address should always be given. Use our order sheet and envelope, filling out the blank, and signing your name and P. O. address **plainly**, and your order will receive prompt and careful attention.

CLOTH BAGS. We will make no charge for small cloth bags used in packing. A charge of 35 cts. will be made for 2 bushel bags, if Customers wish to return these bags, send them by parcel post, promptly, postage prepaid, and money paid on them will be refunded.

If your local dealer handles our seeds in bulk or in packets, they will be the same **good quality** seeds as you would get direct from us. If he does not handle them, send to us.

GUARANTEE. Our seeds are all tested before they are sent out, and we know they will sprout, and believe they will produce the variety represented, but there are so many contingencies continually arising which prevent the best seeds from always giving satisfaction, and which is in no way the fault of the seeds, that we can give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality or productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants, roots or trees that we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Please remember that while we cannot guarantee crops, it is to our interest to give you the best there is, and we trust you will have confidence enough in us to believe we will do so.

If you change your address, kindly notify us. If you have no use for this catalogue please pass it to someone who will be interested in it.

We shall be pleased to hear from you, and with our best wishes, we are,

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. C. HART SEED CO.

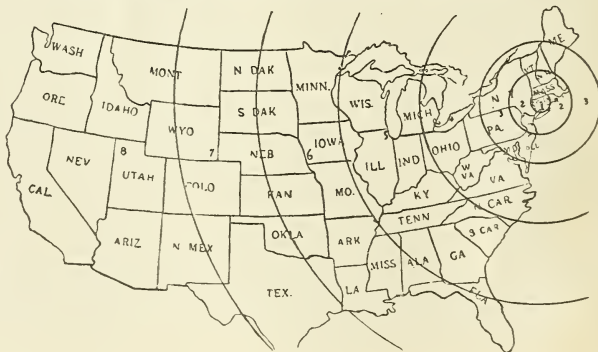
Will you kindly send us the names and address of a few of your neighbors and friends who buy seeds, we would like to send them our Catalog.

POSTAGE. We will pay postage on SEEDS up to 6 lbs., which will be 10 cents on every order sent by parcel post. Each additional pound over the 6 lbs., add 1 cent, to be paid by the purchaser, and added to amount of seed order. Postage on Asparagus Roots, Onion Sets, Potatoes, and all express and freight charges, to be paid by purchaser.

Parcel Post Rates

Pounds	1st and 2d zones,		3d zone,		1st and 2d zones,		3d zone,		
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		
1	5	6	15	19	34	29	33	43	47
2	6	8	16	20	36	30	34	44	48
3	7	10	17	21	38	31	35	45	49
4	8	12	18	22	40	32	36	46	50
5	9	14	19	23	42	33	37	47	51
6	10	16	20	24	44	34	38	48	52
7	11	18	21	25	..	35	39	49	53
8	12	20	22	26	..	36	40	50	54
9	13	22	23	27	..	37	41	..	..
10	14	24	24	28	..	38	42	..	..
11	15	26	25	29	..	39	43	..	..
12	16	28	26	30	..	40	44	..	..
13	17	30	27	31	..	41	45	..	..
14	18	32	28	32	..	42	46	..	..

Weight limit, 50 lbs. in first and second zones of 150 miles, and 20 lbs. in third zone of 300 miles. Measurement limit around package, both ways, 72 inches in all zones.



Hints and Suggestions for Your Vegetable Garden

The American vegetable garden has become thoroughly established. Thousands of amateur gardeners having learned the value of fresh vegetables, will never again willingly put up with the stale products from grocery or peddler's wagon. They have learned to take pride in their garden and they appreciate its economic and health value; economic because of the money saved and, healthful through the bodily exercise, the change of employment, and the palatable and nourishing food secured. What is more delicious than a steaming ear of Corn? Freshly picked green Peas? Or a luscious Melon? What more appetizing or nourishing than good old-fashioned New England baked beans? And all the product of your own garden. More vegetables and fruit, and less meat will work wonders in the development of vigorous red-blooded Americans.

Any one can have a good vegetable garden by following the suggestions given, using diligence and common sense, and a little "elbow grease." Prepare soil; use garden fertilizers; buy good seed; cultivate the crop; control insects and diseases intelligently.

Unless vegetables are grown rapidly and continuously, not only is their quality poor, but quantity is sacrificed as well. The highest quality only should be the aim of every gardener and to assist him to that end is the object of these pages.

The Garden Site.—Many gardeners have no range of choice in the location of their garden, but if it can be so situated, it should have all the sunshine possible and be in a well-drained spot. Clean your land of weeds and rubbish. Such material will be greatly in the way when spading, sowing seed, or hoeing.

Planning a Small Garden.—Where space is limited one is apt to make mistakes unless he has planned out the most economical way of arrangement. Usually in a very small space, one cannot afford to grow vegetables that take up too much room, such as Corn, Potatoes, etc., but such things as Beans, early Peas, Lettuce, Radish and Spinach will give the best returns on a limited space. Then it is possible by a little scheming to grow three and four crops on the same land during one season. Even with a limited space, if given high culture, one can grow an enormous amount of food if he will devote a little time to planning, so that all of the ground may be producing something throughout the entire season.

Soil and Manure.—All soil should be made loose and friable; in that condition it is moisture holding, gives a better chance for a well-balanced root system, and provides for the proper aeration of the roots, besides making some of the plant foods available.

In order to make soil loose, plenty of organic matter, such as manure, or decayed leaves should be added to it. Where manure is difficult to obtain, sifted coal ashes will assist in loosening the soil, but will in no way add to the fertility. If it is possible, obtain well rotted stable manure, and apply it in the Fall. As soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, spade the manure in deeply and at the same time on very heavy soil, a coating of sifted coal ashes may be used.

Hen, or sheep manure are much more powerful than horse or cow manure in their action, and care should be used to spade it in deeply. Where manure is unobtainable, and commercial

fertilizer difficult, or inconvenient to obtain, we would recommend the use of Inoculating Bacteria, which is put up in garden sizes, with directions for use and can be mailed promptly to any address.

Lime.—The use of slacked lime will be found highly beneficial. It seems to make heavier soil loose; it affects the sandier soils and makes them more moisture-holding; it sweetens the sour soils, and by its chemical influence with certain of the substances in the soil, it renders available a liberal share of the earth's store house of food. A 50-lb. sack to a plot 30x40 feet will be sufficient. Use in Spring after ploughing and rake in. Do not use it where Potatoes are to be planted.

Fall Plowing Preferable.—It is best to plow the garden in the Fall, because the frost will pulverize the soil into fine mealy particles. Fall plowed land dries out more quickly, so that it may be planted earlier. Have the garden spot plowed deeply and the furrows cut narrow. Many of the root crops go deeply, and require thorough preparation. If you are plowing new land, especially that which has been in sod, you must not expect too much the first year. Such soil will grow Beans, Potatoes, Corn, Cabbage and Tomatoes better than some of the other crops. The constant stirring of the soil in growing Potatoes and Corn will fit it nicely for better results next season.

Spading.—There would be no occasion to spade only the smaller garden plots, but there is no doubt but that thorough spading is more efficient than plowing. The sandier soils will allow spading much earlier than the heavy or clay soils. Soil that adheres together in a heavy clump is too wet for working. Allow such soil to dry a little more, because if too wet the clods will often remain unbroken throughout the whole Summer, baking harder and harder as they become dry.

Planting.—Plant as early as possible. Everything in rows. Use a garden line. Time spent in proper spacing of seeds will be well repaid when it comes to thinning out. The weeding and cultivating will be so much more easy to attend to. Wherever possible let the rows run north and south in order to get the direct rays of the sun. In sowing seeds care should be used not to cover finer seeds too deeply, as the tender sprouts will not have strength enough to push up through the soil, or take so long that the weeds get started, and choke out the young plant and the gardener lays the failure to the seeds being poor. Mark out shallow rows with tip of hoe, or hand marker, cover with thickness of seed and press it firmly into the soil and keep the soil between the rows thoroughly cultivated to prevent baking. In sowing Celery seed, mark out the row and simply press the seed into the soil, using a narrow board for this purpose. Celery seed is so slow to germinate, it is a good plan to cover the rows with narrow boards, to retain the moisture, and prevent weeds from starting. As soon as seed has sprouted and come through the ground, the boards should be removed.

Seeds.—The best seed is never too good. Poor, or inferior seeds, no matter how cheap the price, are the most expensive in the end. Seeds should be purchased only from a reliable seedsman who has a reputation he must protect. The very best culture cannot make up for poor seed,

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN—Continued.

The Hoe vs. The Hose. From the moment that the seed is sown or the plants are set in the field, the hoe must be ready for use. Keep the soil thoroughly pulverized, never allow it to bake. One of the great benefits to the garden which comes from frequent shallow hoeings is that this operation surrounds the plants with a dust-like covering of soil which keeps the moisture from evaporating. Nearly every person has seen how a lamp wick sucks oil up from the oil tank. The oil is lifted by a scientific principle known as "capillary attraction." The moisture in the soil is lifted the same way. When soil is packed hard it acts as a wick, and the moisture evaporates when it reaches the surface. The dust cover, or dust "mulch" as it is called, stops this wick action and holds the water in the soil.

During dry spells, however, it is necessary to water the garden artificially for best results. It is better to water in the early morning, or late afternoon, but as a rule, the benefit is greater about sundown.

Thinning.—Seeds of most plants are usually sown more thickly than the plant should be allowed to grow, not only is it very difficult to sow seeds just right, but seeds that are sown thickly assist each other in breaking through the ground, and are less apt to be destroyed by the tender shoot breaking off, in trying to force its way singly through the crusted soil. When these plants often coming up thickly together are big enough to handle, they should be thinned out; those remaining will give a greater crop of a better quality. Thin enough so that the roots of each plant have plenty of room to spread out and seek the plant food in the soil. By having the monopoly of all the food within its little area the plant will grow vigorously. This explains why it is important to keep out all weeds which attempt to share this plant food with the valuable vegetables.

Sanitation in the Garden.—The pests of the garden are numerous and the home gardener must ever be diligent. Much can be accomplished in the control of insects and diseases that infest garden crops by careful sanitary management. In the Fall after the crops have been harvested, or as fast as any crop is disposed of, any refuse that remains should be gathered and placed in the compost heap, or burned if diseased or infested with insects. Many of the garden insects find protection during the Winter under boards and any loose material that may remain in the garden. Dead vines or leaves of plants are frequently covered with spores of diseases that affect those crops during the growing season, and these should be burned, as they possess very little fertilizing value. Weeds often harbor the same insects and diseases as are destructive to the vegetable. A great amount of labor can be saved in the Spring, by burning the trash in the Fall.

Preparedness.—The wise gardener follows the old aphorism "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the garden, as in the world in general, the pacifist is supplanted by advocates of preparedness. Get a good spray pump. Stock up with insecticides and fungicides. Insects and diseases require vigorous treatment.

Plant Diseases.—Plant diseases are never cured, but they can be prevented from spreading. One of the most common diseases of the garden is the blight of Potatoes. A spraying of Bordeaux Mixture very early in the Spring and several times during the season may keep this blight in subjection. Bordeaux Mixture is frequently mixed with Arsenate of Lead, and this double-purpose spray serves to keep both the blight disease and the Potato bug under control. Gardeners should watch all their crops closely and if unacquainted with the means to be used to combat diseases or insect pests, they should immediately consult a good book on the subject, or their seedsman, as to what to use. There are obtainable from your seedsman, standard preparations for all troubles. These are ready for use and are easy to handle.

Beetles, Caterpillars and Worms. There are two classes of insects which bother all gardens; the first have chewing mouth parts to which belong the whole class of beetles, caterpillars and worms. They eat the leaves and if the leaves have poison spread upon them, they take the poison along with the leaf. Nothing is so good for this class of insect as arsenate of lead.

Aphids, or Plant Lice.—The second class of insects have piercing and sucking mouth parts. The plant louse and green fly, or Aphis is an example of this sort of insect. They are controlled by spraying with a solution of Kerosene Emulsion. In controlling plant lice it is absolutely necessary to hit the insect with strong force and so clog its pores with the solution that it will be suffocated. As there are a great many generations born each season frequent spraying is absolutely necessary.

Insects in the Soil.—Some insects which are found in the soil are difficult to control and the best precaution is to plant the crop in a different place each year, thereby evading the pest. Especially is this true of Radishes which is affected by a Radish worm. Sometimes root lice are found; these may be controlled by placing tobacco stems along the rows.

Borers.—There is a large class of boring insects which are very destructive in the garden. Unfortunately these borers cannot be killed by sprays. They get inside the stems where they cannot be reached. Squash can often be saved by covering the vines at each joint with soil in order to encourage these to root. If one wishes to go to the trouble, he can use a small pen-knife and dig the borer out of the stem by merely making a slight longitudinal cut. Usually the plant is not killed by this operation but it would surely die if the borer were allowed to work. A borer is known to be at work when the foliage suddenly wilts and turns yellow.

COMPANION CROPS

Crops that may be planted together in the same space and occupy the same ground together are known as companion crops.

Between the rows of early Cabbage may be planted Lettuce or Radishes.

In the row with Onions, Parsnip and Carrots, Lettuce and Radishes may be sown thinly.

Lettuce, Radish or Spinach may be sown between Tomato plants.

Squash may be planted among early Sweet Corn.

Onion Sets may be planted between the early Cabbages.

Radishes, early Beets, early Carrots and early Turnip may be planted between the rows of Peas.

Pole Beans may be planted with the early Sweet Corn.

Early Potatoes may be planted between rows of Melons.

SUCCESSION CROPS

Succession crops are those which follow each other. Celery plants may be set to follow early Peas, Beans, Radish, Lettuce, Onion, Spinach and other crops.

Turnip may be sown in any spot made vacant by the early crops.

Beans or Turnips can be planted between rows of early Sweet Corn.

Early Potatoes may be followed by early Sweet Corn, Celery plants, Beans, Beets, Carrots or Spinach.

Lettuce may be followed by Summer Radishes and these by Beans and the Beans by Spinach.

Lettuce, Radish and Spinach may be sown throughout the season.

Tomato and Pepper plants, Beans or early Sweet Corn may follow Peas and Onion Sets.

Early Peas, Beets or Potatoes may be cleared away for Turnips, String Beans, or Winter Radishes.

String Beans may be followed by Lettuce, Radish, Spinach or Turnips.

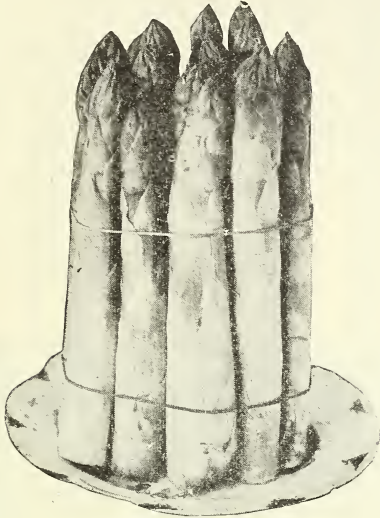
Spinach may be followed by early Sweet Corn, String Beans or Cabbage or by Winter Squash.

The quantities and varieties of palatable vegetables that can be grown by a succession of crops is really wonderful. As the early Summer vegetables are finished, plant over again; they are just as palatable in the Autumn as they were in the Spring.

ASPARAGUS

4 to 5 lbs. to the acre.

Culture.—Sow the seed as early in Spring as ground can be worked, in drills 12 to 14 inches apart. When two years old, transplant into permanent beds, well and deeply manured. In setting the roots, spread them out well and cover them to the depth of 6 inches. Very little, if any, should be cut the first year after transplanting, but a fair crop can be cut the second year. Later in the season all the shoots should be allowed to run to seed, and in the Fall all the tops should be cut off, the ground cleaned up, and a good dressing of manure and wood ashes spaded into the bed. An occasional dressing of salt is beneficial and keeps down the weeds.



Palmetto Asparagus

Conover's Colossal. The standard variety, and very tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Columbia Mammoth White. A large, thick variety; very white, even above ground. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Palmetto. A large, early variety; very popular, and good for shipping. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Asparagus Roots

Strong 2 year old roots of above varieties. Per 50 roots \$1.00, per 100 roots \$1.75, per 500 roots \$7.50, per 1000 roots \$10.00. 50 roots require 8¢ postage.

BEANS

Culture.—Beans require a light, well-drained soil, and should not be planted too early, as they are very sensitive to cold and wet. Plant usually around the first of May, and at intervals throughout the season for a succession, until the latter part of August. Plant in drills about 2 feet apart, and 5 or 6 plants to the foot. Keep well cultivated.

Dwarf, Green-Podded, Bush or Snap

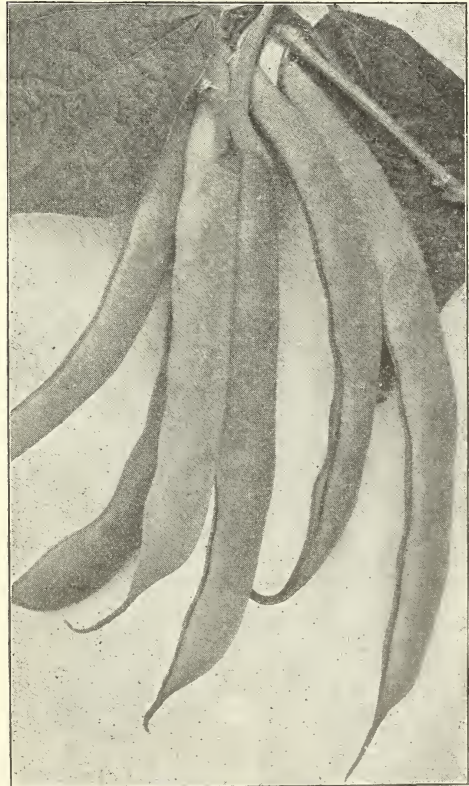
1 qt. weighs about 2 lbs.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. An extra early, round-podded, prolific sort, bearing numerous long bright green stringless pods of excellent quality. Very desirable for both the home garden, and for market. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

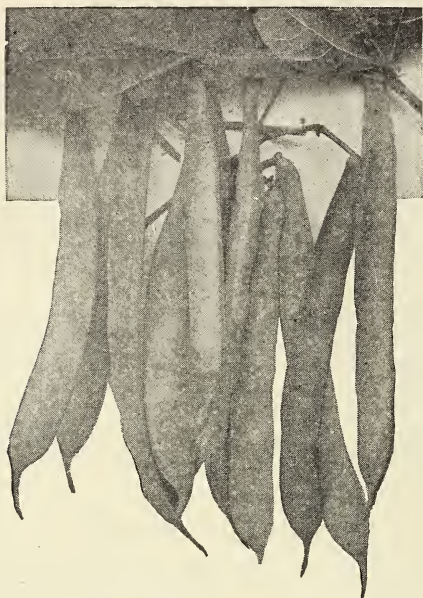
Extra Early Red Valentine. One of the best of the early green-podded sorts both for the home and the market garden. The pods are medium length, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Black Valentine. Follows Red Valentine in earliness, but pods are much longer, and straighter. A large crop can be depended on, and the product is very attractive in the market, and is a very desirable market gardener's sort. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Early, flat pod; very productive and excellent quality. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.



Long Yellow Six Weeks



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

DWARF, GREEN-PODDED, BUSH OR SNAP BEANS—Continued

Extra Early Refugee. One of the earliest of the green-podded sorts. Pods are round, fleshy, light green, and medium size. This is an excellent string bean for the early market, and it stands handling well. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Bountiful. Vines are vigorous and productive. The pods are very long, straight, broad, flat, and of handsome appearance, and when young, are stringless. They hold tender and brittle much longer than most sorts, and are one of the best for the home, or market garden. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Late Refugee, or 1000 to 1. A standard and very productive sort, highly esteemed for late planting, and is extensively used for canning and pickling. Pods are long, round, light green, and good quality. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Longfellow. Extra long, round, straight pods, very early and productive, tender and of excellent flavor. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

China Red Eye. When young, pods are tender and good quality. Are an excellent shell bean, and when ripe are fine for baking. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

White Kidney. Field Bean for soup and baking. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

White Marrow. A white field bean for baking. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

White Navy. A small white field bean for baking. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Yellow Eye Field. Excellent for baking. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Red Kidney. A very rich flavored baking Bean, shaped like White Kidney but deep red in color. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Dwarf Wax, Yellow-Podded, or Butter Beans

Hodson Wax. Large, rustless, flat pod. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Prolific Black Wax. Early and prolific, pods nearly round; full, stringless and fine quality. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Davis White Kidney Wax. Long, white, waxy, flat pods; very prolific. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.



Improved Golden Wax

Improved Golden Wax. The most popular standard variety; pods are long, tender and meaty, stringless and rust-proof. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Curries' Rust-Proof Black Wax. Pods long and flat; excellent quality; early and prolific. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. An extremely heavy bearer; pods large and flat, and fine quality. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

TRY FARMOGERM—The High Bred Nitrogen Gathering Bacteria for Lima Beans, Peas and Sweet Peas. Garden Size Bottle 50 cents.



Round Pod Kidney Wax

DWARF WAX, YELLOW-PODDED, or BUTTER BEANS—Continued

Round Pod Kidney Wax. A fine, round, long pod variety, and entirely stringless. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Golden-Eyed Wax. A very desirable variety; early and prolific; pods flat and free from rust. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Refugee Wax. Very early, thick, fleshy, round, stringless, wax-like pods, of fine quality. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Valentine Wax. Extra early; round, meaty pod. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Pencil Pod Wax. Long, round, deep yellow, tender pods; absolutely stringless. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Dwarf Beans—Varieties for Shelling

Dwarf Horticultural, or Cranberry. One of the best for shelled beans. When nearly ripe pods are striped and splashed with crimson. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Low's Champion, or Red Cranberry. Very productive; large, green flat pods. Excellent both as a shell bean and string bean. Pods are tender and stringless. As a shell bean rich and fine flavor. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

French Horticultural Dwarf. A new and improved variety. Pods are larger and more beautifully splashed with bright crimson than the ordinary Dwarf Horticultural. Vines sometimes inclined to send out runners, but will not climb a pole; this does not affect the bean in any way. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Goddard, or Boston Favorite. Similar to Dwarf Horticultural, except beans are longer and pods more highly colored. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

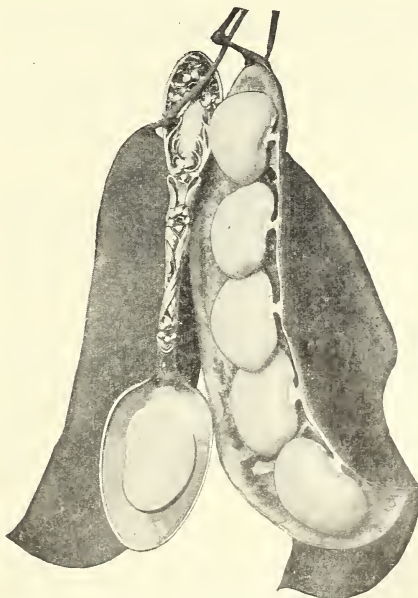
Dwarf, or Bush Lima

Culture.—Plant in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart; drop beans about 3 inches apart in the row. Cover about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. They can also be planted in hills 3 feet apart one way and 2 feet the other.

Burpee's Bush Lima. A good yielder. Pods are well filled with large beans, identical in size and luscious flavor to the large pole beans. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 65¢, 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Burpee's Improved Bush. Grows more vigorously than the original Burpee's Bush Lima, is earlier, pods are larger, and beans are same flavor and quality as Pole Lima. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25¢, 1 lb. 40¢, 2 lbs. 75¢, 5 lbs. \$1.85, 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Dreer's New Wonder Bush. A fine strain of Dwarf Lima, producing large pods and beans a week earlier than the regular Burpee's Bush, and have same luscious flavor. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 65¢, 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$3.00.



Early Leviathan Lima Pole

Dwarf or Bush Lima—Continued

Fordhook Bush Lima. An improved variety of the Dreer's, or Potato class of Limas. The shelled beans are thicker and more blocky in shape, and are of luscious flavor, and are considered by many to be the best of the Dwarf Limas. Pods are large and contain 4 or 5 beans. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25¢, 1 lb. 40¢, 2 lbs. 75¢, 5 lbs. \$1.85, 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima, or Dwarf Sieva. A Dwarf form of small, white Lima, early and productive, with small, white, flat beans of luscious flavor. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Early Leviathan Lima. The earliest Pole Lima grown, large-sized pod and bean, and very productive. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Siebert's Early Large Lima. One of the earliest Pole Limas. Very vigorous and productive; large, thick pods, and easily opened. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Carpenteria, Large Lima. A favorite with market gardeners, as it is one of the longest podded and heaviest croppers of all the Pole Limas; beans fat and delicious. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

King of the Garden Lima. A strong grower and uniformly large podded; pods frequently contain 5 to 6 large beans of excellent quality. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Other Pole, or Running Varieties

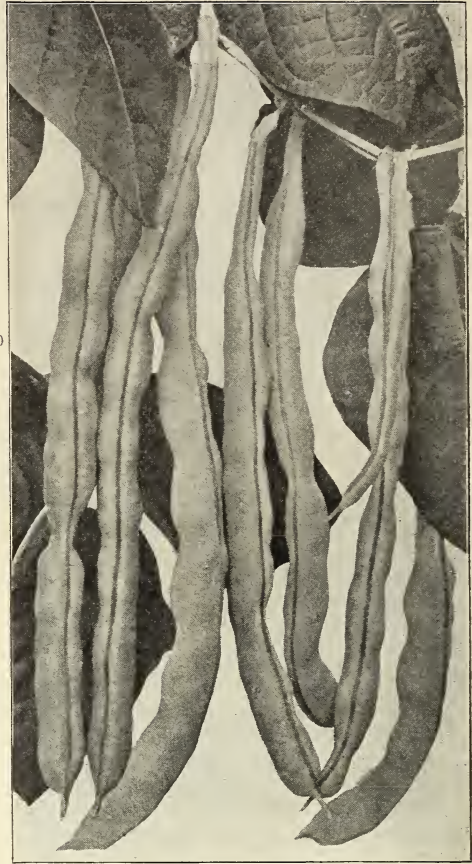
King Horticultural. Pods and beans are larger than any other type of Horticultural Pole and fully equal in quality. Pods are splashed and striped with crimson. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder. A new pole variety of great merit. Bears long, green, brittle, stringless pods of excellent flavor. It rivals all other pole beans and is destined to become the most popular of all. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Horticultural, or Cranberry. Very popular; large yielder; beans unsurpassed for quality, pods splashed and striped with crimson. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Golden Cluster Wax. This is the best Yellow Wax String Bean in cultivation; vines are filled with great clusters of long pods the entire length of pole. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 40¢, 2 lbs. 75¢, 5 lbs. \$1.85, 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Lazy Wife. Produces large, stringless pods in great abundance; peculiarly luscious either as string beans or shelling, and are fine baked, when ripe. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 65¢, 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$3.00.



Kentucky Wonder

Kentucky Wonder. Very productive; pods long and hang in clusters from top to bottom of pole; entirely stringless. The best green-podded string bean in cultivation. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

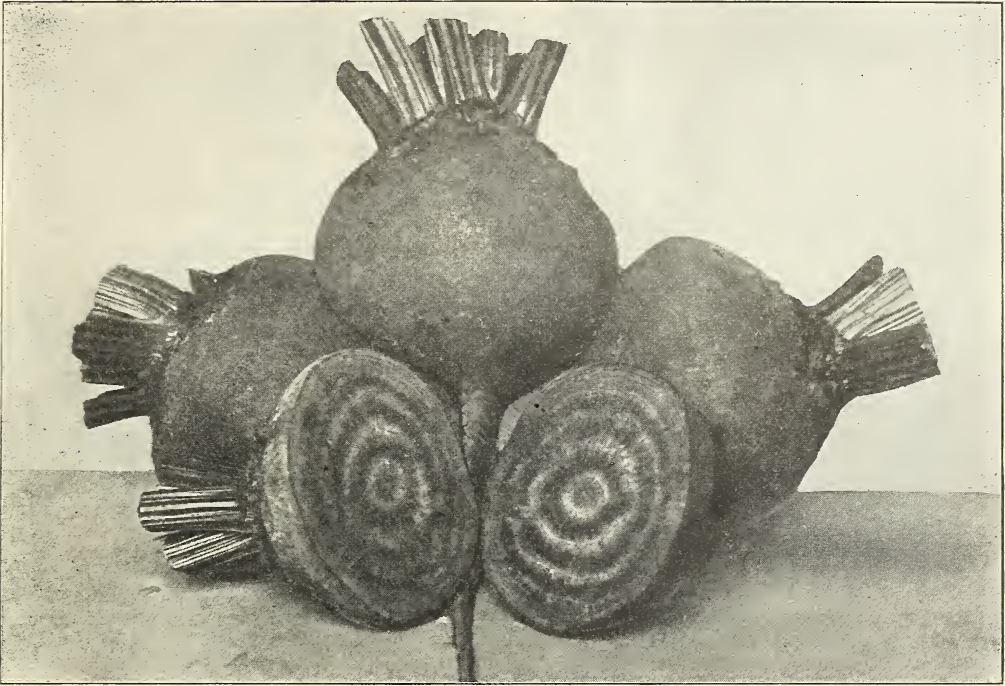
Kentucky Wonder Wax. An excellent variety, and one of the best pole beans. The pods are long, very thick, meaty, deeply saddle-backed, entirely stringless and bright yellow in color. The vine is thrifty and very prolific. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 65¢, 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Dutch Case-Knife. Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, and excellent for a Corn hill bean. Shell-beans are broad, white, kidney-shaped, early and prolific. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 55¢, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Scarlet Runners. Ornamental, and an excellent String Bean. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 65¢, 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

White Dutch Runners. Same general habit as Scarlet Runners; flowers and beans white. Beans broad and thick and rich flavored. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 65¢, 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

BEETS TABLE VARIETIES



Crosby's Egyptian

These are popular in all gardens, and as a rule are a very profitable crop for market gardeners. Beets fresh from the garden are always more tender and delicious than those that are shipped from a distance, or from a peddler's wagon after they have been bunched for three or four days. They can be sown in succession for different seasons and if too many are produced for table use, make excellent use for poultry and stock.

Culture.—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. Sow as early as ground can be prepared, in drills, 14 to 18 inches apart, and thin out to 3 inches in the row. Always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed. For Winter use, sow from last of June to last of July.

Sow at the rate of 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.

Crosby's Egyptian. One of the earliest and best, either for market or the home garden; round, dark red; flesh tender and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Crimson Globe. Early and smooth; fine dark red color; flesh deep crimson, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Detroit Dark Red. One of the best table varieties, and for canning and pickling. Small, dark red, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Edmand's Blood Turnip. One of the best for main crop; round, smooth and deep blood red; tender and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Eclipse. An early round, dark red variety; very sweet and tender, and one of the best for greens, as the tops seem to be tenderer and richer than other sorts. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Early Wonder. A new variety. Is a perfect globe in shape; dark red in color and uniform in size.

Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, 1 lb. \$1.20, 5 lbs. and over \$1.00 per lb.

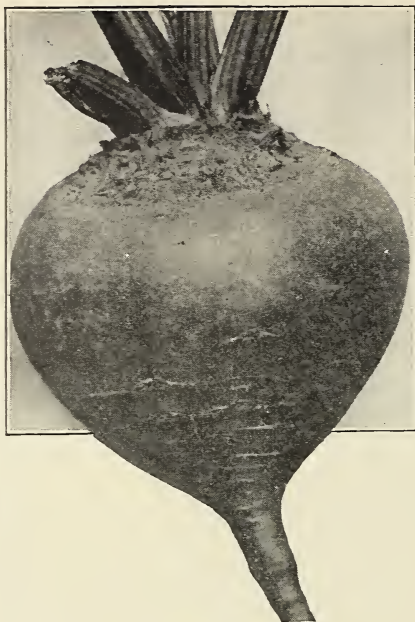
Early Model. A beautiful dark red globe shaped variety, flesh deep crimson, tender and sweet. Follows Early Wonder in earliness. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, 1 lb. \$1.20, 5 lbs. and over \$1.00 per lb.

Early Blood Turnip. The leading general crop variety; is Turnip-shaped; color deep red; flesh tender and sweet; a good keeper, and desirable for Autumn and Winter. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Long Dark Red. Long, very dark red, sweet and tender; stands dry weather well and is a good Winter keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Extra Early Egyptian. A rather flat variety; very dark red, and popular for forcing purposes. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Dewing's Early Blood. Deep red color, smooth and fine form; one of the leading sorts for market and family garden. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.



Early Wonder

BEETS—Continued

Arlington Imp. Blood Turnip. Early, round, dark red, medium size; very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Early Bassano. An early, quick-growing variety, excellent for the table, and especially adapted for use as greens. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, 1 lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

If large quantities are wanted, write us for prices.

Mangel and Sugar Beets for Stock

Culture.—Both Mangels and Sugar Beets require deep, well enriched soil. Sow in May or June, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and thin to 8 or 10 inches in the row.

5 or 6 lbs. of seed required to the acre.

Note.—The value of Mangels and Sugar Beets for stock feeding is clearly seen in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased flow and quality of milk from cows, and the saving in fodder. Everyone who keeps even one cow should grow a patch of either Mangels or Sugar Beets for Winter feed.

Giant Long Red. Largest of all the Mangels and heaviest cropper. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢, 5 lbs. and over 40¢ per lb.

Golden Tankard. Very heavy cropper; skin and flesh a deep yellow color, and good milk producing qualities. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢, 5 lbs. and over 40¢ per lb.

Yellow Globe. Well adapted for shallow soils, and more easily pulled. Yields well, and is an excellent keeper. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢, 5 lbs. and over 40¢ per lb.

Long Yellow. A fine yellow Mangel; heavy cropper and a good milk producer. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢, 5 lbs. and over 40¢ per lb.

Improved White Sugar. One of the best stock feeding Beets. It is claimed by many dairy farmers that Sugar Beets produce more and better quality milk than Mangels. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢, 5 lbs. and over 40¢ per lb.

We very strongly recommend growing Sugar Beets and Mangels for Stock. Special prices for quantities of 10 lbs. and over.

Beet for Sugar

Klein Wanzleben. One of the best for sugar making, and extensively planted for sugar factories. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

The plants are very hardy, and grow from 3 to 2 feet high, bearing a large mass of leaves at the top. The sides of the main stem are covered with small Cabbage heads, which are broken off and cooked the same as Cabbage.

Improved Half Dwarf. The standard variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.75.

SWISS CHARD

The Chard Beet is grown for the tops, which are superior to common Beet for greens, and are also fine for feeding to chickens.

Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet. This variety has large, thick, plain, pale green leaves. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Green Curled Chard. Large stalk with green curled leaves. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.



Lucullus

Lucullus. A variety of special merit, as two different dishes can be prepared from a single plant. The stalks are thick and broad, and are prepared and served in the same manner as Asparagus. The leaves are used for greens, and are considered by many as superior to Spinach. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

CABBAGE

Culture.—To grow Cabbage successfully the ground must be highly manured and thoroughly worked. For very early plants, the seed is often sown last of September, and protected in coldframes through the Winter. But the more common way is to sow in hotbeds in February or March, and while plants are very small, prick them out into coldframes to be transplanted later, when danger of frost is past. For late crops sow in May. Set plants in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, and 18 inches in the row.

One ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

- Early Jersey Wakefield.** One of the earliest and best of the pointed head varieties. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.
- All-Head Early.** One of the earliest of the flat-headed varieties. Is good for both Summer and Autumn. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.
- Copenhagen Market.** New Early Danish Cabbage. Large, round, solid heads. As early as Jersey Wakefield, and being larger, yields more in a given space. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 85¢, lb. \$3.00.
- Early Winnigstadt.** A very desirable pointed head sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.
- Early Spring.** An extra early flat head variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.
- Enkhuizen Glory.** A valuable early variety, producing large solid heads of very compact growth, which permits close planting, thus increasing the yield of a given area. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 85¢, lb. \$3.00.
- Large Charleston Wakefield.** Same type as Jersey Wakefield, but heads are considerably larger, and is a week later. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.
- Succession.** A second early, flat head variety, and for a medium early, main crop, or late use, has no superior. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.
- Henderson's Early Summer.** A desirable early large flat head variety. A good keeper and does well in Summer and Autumn. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.
- Danish Ball Head.** The great Winter keeper. Heads very heavy, globe-shaped, and keeping qualities unsurpassed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 85¢, lb. \$3.00.
- Danish Round Head.** Similar to Danish Ball Head but grows more compact. Heads are extremely hard and solid. One of the best keeping varieties. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 85¢, lb. \$3.00.
- Premium Late Flat Dutch.** A very popular standard variety. Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed; heads large, tender and fine flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.
- Warren's Stone Mason.** A very solid and hard, late, flat-head. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.
- Surehead.** A large, late, flat-headed sort; hard and firm. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.
- Perfection Drumhead Savoy.** Large, solid heads; sweet and tender; leaves curled and crumpled. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.
- Mammoth Red Rock.** Excellent for pickling. Head round and hard, and dark red color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 85¢, lb. \$3.00.
- All Seasons.** One of the finest of the second early sorts. The heads are hard and solid, and flattened on top. It is called **All Seasons** because it is as good for Autumn and Winter as for early Summer. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.

Chinese, or Celery Cabbage

(Pe-Tsai)

This exceptionally fine vegetable is of the Cabbage family from China, and possesses striking characteristics which place it in a class by itself. Its fine quality, and attractive appearance, makes it a good seller.

Grows like Cos-Lettuce and when its outer leaves are stripped off shows a picture of Lettuce and Celery combined. Shredded it makes the finest slaw, and stripped of its mid-ribs which are eaten as Celery, it makes a fine salad, or it may be cooked like Asparagus. It possesses a very mild and pleasant flavor.

Sow the seed like regular Cabbage. If for early planting sow in hotbeds in February or March; if for later planting, sow early in July. It will mature 12 to 15 weeks from time of sowing seed, and will not stand frost.

Paoting. Big, compact, tender, and crisp and one of the best for the early Summer months, but does well all the season. It is vigorous, and free from insects. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 35¢, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00.

Peking. Very large and compact, tender and crisp, and is considered one of the best for late Fall and Winter. It is a good keeper, and very attractive appearance. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 35¢, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00.

CARROT

Culture.—Like all root crops, a rich, deeply cultivated soil that has been well manured for some previous crop, is most suitable for Carrot. Newly manured ground has a tendency to produce forked roots. For early crops sow as early as ground can be worked, and for later crops sow up to the first of June. Sow in rows 14 inches apart, and cover not over half-inch, and thin to 3 inches in the row.

An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill (3 to 4 lbs. to an acre.)

Chantenay. A very desirable and popular variety, and makes a fine bunching sort; stump-rooted; 5 to 6 inches long. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

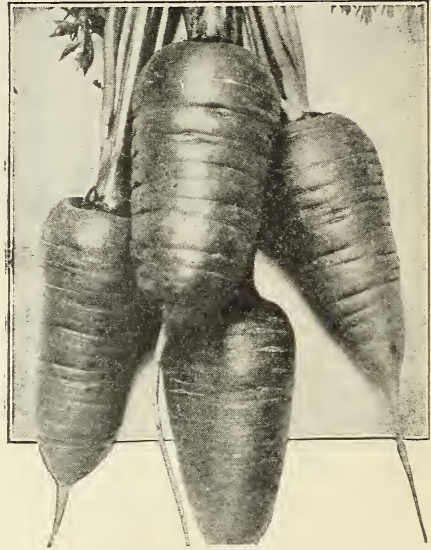
Early Scarlet Horn. A good, short variety for table use. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Improved Long Orange. The standard long variety for garden or field crops. A very heavy yielder. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Oxheart, or Guerande. One of the best croppers among the short Carrots, and is very desirable for heavy soils. Stump-rooted and about 4 inches long. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

St. Valery, or Intermediate. Scarlet, half-long variety; broad at the shoulder and tapering to a point. Good general cropper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.

Danvers Half-Long Stump Root. The best variety for general purposes, and the most largely used, both for stock feeding and table use. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢, 5 lbs. and over 80¢ per lb.



Danvers Half-Long Stump Rooted Carrot

If large quantities are wanted, write for prices.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture.—The culture of Cauliflower is much the same as that of Cabbage. The soil should be made rich, and be thoroughly cultivated. Sow seed in hotbed early in March, and when sufficiently large, transplant in coldframes, and gradually harden by exposure. As early as weather will permit, set in the open ground in rows 3 feet apart, and 2 feet in the row. For late Fall crops, sow at same time and treat in same manner as for late Cabbage. Cauliflower will not head in hot, dry weather; therefore, planting should be regulated so they will head either in early Summer or Autumn. Keep well watered when they begin to head. If the leaves are drawn up and tied loosely over the head, it will hasten blanching.

One ounce will produce about 2000 plants.

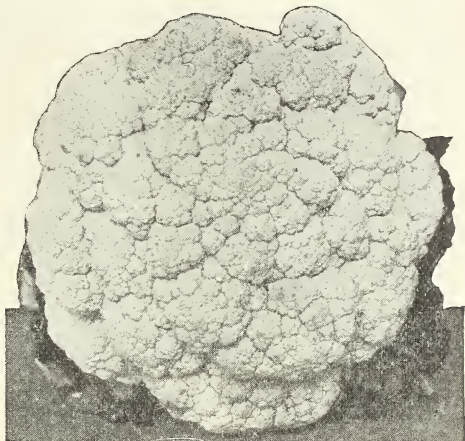
CAULIFLOWER—Continued

Early Snowball. The best and most popular early dwarf variety grown, producing large, white, solid heads and a sure header. Pkt. 15¢, oz. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50.

Early Dwarf Erfurt. An early variety, forming good, solid, white heads. Pkt. 15¢, oz. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.50.

Autumn Giant. A valuable late variety; heads are large, white and solid, and remain a long time fit for use. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

Extra Early Paris. The most dwarf and earliest heading of all. Heads are solid, but rather smaller than the Erfurt type. Pkt. 10¢, oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

CELERY

Culture.—Sow the seed in the open ground as early as ground can be worked. The seed is slow to germinate and should be firmed into the soil rather than covered, and the soil where it is planted should be kept moist. If seed is sown in rows where it is intended to remain, the plants should be thinned out when 3 or 4 inches high, to 5 or 6 inches apart, and plants taken up may be transplanted. When transplanting, clip off the tops and the ends of the roots to make the plants stocky. Rows should be 4 or 5 feet apart, and plants 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. After planting is completed cultivate frequently. About the middle of August begin to draw the earth up to the plants to blanch or whiten them. Continue hilling or banking them at intervals until cold weather, when they should be taken up and put in a pit or cellar for Winter use. To get very early plants, seed should be started in boxes or hotbeds, and if grown too large before time to set them out in the open, clip off the tops to make them grow stocky.

An ounce of seed will produce 3000 plants.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

Golden Hearted. A very popular Winter variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.

Giant White Solid. Large, solid, pure white stalks of fine appearance and flavor when properly blanched. A good Winter variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.

Boston Market. Solid green stalks, blanching white. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted. Produces Turnip-like roots which keep well for Winter use. It is highly esteemed either cooked for flavoring soup, or sliced and used as a salad. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.

Columbia. A fine second early sort, of stocky growth with broad, heavy stalks; crisp, nutty flavor, easily blanched. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.

Giant Pascal. A large, long-keeping Winter variety; crisp and fine flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.

Winter Queen. A fine Winter variety; grows large, and is of fine flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.

White Plume. A very desirable, early variety, that can be blanched for use early in the Fall; tender and fine flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.

Easy Blanching. A new variety somewhat resembling Golden Self Blanching in size and shape, but the leaves are green, and the stalks blanch white instead of yellow. Very hardy and less liable to blight. An excellent winter keeper, as well as an early celery. One of the easiest to blanch and one of the best in quality. Pkt. 10¢ oz. 60¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00.

CELERY—Continued

Paris Golden, French Grown. The most popular market variety, especially for early crop. It is golden yellow, both stem and leaves, and unlike any other variety, and unless the seed is French grown will not produce the best results. (Our seed is imported direct from the grower.) Pkt. 10¢, oz. 60¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00.

Golden Self-Blanching, American Grown. The most popular American variety in use, both as an early and main crop. The plant is naturally golden yellow, but needs to be blanched to make it brittle and fit for table use. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 35¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$4.00.

SWEET CORN

Much of the Sweet Corn seed that is offered is produced in the West, where it can be grown much cheaper than it can in the East. But the West, with its level country, high winds, and vast areas of Field Corn, which mixes with the Sweet Corn, destroys that luscious sweetness so much prized in our Connecticut-grown seed. Our Sweet Corn seed is all grown here at home, where we make a specialty of growing the choicest strains. Our seed has the reputation of producing the *niciest* and *sweetest* Corn to be found. Our friends will be sure of getting something *nice* if they buy their Sweet Corn from us. Sweet Corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil, but it should be deeply and thoroughly worked before planting, and cultivated frequently.

8 to 10 qts. required for an acre, if planted in hills.

1 qt. weighs about 2 lbs.



Golden Giant

Golden Giant. This delicious variety should have a place in every garden. It is claimed by Dr. DeLue who first introduced it to be the earliest, sweetest, and most delicious Corn grown. We have tried it out in our trial grounds, and although it did not prove to be as early as our Extra Early Dawn, it is all the originator claimed, for yield, and delicious sweetness. The stalks are dwarf, but produce a heavy crop; the ears are quite large, filled with deep creamy yellow kernels, and when served on the table are very attractive, sweet and juicy, and of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 10¢, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 40¢, 10 lbs. and over, 35¢ lb.

Extra Early Dighton. A new extra early variety. Very similar in color, size, and delicious flavor to Hart's Extra Early Dawn, but is ready for the table a few days earlier. The first Corn in the market always brings the highest price, which makes this a most valuable variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 30¢, 10 lbs. and over 25¢ lb.

Golden Rod. Very similar to Golden Bantam, following that popular variety in earliness, but is a much larger ear, and has the same sweet, and

delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. and 20¢ lb.

Honey Sweet. A new and most desirable variety. Medium early, good sized ears, and as its name implies, is deliciously sweet and fine flavored. A desirable variety for market and home gardens. Pkt. 10¢, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 30¢, 10 lbs. and over 25¢ lb.

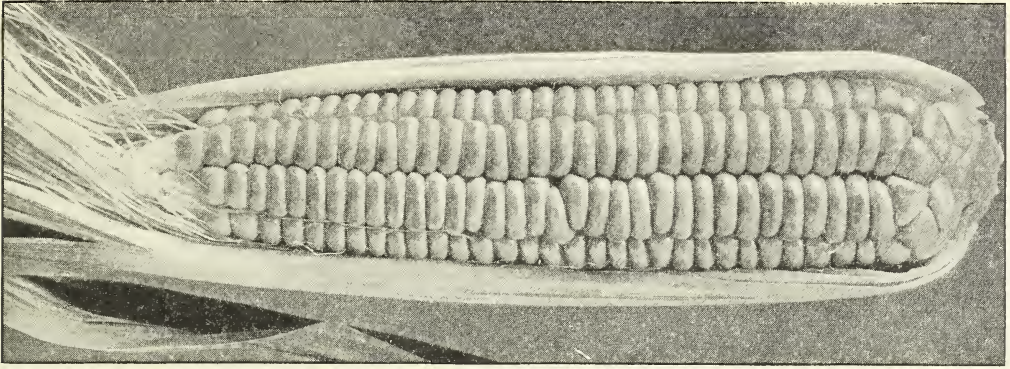
Mammoth White Cory. One of the best of the extra early white varieties for either the market or the home garden. The ears are quite large, being 7 inches long, and stalks grow about 4 feet high, each generally bearing two good ears, of fine shape, and delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lb. and over, 18¢ lb.

Early Crosby. One of the best sorts for all purposes. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.

Howling Mob. A large eared, second early sort, very productive, white, and of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.

Peep O'Day. Very early, tender and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.

White Cory. Very similar to Red Cory, except it has white cob and kernel. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.



Hart's Extra Early Snowflake

SWEET CORN—Continued

- Metropolitan.** Second early; large ears. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.
- Kendal's Early Giant.** Medium early, large; good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.
- Early Large Champion.** Produces the earliest large ears, and is the favorite market gardener's variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.
- Hart's Extra Early Snowflake.** A splendid new extra early variety. Kernels are snow white and as sweet and delicious as the famous Golden Bantam, and when it becomes better known will rival that variety in popularity. We are sure everyone who plants Hart's Early Snowflake will be pleased with it. Supply limited. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. and over, 20¢ lb.
- Hart's Improved Extra Early Dawn.** Our improved strain of this splendid early Sweet Corn is of better quality, and earlier than any other variety grown, and is the best money maker of them all. It is ready for market so early it always commands fancy prices, and a large piece can be cleaned up at high prices before any other variety is ready. It is deliciously sweet and fine flavored, and for so early a variety produces a large crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. and over 20¢ lb.
- Early Mayflower.** An extra early variety, sweet and delicious. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.
- Golden Bantam.** Golden yellow in color. This is a general favorite wherever used; is early, very tender, and the sweetest and most delicious Corn grown. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. and over 20¢ lb.
- Early Red Cory.** Very early; good cropper; delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.
- Early Maine.** Extra early; fine quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.
- Early Minnesota.** A standard early variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.
- Black Mexican.** Medium early; very sweet. While in its green state the kernels are white, but turn black as they ripen. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. and over, 20¢ lb.
- Squantum, or Potter's Excelsior.** Very sweet; a large, second-early variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.
- Early Evergreen.** Very similar to Stowell's Evergreen, but is a week to ten days earlier. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.
- White Evergreen.** This is a high-bred, white type of Stowell's Evergreen; very sweet and delicious, and, on account of its paper whiteness, is very attractive when served on the table. Ears large, with very deep kernels. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. and over, 20¢ lb.
- Bantam Evergreen.** A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, which has resulted in a perfect combination of the qualities of both these well known sorts. It has the attractive flavor and color of Golden Bantam and the large deep kernels of Stowell's Evergreen. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. and over, 20¢ lb.
- Stowell's Evergreen.** The standard variety for the home garden, market and canning. The kernels are long, tender and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.
- Country Gentleman.** The best late sort of all for the home table. Cob is small, and crowded with long, irregular kernels, tender and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. and over, 20¢ lb.
- Long Island Beauty.** Most desirable late sort; quality extra good. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. and over, 20¢ lb.
- Late Mammoth.** Very tall, late sort, with mammoth ears of the best quality; sweet and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. and over, 20¢ lb.
- New England Sugar.** A very desirable early variety. Ears about 6 to 8 inches long, kernels broad, very sweet and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12¢, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.

If large quantities are wanted, write us for prices.



Field and Ensilage Corn

Field and Ensilage Corn

Weight per Bushel 56 lbs.

We have given especial attention to our Field and Ensilage Corn this season; it has been carefully selected, thoroughly cured, of strong germination, and we confidently recommend it.

One bag contains 2½ bushels. Write for special prices if more than one bag is wanted.

Improve Leaming. The most popular and best ensilage Corn; A great yielder; kernels are long and a deep golden yellow. Stalks large and leafy. Per pk. 90¢, per bushel, \$3.00. Bag of 2½ bushels, \$2.75 per bushel.

Eureka Ensilage. A large, leafy sort. One of the best for silos. Per pk. 90¢, per bushel, \$3.25. Bag of 2½ bushels, \$3.00 per bushel.

Early Mastodon. One of the best ensilage sorts, very large and leafy, resembles Leaming, but is earlier. Per pk. 90¢, per bushel, \$3.00. Bag of 2½ bushels, \$2.75 per bushel.

90 Day Yellow Flint. An early yellow Flint Corn, matures in about 90 days. Ears, and stalks, smaller than yellow Canada. Per pk. 90¢, per bushel, \$3.00. Bag of 2½ bushels, \$2.75 per bushel.

Yellow Canada Field. The standard yellow Flint variety, grows a good sized stalk, good sized ears, 8 rows, and kernels solid and compact. Matures in from 100 to 110 days. Per pk. 90¢, per bushel, \$3.00. Bag of 2½ bushels, \$2.75 per bushel.

CORN GROWER FERTILIZERS—Analysis: Ammonia 2%, Avail. Phos. Acid 8%, Actual Potash 2%. Price: Bags of 10 lbs. 60 cents, 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.80, 100 lbs. \$3.25, 500 lbs. \$12.50, 1000 lbs. \$22.50, 2000 lbs. \$41.25

Longfellow Flint. A popular and profitable variety, very long, slim ears, a big yielder, makes a good growth of stalks, matures in 100 to 110 days. Per pk. 90¢, per bushel, \$3.00. Bag of 2½ bushels, \$2.75 per bushel.

Pop Corn, White Rice, for Seed. The most popular variety. ½ lb. 12¢, lb. and over, 20¢, 10 lbs. and over, 18¢ lb.

Pop Corn for popping, and "Sure Pop." We have a limited quantity of dried Pop Corn, splendid for popping. ORDER NOW before our stock becomes exhausted. Price 10¢ per lb.

CRESS or PEPPERGRASS

A popular salad which should be sown early in the Spring in drills, at short intervals for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

Extra Curled. The best variety; used for garnishing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

CORN SALAD

Culture.—This excellent salad may be had the year round. For Summer use, plant in early Spring. For Winter and early Spring use, sow in August and September, and protect with a covering of straw on approach of Winter. Sow thickly in shallow drills 12 to 14 inches apart, and press the soil down firmly on the seed.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Large Seeded. The most popular variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

DANDELION

Culture.—This is one of the earliest, as well as the best and most healthful Spring greens, or salads. Sow from May to last of June, in drills 14 inches apart, and thin out to 5 or 6 inches in the row. Cultivate frequently, and the following Spring they will be fit for use.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Improved Broad Leaf. An improved thick-leaved variety. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 70¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

French Cultivated. Popular for greens. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

CUCUMBER

Culture.—Cucumbers succeed best in a rich, loamy soil. To get early vines, start in hotbed, about middle of April. Seed can be sown in pieces of sod, grass side down, and when weather will permit can be placed in the prepared hills, 4 feet apart each way. For a general crop, plant in the open ground in May. When danger of bugs is past, thin out to 4 vines in a hill. For pickles, plant middle of June to middle of July. Sprinkle vines with plaster, or spray them to protect from bugs.

About 3 lbs. of seed required for an acre.

Henderson's Perfected. A very dark colored type of White Spine; fruits about 8 inches long, thick and square ending. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Early Fortune. One of the best types of White Spine. Early and very productive, fruits 9 inches long, slightly tapering, color dark green, and does not fade when shipped a long distance. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Hill's Forcing. A type of White Spine, and one of the best for forcing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Early Russian. A small extra early variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Early Cluster. Medium size; vines bear in clusters. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Boston Pickling. A favorite pickling sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Davis's Perfect. The best and most profitable Cucumber for the market gardener, or the home garden. They are early, very long, dark green. Can be produced out of doors, and sell in the market or hothouse grown, and always bring a good price. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

Early Arlington White Spine. One of the best sorts for forcing; the fruit is long, dark green uniform in size, and crisp, tender flesh of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

New Century White Spine. A new fine strain, 8 to 10 inches in length, rich dark green, smooth and regular. The skin is quite thin and tender, flesh white and crisp. The seed space is firm and solid, making an excellent slicing variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

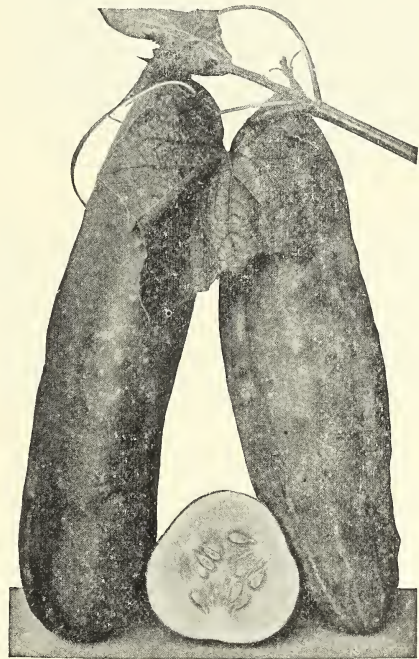
Fordhook Famous White Spine. One of the largest and most attractive Cucumbers grown. It retains its deep green color longer than any other variety. The flesh is very thick and mild flavor. Vines are of strong, vigorous growth and bear continuously throughout the season. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Improved White Spine. Excellent for slicing or pickles. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Green Prolific. Uniform size; fine for pickles. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Klondike. An extra early, fine strain of White Spine. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Improved Long Green. Extra long; fine for slicing or pickles. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.



Davis's Perfect

Everbearing. Early and productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Cool and Crisp. Medium length; tender and crisp. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Jersey Pickling. An excellent sort for both table use and pickling. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, handsome, small at each end, crisp and tender, and make excellent pickles. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.60.

Japanese Climbing. The strong vines throw out numerous tendrils and can be trained upon a trellis, or chicken wire, which ensures earlier ripening and better fruits. It endures Summer heat and drought exceedingly well. The Cucumbers are very long, dark green and flesh is crisp and mild flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

CHICORY

Culture.—Sow the seed in May, transplant or thin out to 6 inches apart, and keep the soil well cultivated. The plants form roots which by Oct. 1st will have a thickness of 2 to 3 inches, and stalks of leaves that grow like Cos or Romaine Lettuce. About the middle of October, by which time they should be fully grown, tie the leaves closely together, and blanch like Celery, either by placing boards against them, or by banking up with soil. Two or three weeks are sufficient to whiten the hearts for use. They may be taken up, roots and all, and stored in a cool cellar, or trenched like Celery; in this way the hearts will whiten and they can be kept all Winter to be used as wanted.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row.

Witloof (French Endive). This is the choicest of all the Winter salads, and is delicious when served with French dressing, and eaten like Cos Lettuce. It grows in a solid oblong head, and blanches ivory white. When lifting, cut whole head with part of the roots to hold the leaves together. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

EGG PLANT

Culture.—This seed germinates slowly and should be started in the hotbed in March or April. When 3 inches high transplant into coldframes, 4 inches apart, or set them into small pots and protect from the cold. After all danger from cold nights is past, gradually harden by exposure and transplant in the open ground, 2 feet apart. Shade, when first transplanted, and protect from the potato bug, which is one of the worst obstacles encountered in Egg Plant culture. Draw earth up to stem when about 1 foot high.

One ounce will produce about 1000 plants.

New York Improved Purple. One of the best for market and private use. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 35¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Black Beauty. An early prolific variety; fruit round; skin black. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 35¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

ENDIVE

Culture.—One of the best and most wholesome salads for Fall and Winter use. Sow in April for early use, and in June and July for Fall and Winter use. When leaves are about 8 inches long, tie them together with a string near the top to blanch.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Moss Curled. Grows more compact than the other sorts, and the leaves are finer curled, and blanches a creamy white. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

Green Curled. Finely curled leaves, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.

White Curled. Very tender and easy to blanch. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.

Broad-Leaf Batavian, (Escarolle). Leaves are wide, thick and straight; very tender and crisp. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.

GOURDS

Culture same as Squashes. The vines make a rapid growth, and are much used for covering old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. The foliage is ornamental, with curiously shaped fruit of extraordinary markings. They are a tender annual and grow 10 to 20 feet high.

Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢.

KALE or BORECOLE

(German Greens)

A species of Cabbage forming a mass of leaves, some varieties being very beautiful and curled. The leaves are cooked as greens. Sow in April for early use, and in August and September for Winter and early Spring use. Sow in drills, 14 inches apart, and thin to 4 inches in the row. Protect with a light covering of straw or litter during the Winter.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Green Curled Scotch. Most popular sort for general use. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Dwarf Siberian. The best for Fall sowing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

KOHL RABI

A plant forming a bulb above the ground and bearing short leaves. The bulb is the edible part, and when cooked combines the virtues of the Turnip and Cabbage, but excels both in nutritive, hardy and productive qualities.

Culture.—Sow in early Spring for Summer use, and in July for Fall use. Plants should be thinned out to 8 inches in the row.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna. The most desirable for general use. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Early Purple. An early variety with purple bulb. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢, lb. \$2.00.

LEEK

A species of Onion which does not form a bulb, but is used for its mild and delicious root, stem and neck.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in drills 14 inches apart and thin out to about 4 inches. When well grown, hill up with earth to get a long, white stem.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

American Flag. Most popular variety; forms large stems of good flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢, lb. \$2.50.

Giant Musselburgh. The largest variety; mild and good flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢, lb. \$2.50.

LETTUCE

Culture.—No vegetable is more universally used than Lettuce, and to be thoroughly appreciated it must be brought to the table fresh and unwilted; quality depends largely upon rapid and vigorous growth. Have the soil well enriched and keep it moist. Give it plenty of water, and you will have delicious, tender Lettuce. Sow in hotbed in March, and transplant, for very early plants. For general use, sow in the open ground, as early as ground can be worked, in drills 14 inches apart; thin out as they grow. To get good heads, plants should be 10 inches apart in the row. For a succession sow every two or three weeks during the season.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Boston Curled. A curled heading sort, crisp, small and medium early. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Detroit Forcing. Excellent for growing under glass, it stands a high temperature, and can be crowded to maturity, it is also well adapted for outdoor growing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Unrivaled. Similar to Big Boston in form and habit of growth, but it is a lighter shade of green, and without the brownish tinge at the borders. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Hanson Improved. A reliable sure heading sort, heads large and late; leaves large and broad, crumpled and frilled at the edges. A fine variety for midsummer planting outside, as it stands the hot season better than most sorts. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Butter Head. Heads very large, and fairly firm; leaves are light green and much crumpled. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.



Big Boston Head

Big Boston Head. A popular market variety; forms large solid heads. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Boston Market. Popular forcing sort, heads crisp and solid. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Iceberg. Heads compact and solid, with curled, light green leaves, tinged with red at the edges. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Tennis Ball, Black Seed. Desirable for forcing in Winter, and withstands the Summer heat well. Forms solid, crisp heads. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Hartford Bronze Head. Forms large compact heads of a beautiful bronzed red color shading to dark green toward the roots. A distinct variety and has no equal. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.



Simpson Early Curled

Simpson's Early Curled. One of the earliest and best loose curled heads. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Simpson's Black Seed. Loose, curled, light green leaves. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Grand Rapids. A good forcing variety; very curly and attractive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Prize Head. Very tender, reddish-brown leaves, curled and attractive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

May King. A very choice early head Lettuce. One of the best for coldframe, or outdoor culture. Heads are good size, early, solid and tender. Wherever grown it is sure to become very popular. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.



Hartford Bronze Head

LETTUCE—Continued

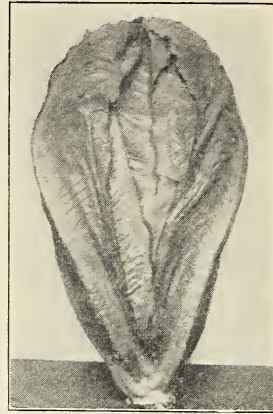
Wonderful, or New York Head. A large, crisp, tight-heading variety; leaves are dark green and curled at the edges. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 30¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.

Deacon Head. Forms large, buttery heads, very tender and crisp. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Brown Dutch. Forms large, solid heads, leaves smooth and bronzed with red. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

White Paris Cos, or Romaine. Best of the Cos varieties; leaves should be tied up for a few days to facilitate blanching. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Wayahead. A very early, sure heading variety. The inner head blanches a rich buttery yellow; of superior quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.



White Paris Cos, or Romaine

MUSKMELON

Culture.—A warm, rich, sandy loam is best adapted for Melon culture. The middle of May is early enough for planting in the open ground, but the crop can be forced by starting in hotbed on sods and transplanting same as Cucumbers. Plant in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way. When danger from bugs is over, thin to 3 or 4 plants in a hill. When the main shoot is a few feet long, pinch off the ends to force the laterals on which the fruit is borne.

One ounce for 50 hills; 3 lbs. for an acre.

Bayview. Very large, early and productive; fruit long and well netted, flesh green and fine quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Green Citron. Early; medium sized; flesh deep green, fine flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Large Late Hackensack. Fruit large, round, flattened at the ends; deeply ribbed, and heavily netted; flesh green, thick and fine quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Grand Rapids Market. A large, extra early sort, oblong in shape, green, turning to yellow when ripe. The flesh is orange color almost to the rind, skin finely netted. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Extra Early Hackensack. Excellent for market or private garden. Heavily ribbed and netted; flesh thick and light green. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Emerald Gem. A salmon-pink variety of delicious flavor, skin generally smooth; deep emerald green color, and ripening to the rind; very sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

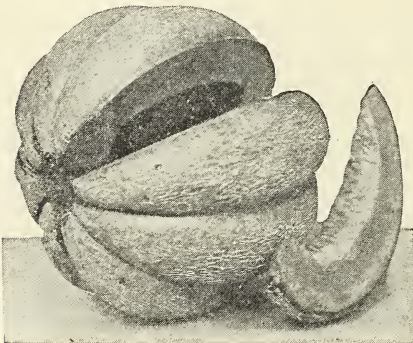
Jenny Lind. Very early and prolific; small and netted; flesh green and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Rocky Ford, or Netted Gem. One of the earliest and best Melons. Uniform in size and shape, being oval and finely netted; flesh deep green, luscious and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Miller's Cream, or Osage. A large-sized, salmon-fleshed variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Acme, or Baltimore. Flesh is thick, green and very sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

Long Island Beauty. An early, large, green-fleshed variety, of good quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.



Emerald Gem Muskmelon

WATERMELON

Culture.—Same as for Muskmelons, except they should be planted 8 feet apart.

One ounce will plant 25 hills; 4 lbs. to the acre.

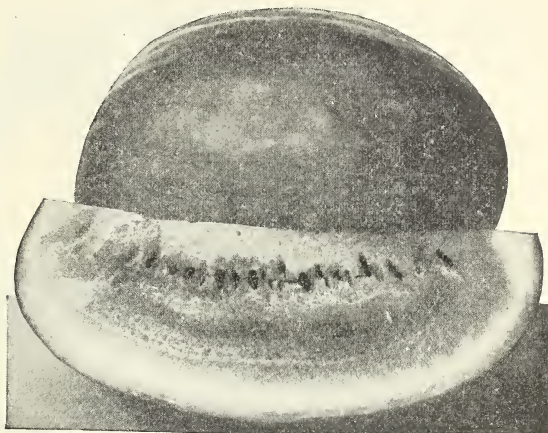
Harris Early. Medium size, extra early, oblong, striped and mottled; flesh sweet and solid. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.

Hungarian Honey. A superb early variety, globe-shaped, color dark green mottled with darker shade; flesh brilliant red, ripening clear to the rind, and of delicious quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.

Striped Gypsy. Fruits large and long, striped and mottled; flesh deep scarlet, sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.

WATERMELON—Continued

- Cuban Queen.** A good keeper and fine shipper, very large, slightly oblong, flesh solid and very sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.
- Sweetheart.** Medium early, slightly oblong, thick rind, flesh sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.
- Alabama Sweet.** Large, oblong form; firm, dark green, slightly striped rind. Flesh bright red, and good flavor. Seeds are white. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.
- Dixie.** Very popular; large, striped and oblong shape; flesh red and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.
- Cole's Early.** Medium size, oblong, striped and mottled; flesh red, solid and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.
- Ice Cream (White Seed).** Oblong, with dark mottled skin; flesh pink and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.
- Mountain Sweet.** Large, oval-shaped; skin green; flesh red, solid and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.
- Phinney's Early.** Oblong-shaped; very early; thin rind; delicious flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.
- Early Fordhook.** Very early and fine quality; nearly round; mottled green. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.
- Kleckley Sweets.** Long; dark green skin; bright red flesh of luscious sweetness. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.
- Tom Watson.** Large, oblong, dark green skin, with thick netting. Flesh bright red, delicious flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.
- Halbert's Honey.** A large, oblong variety, especially sweet and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.



Halbert's Honey Watermelon

- Citron.** Used exclusively for preserves and pickling. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.

MUSTARD

The leaves of Mustard make excellent greens, of sharp, pungent flavor, and are cooked the same as Spinach, or Beet Greens. Sow the seed in early Spring, and at intervals during the Summer.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

- White English.** Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.
Chinese Curled. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 70¢.

ONION

Culture.—The most important thing in growing Onions is to have good seed—seed that will **come up and produce the variety** you want. Being growers and farmers ourselves we fully appreciate the importance of this item, and our customers may have **perfect confidence** that the seed we send them will be **right** in every particular. The soil for Onions should be a rich loam, thoroughly enriched with well rotted manure, and the soil well pulverized before sowing the seed. Sow the seed as early in the Spring as ground can be worked, in drills 14 inches apart, covering one-quarter to one-half inch. Begin cultivating as soon as rows can be plainly seen, and keep them clean, for if Onions once get choked by weeds they never produce so good, or full a crop. A top dressing of wood ashes applied after second weeding and, cultivated in, is beneficial.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 5 lbs. to the acre.

Write for special prices on lots of five pounds and over.

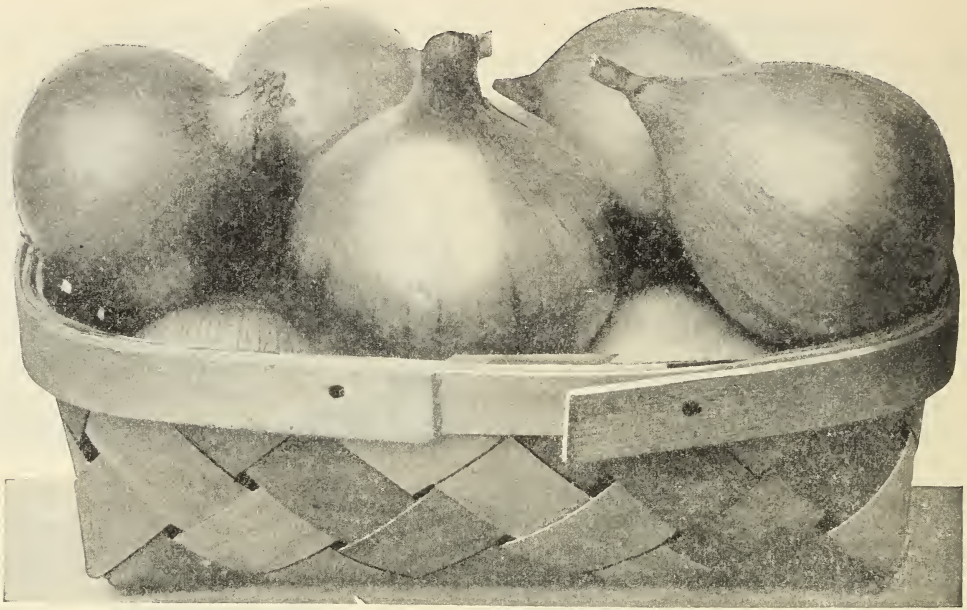
Extra Early Red Flat. A very early, flat variety, with dark, purplish-red skin; forms a solid, hard bulb. A good keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Wethersfield Large Red. The best known and most widely used red variety. It is a thick, flattish-shaped Onion with firm flesh; a good keeper and heavy yielder. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Southport Yellow Globe. A fine orange-yellow, globe-shaped variety. Is a heavy cropper and forms a good keeping, hard bulb. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Danvers Yellow Flat. A bright orange-yellow flat Onion; yields large crops, and is a good keeper. Is a good variety to transplant to get early Onions. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS—For Onions and Potatoes. Analysis: Ammonia 4%, Avail. Phos. Acid 8%, Actual Potash 4%. Price: Bags of 10 lbs. 75 cents, 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$3.75, 500 lbs. \$15.00, 1000 lbs. \$26.00, 2000 lbs. \$50.00.



Southport Yellow Globe

ONION—Continued

Yellow Globe Danvers. A popular yellow, round Onion for market and shipping. Is almost ball-shaped but a trifle flattened at both ends. It is a heavy cropper and a firm hard-fleshed variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Southport Red Globe. A large, globe-shaped bright deep red variety; a late sort and excellent keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Australian Brown. A half globe-shaped, brown colored, very productive and noted for its good keeping qualities. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Prizetaker. A very large, globe-shaped variety, with yellow skin and white flesh of mild flavor. A heavy cropper and a good keeping Onion. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Southport White Globe. A pure white, globe-shaped variety. Its pearl-white flesh is fine grained and mild. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin. A white, flat Onion, very hard and firm and an excellent keeper. Is used largely for pickles. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢, lb. \$2.50.

ONION SETS

Culture.—These are the very small-sized Onions that have been grown from seed and wintered over. Set them out in the open ground as early in the Spring as ground can be worked, in drills 14 inches apart, and 4 inches in the row. Keep well cultivated and they will produce large Onions ready for market much earlier than can be raised from seed, and

always command much higher prices. They are ready for use as soon as bulbs are of fair size. They may be used green and for bunching. Weight per bushel, 32 lbs.

8 to 10 bushels (according to size) required for an acre.

Write for special prices on lots of one bushel and over.

Red Sets 15¢ per lb. up to 10 lbs.; 10 lbs. and over, 12¢ per lb.

Yellow Sets. 15¢ per lb. up to 10 lbs.; 10 lbs. and over, 12¢ per lb.

White Sets. 18¢ per lb. up to 10 lbs.; 10 lbs. and over, 16¢ per lb.

OKRA or GUMBO

Culture.—The young seed pods are excellent used in soups, stews, catsups, etc. After danger from frost is past, plant in rows about 3 feet apart, cover about 1 inch deep, pressing soil down firmly. Thin to about 1 foot apart in the row. The pods are in best condition to use when from 1 to 3 inches long.

White Velvet. Of tall growth; pods white, smooth and tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 80¢.

Improved Long Green. Pods are long, smooth, green in color, and very tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 80¢.

Improved Dwarf Green. Grows very stocky and productive. Pods medium length, quite thick and very tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 80¢.

PARSLEY

Used for garnishing meats, and for flavoring.

Culture.—The seed is very slow to germinate; usually from two to three weeks will elapse after sowing, before the plants make an appearance. To hasten it, soak the seed a few hours in tepid water, and when it swells, sow thickly in shallow drills, about 14 inches apart; cover lightly, and firm the soil on the seed, thin out to 2 or 3 inches in the row. For Winter use, protect in coldframes or a light cellar.

Hamburg Parsley is cultivated for its roots and should be treated in same manner as Carrots.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled. The best variety for market and home use; is beautifully crimped and curled. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 90¢.

Plain-Leaved. Is stronger in flavor than the curled, and is used for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

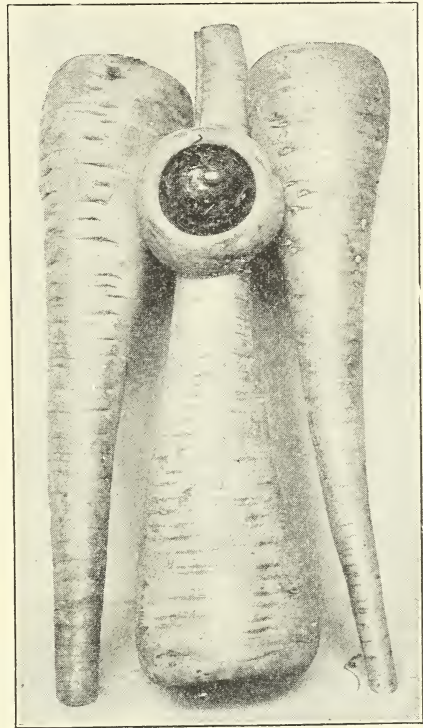
Hamburg, or Turnip-Rooted. The root, which resembles a small Parsnip, is the edible portion and is used for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

PARSNIP

Culture.—As this is so slow to germinate, plant only new seed and sow very liberally. Parsnips do best in a deep, rich, sandy loam, but will make good roots on any soil that is deep and mellow and moderately rich. Sow early in Spring in rows 14 to 16 inches apart, cover not over half an inch and press the earth firmly on the seed. Thin out to 4 inches in the rows. Parsnips are improved by frost, therefore part of the crop should be left out in the ground over Winter.

An ounce for 150 feet of drill; 4 to 5 lbs. for an acre.

Champion Hollow Crown. An improved strain of Hollow Crown. This has been selected for its handsome form, whiteness of skin and flesh, good size and freedom from tendency to side roots and for its superior quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 90¢.



Champion Hollow Crown Parsnip

PEPPER

Culture.—Sow seed in the hotbed in April, or in a warm, sheltered spot out of doors in May. When weather becomes settled and warm, transplant into rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. Cultivate often and draw up the earth a little to support the stems.

One ounce will produce about 2000 plants.

Sweet Italian. An exceedingly mild sort that matures very early and is very prolific. They resemble Ruby King in shape but are slightly larger; flesh thick, sweet and mild flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00.

Neapolitan Large Early. The most productive of all large Peppers and decidedly the earliest. No other large Pepper develops so quickly. They are borne upright, skin and flesh bright red; they are thick meated and sweet and "mild as an apple." Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00.

Ruby Giant. A cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King; has the good qualities of both and makes a fine market gardener's variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00.

Pimento. A very thick-fleshed, heart-shaped, smooth, mild, crimson sort, extensively grown by canners for pimentos and pickles and very desirable for salads. It is a good sort for market gardeners and should be planted in every garden where a delicious sweet-flavored Pepper is wanted both for salads and for stuffing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00.

Long Red Cayenne. A strong, pungent variety, having long pointed fruit, which is bright red when ripe. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00.

Large Bull Nose, or Bell. A popular variety for stuffing, fruit large, round and blocky. The color is deep green when young, but when ripe is a glossy red. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00.

PEPPER—Continued

Chinese Giant. The appearance of this Pepper is most striking and attractive and it sells on sight. It is of monstrous size and flesh is thick and meaty and extremely mild; color brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Ruby King. This variety grows to a large size. When ripe it is a handsome ruby red color. Its flesh is thick and mild. Very desirable for stuffing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00.

Sweet Mountain. Resembles Bull Nose in size, shape and color, but is hotter in flavor, although pleasant to the taste. Is much esteemed for pickling and stuffing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00.

Anaheim Chili. This is one of the hottest Peppers grown. In size is about 2 inches across the top, tapering to a point and about 6 inches long; bright red when ripe. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00.

Sweet Upright. Plants of medium height and bear the Peppers upright, instead of drooping. They are medium size, just right for stuffing and frying. The Peppers are sweet and mild and even the seeds may be eaten raw. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

PEAS

Culture.—For First Early crop sow the Extra Early Smooth Peas and plant as early as land can be worked. Select a rich, light, sandy soil, and cover lightly, and they will mature quicker and can be cleaned up in two pickings. Wrinkled Peas should be planted thicker, as they are not as hardy as the smooth sorts, but are sweeter and better flavored, and do best in a deep, rich loam. Avoid using coarse, rank manure, as it drives the plants to vines without pods. For market crops, sow in rows, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, according to the variety. In the private home garden, where they will be cultivated by hand, the tall sorts may be planted in double rows, 6 or 8 inches apart, sticking brush firmly in the ground between the rows, or they may be planted in single rows 3 feet apart and chicken wire used for the vines to run on. The dwarf sorts may be planted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart. Cover from 2 to 4 inches, according to the character of the soil and time of planting. Lightest on heavy soil and early planting, and deepest on light soil and late planting. Deep planting has a tendency to prevent mildew and prolongs the bearing season, yet on cold, heavy soil the seed is liable to rot if planted deep. If drills are made 5 inches deep and the seed is covered only 1 or 2 inches, the earth can be gradually drawn into the trench as the vines grow. In this way a good stand can be had at a good depth. A succession of the same varieties may be had by sowing every two weeks.

One quart will plant about 100 feet of drill; 2 to 3 bushels for an acre.

One quart will weigh about 2 lbs.

Extra Early East Hartford. This Pea is a favorite with the market gardeners around Hartford. It is a very early, smooth Pea, with vines growing $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, 1 lb. 25¢, 2 lbs. 45¢, 5 lbs. \$1.05, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Alaska. Extensively used by canners and market gardeners for first early. It ripens very uniformly; seed is smooth and blue. Vines 2 feet high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, 1 lb. 25¢, 2 lbs. 45¢, 5 lbs. \$1.05, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

First and Best. One of the first earlys. Very productive, and uniform in ripening; seed round and smooth. Vines $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15¢, 1 lb. 25¢, 2 lbs. 45¢, 5 lbs. \$1.05, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

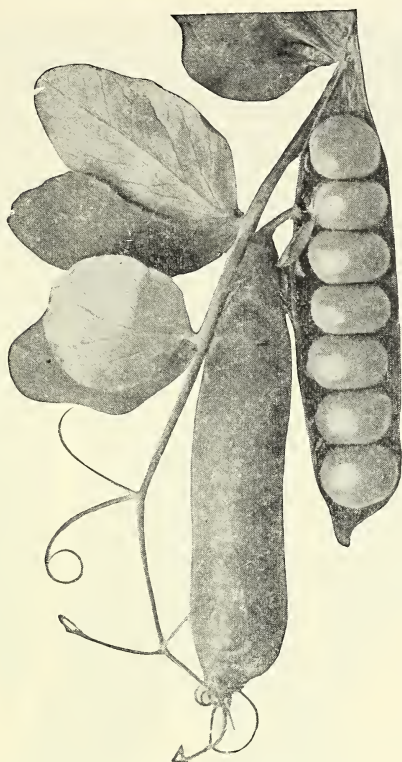
Premium Gem. An extra early dwarf wrinkled Pea. An improvement on the Little Gem. Vines 18 inches high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Nott's Excelsior. One of the earliest and best of the dwarf wrinkled varieties and the most used. Vines 15 inches high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Sutton's Excelsior. A new early, dwarf, wrinkled Pea similar in growth to Nott's Excelsior; a few days later, but the pods are much larger, and well filled with delicious, large Peas. Vines 18 to 20 inches high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.00.



Sutton's Excelsior



Thomas Laxton

PEAS—Continued

Little Marvel. A fine new variety of dwarf wrinkled Peas. Vines average 15 inches in height, and are heavily set with large pods, frequently borne in pairs. They are fully as early as Wonder, or Nott's Excelsior, while pods are larger and vines produce a heavier crop. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Early Morn. This new variety is claimed by the grower who introduced it to be an improvement on the Gradus, which it closely resembles in every respect. A desirable variety; wrinkled. Vines 3 feet high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Peter Pan. One of the very finest of the early large podded, dwarf Peas. Vine and foliage very heavy and dark green. Pods large and well filled with large dark green Peas of superb quality. Vines about 15 inches high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Gradus, or Prosperity. One of the best of the early, large-podded, wrinkled Peas; only a few days later than Nott's Excelsior, with pods nearly as large as Telephone, filled with large, handsome Peas, tender and sweet. Vines 3 feet high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

McLean's Advancer. A favorite second early; wrinkled. Fine quality. Vines 30 inches high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Laxtonian. One of the largest podded of the early dwarf Peas. Dark green pods similar to Gradus in shape, and nearly as large in size, and mature a little earlier. Vines vigorous and productive, averaging 15 to 18 inches high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

American Wonder. An extra early dwarf wrinkled Pea. Vines 1 foot high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

World's Record. A very productive, large podded variety, similar in many ways to Gradus, is slightly earlier, peas tender and sweet. Vines 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Thomas Laxton. Very similar to Gradus in growth, earliness and foliage. A wrinkled Pea, more hardy and surer cropper than Gradus; pods fully as large, but are blunt at the ends; well filled with large Peas of finest quality. Vines 3 feet high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Blue Bantam. A splendid extra early dwarf variety, with pods nearly as large as Gradus, packed with Peas of most luscious flavor. Vines stout and healthy, and about 15 inches high. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.



Blue Bantam

PEAS—Continued

Everbearing. A large medium early, wrinkled Pea; very prolific and fine quality. Vines 2½ feet high. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Yorkshire Hero. A hardy and prolific, medium early, wrinkled Pea. Vines 2½ feet high. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Stratagem. An excellent wrinkled Pea with medium early, large pods. Vines 20 inches high. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Carter's Daisy, or Dwarf Telephone. A medium early, dwarf, wrinkled Pea. with large pods; very prolific, tender and sweet. Vines 20 inches high. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Telephone. The leading wrinkled Pea with market gardeners. Follows Gradus in earliness. A great cropper; bears very large, well-filled pods of the best quality. Vines 4 feet high. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf variety of the favorite Champion of England, retaining its delicious qualities. A wrinkled Pea, with vines 2½ feet high. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

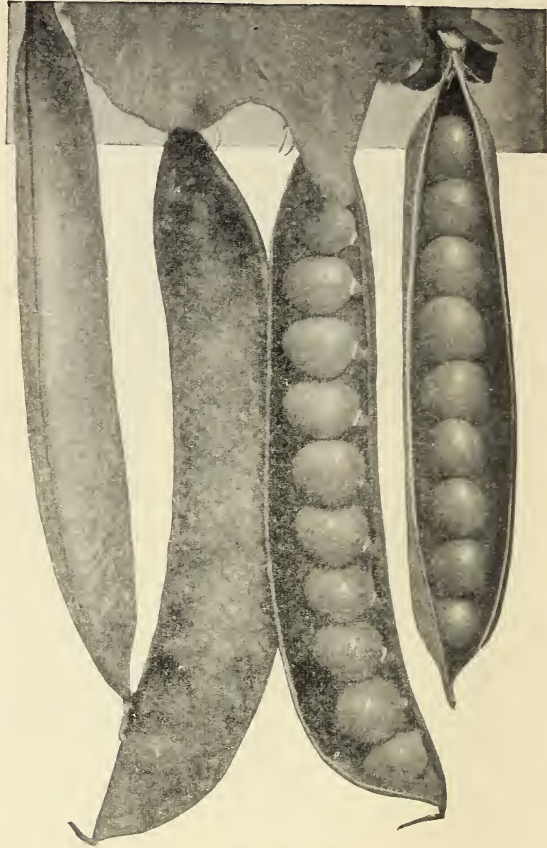
Potlatch. A superior medium early, dwarf, wrinkled Pea. Pods are large and well filled with large, luscious Peas; a great bearer. Vines 2 feet high. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Alderman. A very large, podded, wrinkled Pea of the Telephone type. An immense bearer; fine quality; medium early. Vines 4 feet high. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 35¢, 2 lbs. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Champion of England. One of the richest and best flavored Peas grown. A late or main crop variety; wrinkled. Vines 5 feet high. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

BIG CROP FERTILIZERS—A high grade general Fertilizer, for General Crops, Peas, Grass, etc. Analysis: Ammonia 3%, Avail. Phos. Acid 8%, Actual Potash 4%. Price: Bags of 10 lbs. 65 cents, 25 lbs. \$1.10, 50 lbs. \$1.90, 100 lbs. \$3.50, 500 lbs. \$14.00, 1000 lbs. \$25.50, 2000 lbs. \$47.50.

If large quantities are wanted write for prices.



Telephone Pea

Horsford's Market Garden. A second early wrinkled Pea. A favorite canning variety; tender and sweet. Vines 30 inches high. Per ½ lb. 20¢, 1 lb. 30¢, 2 lbs. 50¢, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

POTATOES

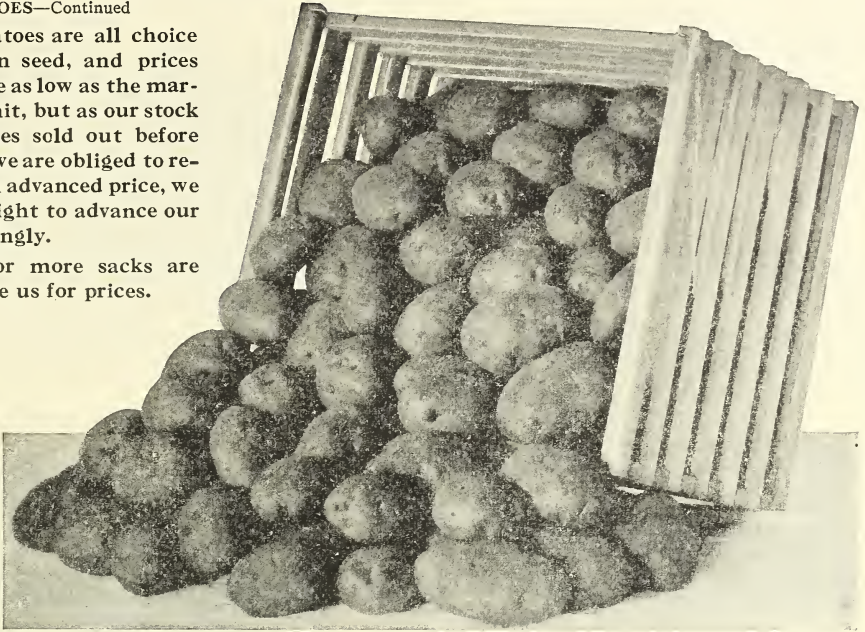
Culture.—The Potato will thrive in almost any soil or climate. Old sod plowed the previous Fall will produce the most abundant and certain crop. On no other crop are the results from the use of phosphates more manifest than on the Potato. Organic manure promotes rot and other diseases, while commercial fertilizers prevent them, and will grow smooth, fine tubers. Plant as early in Spring as ground can be thoroughly worked, in rows 2½ feet apart, and 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Cut one or two eyes from the surface to the center of the tuber, and plant in each hill; cover 3 or 4 inches. Cultivate frequently from the time the young plants appear until they blossom. Seed should be renewed every year or two.

From 8 to 10 bushels required to plant an acre.

POTATOES—Continued

Our potatoes are all choice Maine grown seed, and prices will always be as low as the market will permit, but as our stock often becomes sold out before Spring, and we are obliged to replenish at an advanced price, we reserve the right to advance our price accordingly.

If two or more sacks are wanted, write us for prices.



Potatoes are sent at purchaser's expense

POTATOES—Continued

Early Spaulding Rose. An Improved Early Rose. A large early Potato, heavy yielder; fine quality. Pk. 90¢, bus. \$2.75, sack of 165 lbs. \$7.00.

Early Rose. A large Potato maturing early. The popular market sort. Pk. 90¢, bus. \$2.75, sack of 165 lbs. \$7.00.

Green Mountain. A leader in the market. One of the best yielders, keepers and sellers ever introduced. A fine Potato for home use, as the quality is unsurpassed. Pk. 90¢, bus. \$2.75, sack of 165 lbs. \$7.00.

Irish Cobbler. One of the earliest and most popular of the early varieties. It is a splendid keeper, a great yielder, and its cooking qualities, and flavor, unsurpassed. Its strong growth, earliness, productiveness, and handsome appearance, make it a very profitable potato to grow. Pk. 90¢, bus. \$2.75, sack of 165 lbs. \$7.00.

Beauty of Hebron. One of the most valuable sorts for general use. An excellent keeper. The tubers are large and their flesh is tender. Pk. 90¢, bus. \$2.75, sack of 165 lbs. \$7.00.

Gold Coin. One of the hardiest, most vigorous in growth, most productive and the best in table quality of all Potatoes; it has proved to be absolutely unequalled for main crop. Pk. 90¢, bus. \$2.75, sack of 165 lbs. \$7.00.

Hustlers. A large, medium early variety, of excellent quality, and a good keeper. Pk. 90¢, bus. \$2.75, sack of 165 lbs. \$7.00.

Comits. A medium early, big yielding variety. Quality excellent even before fully grown. Pk. 90¢, bus. \$2.75, sack of 165 lbs. \$7.00.

Carman No. 3. A splendid main crop variety, excellent quality, and a heavy yielder, and good keeper. Pk. 90¢, bus. \$2.75, sack of 165 lbs. \$7.00.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS—Big Crop Potato and Onion Fertilizers. Analysis: Ammonia 4%, Avail. Phos. Acid 8%, Actual Potash 4%. Price: Bags of 10 lbs. 75 cents, 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$3.75, 500 lbs. \$15.00, 1000 lbs. \$26.00, 2000 lbs. \$50.00.

PUMPKIN

Culture.—Pumpkins are easily grown in any section. If planted with Corn, drop 2 or 3 seeds in every third or fourth Corn hill at the time of first hoeing. If planted in fields by themselves, drop 5 or 6 seeds in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way. Cover about half an inch and thin out to 3 plants after vines are well started.

One ounce will plant 15 to 20 hills; 3 lbs. to an acre.

Connecticut Field. A large, yellow field variety; very productive and used mostly for feeding stock. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 90¢.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field. Large, flat and round like a cheese; color of skin deep orange; flesh somewhat lighter. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 90¢.

King of the Mammoths. This is a giant among Pumpkins; sometimes reaching 2 feet or more in diameter, and weighing from 100 to 250 lbs. Salmon-orange skin, very thick, bright yellow flesh, fine grained and tender and of excellent quality for pies. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

PUMPKIN—Continued

Small Sugar. This is the Pumpkin from which the celebrated Yankee Pumpkin pie is made. A small, round, very prolific variety; skin and flesh deep orange yellow. Very fine grained and sweet. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 90¢.

Striped Cushaw. Resembles in shape the Winter Crookneck Squash. Skin striped, with mottled green bands of creamy white. Rich yellow meat, tender and fine flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

RADISH

Culture.—Radishes to be mild, crisp and tender must make a steady, rapid growth; therefore a rich, light, sandy soil is best adapted for their culture. Where possible, give them plenty of water, which forces them along. If it is too dry they are apt to be strong, wormy and pithy. For early use sow in hotbeds on gentle heat, in rows 6 inches apart, and thin enough to prevent crowding. They should be large enough to use in four or five weeks from time of planting. Plant in the open ground soon as land can be worked, in rows 10 to 12 inches apart. For succession, sow every week or ten days as long as wanted. The Winter varieties should be sown in July or August, taken up before severe frost and stored in a cool cellar, packed in sand for Winter use.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Rosy Gem. For forcing under glass, or open culture round, deep scarlet on top, blending into white at the bottom. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Scarlet Olive-Shaped. Very early bright scarlet, flesh white and crisp. Excellent for forcing or outdoor culture. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

California Mammoth. A large white Winter Radish. Roots 10 to 12 inches long, and 3 to 4 inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapering regularly to the tip; flesh crisp, firm and decidedly pungent. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Scarlet Globe. One of the best Radishes for the Market Gardener of the Home Garden. One of the earliest for forcing and does equally well in the open ground outside. Radishes fair sized, globe shaped with a very small top; always crisp and tender; color bright scarlet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

French Breakfast. Excellent for market or forcing. Color bright rose, with white bottom. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A popular Turnip-shaped variety for forcing or outdoor culture. Color deep red. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Long Scarlet. Popular long variety. Color red; flesh crisp and firm. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

China Rose Winter. A fine keeper for Winter use. Skin rose colored; flesh white and firm, and quite pungent. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Early White Turnip. Both skin and flesh white; very mild, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Iceberg. A quick-growing, long, white variety; very crisp and mild flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

White Tipped Scarlet. One of the most popular and attractive globe-shaped Radishes. Color bright rose carmine, with bottom clear white. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

White Strasburg. A large, white variety for late Summer use. Thick at the shoulder and tapering to about 5 inches in length. Keeps solid a long time. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Giant White Stuttgart. A crisp, late Summer Radish. Very large and top-shaped; both skin and flesh white. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.



Early Scarlet Globe Radishes

Early Crimson Giant. A very rapid-growing globe-shaped Radish, of beautiful crimson-carmine color, and of excellent quality. One of the best varieties for forcing, and desirable for general outdoor planting. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Round Black Spanish. A Winter Radish. Skin black; flesh white, firm and highly flavored. An excellent sort for Winter. Roots keep a long time. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

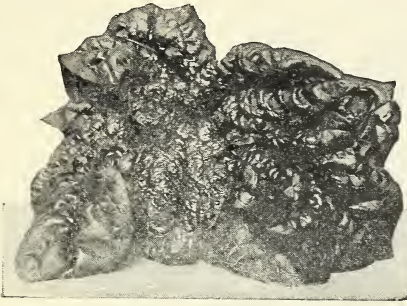
Long Black Spinach. One of the latest and best keeping of the Winter Radishes. Roots are long, black and very pungent. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

RHUBARB

Culture.—Sow the seed early in April in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin to 6 inches apart. Transplant to permanent beds the following Spring, or procure single roots by dividing the large roots, and set out 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Ground should be dug and manured well. Do not pull stalks until second year after transplanting roots.

One ounce will produce several hundred plants.

Victoria and Linnaeus. Two good sorts. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢.



Victoria Spinach

SPINACH

The finest "greens" of any plant in cultivation.

Culture.—For Spinach the ground cannot be too rich, yet it will thrive on almost any good soil. Make drills 4 inches apart, use a liberal amount of seed, cover about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, pressing the earth firmly on the seed. For early Spring use, sow in August or September, and protect during the Winter with a light covering of litter, which should be removed as soon as plants begin to grow in the Spring. For Summer

use sow as early in Spring as ground can be worked, and for a succession sow every two weeks.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. for an acre.

Early Giant Thick Leaf. Produces large, thick, dark green leaves, somewhat crumpled. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 45¢, 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Large Viroflay. Large, dark green leaves, slightly crumpled. Suitable for either Spring or Fall sowing. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 45¢, 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Victoria. Broad, dark green leaves; remains in prime condition long after nearly all other varieties have run to seed. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 45¢, 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Giant Crumpled Leaf. Large, quick-growing sort; leaves crumpled and curled. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 45¢, 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Bloomsdale, or Savoy. Leaves curled and wrinkled. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 60¢, 5 lbs. \$2.25.

Prickly, or Winter. For Fall sowing. A very hardy variety. Pkt. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 45¢, 5 lbs. \$2.00.

New Zealand. Is a distinct variety. Started early in the Spring, the plants will resist heat and dry weather and make a strong growth during the Summer. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢, 5 lbs. \$3.00.

We can supply in any quantity, if 10 lbs. or more are wanted, write for special prices.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Culture.—Plant and culture same as Parsnips. As it is perfectly hardy, it can remain in the ground during the Winter, but it should be dug in the Spring before it commences to sprout. Store a supply for Winter use in a cool cellar, like other root crops.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This is an improved type of Salsify, superior in every way to the other sorts. The roots may be served boiled as a vegetable or sliced and fried, or they may be made into fritters. It is almost impossible to distinguish them from the oyster fritter. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.25.

SQUASH

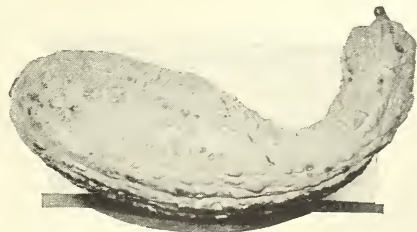
Culture.—The Squash vine is very tender and so sensitive to cold that it cannot be planted with safety before the middle of May. The hills should be prepared in the same manner as those for Cucumber; the Summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart each way and the later sorts 6 to 8 feet. Plant 6 or 7 seeds in each hill and cover half an inch; thin to 4 plants after they have obtained their rough leaves and danger from bugs is past.

Of the early varieties, one ounce will plant 40 hills and 12 hills of the late sorts; 4 lbs. early and 6 lbs. of the late for an acre.

Vegetable Marrow. An English variety for Summer and Fall use; grows about 9 inches long, oblong in form; shell pale yellow, flesh white. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Marblehead. Resembles Hubbard in shape, but is earlier, and skin more smooth; shell is blue gray, flesh is orange yellow, sweet and dry. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Giant Summer Crookneck. This strain is earlier even than the common small variety and equally tender and sweet, while the Squashes grow to an extra long size. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

SQUASH—Continued

White Bush Scallop. The old "Patty Pan"; white skin and flesh. Very early. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

Yellow Bush Scallop. Similar to White Scallop, but color is yellow. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

Golden Hubbard. The heavily warted skin is of rich orange yellow turning to a deep salmon red when ripened. It is equally as productive and fine in quality as the original Hubbard. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Boston Marrow. A popular second early Squash for Autumn use; skin thin, reddish yellow; flesh dry, fine-grained and delicious. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

Common Summer Crookneck. This is the small Crookneck, very early and tender. Rich golden yellow color; thickly warted. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

Warted Hubbard. Similar in size and quality to the well-known Hubbard, but is more heavily warted. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

True Hubbard. This old variety for years has stood the test of all rivals, and is the most popular Winter Squash grown. Hard green shell; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and of rich flavor. Keeps in perfect condition throughout the Winter. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Fordhook. This is a very desirable running variety for both Summer and Winter. Oblong in form slightly ridged, smooth, thin, yellow skin; flesh very thick and light straw yellow. Can be used for cooking, while if allowed to ripen on the vines, they will keep well all Winter. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Essex Hybrid. Valuable for Fall and Winter use. An excellent keeper, of good size; bright orange color; flesh thick, dry and delicious. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Chili. Good for stock and exhibitions; often weighing 100 to 200 lbs. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Delicious. A Fall and Winter Squash, being excellent at all seasons though it does not acquire its best quality until Winter, when it is very sweet and rich in flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Winter Crookneck. Excellent for Winter; flesh sweet and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Cocozelle Longe. (Italian Variety.) A Summer variety of compact bush growth. Fruits large, oblong in shape, skin dark green, marbled and mottled with yellow and dark green stripes. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.



True Hubbard Squash

TOMATO

Culture.—Tomatoes do best on a light, warm, not over-rich soil. For early plants sow in Marce or April in the hotbed, in drills 3 inches apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the inch; cover lightly. Or they may be started in boxes in some sunny window in the house. Transplant when 2 inches high into other hotbeds or into boxes, or single pots, and place in the frames. Avoid crowding the plants; 4 inches is as near as they should stand in the frames. Lift the sash on warm, sunny days, and 2 or 3 weeks before setting outside gradually harden them by exposure to the night air. Set 4 feet apart each way in the open ground in May as soon as danger from frost is past. For later use sow in the open ground in May, and transplant when large enough to handle. By training the vines on trellises, or tying them up to stakes, the fruit will ripen better, be of superior quality, and increase their productiveness.

One ounce will produce about 1200 plants.

Bonny Best. An early variety and enormously productive. Fruit produced in clusters in center of plant. Color scarlet red; flesh thick, and fine for slicing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

John Baer. A splendid Tomato for both the market and home garden. Producing beautiful, large bright red, solid Tomatoes early in the season; flesh is thick and meaty, and will not burst open when dead ripe, and has a mild deliciously sweet flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel. Medium early; large, smooth and fine flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Spark's Earliana. A popular extra early, large red Tomato. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Earlibell. A new extra early; smooth, beautiful, glossy, scarlet Tomato; ripens uniformly all over, and bears continuously until frost. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Early Acme. Standard family Tomato; early, solid, and smooth. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Stone. A favorite everywhere; large, solid and smooth; color red. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.



Bonny Best Tomato

TOMATO—Continued

Dwarf Champion. Plants grow stiff and upright; early; purplish pink. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90¢, lb. \$3.25.

June Pink. A fine, early pink variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Fordhook First. Solid; deep pink; quite early. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Livingstone's Beauty. Large, solid, smooth, purplish pink. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Livingstone's Perfection. Bright red, smooth and good size. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Golden Queen. Large, smooth and pure yellow. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Dwarf Stone. Plants similar to Dwarf Champion, but fruit is double the size; bright scarlet, solid and smooth. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90¢, lb. \$3.25.

Matchless. A good main crop; cardinal red; solid and smooth. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Ponderosa. Very large, coarse ribbed; deep purple. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90¢, lb. \$3.50.

Yellow Pear. Small, pear-shaped. Good for pickling. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Yellow Plum. Small and round. Good for pickling. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Red Plum. Small, round, pickling sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Strawberry. Small yellow fruits produced in husks; excellent for preserves. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90¢, lb. \$3.50.

TURNIP

Culture.—For the main crop the old rule is good; "Sow Turnips the 25th of July, wet or dry." Yet, fine crops of large, smooth Turnips are often grown from seed sown early in August. New land, plowed the previous Spring, thoroughly harrowed, and given a liberal dressing of some good commercial fertilizer, will produce the best crops. Sow broadcast and rake or brush in. For Summer use sow the early flat varieties, as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 14 inches apart; cover lightly and thin to 6 or 8 inches in the row. Avoid using fresh manure, as it produces rough scabby, worthless Turnips.

One ounce will sow 10 square rods; 1 lb. for an acre.

Extra Early Snowball. Earliest round, white Turnip; fine table quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

White Egg. Handsome oval form; skin white. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

Early White Flat Strap-Leaf. A popular early sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

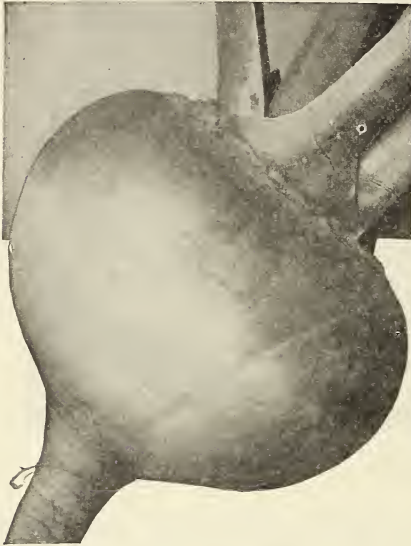
Early Red, or Purple Top Strap-Leaf. The standard early. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

Long White Cowhorn. Pure white, except at the top. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

White Globe Strap-Leaf. Early; globe-shaped. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

TURNIP—Continued

Red, or Purple Top White Globe. Fine globe-shaped table Turnip. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.



Yellow Globe Turnip

Yellow Globe. Fine for table or feeding; yellow flesh. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

Yellow Aberdeen. Good for both table and feeding; yellow flesh. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

Golden Ball. Very firm and tender; yellow flesh. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

RUTA BAGA, or SWEDE TURNIPS

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; one lb. to the acre.

White Sweet German. Flesh white, fine grained sweet and tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

White French. Popular white-fleshed variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

White Rock. One of the best of the white Swedish sorts. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

American Purple Top Yellow. An improved strain of yellow-fleshed Swede. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Long Island Yellow. A fine yellow-fleshed sort; sweet and tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

If large quantities are wanted write for prices.

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 30¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

Havana. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 30¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80¢, lb. \$3.00.

RAPE—Dwarf Essex

Furnishes excellent pasturage for cattle, sheep and hogs in six weeks from sowing. Its fattening properties are estimated to be twice as great as those of Clover, and for green manuring or for exhausted soils, it has no equal. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, 1 lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. and over, 20¢ per lb.

Prices for larger quantities upon application.

HERBS

For Culinary and Medicinal Use.

The garden is not complete without a few Herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. A small space will give all the Herbs needed in any family.

Culture.—The culture is very simple. The best way is to make a little seed-bed in early Spring, and set the plants out as soon as large enough. The Herbs should be harvested on a dry day, just before they come into full bloom, and dried quickly. They may be hung in a dry, cool loft or garret until they are needed for use.

All packets, 5c. each.

Anise. For cordials and flavoring. Oz. 25¢.

Balm. For culinary purposes. Oz. 25¢.

Basil, Sweet. For flavoring. Oz. 25¢.

Basilicone. (Italian Herb). For culinary purposes. Oz. 25¢.

Caraway Seed. For flavoring. Oz. 25¢.

Chervil. Used like Parsley. Oz. 15¢.

Coriander. Useful for flavoring. Oz. 25¢.

Dill. Used in pickles, soups and sauces. Oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢.

Fennel, Sweet. The leaves boiled used in sauces. Oz. 20¢.

Horehound. For tonic and cough remedies. Oz. 25¢.

Lavender. Perfume for oil and water. Oz. 25¢.

Sorrel or Sour Grass. For Salads. Oz. 20¢.

Sweet Marjoram. For seasoning. Oz. 20¢.

Summer Savory. Seasoning and flavoring. Oz. 30¢.

Sage. Leaves are used in dressings and in sauces. Oz. 50¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Thyme. For seasoning. Oz. 50¢.

Wormwood. For medicinal purposes; also beneficial for poultry, planted in poultry yards. Oz. 50¢.

LAWN GRASS SEED

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH A WELL KEPT LAWN

The lawn is the final touch to the finished house. Whether it is planned by a skilled architect, and built at great expense, or whether it is built on the simple plan compelled by economy, a well made lawn will improve the most handsome, and soften the lines of the simplest structure. It is the one necessary touch of nature within the reach of all.

Take Care of the Soil, We Will Take Care of the Seed

If but one-half the care were bestowed on the preparation of the soil as we devote to the care of the seed, there would be many better lawns. The soil problem is the biggest of all. How often in building a house, the lifeless sub-soil is thrown out from the cellar excavation, covering the good top soil and thus placing it way beyond the reach of the roots. This mistake once made is only remedied at great expense. It is economy, and quite essential to enrich the soil with suitable fertilizers of lasting character before sowing the seed.

We Do Not Use any Chaff to Cheapen Our Seed as Many Do

Our mixture is composed of only the best evergreen, perennial, thick-swarding grasses, blended in proportions to secure an even turf and a lasting lawn. The quality of the grasses used in our mixture is plainly indicated by the heavy well-developed seed.

Our mixture weighs 20 lbs. to the bushel. One pound will sow about 300 square feet of new ground. 20 lbs. about one-eighth of an acre.

Culture.—April and May are two good months to lay down a lawn and sow the seed. August and September are also good months and give the grass time to make a good growth before winter sets in. Seed does not start well during the hot, dry midsummer months.

After sowing, the ground should be rolled in order to press the seed firmly in the soil, and should be rolled over every Spring as soon as frost is out of the ground. All lawns are benefitted by frequent mowing, but do not cut too close in hot, dry weather, or too late in the Fall.

Hart's Special Mixture 35c. per lb. up to 5 lbs. Up to 10 lbs. and over, 30c per lb.

Hart's Choice Mixture 30c. per lb. up to 5 lbs. Up to 10 lbs. and over, 25c per lb.

Shady Place Mixture 45c. per lb. up to 5 lbs. Up to 10 lbs. and over, 40c per lb.

If more than a bushel of Lawn Grass Seed is wanted, write us for prices.

HART'S QUICK-AND-SURE PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

Natures Best Fertilizer for Lawns, Flowers, Plants, Greenhouses and
the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Berries and Small Fruits.

This is a pure natural manure from the stock yards at Chicago, the best and strongest in fertilizing and enriching elements of all nature's fertilizer, containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in liberal proportions. As a top-dressing for lawns, it has no equal, and there is nothing better for the vegetable and flower garden. It can be applied any time of the year without injury to the plant or foliage. Its effect is immediate, much more lasting and healthier than commercial fertilizers or any other manure. For mixing with soil and spreading broadcast on the garden, use one part manure to six parts soil; for making a liquid, use one pound manure to five gallons water; this can be used with safety, daily, if necessary. For top-dressing for an old lawn, about one pound to every 30 square feet should be applied two or three times during the season, preferably just before, or after a rain. It will stimulate the grass, in fact make a new lawn of it.

Analysis: Nitrogen 1.23% Equivalent to Ammonia 1.50%. Total Phos. Acid 1.00%. Potash 2.50%.

Prices: 5 lbs. 35¢., 10 lbs. 60¢., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3.00, 5 Bags \$14.00, ½ Ton \$24.00, 1 Ton \$42.00.



Farm Scene

GRASS SEEDS

We handle only the best grades of grass seeds. The cost to seed down an acre of the best grade is only a very little more than for a poorer grade, possibly 25¢ to 50¢, but the difference in the crop of hay may be many dollars in favor of the better grade. Remember, the *Best* is always the cheapest in the end.

Owing to the variations in market values, we are not always able, at the time our Catalog is printed, to quote fixed Spring prices, but we guarantee our prices will be as low as the market will permit. We shall be glad, however, to quote prices at any time, on any quantity, and invite your correspondence.



Timothy

Timothy, or Herds Grass. (Choice Seed.) A favorite and valuable variety, and produces large and profitable crops. Is often sown with Red Top and Clover. (Bu. 45 lbs.) Sow about 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 14¢, 10 lbs. 12¢ per lb. 1 bu. and over, 10¢ per lb.

Red Top. Fancy Re-cleaned. Very valuable for both hay and permanent pasture. Will grow well in almost any soil moist or dry; and is a valuable addition to sow with Timothy and Clover. (Bu. 36 lbs.) Sow about 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 30¢, 10 lbs. 28¢ per lb. 1 bu. and over, 26¢ per lb.

Medium Red Clover. This is the variety most largely sown in all sections and is the most valuable of all the varieties. (Bu. 60 lbs.) Sow about 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 35¢, 10 lbs. 32¢ per lb. 1 bu. and over, 30¢ per lb.

White Clover. Will thrive well in almost every soil and climate. Is valuable in permanent pastures and in connection with Blue Grass, affords the most nutritious food for sheep and cattle. Also makes a fine mixture for lawns. (Bu. 60 lbs.) Sow about 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 60¢, 10 lbs. 55¢ per lb. 1 bu. and over, 50¢ per lb.

Alsike Clover. This is perennial and very hardy and thrives well on wet or dry soils. Makes excellent forage for cattle and produces large crops of sweet and fragrant hay. (Bu. 60 lbs.) Sow about 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 35¢, 10 lbs. 32¢ per lb. 1 bu. and over, 30¢ per lb.

Mammoth Red Clover, or Pea-Vine. This grows much taller than Medium Red, with larger, leafier, thicker stalks, and is largely used for plowing under. (Bu. 60 lbs.) Sow about 15 lbs. to the acre.



Red Clover



Hay Making

GRASS SEEDS—Continued

Crimson Clover. An annual variety, producing large crops of green forage, or if cut while in bloom, makes excellent hay. It is also used as a grass manure and cover crop. Seed should be sown early in August or September. (Bu. 60 lbs.) Sow about 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. 18¢ per lb. 1 bu. and over, 16¢ per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass. A very valuable pasture grass, and used largely in Lawn Grass Mixtures. It retains its verdure in the hottest weather. Recleaned seed 20 lbs. to the bushel. For pastures sow about 40 lbs. Lb. 68¢, 10 lbs. and over, 66¢ per lb.

Orchard Grass. A very desirable pasture grass for stock, and will produce large crops of hay. Grows well in shady places. (Bu. 14 lbs.) Sow about 40 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 27¢, 10 lbs. and over, 25¢ per lb.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne. This closely resembles Clover in habits of growth and feeding value and when a stand has been secured is a most valuable crop. It is a perennial plant and will produce large crops for many years when properly cared for. If permanency is desired it must be cut every time it comes into bloom and not be allowed to run to seed. It will not succeed well on low wet soil. (Bu. 60 lbs.) Sow about 30 lbs. to the acre. Price on application.

Sweet Clover—White Blossom. Also known as Bokahara Clover and slightly resembles Alfalfa in growth, but is taller, with stiffer stems; branches freely with small fragrant white flowers, which afford an excellent food for bees. It is a most valuable nitrogen gatherer. If cut early, before getting too large, it makes good hay. (Bu. 60 lbs.) Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price upon application.

Mixture per acre recommended for hay.

Timothy, 18 lbs. Red Top, 5 lbs. Clover, 3 lbs.

MILLETS

Sudan Grass. While called Grass, it is an annual plant, and answers the same purpose as Millets. It will outyield almost any other annual hay crop, especially in dry weather. It is very nutritious and stock like it. Seed may be sown early in May, and the first cutting made early in July. Other cuttings may be made, or can be used as a pasture. For broadcast sowing, 18 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 14¢, per 10 lbs. 12¢ per lb. 1 bu. and over, 10¢ per lb.

Hungarian Grass. This well known forage crop can be sown early in June and is ready for cutting in about 60 days. It can also be sown in July and early August, after hay crops have been harvested to help out a short crop. Resists heat and drought well. (Bu. 48 lbs.) Sow 1 bu. to the acre. Lb. 14¢, 10 lbs. 12¢ per lb. 1 bu. and over, 10¢ per lb.

Japanese, or Barnyard Millet. A forage plant of great value, growing luxuriantly on most any soil and under indifferent conditions. It will grow in seasons of extreme drought and attain a height of 6 to 12 feet. (Bu. 32 lbs.) Sow 1 bu. to the acre, Lb. 14¢, 10 lbs. 12¢ per lb. 1 bu. and over 10¢ per lb.

Golden Millet. This is a favorite variety for planting on good land to produce a large crop of hay or forage. Matures later than Hungarian and is of stronger growth. (Bu. 50 lbs.) Sow 1 bu. to the acre. Lb. 12¢, 10 lbs. 10¢ per lb. 1 bu. and over 8¢ per lb.

SEED GRAINS

Big Four, Seed Oats. A large and heavy yielding variety. The straw stands up stiff and strong, and heads well. (Bu. 32 lbs.) Sow 1½ bu. to the acre. Per peck, 40¢, per bu. \$1.25. 1 bag and over, \$1.00 per bu.

We handle large quantities of Timothy, Red Top and Clovers, also Millets, and Grain Seeds, and if larger quantities than those we have quoted are wanted, be sure and write us stating quantities, and get our special prices.



Harvesting Rye

SEED GRAINS—Continued

Silver Mine, Seed Oats. A prolific cropper, and one of the most prolific varieties grown. It makes a good growth of straw, which stands up well, and are well filled with plump grains. (Bu. 32 lbs.) Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. to the acre. Per peck 40¢, per bu. \$1.25. 1 bag and over, \$1.00 per bu.

Barley Oderbruch. This may be sown as early in the Spring as possible without danger from frost. The straw is heavy and stands up well under a heavy crop. It is also largely grown in New England as a late fodder crop. It withstands the most severe frost and makes the best of green feed long after other kinds are gone. (Bu. 48 lbs.) Sow about 2 bu. to the acre. Per peck 75¢, per bu. \$2.25.

Winter Rye. The time for sowing is from the middle of August to the last of September. Sow broadcast or with a drill at the rate of one and a half bushels to the acre. This has no equal as a crop to be used for late Fall or early Spring pasture and is one of the best to plow under for green manure. (Bu. 56 lbs.) Per peck 85¢, per bu. \$3.00.

Japanese Buckwheat. This is the best and most profitable variety. Flour is superior to that from any other variety. Ripens early. Sow 1 bushel to the acre broadcast, or $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels if in drills. (Bu. 48 lbs.) Per peck 75¢, per bu. \$2.25.

VETCHES

Hairy Vetches. A hardy forage plant and very productive. Its extensive root growth and nitrogen-gathering properties make it valuable as a soil fertilizer, also as a cover crop to prevent the land from washing during Winter storms. Seed should be sown broadcast, or drilled in, at the rate of one bushel per acre. If a half bushel of Rye is sown with the Vetch, the straw will furnish a support for the vines to run on, making them easier to mow for feed or to turn under with the plow. (Bu. 60 lbs.) Lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. 18¢ per lb. 1 bu. and over, 16¢ per lb.

SOY BEANS

Soja, or Soy Beans. Plants grow 18 inches in height and are immensely productive. It makes a good forage crop for feeding green. The plant being a legume is valuable as a soil enricher for plowing under. Sow broadcast at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre. Lb. 12¢, 10 lbs. and over, 10¢ per lb.

FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas. Entirely different from Cow Peas. A valuable crop for soiling and plowing under as a green manure, being rich in nitrogen, and when sown with Oats or Barley, make a very nutritious fodder and stock will eat it greedily and thrive on it. Sow broad cast (2) bushels per acre—if sown with Oats, use one bushel, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Oats. Per pk. \$1.65, per $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$3.00, per bushel \$5.50.

If a quantity of any of the above is wanted, write for special prices.

FLOWER SEEDS

Sowing the Seed. Nine-tenths of the failures in flower culture come from improper treatment of the seeds and young plants. **Do not plant any of the seeds when the ground is wet.** Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed in proportion to its size. The finest seeds should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely sifted, light, mellow soil. Press the soil down firmly over the seed; a short piece of board is good for this. For large seeds the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed. Procure a bit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth), say 2 feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted; scatter the seed along this, allowing 4 or 5 of the larger, to 15 or 20 of the smaller seeds to the space one plant is to occupy when grown; cover the seed by pressing the earth together over it, then turn your lath sideways, and press the soil down firmly and evenly. Shade the rows until after seed is up. It prevents the soil from crusting, and saves the young tender chits from being burned up by the hot sun as they start to come through the ground.

Annuals bloom from seed and die the first year.

Biennials grow from seed the first year, and bloom and die the next, though some varieties bloom the first season when sown early.

Perennials last for several years, blooming annually after the first season, though some varieties will bloom the first season if sown early.

If larger quantities than one ounce is wanted, write for prices.



Mixed Asters

Acrolinium, (Everlasting). A pretty half-hardy annual producing white and rose colored double Daisy-like flowers. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 50¢.

Ageratum, Mixed. Feathery flowers; suitable for pots in Winter or bedding in Summer. Annual. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢.

Alyssum, Sweet, Little Gem. A favorite annual bearing clusters of white flowers. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢.

Antirrhinum, or Snapdragon. Showy flowers, blooming the first year from seed. Tall mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 60¢.



Asters



Gaillardia

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

Artemisia. (Perennial of Hardy Aster). Mixed colors. Pkt. 10¢, oz. \$1.00.

Asters. The most popular garden annuals. Choice Mixed Sorts, Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.

Choice Named Colors

- White, Pkt. 15¢, oz. \$1.00;
- Crimson, Pkt. 15¢, oz. \$1.00;
- Pink, Pkt. 15¢, oz. \$1.00;
- Lavender, Pkt. 15¢, oz. \$1.00;
- Purple, Pkt. 15¢, oz. \$1.00.

Balsam (Lady's Slipper). A favorite garden annual. Camelia-flowered. Choicest mixed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢.



Cosmos

Balloon Vine (Love in a Puff). A rapid growing annual climber; flowers white. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢.

Calliopsis. A showy annual, producing large flowers throughout the summer. Finest mixed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢.

Centaurea, or Bachelor's Button (Cornflower). Fine for bedding, vases, etc. Annual. Choice mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.

Canterbury Bell. Biennial. Single mixed. Beautiful bell-shaped flower. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.

Chrysanthemum. Coronarium Double Mixed. Compact bushy growth, about 18 inches high, flowers quite double, shading in color from white to orange. Per pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.

Calendula. Hardy Annual. Large double flowers, blossoming all Summer. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢.

Candytuft. Well-known dwarf, profuse flowering garden annual. Choicest dwarf mixed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢.

Canary Bird Flower. An attractive climber, with beautiful yellow flowers freely produced with tender green foliage. Annual; height 10 to 20 feet. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.

Carnation, Marguerite. This superb new dwarf is a double, fragrant flower, and blooms fully from seed the first year. Pkt. 10¢, oz. \$1.00.

Celosia Childei. (Chinese Woolflower). A new annual of great merit. Flowers resemble huge balls of crimson wool. When cut, if hung with heads down until dry, makes a beautiful everlasting flower. Pkt. 10¢, oz. \$1.00.

Cypress Vine. For training upon a light, ornamental trellis, the Cypress Vine cannot be excelled. It has a profusion of scarlet and white star-shaped blossoms. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢.

Clarkia. Free-blooming annual. Choice mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.

Cosmos. Large single flower; 5 to 6 feet high; fine for cutting. Annual. Mammoth choice mixed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 35¢.

Cockscomb. Produces graceful plumes of bright colors. Annual. Choice mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.



Tall Mixed Nasturtium

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

- Columbine, Perennials.** Very desirable, old-fashioned border flowers, forming large, permanent clumps. Finest Double Mixed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢.
- Delphinium.** (Perennial or Hardy Larkspur). Very ornamental and attractive for borders or beds. It has long clustered spikes of beautiful flowers, and its beautiful shades of colors are much admired. Seed can be sown early indoors and transplanted, or sown where they are to bloom, thinning out to 1 foot to 1½ feet apart. Height 3 to 4 feet. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.
- Digitalis, or Foxglove.** Perennial. Producing long spikes of showy flowers. Choice mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.
- Eschscholtzia, or California Poppy.** Popular garden annuals, bearing large, saucer-shaped flowers. Finest mixed colors. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢.
- Gaillardia (Blanket Flower).** Annual. Will produce a continuous profusion of brilliantly colored flowers from early Summer until late Fall. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢.
- Godetia.** Very showy, large flower. Annual. Choice mixed colors. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 50¢.
- Gypsophiia.** (Paniculata, or Baby's breath). A hardy annual of easy culture. Grows 2 or 3 feet high and bears a profusion of small star shaped white and pink flowers on such slender stems they appear to be floating in the air. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.
- Heliotrope.** Flowers are borne in graceful clusters, and are very fragrant, blooms the whole season, a splendid bedding or house plant. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10¢.
- Holly hock.** Beautiful, hardy plants, with immense flowers on spikes 5 to 6 feet high; flowers second year. Finest double mixed, pkt. 10¢, oz. \$1.00. Finest single mixed, pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.
- Kochia.** (Mexican Fire Bush.) (Summer Cypress). Ornamental annual plant, grows quickly from seed sown in the open ground when the trees begin to leaf out early in the spring. Early in the fall the ends of the shoots are thickly set with small bright scarlet flowers, the bushy plant resembling balls of fire. Plants may be planted singly, or in rows 30 inches apart. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢.
- Larkspur.** Well-known annual, producing long spikes of flowers. Large flowering mixed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢.
- Marigold.** Well-known annual. Finest French Mixed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢. Choice Eldorado. Double Mixed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢.
- Marvel of Peru.** (Four O'Clock) Showy free-flowering annuals of quick growth and flowering in great abundance. Flowers have the strange habit of remaining tightly closed until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they open, and become a glowing bank of vivid coloring. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 50¢.
- Mignonette, Sweet.** Fragrant garden annuals. Perfection, fine selected. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢.
- Morning Glory.** Annual climbers. Tall mixed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.00.
- Myosotis.** (Forget-Me-Not). Charming little flowers that succeed best in damp, shady places, but do well in almost any soil. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.
- Nasturtium.** Beautiful and valuable flowering Summer plants. They require but little care; seed sown early in Spring will produce a profusion of blooms during all the season. Tall mixed, Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢. Dwarf, mixed Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.



Pansies



Petunia

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

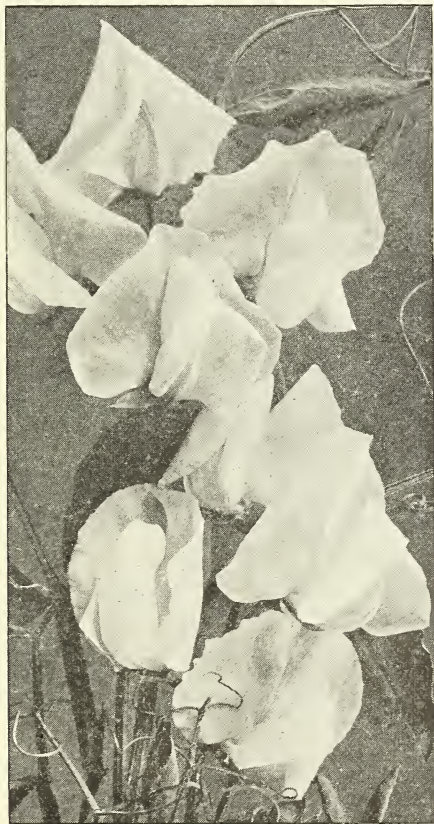
- Nigella Damascena** (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush). Very showy blue flowers, with the foliage finely cut which surrounds the flower. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢.
- Pansies.** Annual. Most popular flower grown. Large Superb. Choice mixed. Pkt. 15¢, oz. \$1.50. Giant Trimardeau. Pkt. 15¢, oz. \$1.50.
- Pansy.** Giant Trimardeau. Very showy flowers of enormous size. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10¢, oz. \$1.50.
- Petunia.** Very popular annual. Fine mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. \$1.00. Extra choice mixed. Pkt. 15¢.
- Phlox, Drummondii.** Popular garden annual flowering continuously during the Summer. Very choice mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. \$1.00.
- Poppy Orientale.** Perennial. Beautiful large brilliant scarlet flowers borne on long stems splendid for cutting, for mixed beds, or for borders. Grows about 2 feet high, seed may be sown out doors either in the spring or fall. Plants about 1 foot to 1½ feet apart. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.
- Poppy, Shirley.** Brilliant and popular flowering annuals. Beautiful mixed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 50¢.
- Pinks.** Annuals. Flowers of most brilliant colors, produce freely all Summer. Splendid double mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.
- Portulaca.** Annual. Adapted for dry, hot situations, producing brilliant flowers all Summer. Choice single mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.
- Ricinus, or Castor Oil Bean.** Annuals of luxuriant growth with large, Palm-like leaves. Oz. 10¢, ¼ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢.
- Rhodanthe Maculata.** (Everlasting). Mixed colors. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.
- Salvia Splendens, or Flowering Sage.** Annual. Bushy plants about 3 feet high, producing dazzling scarlet flowers. Very choice. Pkt. 15¢, oz. \$1.50.
- Salpiglossis.** Beautiful garden annuals, about 18 inches high, bearing gorgeous Petunia-like flowers. Large flowering mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.
- Scabiosa, or Mourning Bride.** Also called Old Maid's Pincushion. Annual. Beautiful, large, double flowers on long stems; fine for cutting. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.
- Stock.** Very fragrant annual. Flowers double, and of various colors. Large flowering. Mixed. Extra fine. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢.
- Sunflower, Mammoth Russian.** Oz. 5¢, ¼ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢.
- Sweet William.** A favorite garden perennial, bearing heads of fragrant, richly colored flowers. Choice single mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢. Choice double mixed. Pkt. 15¢.
- Verbena.** For beds and massing the Verbena is not equalled by any other plant for profusion of bloom brilliancy and variety of colors. They flower the first season. Choice mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. \$1.00.
- Wallflower.** This is a favorite European garden flower, bears long spikes or heads of exquisitely fragrant flowers. It is very ornamental in the border, or in forming groups. Sow thinly in shallow drills in early Spring. Pkt. 15¢.



Zinnia. A well-known annual, bearing showy flowers during Summer and Fall. Double mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 75¢. Extra choice double mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. \$1.00.

SWEET PEAS

Culture.—Sweet Peas are, without doubt, the most beautiful and fragrant, and more generally grown than any other flower. They are of easy culture. The best way is to make a drill about 5 inches deep dropping 4 or 5 seeds every 4 inches and covering about 2 inches, working the soil around the plant as it comes up, until it is on a level with the surface; this leaves the roots deep enough not to be affected by dry weather. They require an abundance of water. If water is applied, it should be at the roots, and not sprinkled on the vines. A trellis of brush, strings, or chicken wire is necessary. They bloom better if picked every day. Sweet Peas have been improved and developed to such an extent that there is a long list of names, many being so similar that it is hard to see any difference except slight shades and markings of colors, and forms of hoods, or length of stems. For this reason, we have discarded from our list all duplicates, and offer only the best and distinct varieties of each of the separate colors.



Dorothy Eckford

Spencer Types

Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Asta Ohn Spencer. Pinkish lavender.

Countess Spencer. Beautiful, clear pink.

King Edward Spencer. Deep red.

Othello Spencer. Rich maroon.

White Spencer. White.

Spencer Mixed. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65¢, lb. \$2.00.

Large-Flowering Eckford and Grandiflora Types

Packet 5c., oz. 20c., 1-4 lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Blanche Ferry Extra Early. Pink and white.

Black Knight. Deep maroon.

Countess of Radnor. Lavender.

Dorothy Eckford. Finest pure white.

Duke of Westminster. Purple.

Janet Scott. Pure pink.

King Edward VII. Deep red.

Lord Nelson. Blue.

Lottie Eckford. Lilac, changing to blue.

Mrs. Kenyon. Yellow.

Prince of Wales. Crimson.

Choice Mixed Colors. Our mixture of colors contains all the new and best sorts, as well as every known color and shade, and is the most beautiful blend of colorings to be found in any mixture. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

SPRING BULBS FOR SUMMER FLOWERING

Almost every garden owner appreciates the value of the Summer flowering bulbs, for among them are to be found some of our most beautiful flowers. The select list which we offer, is composed of the very choicest varieties and types of Dahlias and Gladiolus. They are strong, live bulbs, and are far superior to imported bulbs, and we believe every lover of flowers will be pleased with them.

(Order with your seeds. We will send them early in the Spring.)

DAHLIA

Culture.—There are very few flowers that compare with the Dahlia in charming diversity of form and wide range of brilliant colors, and no other surpasses it for Autumn display. The roots are tender and easily injured by frost. They should be set out 3 feet apart after all danger of frost is over. The soil should be deeply dug, and well drained. A stiff clay should be avoided. A sunny situation is desirable. Place the roots horizontally, covering 2 to 3 inches deep, water well during dry weather. The roots should be supported by tying to stakes. The roots should be placed during Winter in a cool cellar, but not allowed to freeze.



Dahlias

Up to 2 doz. mailed free to any address.

Golden Age. Sulphur yellow. Free flowering. Each 20¢, ½ doz. \$1.00, 1 doz. and over, \$1.75 per doz.

Robert Broomfield. Pure white. Tall grower. Each 20¢, ½ doz. \$1.00, 1 doz. and over, \$1.75 per doz.

Stradella. Beautiful deep purple-crimson. Free flowering. Stems long and wiry. Each 20¢, ½ doz. \$1.00, 1 doz. and over, \$1.75 per doz.

Achievement. One of the latest novelties in Dahlias, clear, rich velvety maroon, with a frill or collar of white arranged around the golden yellow center. Each 25¢, ½ doz. \$1.30, 1 doz. or over, \$2.25 per doz.

Rose Pink Century. A rose pink shade. Each 20¢, ½ doz. \$1.00, 1 doz. or over, \$1.75 per doz.

Amber Queen. Rich clear amber, shaded apricot, extra free flowering. Each 20¢, ½ doz. \$1.00, 1 doz. or over, \$1.75 per doz.

Countess of Lonsdale. Chrysanthemum-like flowers of deep salmon-red, in great abundance. Should be in every garden. Each 30¢, ½ doz. \$1.60, 1 doz. or over, \$2.90 per doz.

Jeanne Charmet. These flowers are a most exquisite shade of lilac-pink, daintily shading to pure white toward the center, with a tinge of yellow at the margin, and measure 7 to 10 inches in diameter. Each 25¢, ½ doz. \$1.30, 1 doz. or over, \$2.25 per doz.

J. H. Jackson. The finest black Cactus Dahlia in existence; superb as an exhibition flower. Color a perfectly gorgeous, deep velvety, blackish maroon. Gigantic in size. Every Dahlia lover should grow this variety. Each 25¢, ½ doz. \$1.30, 1 doz. or more, \$2.25 per doz.

LeGrande Manitou. The color of this superb large flower is pure white, artistically striped, splashed and blotched deep violet purple. Each 25¢, ½ doz. \$1.30, 1 doz. or over, \$2.25 per doz.

Libelle. Clear deep rose purple; splendid Chrysanthemum-like flowers. Each 20¢, ½ doz. \$1.00, 1 doz. or over, \$1.75 per doz.

Lucy Faucett. One of the best of the fancy Dahlias, very large and free-flowering, color pale yellow striped and splashed deep pink, with ball-shaped flowers on long stems. Each 25¢, ½ doz. \$1.30, 1 doz. or over \$2.25 per doz.

Mina Burgle. A new introduction of the Decorative type, and one of the finest to date—a champion variety, producing flowers of gigantic size and remarkable beauty. Color a glowing and most brilliant scarlet. Each 25¢, ½ doz. \$1.30, 1 doz. or over, \$2.25 per doz.

Queen Wilhelmina. One of the largest and best of the white Peony-flowered Dahlias. Flowers produced upon long graceful stems, well above the foliage; its immense fluffy pure white flower, showing its beautiful golden center very prominently, lends an additional charm to this beautiful flower. Each 20¢, ½ doz. \$1.00, 1 doz. or over, \$2.75 per doz.

Rene Cayeux. Very free flowering Chrysanthemum-like flowers of good size, and are a beautiful ruby-crimson, borne on long stems. Each 30¢, ½ doz. \$1.60, 1 doz. or over, \$2.90 per doz.

Souvenir de Doazon. The largest Dahlia in existence. The color is a pleasing shade of orange-scarlet. Flowers are full to the center and often measure 9 inches and over in diameter, and can be forced to measure over 12 inches. Plant is a tall, vigorous grower. Should be in every garden. Each 20¢, ½ doz. \$1.00, 1 doz. or over, \$1.75 per doz.

Separate Colors

Red and Red Shades. Yellow and Yellow Shades. White. Purple and Purple Shades. Pink and Pink Shades. Variegated. Each 18¢, ½ doz. 90¢, per doz. \$1.45. All colors and types as a mixture. ½ doz. 60¢, per doz. \$1.00.

GLADIOLI

The Gladioli is one of the most decorative plants in the garden, and as a cut flower lends itself readily to any arrangement. If the spikes are cut when the lowest flower is in bloom, the others will open in succession and remain fresh a week or more. No flower has gained more rapidly in public favor than the Gladiolus.

Gladioli will thrive in almost any good soil except a stiff clay. The row or bed should be 8 to 10 inches deep, and then spread a liberal amount of good fertilizer in the bottom of the row or bed, and rake in thoroughly before planting bulbs. Avoid rank manure. Stable dressing, and also hen dressing can be used if applied properly, but it must be put in the bottom, then cover with fully 1 to 2 inches of soil before the bulbs are planted. Plant the bulbs 6 to 8 inches apart, having sprout or eye facing upward, and cover about 4 inches deep. Cultivate frequently until they commence to flower.

Up to 3 doz. mailed free to any address.

America. Universally acknowledged "King of Gladiolus." Clear lavender pink. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Baron J. Hulot. The finest blue to date. A rich, deep color of indigo blue. Each 15¢, ½ doz. 75¢, per doz. \$1.25.

Brenchleyensis. Vermilion scarlet. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Cracker Jack. Large flowers of velvety dark red, throats spotted with yellow and dark maroon. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Halley. Very large, salmon-rose, with beautiful creamy blotch. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Klondyke. An early blooming plant; flowers round, well opened, of clear primrose-yellow, blotched vivid crimson in throat. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Metropolitan. Flowers of the largest size and well expanded. The color combination is most fascinating; the flowers are of light crimson scarlet with a deep cherry throat, edged salmon-pink, the whole being beautifully striped rich crimson. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Meadowvale. One of the purest of whites, with a touch of crimson in the throat. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Mrs. E. M. Smith. A new and attractive variety. Deep pink with bright cherry throat. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Mrs. Francis King. A pleasing shade of light scarlet. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Jr. A new variety. Color is the most exquisite salmon-pink, with a red blotch in throat. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Nazinscott. Flaming deep scarlet-red, with white mottlings in throat. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Niagara. A beautiful new variety, color a deep cream to primrose-yellow, throat splashed with rich carmine. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Peace. Large flowering white, with prominent purple blotch. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Panama. Color deep pink; flowers large, and spikes long. Each 10¢, ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

Mixed Gladioli. All shades and colors. ½ doz. 50¢, per doz. 90¢.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

For Farm and Garden use. The products listed below will help you in the control of insects, pests blights, etc., that ravage your crops. Order with your seeds. Postage or express charges to be paid by purchaser.

KEY BRAND ARSENATE OF LEAD PASTE.

For caterpillars and chewing insects. For spraying trees and shrubs against leaf chewing insects, fruit flies and codling moth. Contains 15½% Arsenic Oxide mixes easily in water without clogging nozzle, sticks like paint, kills quick, and will not burn foliage. Dilute 1 lb. to 25 gallons water. 1 lb. 40¢, 5 lbs. \$1.80, 10 lbs. \$3.50.

KEY BRAND BORDO LEAD (Paste). Insecticide and Fungicide. Two sprays in one. Arsenate of Lead combined with a special Bordeaux Mixture by a new process, producing in one spraying operation the killing of insects and preventing of blight, mildew, rust, etc. Splendid for potatoes and most vegetables, apples, pears and roses. Sticks like paint and remains on foliage. Best crop insurance. 1 lb. 40¢, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

KEY BRAND KEROSENE MISCIBLE OIL. Better than Kerosene Emulsion, mixes easier, has greater killing power, and is especially valuable against all soft bodied insects. Also for Rose

bugs, Cabbage worms, scale and Melon louse. Contains 80% kerosene. Dilute 1 part Oil to 16 parts water. For tender plants 1 part Oil to 36 parts water. 1 pint 45¢, qt. 75¢, 1 gal. \$2.00, 5 gals. \$9.00.

KEY BRAND TREE WOUND PAINT. Prevents decay. A residuum, penetrating, antiseptic paint that is not affected by heat, cold or moisture. Does not peel, crack or get brittle. Stops tree bleeding. Qt. 70¢, 1 gal. \$2.00, 5 gals. \$8.00.

KEY BRAND FLY SPRAY (Liquid). For protection of horses, cattle, dogs and hogs from flies, mosquitoes, fleas and lice. A remarkable, clean liquid spray which prevents and destroys lice and ticks on cattle and vermin on hogs and in the hen coop. Especially useful for dairymen, in preventing fretting of animals, and increases amount of milk. Harmless to use and non-penetrating. Easily applied with hand sprayer. Qt. 50¢, 1 gal. \$1.50, 5 gals. \$6.00.

FARMOGERM

A HIGH BRED NITROGEN
GATHERING BACTERIA

If you want the biggest yield, and the greatest fertilizing value for the soil inoculate your legume seeds, such as Clovers, Alfalfa, Vetches, Sweet Peas, Field and Garden Peas, Beans, and Lima Beans, with Farmogerm. Bacteria good for five years. Give it a trial. Full directions on every bottle.

Garden Size, Composite Culture for Beans, Peas and Sweet Peas, \$0.50
1 Acre Size, \$1.00 3 Acre Size, \$2.50 12 Acre Size, \$9.00

STIM-O-PLANT Plant Food in Tablet Form

PLANT STIMULANT TABLET
Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.

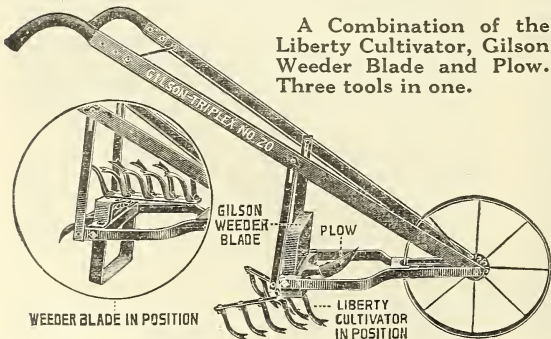
The most modern efficient and scientific method of fertilizing all kinds and conditions of growing plants in Home Garden, Orchard and on Farms.

STIM-U-PLANT—is a 26 grain tablet with a guaranteed chemical analysis of 11% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid and 15% Potash. No other plant food contains anything like as high an analysis as this. Stim-U-Plant Tablets are composed of water soluble materials of great feeding power and of known weight and percentage of plant food.

STIM-U-PLANT Tablets should be used directly in the soil at the base of the plants or dissolved in water and applied to the soil. Do not spray on the foliage. No matter how rich the soil may be, these wonderful little tablets will help the plants along.

STIM-U-PLANT Tablets are packed in four sizes:

Trial Size, 15 cents, containing 10 Tablets Medium Size, 75 cents, containing 100 Tablets
Small Size, 25 cents, containing 30 Tablets Large Size, \$3.50 containing 1,000 Tablets



The Gilson Triplex

is a combination of the greatest garden tools on the market. It is three complete tools in one, linked together on a revolving axis, which may be firmly locked at the working position at any one of the desired tools. The adjustment from one tool to the other is simple and easy. The Gilson Weeder Blade is a weed destroyer for rough clearing, while the Liberty Cultivator is used for all-round work of preparing the seed bed, cultivating and weeding. The plow is used in seeding, cultivating narrow rows, etc. Net weight, 30 lbs. Price \$8.00.

FARMOGERM

A Seed Inoculant that Increases Crop Production

Seeds of all legumes—beans, peas, clover, alfalfa, and related crops—will produce far better if inoculated with **Farmogerm**. In addition to the increased crops, these legumes leave in the soil a heavy deposit of nitrogen which benefits all succeeding crops. Farmers and gardeners who have used **Farmogerm** would not be without it.

Farmogerm is the "Always Fresh" Seed Inoculant

Because of the method of sealing the bottle—a patented stopper which admits filtered air and keeps out all impurities—**Farmogerm** is just as good in three or four years as when first bottled. The bacteria in **Farmogerm** and other inoculants of like character are living organisms, feeding on nitrogen in the air—without air, they cannot live. If tightly sealed, the bacteria gradually become weaker and weaker until they are worthless. That is why many inoculants have to be replaced before they are six months old.

Farmogerm Stays Good Indefinitely

Farmogerm keeps for years and years. Enough air seeps through the plugs to keep the bacteria in good health, yet all impurities are excluded. Other inoculants get weaker each day—**Farmogerm** always has its full strength. Just add water and shake the bottle and sprinkle over seeds as directed. Your crop will benefit beyond your expectations.

No other inoculant on the market is so strong and virile; no other inoculant will thoroughly inoculate as much seed. The one-acre size bottle of **Farmogerm** is sufficient for 15 pounds of clover, 20 pounds of alfalfa, 100 pounds of Canada field peas, 60 pounds of vetch, etc. A different culture is required for each crop. *Be sure to state what crops you wish to inoculate.*

Be sure to use FARMOGERM to advantage on these crops:

Canada Field Peas
Cow Peas
Garden Peas
Sweet Peas
Soy Beans
Velvet Beans

Lima Beans
Wax and String Beans
Alfalfa
Spring, Winter and
Hairy Vetch

Peanuts
Hubam Clover
Crimson Clover
Red Clover
Sweet Clover
Alsike

Farmogerm Prices Reduced

New methods of production have given lower prices. You cannot now afford to do without **Farmogerm**.

A special composite culture is prepared for peas, beans, and sweet peas, $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size only. You'll get more peas and beans, and larger sweet peas by using this. Ask for No. 5, price 50 cts.

Farmogerm prices are: 1-acre size, \$1; 3-acre size, \$2.50; 12-acre size, \$9. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CHARLES C. HART SEED COMPANY, Wethersfield, Connecticut
Growers, Importers and Dealers in Garden, Vegetable and Field Seeds

SEE OTHER SIDE

STIM-U-PLANT

An All-the-Year Fertilizer for Garden and House Plants

Stim-U-planT is the most effective concentrated fertilizer manufactured. It can be used easily and profitably on flowers, shrubs, vegetables, fruit and ornamental trees, and will promote more rapid growth and earlier maturity than any other grade of fertilizer. The guaranteed chemical analysis shows 11% nitrogen, 12% phosphoric acid, 15% potash.

Convenient to Use

Stim-U-planT comes to you in the form of small tablets, wrapped in waxed paper. A hundred can be put in a drinking-cup, yet they are so highly concentrated that each tablet contains enough food to feed a large plant from ten days to two weeks.

Absolutely Odorless

Stim-U-planT tablets are pleasant to handle; there is absolutely no odor nor other unpleasant feature about them. They may be used on house plants of all kinds—palms, ferns, bulbs, fuchsias, geraniums, and other indoor bloomers.

Stim-U-planT Tablets

can be used in tablet form, or dissolved in water at the rate of one tablet to the quart, or four to the gallon, which makes a liquid fertilizer of just the right strength. Order Stim-U-planT tablets with your seed and plant order. Price, 10 tablets for 15 cts., 30 for 25 cts., 100 for 75 cts., 1,000 for \$3.50.

STIM-U-PLANT

PLANT STIMULANT TABLET



SAVES MONEY BY SAVING CROPS

It is estimated that rats and mice consume grain each year in the United States alone to the value of more than \$10,000,000. Most of this waste can be saved if **Rax** is given a chance.

Rax Is Not a Poison

While it is absolutely deadly to rats and mice, it is *harmless to human beings, domestic animals, poultry, and birds*. It may be used anywhere with complete safety.

Rats Leave Before They Die

Within a few days after eating food prepared with **Rax**, rats and mice become feverish and seek the open air. Thus they never die indoors—always outside.

How to Use Rax

Add water to the bottle and shake contents until water is cloudy. Then moisten bait (bread, crackers or cheese) with the mixture and place it near the holes. **Rax** does not affect the taste of the bait.

Directions are furnished with each package. One bottle is enough for an ordinary house; allow one bottle to each 500 feet of floor space in large barns, mills, etc. Price, 75 cts. per bottle.

At Last, a Perfect Spray

SPRAY-TABS

BORDEAUX-ARSENATE TABLETS

Insecticide and Fungicide in Tablet Form

An entirely new departure in insect control and the prevention of disease among plants. The most convenient way. No more home mixing of offensive, poisonous ingredients from bulk packages; no more improper preparation of spray solution. Spray-Tabs solve the spraying problem. The one spray for all general garden use. Dispense with bulk spray materials and use Spray-Tabs for all leaf-eating or chewing insects and the prevention of plant diseases. The making of an insecticide and fungicide in combination in tablet form marks a new era in spraying.

Prevent Plant Diseases While Fighting Insects

Spray-Tabs combine convenience, reliability, and economy in a modern, efficient, and accurate insecticide and fungicide. The plant-grower has never before had the advantage of spray materials in tablet form. Spray-Tabs' safety and accuracy are alone sufficient recommendation. All that is needed to make an ideal spray for garden crops is to put the required number of tablets in a specific amount of water, agitate the solution and apply it to the plants. There is no opportunity to improperly make the solution.

Spray-Tabs—The New-Way Spray

Order them with your seed and plant order, that pest control may begin with garden making. Thirty tablets for 30 cts. Complete directions for every use with each package.

CHARLES C. HART SEED COMPANY, Wethersfield, Connecticut
Growers, Importers and Dealers in Garden, Vegetable and Field Seeds

SEE OTHER SIDE

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS—Big Crop Potato, and Onion Fertilizers. Analysis: Ammonia 4%, Avail. Phos. Acid 8%, Actual Potash 4%. Price: Bags of 10 lbs., 75 cents; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.75; 500 lbs., \$15.00; 1000 lbs., \$26.00; 2000 lbs., \$50.00.

CORN GROWER FERTILIZER—Analysis: Ammonia 2%, Avail. Phos. Acid 8%, Actual Potash 2%. Price: Bags of 10 lbs., 60 cents; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$3.25; 500 lbs., \$12.50; 1000 lbs., \$22.50; 2000 lbs., \$41.25.

BIG CROP FERTILIZERS—A high grade general Fertilizer, for General Crop, Grass, etc. Analysis: Ammonia 3%, Avail. Phos. Acid 8%, Actual Potash 4%. Price: Bags of 10 lbs., 65 cents; 25 lbs., \$1.10; 50 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$3.50; 500 lbs., \$14.00; 1000 lbs., \$25.50; 2000 lbs., \$47.50.

HART'S QUICK-AND-SURE PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

Natures Best Fertilizer for Lawns, Flowers, Plants, Greenhouses and the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Berries and Small Fruits.

This is a pure natural manure from the stock yards at Chicago, the best and strongest in fertilizing and enriching elements of all nature's fertilizer, containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in liberal proportions. As a top-dressing for lawns, it has no equal, and there is nothing better for the vegetable and flower garden. It can be applied any time of the year without injury to the plant or foliage. Its effect is immediate, much more lasting and healthier than commercial fertilizers or any other manure. For mixing with soil and spreading broadcast on the garden, use one part manure to six parts soil; for making a liquid, use one pound manure to five gallons water; this can be used with safety, daily, if necessary. For top-dressing for an old lawn, about one pound to every 30 square feet should be applied two or three times during the season, preferably just before, or after a rain. It will stimulate the grass, in fact make a new lawn of it.

Analysis: Nitrogen 1.23% Equivalent to Ammonia 1.50%. Total Phos. Acid 1.00%. Potash 2.50%. Prices: 5 lbs. 35¢., 10 lbs. 60¢., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3.00, 5 Bags \$14.00., ½ Ton \$24.00, 1 Ton \$42.00.

If more than One Ton is wanted, write for prices.

USEFUL TABLES

Quantity of Seed Usually Sown Per Acre


Barley, broadcast.....2 to 3 bus.	Grass, Orchard.....3 bus.	Parsnips, in drills.....5 to 6 lbs.
Beans, dwarf, in drills.....1½ bus.	Grass, English Rye.....2 bus.	Peas, in drills.....1½ bus.
Beans, pole, in hills.....20 to 30 qts.	Grass, Fowl Meadow.....2 bus.	Peas, broadcast.....3 bus.
Beets, in drills.....5 to 6 lbs.	Grass, Red Top, in chaff.....3 bus.	Potato, (cut tubers).....10 bus.
Buckwheat.....1 bus.	Grass, Red Top, recleaned 10 to 12 lbs.	Pumpkin, in hills.....4 to 6 lbs.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant.....6 oz.	Grass, Timothy.....1 bus.	Radish, in drills.....8 to 10 lbs.
Carrot, in drills.....3 to 4 lbs.	Grass, Hungarian.....1 bus.	Rye, broadcast.....1 to 1½ bus.
Clover, red alone.....15 to 20 lbs.	Grass, Mixed Lawn.....3 bus.	Spinach, in drills.....8 to 12 lbs.
Clover, white alone.....12 to 15 lbs.	Melon, Musk, in hills.....3 lbs.	Squash (bush varieties).....4 to 6 lbs.
Clover, Alsike, alone.....8 to 10 lbs.	Melon, Water, in hills.....4 to 5 lbs.	Squash (running varieties). 4 to 6 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne, or Alfalfa.....20 lbs.	Millet, Common, broadcast.....1 bus.	Tomato, to transplant.....¼ lb.
Corn, in hills.....8 to 10 qts.	Oats, broadcast.....2 to 3 bus.	Turnip, in drills.....1 lb.
Corn, for soiling.....3 bus.	Onion, in drills.....4 to 5 lbs.	Turnip, broadcast.....1 lb.
Cucumber, in hills.....3 lbs.	Onions, for set, in drills.....50 lbs.	Wheat, broadcast.....2 bus.
Grass, Kentucky Blue.....30 lbs.	Onion Sets, in drills.....6 to 12 bus.	

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants, Number of Hills or Length of Drills

Asparagus.....1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill	Egg Plant.....1 oz. to 1000 plants	Peas.....1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill
Beet.....1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill	Endive.....1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	Pepper.....1 oz. to 2000 plants
Beans, dwarf.....1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill	Leek.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Pumpkin.....1 oz. to 15 hills
Beans, pole.....1 qt. to 100 hills	Lettuce.....1 oz. to 3000 plants	Radish.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Carrot.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Melon, Water.....1 oz. to 15 hills	Salsify.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cabbage.....1 oz. to 2000 plants	Melon, Musk.....1 oz. to 80 hills	Spinach.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cauliflower.....1 oz. to 2000 plants	Okra.....1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill	Squash, Early.....1 oz. to 40 hills
Celery.....1 oz. to 4000 plants	Onion.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Squash, Running.....1 oz. to 10 hills
Cucumber.....1 oz. to 50 hills	Onion Sets, small, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill	Tomato.....1 oz. to 1200 plants
Corn.....1 qt. to 200 hills	Parsley.....1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	Turnip.....1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Dandelion.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Parsnips.....1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill	

Weights of Grass and Field Seeds

Timothy.....per bus., 45 lbs.	Blue Grass.....per bus., 14 lbs.	Oats.....per bus., 30 lbs.
Clover, Red.....per bus., 60 lbs.	Blue Grass, Fancy...per bus. 24 lbs.	Rye.....per bus., 56 lbs.
Clover, White.....per bus., 60 lbs.	Fowl Meadow.....per bus., 11 lbs.	Wheat.....per bus., 60 lbs.
Clover, Alsike.....per bus., 60 lbs.	Hungarian.....per bus., 48 lbs.	Beans, White.....per bus., 60 lbs.
Clover, Alfalfa.....per bus., 60 lbs.	Millet.....per bus., 50 lbs.	Beans, Red Kidney...per bus., 58 lbs.
Red Top.....per sack, 50 lbs.	Orchard Grass.....per bus., 14 lbs.	Corn, Field.....per bus., 56 lbs.
Red Top.....per bus., 10 lbs.	Buckwheat.....per bus., 48 lbs.	Peas, Canada Field...per bus., 60 lbs.
Red Top, Fancy.....per bus., 36 lbs.	Barley.....per bus., 48 lbs.	Peas, Green Wrinkled.per bus., 56 lbs.



**CHAS. C. HART
SEED CO.**

*Growers, Importers and
Dealers in Garden Flower
and Farm Seed*
**WETHERSFIELD
CONN.**