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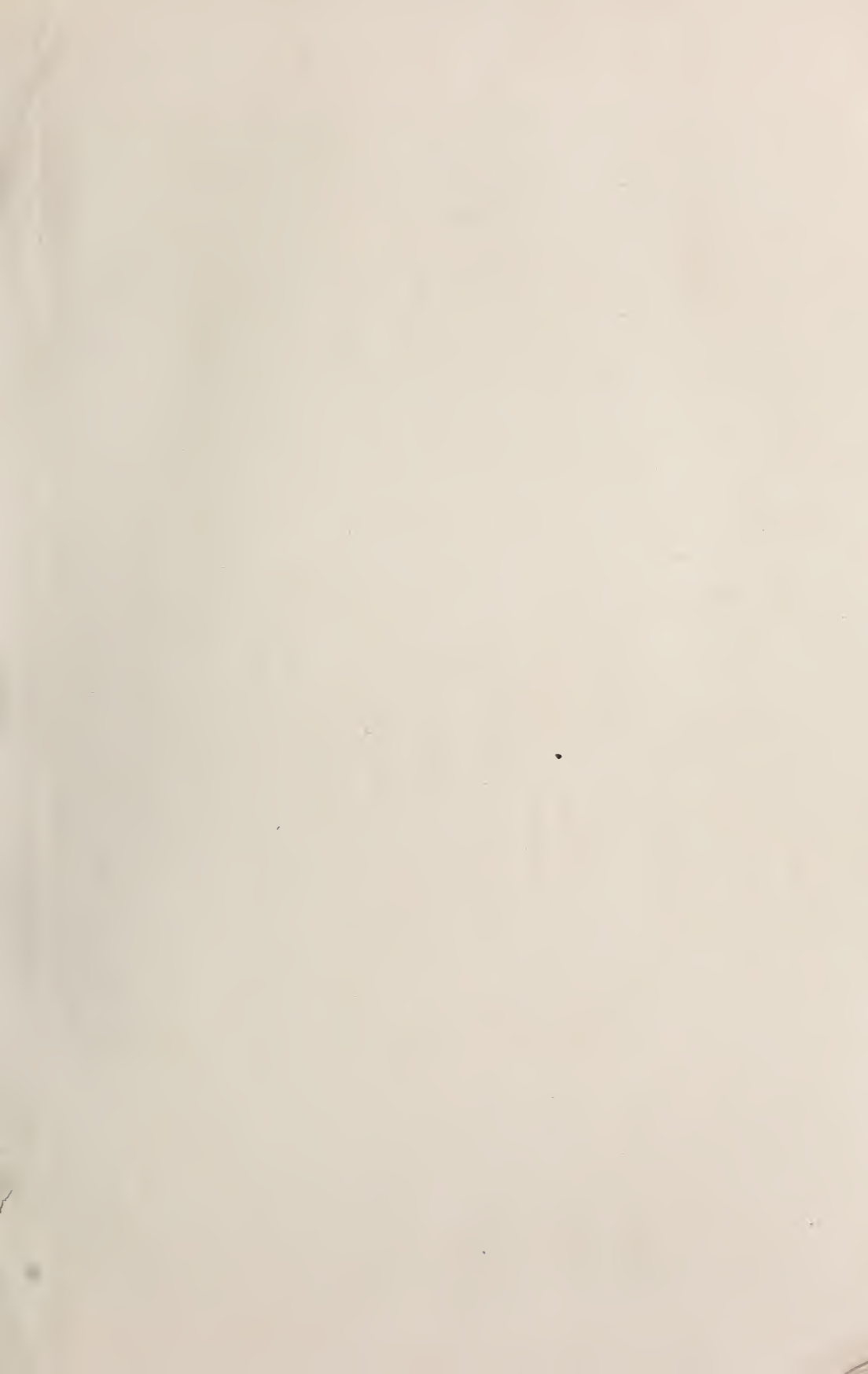
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1900



TAIT'S
SEED
CATALOGUE

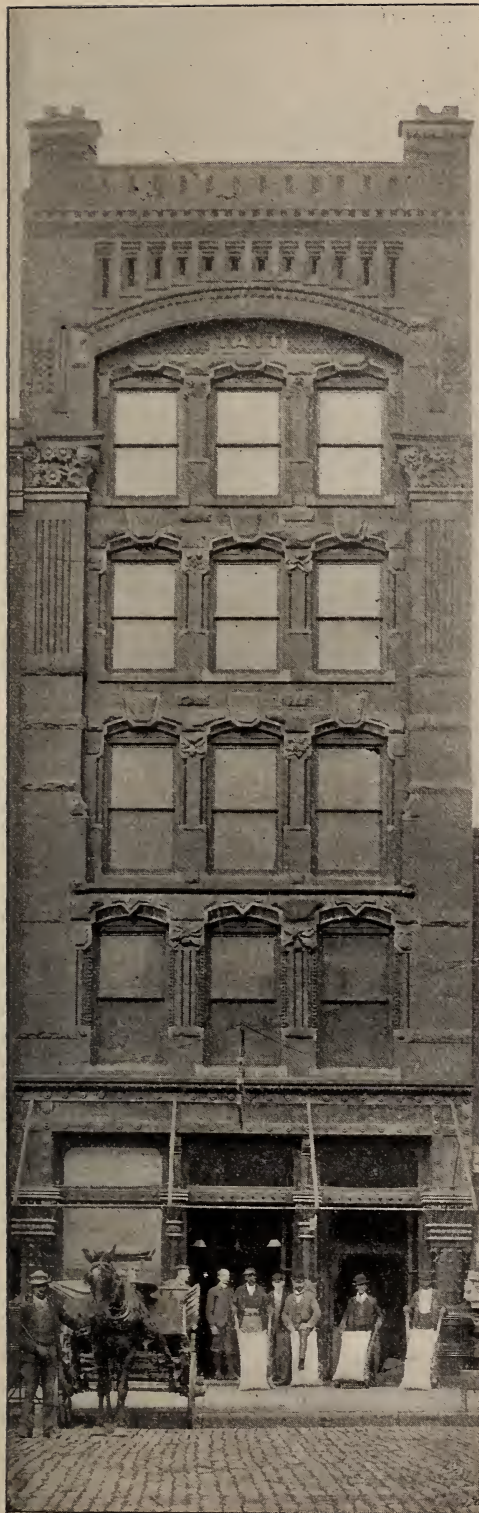
NORFOLK, VA.



TAIT'S THOROUGHBRED
WHITE GLOBE
TURNIP.



Photo by Geo. Tait & Sons.



George Tait & Sons'

Price List and
Descriptive Catalogue
Of Field and
Garden Seeds.

THIRTY-FIRST EDITION



WAREHOUSE No. 78 COMMERCIAL PLACE, NORFOLK, VA.
(OLD MARKET SQUARE)

Norfolk, Va. George Tait & Sons,
1900.



SHIPPING facilities now make the best stores in the United States convenient to everybody, and the residents of remote districts have it within their power to buy many things quite as satisfactorily as those who live in the centers of trade. A gardener, for instance, no matter how far his home may be from Norfolk, stands, in the matter of seed supplies, on the same footing as the truckers of the great market-gardening section surrounding this city, the only difference being that whereas these are able to get the seeds on the day they send to us, you at a distance may have to wait a day or more; in every other respect you can, with the assistance this book will give, buy what seeds you need just as safely and intelligently as if you stood at our counters. Please note the following inducements:

- WE PAY THE POSTAGE** upon all vegetable and flower seeds at catalogue prices. A great many of our customers forget this and continue to enclose cash to cover postage. *Please note the special exceptions in the case of peas, beans, corn, and onion sets.*
- WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES** upon all vegetable and flower seed orders for which cash is sent at prices in descriptive list. *Please note the special exceptions in the case of peas, beans, corn, and onion sets.*
- DO NOT FEAR DELAY**, should you be unable to order before the busy season; orders are almost invariably forwarded on the day of receipt, unless held for arrival of the new crop of seed, and customers may rely upon immediate attention at all times.
- WE GUARANTEE THE SAFE ARRIVAL** of every package we send by mail or express. If a package fails to arrive within a reasonable time, we should be informed, the date of the order being given. Seeds sent by freight are at the risk of the purchaser.
- NO DRAYAGE IS CHARGED** for delivering to railroads or steamers.
- THE CONVENIENT ORDER SHEET** which is furnished with the catalogue should always be used, and we will take pleasure in supplying duplicates whenever requested.
- THE NAME AND ADDRESS** of the correspondent can not be too plainly written. We are constantly receiving orders the signatures to which are positively illegible, and the name is sometimes altogether omitted.
- REFERENCES ARE REQUESTED** from those unknown to us unless cash accompanies the order.
- SMALL ORDERS ARE WELCOME**, if only for a ten-cent packet, but those for less than a dollar must be accompanied with cash for the full amount, it being impossible to burden our books with such accounts.
- REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE** by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Express. Stamps can readily be utilized by us, and we accept all denominations in payment of small bills.
- C. O. D. SHIPMENTS** will not be made unless the purchaser sends cash for one-fourth the value of the order, as a guarantee of good faith.
- WE MAKE PROMPT CORRECTION** whenever notified of mistakes, although such rarely occur in our perfectly systematized business; it is our desire to be informed of anything unsatisfactory to the purchaser; a word of explanation will often prevent misunderstandings. *Never return seeds before communicating with us.*
- WE ANSWER QUESTIONS CHEERFULLY** about anything connected with seeds, and are always pleased to help our customers whenever we can. **We particularly request, however, that all such questions be written on a separate sheet of paper.**

GEORGE TAIT & SONS, Norfolk, Va.,

January 1st, 1900.

P. O. Box, 540.



THE GARDEN.

All real knowledge of a practical nature must be gained by experience, and any attempt to transform a novice into a successful gardener in a single season by means of "printed directions" is entirely futile; the record of failures which have generally, if not invariably, followed the endeavor to operate farms or gardens by reliance upon some book, shows that plainly enough. There are, however, a great many details in which advice from a competent source can not but be of service to those who would otherwise be at a loss how to take the very first step, and it is to furnish such information that these articles have been prepared. It is well to remember that, although some of the suggestions may seem to be trivial, they are all really important to any one who desires to get the greatest possible pleasure and profit from his garden; perfection is never attained with out proper regard to details.

As success in gardening is, to a certain extent, dependent upon the eligibility of the location, it is worth while to select carefully the most favorable spot at command. The sun should reach all parts of it, and a full exposure to the morning sun is especially desirable. Proximity to the dwelling and a convenient supply of water should be secured if possible. A level surface will prevent the washing away of rich top soil by furious summer rains, while a gentle, uniform slope to the southeast will aid the gardener in forcing the growth of early vegetables. The close neighborhood of large trees is to be avoided, as their widely-spreading roots will take up all the nutriment in the ground as rapidly as it can be applied, and the shade will prevent healthy growth of all plants around them. At a distance, however, evergreens are a distinct advantage, especially if situated so as to break cold winds. A light, sandy loam, which is not apt to bake into a hard crust after heavy rains, will be found best. If naturally very stiff and close, it may be gradually mellowed by a liberal use of stable manure, or by working in vegetable matter of any kind; sand may also be added if desired. Leaf mould from hillsides is excellent for all gardens, but for those of heavy soils in particular. As ground is seldom perfectly drained by nature, almost any garden will be benefited by good underdraining and thorough trenching, extremes of either dry or wet weather being thus rendered much less destructive.

Do not spare the manure, only be sure that it is thoroughly rotted; it is almost impossible to raise vegetables of delicate flavor, if rank, fresh manure is used. Guano is very valuable in forcing plants of the Turnip and Cabbage families beyond the reach of insects, but should be used sparingly in the garden, as its tendency is to burn out land; it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil so that no quantity can come in contact with the seeds of young plants. Liquid manure (made by diluting the drainage of dung-heaps, or by mixing one pound of Peruvian Guano with ten gallons of water) is exceedingly useful, and when applied to young plants about once a week, will accelerate their growth to an astonishing degree. Salt used at the rate of four or five bushels to the acre will almost always prove beneficial.

Do not have the garden so large that it can not be attended to properly; the cost should be counted at the outset and nothing undertaken which can not be done well. Successful gardening requires constant labor, and a large garden, where hoeings and stirrings are neglected, will give much less satisfactory results than a smaller one well manured and cultivated. "A little farm well-tilled," says a wise old proverb. Most people are aware that the same crop can not be grown year after year upon the same soil; the ingredients which constitute the food of that particular plant become exhausted, or, as it is commonly expressed, the ground becomes "sick" of it. It is necessary, therefore, to observe a proper system of rotation—plants with perpendicular roots succeeding those with spreading roots, and vice versa. Never work ground while it is wet.

"First the seed." Nothing could be more "penny-wise and pound-foolish" than the purchase of the cheaper grades of seeds, for, as a mat-

*Location of
the Garden*

Fertilizers

Cultivation

The Seeds

ter of fact, they are always the dearest in the end. A gardener of experience knows this, and the principle is as good in the case of a small gardener as it is with those who grow vegetables for a livelihood. Mail facilities are now so complete that it is easy to deal with the best houses, no matter where they may be located. Note the inducements which we offer on second page.

About Sowing

In sowing seed, it should be remembered that seed sown too early will produce not only an inferior crop, but often a later crop than they would if put in the ground at the proper season. The suggestions as to the times for sowing, which are given in this catalogue, are a safe guide, but a proper judgment must, of course, be exercised; seasons vary greatly in different years. More or less warmth and moisture are absolutely essential, and there are few seeds which do not suffer if exposed to frost. The best temperature for the average vegetable seed is about sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit. Remember that, as a rule, seeds will do one or two things immediately after planting—they grow or they die. In general, seeds should be covered according to their size and with due regard to the advance of the season. Small seeds must be sown in fine soil and covered just enough to exclude the light and afford sufficient moisture for germination, the earth being pressed firmly over them with the back of a spade, or by pressing with the foot. Half the trouble with defective germination arises from neglect of this. Seeds which are peculiarly dry and hard may be thoroughly soaked in warm water, rolled in plaster and sown at once.

Flower Seeds

In the case of flower seed, especial care must be observed in sowing, as almost all kinds are very small and the young germs too delicate to overcome much interference with their growth. If the seeds are to be sown in the open ground, the soil must be put in the finest possible condition and precautions taken against hot suns and packing rains. Suggestions as to the best times for sowing will be found in the introduction to the flower seed section of this book.

Defective Germination

Failure to secure satisfactory germination is often attributed to defective seeds, when, in reality, the fault lies with the sower. Sometimes the ground is cold and wet and the seed rot; or they are sown too deep—a very common mistake—when the same thing occurs; or too shallow, and the germ is killed by the dry winds and hot sun. Again, in some seasons, insects lie in wait for the young plant and cut it down either before or immediately after it comes through the ground. We make careful tests of the vitality of seeds before sending them out, and sell none which do not show a high percentage of germination under proper conditions.

The Young Plants

Sow as much as possible in rows or drills. In this way the plants may be easily recognized as they come up and may be thinned and cultivated most easily; an objection to broadcast sowing is that much of the seed must be lost from being too deeply covered or left entirely uncovered. In order to have strong, healthy plants, commence thinning out in time; if allowed to stand too closely in the bed or row, plants become spindling and will never succeed in recovering their vigor. Rain water is best for watering; if well water is used, let it be drawn up long enough to get the temperature of the air, otherwise it will chill the plant. Water should never be sprinkled on the leaves while they are exposed to a hot sun, although a copious watering at that time might do no harm. In a dry season, do not water at all unless prepared to continue the watering daily until rain comes. Always hoe well after watering growing plants.

Transplanting

Transplanting ought to be done, if possible, about sundown, and immediately before or during a shower. Most plants may be taken up from the seed-bed with little injury to the root, if handled carefully, and success depends largely upon this first step. Make the hole with the dibble, insert the root, pour a little water about it and press the earth carefully and very firmly around the stalk. If in hot, dry weather, shade with cedar boughs or shingles until the plant is well established.

Hotbeds

For every gardener who appreciates early vegetables sufficiently to be willing to make some exertion to secure them, the hotbed is a prime requisite; seeds of such kinds as endure but little cold may be sown in hotbeds very early in the season so that by the time they could otherwise be risked in the open ground, the plants are well started, and, in the case of some varieties, nearly ready to begin fruiting.

Any one can construct a serviceable hotbed at a very small expense. Take tongued and grooved boards enough to make a frame six feet wide and as long as desired, putting them together at the corners with hooks and staples or by nailing to corner posts. The

Making the Bed

back of the frame should be about two feet high, sloping down to eighteen inches at the front; this difference in the height of the front and back must not be overlooked, as it is absolutely necessary that there should be a slope of at least six inches. Subdivide the frame by cross-strips three feet apart so as to support sash six feet long by three feet wide; these sash must have not more than one cross-bar and are glazed like the shingling of a house, each pane overlapping the one below it; secure the glass firmly into the side pieces of the frame with points and putty and give a good coat of paint to the wood work; in most places the sash can be bought ready-made as cheaply as they can be made at home. Dig the pit a foot wider than the frame, making it two feet deep and boarding up the sides to prevent caving of the earth. The bed proper is made of fresh stable manure, not more than five or six weeks old, heaped into the pit until it is above the level of the ground, and made firm and level. Set the frame upon this, water well and put the sashes into position; as soon as the heat rises, which will be indicated by the appearance of steam upon the glass, remove the sashes and fill in on top of the manure with eight or ten inches of fine, sandy garden soil, spreading it smoothly and evenly; the glass is then replaced and when the bed is well warmed again, the seeds are sown either broadcast or in drills, the latter method being preferable.

Care of Bed

Water every evening with tepid water from a fine rose, unless there are evidences of excessive moisture. When the plants show themselves, admit the air freely, except in freezing weather, to prevent them from "damping off" from excess of moisture. In frosty weather, air can be given in the middle of the day by simply raising the sashes at the back an inch or two. Cover at night when the temperature is very low, with straw, old carpeting or mats. As the plants grow strong, accustom them gradually to the air by taking the sashes entirely off during the day, and only partially closing them on mild nights; in this way they can be hardened so as to endure transplanting to the open ground. After the season is over, store the sash away from the weather or cover them with boards; with this care and an occasional repainting they will last for many years.

Cold Frames

The cold frame is another of the almost indispensable adjuncts to a well-ordered garden and, as the cost of making is very insignificant, there is no reason why they should not be more commonly used for the wintering of young cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, etc., to be set out early in the spring. A dry southern exposure should be chosen, if practicable, and everything should be ready for the plants by the first of November. As the regular size of sash is six by three feet, six feet will be found a convenient width for the frame, which can be made of one inch boards, the back side being made about eighteen inches high and the front six inches less. The length would be regulated by the extent of the gardener's operations, but a cross tie should be fixed every three feet. It is not desirable to force the growth of the plants and the manure used must therefore be thoroughly rotted. Glass is the best cover, but oiled cottons are often used for economical reasons. In severe weather the frame should be kept entirely closed, but abundance of air given on pleasant days. If the earth and plants have been frozen, all sunlight must be excluded and not admitted again until the thaw is complete.

1899

SOME SPECIAL SELECTIONS OF THOROUGHBRED TOCKS, IN WHICH ARE INCLUDED THE MOST IMPORTANT INTRODUCTIONS OF THE SEASON.

GEORGE TAIT & SONS
SEEDS
WORFOLDAVA

ACCURATE · DESCRIPTIONS · OF · EACH · VARIETY · WILL · BE · FOUND · IN · THE · BODY · OF · THE · CATALOGUE.

TAIT'S GRAND DUKE CABBAGE

TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY PILOT CABBAGE
TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY CABBAGE

TAIT'S TRUE EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE
TAIT'S LARGE EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE

THOROUGHBRED LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD CABBAGE
TAIT'S VICTOR FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE

NEW EXTRA EARLY WHITE WAX BEAN
THOROUGHBRED GOLDEN EYE WAX BEAN

TAIT'S NEW EARLY
NORFOLK MARKET CORN

NEW STRINGLESS GREEN POD BEAN,
TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE BEAN

TAIT'S MODEL FORCING CUCUMBER
FORCING ARLINGTON CUCUMBER
TAIT'S CLIMAX FORCING CUCUMBER

NEW EXTRA EARLY GRADUS PEA
TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY NONPAREIL PEA
TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY DESPOT PEA

ROCKY FORD MUSKMELON
PAUL ROSE MUSKMELON

TAIT'S NEW JEWEL MUSKMELON
TAIT'S NEW IDEAL MUSKMELON

TAIT'S FAVORITE
FORCING RADISH.

THE STONE PRINTING
& MFG. CO.
ROANOKE, VA.



TAIT'S PURPLE PERFECTION EGG PLANT

THOROUGHBRED EXTRA EARLY
WHITE QUEEN ONION

TAIT'S IMPERIAL CABBAGE LETTUCE
THOROUGHBRED BIG BOSTON LETTUCE
TAIT'S ROYAL CABBAGE LETTUCE

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE BEET
CROSBY'S EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BEET
THOROUGHBRED EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BEET

TAIT'S FANCY ERFURT CAULIFLOWER
WEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT CAULIFLOWER

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN TURNIP
EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN TURNIP

THOROUGHBRED GOLDEN
SELF BLEACHING CELERY

THE STONE PRINTING
& MFG. CO.,
ROANOKE, VA.



AT the prices here given we agree to deliver free to any Post or Express Office, all orders which are accompanied with cash for the full amount. The quotations in the body of the catalogue are of course prepared only for those who want small packages for private gardens. Prices per pound and per bushel are given in the list at the end of the book, and we invite a comparison of this with the price-list of any house of corresponding reputation.

Special prices will be named to market gardeners who buy in very large quantities. We are in a position to compete with any responsible firm in this country.

A thorough system of testing is applied to our seeds to ascertain their vitality, and this must be shown to be of satisfactory vigor before they can leave our warehouse; these tests are made not merely once in the year, but are constantly repeated and our customers are thereby absolutely protected against any uncertainty of germination. Whenever seeds purchased from us fail to germinate properly, it is owing to the manner in which they are planted, to unfavorable soil or season, or to their destruction by insects.

Important varieties are grown directly under our personal supervision, and all others are procured from the most reliable sources of which we have knowledge.

As we have reason to believe certain unscrupulous dealers make a practice of trading upon the reputation of our House by selling as ours seeds of entirely different quality, we beg to again caution those who order Tait's Seeds through their local stores, against accepting any packages which are not protected by our well-known red seal of the thistle blossom; this caution does not apply to the small yellow five- and ten-cent packages, these being sealed in packages containing one dozen papers. They will thus protect not only us but themselves as well.

We are obliged to list many kinds of vegetables which are of comparatively inferior value, there being always a demand for such from certain customers unacquainted with the finest varieties. We are careful, however, to point out the inferiority, and our readers will do well to be guided by our experience.

ASPARAGUS.

(*Asparagus Officinalis*.)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

MAMMOTH WHITE COLUMBIAN.—This beautiful asparagus is thought to be a "sport" of the old Conover's Colossal but is absolutely distinct in the shape of the stalks as well as in their color; these are the largest size, clear white without the least artificial blanching and changeless in color as long as fit for the table. The color of course makes it much sought after in all markets, particularly by canners, but it has still another advantage over the popular Palmetto Asparagus in its productiveness, the number of shoots thrown up at one time being unexcelled by even the Colossal. We offer seed grown very carefully from the original stock.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

CHARLESTON, FRENCH OR PALMETTO.—Since this fine variety was introduced several years ago, we find little demand for the Colossal and the other old stocks of asparagus. It is a rapid and even grower, very regular in size, and keeps in excellent condition long after cutting. With its immense stalks and bright green color, it makes a most attractive and salable bunch, and most of our best truck-farmers now use it exclusively.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

DONALD'S ELMIRA.—This is considered an excellent sort but it has not been popular anywhere in the South; the stalks are large and of good quality.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

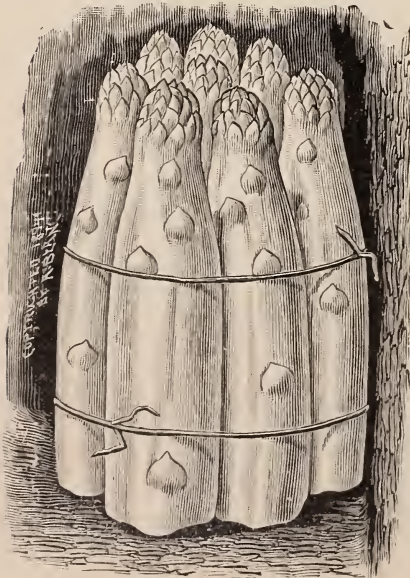
BARR'S MAMMOTH.—Although not used to any extent in the South, this is one of the favorite sorts in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. The stalks, which are large and tender, are of a light green color and have very few scales. It grows very rapidly but is not so productive as the Columbian White or Colossal.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.



COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.

in warm water; when up and large enough to be handled, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the row, reserving only the most vigorous. The young plants are easily choked out by weeds and grass, and the ground must be well worked during the season. Transplant the following spring into beds previously prepared by trenching to the depth of two feet, filling in the trench with rich manure thoroughly mixed with the soil.



WHITE COLUMBIAN ASPARAGUS.

apart, with four feet between the roots. Too much manure can not be given, and an occasional dressing of salt will be found very beneficial.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—The standard variety up to the introduction of the Palmetto, but now very little used by large growers; it is very productive, but is too inferior in size to be profitable in competition with the Palmetto. Those who care more for yield than for appearance, however, will find it as satisfactory as any other asparagus.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce of asparagus should produce 500 plants, and is sufficient for sixty feet of drill. The appearance, size and quality of asparagus are greatly influenced by the treatment it receives, and we would advise amateur and other growers to note carefully the cultural directions. Sow the seed in the fall or early spring, in rows one foot apart and one inch deep, having previously soaked the seed twenty-four hours

For convenience in cutting make the beds about four and a half feet wide, with walks between, and set the plants in rows one foot apart each way, the crown of the plant four to six inches under the surface of the beds. The ground should be rich, sandy loam, and must have good drainage. Every autumn after the stalks are cut down, cover the bed with a heavy coating of manure, and in the spring dig this under with a fork, taking care to avoid injury to the roots. Cutting may be commenced when the bed is two years old, and the bed, if well cared for, should last for ten or twelve years.

Do not cut too closely, as the health of the roots requires some foliage during the year. By increasing the distance between the crowns, asparagus of extra size can be grown; and when this is desired, the rows should be five feet



ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

In response to requests from many of our customers, we are now offering asparagus roots. These are grown by one of the best gardeners in New Jersey from choice seed stocks, and will be found fine, strong two-year-old roots. Six thousand to seven thousand plants are required to the acre, according to the number of rows made. We will have pleasure in making specially low quotations to buyers of large quantities and are prepared to fill the largest orders. A family of ordinary size will find 100 roots sufficient to keep it supplied with asparagus during the season.

PALMETTO, \$1.00 per 100; prepaid by mail or express, \$1.25 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

CONOVER COLOSSAL, 60 cts. per 100; prepaid by mail or express, 85 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

MAMMOTH WHITE COLUMBIAN, \$1.00 per 100; prepaid by mail or express, \$1.25 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.



FRENCH GLOBE ARTICHOKE

rich soil, and transplant into rows three feet apart, leaving two feet between the plants in the row. It is a perennial which does not come into bearing until the second season, but if properly cultivated, will continue to yield for many years. The plant will become exhausted if the heads are allowed to ripen, so that **these must be cut off as they appear, even if not wanted for use.** Should the plants show signs of deterioration by an unsatisfactory yield, it is advisable to make a fresh start with seed, or offshoots may be used to make a new bed.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS.

(*Helianthus Tuberosus.*)

For price per bushel, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

The artichoke best known in this country is the Jerusalem Artichoke, the roots of which are the edible portion of the plant; these grow in the form of large tubers and are not only good for table use when boiled or pickled, but furnish also an excellent food for hogs, being very fattening. Nothing is more easily and cheaply grown than a crop of artichoke, and their productiveness is evidenced by the fact that the yield is said to often exceed two hundred barrels to the acre. They are planted in much the same way as Irish potatoes, the tubers being cut to any desired number of eyes, one being enough; the rows should be not less than three feet apart, with two feet between the hills; planting may be begun as early as April 1st. After the crop has matured, hogs may be simply turned into the field and left to take care of themselves. From two to three bushels are required to plant an acre.

Per pound, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 35 cts.

ARTICHOKE.

(*Cynara Scolymus.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners'

List in last pages.

FRENCH GLOBE.—A delicious vegetable almost unknown in Southern gardens, but destined to some day gain the estimation it deserves and which it has long enjoyed in other countries. It produces globular-shaped heads which, as long as immature, are very tender and succulent. The usual method of cooking is to boil and serve with butter as dressing. The French Green Globe is the very best variety for general culture. Attention is called to the mistake many of our readers make in confounding this with the common Jerusalem Artichoke, the roots of which are used.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce should produce 500 plants. Sow the seeds the last of March in light,

rich soil, and transplant into rows three feet apart, leaving two feet between the plants in the row. It is a perennial which does not come into bearing until the second season, but if properly cultivated, will continue to yield for many years. The plant will become exhausted if the heads are allowed to ripen, so that **these must be cut off as they appear, even if not wanted for use.** Should the plants show signs of deterioration by an unsatisfactory yield, it is advisable to make a fresh start with seed, or offshoots may be used to make a new bed.

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Per pound, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 35 cts.

LORETTO, VA.—It affords me pleasure to say that the collection of seeds bought of you last year proved very successful, germinating freely and producing good crops. In connection with this, I would also offer my testimonial to the generally good quality and low prices of all seeds which I have bought of your firm.

P. S. HUNTER.

BEANS--SNAP OR BUSH.

(*Phaseolus Vulgaris*.)

For price per bushel, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

WITH GREEN PODS.

NEW STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—We can confidently recommend this new bean as an acquisition of great importance, as it is a marked improvement upon all green-pod varieties now in general use. There is no exaggeration in stating that the pod is absolutely free from string, while it can also claim the very first place as regards earliness, being a week or more earlier than the best Extra Early Valentine; this last characteristic alone makes it extremely valuable to truckers, whose attention is also directed to its productiveness and handsome appearance. The pods are well-formed, usually fleshy, of fine quality and considerably larger than those of the Valentine. Private gardeners will find it a delicious table bean. As we shall have quite a small stock this season, and expect to dispose of it all before the time for planting, those who want to make a trial of it should avoid delay in ordering. Per qt. 50 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 65 cts.

EARLY NEWINGTON WONDER.—An early variety which has almost gone out of cultivation now, though of fair quality; it produces round pods growing in clusters.

Per quart, 20 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 35 cts.

EARLY MOHAWK.—A very old bean which was once the standard early sort and is still grown to a limited extent by market gardeners in this vicinity, and in North Carolina, on account of its ability to resist light frosts, its earliness and great bearing qualities. The pod is long, flat, but not as tender as the varieties listed below, for which reason we do not recommend it for family use.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

EARLY CHINA RED EYE.—This has pods very much like those of the Mohawk, is hardy and adapted to family gardens as it continues long in bearing. It is, however, little used.

Per quart, 20 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 35 cts.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—The name of this bean is taken from the color of the mature seed. When grown on light, well-drained soils, it is the finest of all flat green beans, but is not recommended for general use.

Per quart, 20 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 35 cts.

TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE.

—For more than twenty years, our special strain of the Valentine has been one of the great trucking beans of the South, and it is still the favorite from Maryland to Florida.

It is nearly two weeks earlier than even the strains of Valentine known as "Improved," is of finer quality and more uniform in ripening. The pods, which are very thick and fleshy, are set in great profusion, and the bearing period is remarkably long. No other bean is so well adapted to fall cultivation, and large quantities are now sown every year in the latter part of August for a second crop.

Per quart, 40 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 55 cts.

EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE.—A prolific, round-podded green bean, which is well known as an old family favorite. It is not comparable with Tait's E. E. Valentine, being much later, not half so productive, and less attractive in shape and size.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.



TAIT'S NEW EXTRA EARLY WAX BEAN.

KITTY HAWK, N. C.—I must say a good word for your Victor watermelon which I planted last year. They were the finest I ever saw, every hill producing from one to two melons weighing fifty to sixty pounds. You can recommend it in the highest degree. They honestly did not look like watermelons, they were so large.

J. B. OWENS.

ROSEDALE, N. C.—I find your seeds are all you claim for them, the best I can get; they come up better than any I have tried. I have bought seeds from numbers of seedsmen and find yours always the best of all.

J. J. RICHARDSON.



NEW EXTRA EARLY WHITE WAX BEAN.

WITH WAX PODS.

NEW EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE WAX.—We have found this comparatively new bean to



NEW EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE WAX BEAN.

be fully as early as any of the Extra Earlys and earlier than most of those in use, while at the same time extremely prolific. The pod is round, very meaty, beautifully colored and unusually stiff and crisp, retaining these qualities for a long time after picking; the pod has so little trace of "string" that, if any snap-bean may be called really stringless, this can claim the name and, in table quality, it is certainly without any exception the best wax bean in cultivation. The vine is very dwarf, hardly eighteen inches in height, but strong-stalked, the pods being held well clear of the ground and protected by an abundant foliage. The small size of the pod is a serious handicap, however, and it is hardly a safe sort for market gardeners. In a number of prominent seed catalogues, we note that the Valentine Wax is said to be entirely free from rust, and we take occasion to warn our readers against this statement, which is altogether erroneous; it has been known to rust badly when subjected to unfavorable conditions.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

NEW WHITE WAX ("Thoroughbred").—This is one of the latest additions to the long list of wax-podded beans, and we have found it decidedly superior in many respects to any variety yet introduced. The name is not taken from the color of the pods, as might be supposed, but from the clear white of the dried bean, the pods being a fine, rich yellow. The plate illustrating it in this catalogue gives a fair idea of the shape of the pod, but does not do justice to the remarkable productiveness of the White Wax, the plant photographed having been grown in the extremely dry fall of 1897; under ordinary conditions, the number of the pods and their length show much more strikingly. It is hardy, and seems to possess every quality which could be desired in a wax bean except stringlessness and absolute freedom from rust. Under extraordinarily severe conditions, it has occasionally shown more or less "spotting," but it is certainly the handsomest bean on the market, and we do not hesitate to commend it strongly. It should not be planted too closely, as the bush makes a strong growth and is apt to suffer for the want of ventilation and sunlight unless given somewhat more room than most kinds.

Per quart, 40 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 55 cts.

TAIT'S EL DORADO WAX.—In spite of the fine new wax beans being introduced every year, prominent growers in many sections are still prepared to corroborate the enthusiastic report sent us by Mr. Shepard, of Edenton, N. C. "*I like the El Dorado Wax Bean I bought of you last spring better than any I have ever planted. They came early, bore heavily and stood transportation well.*" Although the pod is if anything a shade shorter and perhaps more liable to rust than that of the Golden Eye Wax, in color it is especially attractive, owing to the rich yellow which suggested the name of El Dorado. The bush is noticeable for its sturdy, compact habit of growth and the real "load" of pods which it bears.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE WAX.—This variety has a round tender pod and is exceedingly productive, but we consider it too small to be of any value to truckers.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

YOSEMITE MAMMOTH WAX.—This is the largest of all the wax varieties, and is a really excellent bean for table use. The pods are extraordinarily thick and will often measure nine or more inches.

Per quart, 40 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 55 cts.

GOLDEN EYE WAX ("Thoroughbred").—The admirable qualities of this bean have made it the standard sort for shipping, and many market gardeners use no other wax bean. The vine is extremely hardy and vigorous, the stem being sufficiently strong to hold the pods well

clear of the ground, thus securing brightness and protection from excessive moisture. It is practically as early as any other large wax bean, very prolific and continues long in bearing.



EL DORADO WAX BEAN.

not nearly as handsome as that of the New White Wax or the El Dorado, but is still long, smooth, straight and finely colored. It has so far been exempt from that great enemy of Wax Beans, "the rust," and, although our sales have extended over a very wide territory, we have yet to learn of the first case where a grower has lost his crop from that disease. Market Gardeners are warned against the use of Western grown seed offered at low prices, as all

such stocks have proved totally unfit for use in the South; thousands of dollars have been lost around Norfolk alone by the use of Western seed. Our strain of the Golden Eye is the finest in existence, being grown in New York under the most careful inspection.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX.—This comparatively new wax bean is extravagantly praised in many seed catalogues, and is a really good bean, but we wish to caution our readers against being misled by the name of "Rustless;" it is also rather disposed to run to vine, which is a serious defect especially in the Southern climate. The pods are very meaty, well colored and practically stringless.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX.—In spite of the name and the claims commonly made for it, we have found this handsome wax bean very liable indeed to rust, and do not recommend it except for late planting; it is phenomenally prolific, and one of the most beautiful in color, being a deep golden yellow. Tait's El Dorado, which is of the same stock, is a much safer bean.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

CHAMPION WAX.—A variety with rather short pods, but exceedingly prolific. It will pick as many boxes per acre, perhaps, as any except the White Wax and Valentine Wax, but can not bear comparison with a number of others for beauty or hardiness; it is very subject to disease in bad seasons.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

NORFOLK WAX.—A long-podded variety which in general growth and appearance very closely resembles the well-known Kidney Wax. We have found it liable to rust, and caution our customers against planting it before the weather is warm.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

IMPROVED KIDNEY WAX.—We no longer supply the Kidney Wax to our home trade except in a small way, and consider large planting of it very unwise, as it is almost certain to become diseased in bad seasons; no bean is handsomer when perfect, its length and color being all that could be desired. In some sections of North Carolina the gardeners succeed perfectly with it every year and can not be induced to buy any other kind.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

DATE WAX.—A very early kind, of vigorous growth, which produces long, well-colored stringless pods; it is an excellent bean, but little used in the South.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

SCARLET WAX.—This variety of French origin and named from the color of the dried bean, is early, hardy, of strong growth and was held in high esteem by many shippers for several years; the pods are remarkably long and of great width, but quite rough-skinned and often much curled

and twisted; they have also a serious defect in the disposition to become limp a few hours after picking. Although still used by some truckers, we do not recommend it either for field or garden, as there are undoubtedly a dozen better varieties.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

GOLDEN WAX.—The parent of, and now superseded by the various new strains of flat wax. Being very sensitive to unfavorable weather, it can not be relied upon for a crop and has been nearly abandoned except in the West.

Per quart, 20 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 35 cts.

BLACK EYE WAX.—An extra early bean which resembles the old black wax in appearance of its pods. It is a cross between that bean and the Golden Wax and has no special merit for either farm or garden use.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

DWARF GERMAN WAX.—Very prolific, with round-podded beans of excellent quality, but too late in bearing to be of any value to the Southern trucker. For family use, it is inferior to the El Dorado or the Valentine Wax.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

RUNNING VARIETIES.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE.—An old variety which is early, very productive and good as a snap or when shelled.

Per quart, 40 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 55 cts.

GERMAN POLE WAX.—One of the most popular running sorts; it bears richly-flavored, stringless pods and is used as a snap.

Per quart, 40 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 55 cts.

SPECKLED CRANBERRY.—When green this bean makes a very tender snap, and is also excellent for shelling.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

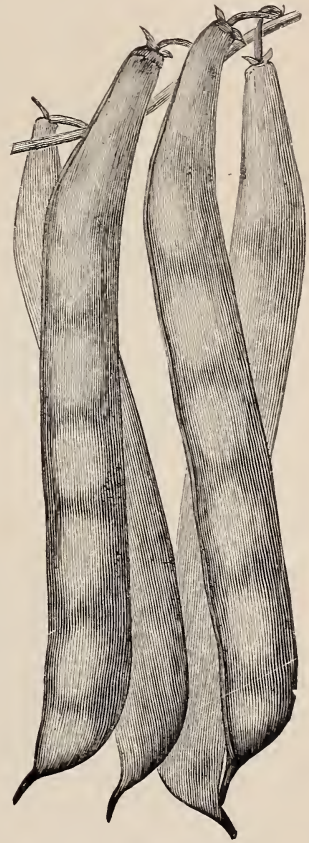
LAZY WIFE'S.—A white seeded variety which produces green pods of unusual length; it is very late in bearing.

Per quart, 50 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 65 cts.

SCARLET RUNNER.—A beautiful climber, used largely for ornamental purposes, as it is of rapid growth, with handsome foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers. It will grow from twelve to fifteen feet high, and shows a constant succession of bloom during the summer and fall. As a table bean, it is used both in the pod and when shelled.

Per quart, 40 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 55 cts.

CULTURE.—A quart of bush beans will plant about 100 feet of drill, from 1½ to 1¾ bushels being allowed to the acre. A quart of running beans will plant about 150 hills. All varieties of beans, especially Wax, are very tender, and should not be planted in this latitude before the beginning of April. If a succession is desired, plant at intervals of about two weeks. Prepare the ground well, manuring lightly and plant one inch deep in rows two feet apart; allow two or three inches between the green kinds and about six inches between the wax. Keep well hoed, but avoid working the ground when it is wet or when dew is on the beans, or they will be likely to rust.



GOLDEN EYE WAX BEAN.



MURFREESBORO, N. C.—Your seeds have proved quite satisfactory. I was very much pleased with the vegetables grown from them the past season.
MR. W. T. BROWNE

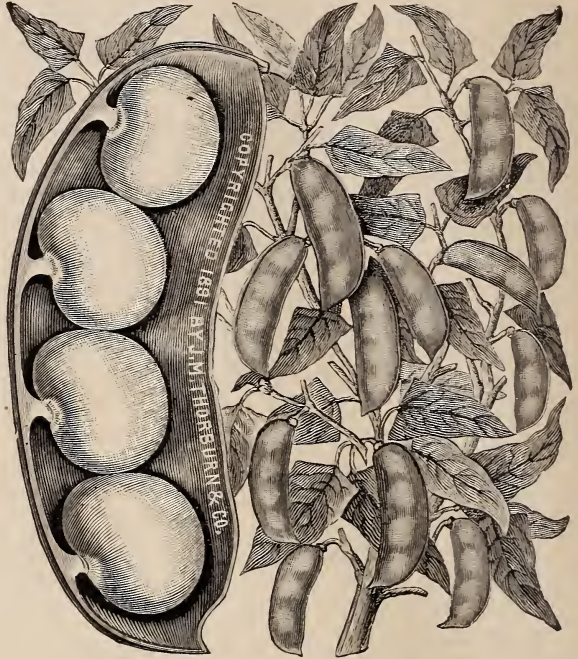
LIMA BEANS.

(Phaseolus Lunatus.)

☞ For price per bushel, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

DWARF CHALLENGER LIMA.—Among the various strains of Dwarf Lima which have been introduced within the past four years, the Dwarf Challenger, is unique in many respects, and the following special merits are claimed for it: It is a veritable Dwarf Lima, growing only from 12 to 18 inches high, takes up less room than the ordinary running sorts, being also considerably earlier in bearing. It possesses in full the delicious flavor characteristic of the genuine Challenger Lima—a merit which, in a dwarf Lima, is exclusively its own. It is exceedingly productive, a single bush having been known to produce 47 pods; some of these contained two, some four but most of them three beans, all as large as those of the ordinary Challenger Lima. The pods are short and unusually thick, and display the seeds inside by prominent knobs as shown in the illustration. They should be planted in rows two feet apart, with one foot between the hills and one plant only should be allowed to grow in the hill. For shipment to Northern and Eastern markets, this is by far the best of all Limas.

Per quart, 40 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 55 cts.



DWARF CHALLENGER LIMA.

BURPEE'S DWARF LARGE LIMA. After three years of trial, we feel obliged to modify the claims which the introducer of this bean makes for it, and to materially alter the description which was at first given of it. It is of fine size, quite as large as the Running Large Lima, and is well flavored, but neither our customers nor ourselves have found it true to the dwarf type; in productiveness, it does not bear comparison with the Challenger and it is not nearly so salable. Our seed is carefully grown from the best stock, but we advise those who want a Dwarf Lima to use either the Challenger or the Small Dwarf Lima.

Per quart, 40 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 55 cts.

DWARF SMALL LIMA.—Although of very small size, the beans of this new variety possess practically the same flavor as the running kinds, and are borne heavily from early summer until frost. For those who do not object to the trouble of shelling small beans, this is perhaps preferable to the other dwarf kinds, since it is the earliest to come into bearing.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

DREER'S BUSH LIMA.—Identical with the Dwarf Challenger.

KUMERLE'S BUSH LIMA.—Identical with the Dwarf Challenger.

POTATO BUSH LIMA.—Identical with the Dwarf Challenger.

LARGE LIMA.—The standard old Pole Lima, which needs no description, as every garden gave it a place before the introduction of Dwarf Limas.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA.—An improved Large Lima which has a larger pod and is more productive; the pods are borne in clusters and contain five or six beans each, the beans also being larger than those of the old variety.

Per quart, 35 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 50 cts.

SMALL LIMA, SEWEE OR CAROLINA.—This bean is now almost as well known as the Large Lima, although it was not at all appreciated for many years; it has a smaller pod but is hardier and much earlier, and the flavor is decidedly more delicate.

Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

CULTURE OF DWARF LIMA.—Plant about the first of May in rows four feet apart and eighteen

inches between the hills in the row; the same cultivation given snaps is required, and it must be remembered that the bushes cease to bear unless the ground is kept well worked around them. Like the Running Lima, the seed rot easily if planted before the ground is warm.

CULTURE FOR RUNNING LIMAS.—It is necessary to have a rich, strong soil; they are more tender than snaps, and should never be planted until settled warm weather, the liability of the seed to rot if the ground is cold and damp, being very great. The best time to plant is the last of

April. In planting, first firmly place for supports, poles ten feet long, three or four feet apart each way, then put four or five beans, *with the eye down*, in the hill, thinning afterward to two plants. Keep the ground clear of weeds. If the vines are too vigorous and slow to come in bearing, it is advantageous to stop their growth by *pinching*, the strength of the vine then going to make fresh pods.



LONG BLOOD BEET.

equal earliness have become bitter and stringy. In this section it has been rather disposed to run to seed when forced.

BEET.

(*Beta Vulgaris.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners'

List in last pages.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—We think that truckers who are interested in extra early beets should by all means try this beside the Eclipse and Egyptian, as it has won great popularity in some parts of the East and the South. It is really more like the Eclipse than the Egyptian in appearance, as it is quite roundish and much lighter in color than the well-known stock from which it was selected; the tops resemble those of the old Egyptian, being few in number and very small. All the reports sent us by our customers in the great beet-growing section of North Carolina praise it in high terms, *Mr. Thos. H. Blount, of Washington, N. C., preferring it to all others for outdoor cultivation.* It should be noted, however, that some growers advise against its use for forcing under glass, or for transplanting in the ordinary way. Few beets remain tender so long after reaching maturity, and it is therefore one of the best for late spring and summer sowings.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per ¼ lb. 20 cts.

LENTZ EXTRA EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—This fine American selection is much liked by many truckers on account of its large size and handsome shape. Like the well-known Egyptian beet, it has a very small top and may be grown very closely; fully one-fourth more can be produced from the same space than of the ordinary Turnip varieties. The color is a fine, rich red and the flavor excellent; it is claimed that the flesh retains its tenderness and sweetness long after most beets of

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per ¼ lb. 15 cts.

EXTRA EARLY TURIN.—A round beet of dwarf habit, and we think deserving of a trial by all who force beets for market.

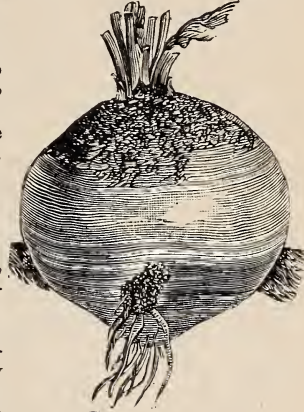
Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per ¼ lb. 15 cts.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE.—The handsomest of the extra early beets and a favorite everywhere except among the large beet growers in North Carolina. It is globe-shaped, of a fine blood red color and a very rapid grower, with small tops, the flavor being, perhaps, the most delicate of extra early beets. The foliage is purplish-green and the veins red. We consider the Eclipse the safest beet for a market gardener's first crop, although there are many growers who prefer Crosby's Egyptian, either variety will prove satisfactory.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per ¼ lb. 15 cts.



EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BEET.



YELLOW GLOBE MANGOLD.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN.—This old standard variety is so well known that it is hardly necessary to say that it resembles the Flat Dutch Turnip in shape and is deep red in color; its earliness and hardness made it many years ago the standard beet for early market use, though the Eclipse has now supplanted it to a considerable extent. A great number of bunches may be packed in one barrel or basket, as the tops are peculiarly small. It is sweet, crisp and tender when young, but soon becomes woody. Our strain of the Egyptian beet is very superior, being very carefully selected, and we believe it to be the purest in existence; for years the leading Southern growers have



WHITE SUGAR BEET.

cheerfully paid us the price asked for our fancy stock, although able to buy seed for much less.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

EDMOND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—A market gardener's strain of very uniform shape, round, with a single small tap root; the flesh is sweet and tender, and the skin blood red, with an interior of purplish red, shading to a lighter color, around the circumference; the leaves are a bright green waving in outline, and both ribs and stalk are dark red. This beet may also be planted very closely, and we can recommend it especially to those who want a **long-keeping variety**.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

EXTRA EARLY BASSANO.—A beet nearly as early as the Egyptian, the flesh pink with white streaks, and the most juicy of all. As the flesh loses its color in boiling, it is less popular than it would otherwise be. The foliage is pale green with pink veins and stems, the tops being rather heavy.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—About ten days later than the extra earlys, the flesh being deep blood red, tender and of fine flavor. It is especially recommended for family use, though largely grown for local markets. Our seed of this variety is grown in America from the finest American stock, and every effort is made to secure a perfectly uniform, smooth and well-colored root.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

IMPROVED LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.—An improved stock of the old long beet, which is large, well-colored and highly prized by all for its keeping qualities. It grows with the root well under the ground and is very uniform in size, tapering symmetrically; the foliage is light green with dark red ribs and stalks. It is grown only for late use.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

WHITE SUGAR.—Available when young for table use, but when grown, fit only for stock and sugar making. Being very rich in nutritive elements as well as a heavy yielder, this is the most valuable field beet for cattle feeding, and we recommend it strongly for all who have use for such crops.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED WHITE SUGAR.—Now that the cultivation of beets for sugar manufacture is receiving so much attention in the United States, we think it well to call the attention of those who are contemplating experiments in that direction to the necessity of using only the most suitable sort of sugar beet; some kinds have nearly twice as much sugar as others and it is this point which, other things being equal, should receive first consideration. In this famous stock, the percentage of sugar, when the beets are grown on suitable soil, will average from fifteen to eighteen per cent., and where it fails to produce a profitable crop, no further experiments need be made. It is not so large as some other varieties, but is adapted to almost all soils and can usually be relied upon to yield, with good cultivation, over ten tons to the acre; under the best conditions, this amount would be largely exceeded. We shall be pleased to receive orders for any quantity.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL-WURZEL.—A stock beet, very large and productive. It keeps well and is the best mangel for Southern cultivation, especially on soils which are rather shallow.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

YELLOW OVOID MANGEL-WURZEL.—This is entirely distinct from the Yellow Globe in shape, being intermediate between the long and round mangels. It is considered one of the best kinds for general use. The flesh is a pale yellow and remarkable for firmness.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL-WURZEL.—An improved strain of the long Red which grows very large and well out of the ground; it has long straight roots of a medium red color, and does best on light soils.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

SWISS CHARD.—This beet is not grown for its roots, the only valuable part of the plant being the leaf, the mid-rib of which is cooked in the same way as asparagus, and the rest of the leaf used as greens. Its tenderness and delicacy of flavor are dependent to a considerable degree upon the cultivation, and especial care must be given to keeping down weeds.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.



SWISS CHARD.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for 60 feet of drill, four or five pounds being allowed to an acre. For early crop, sow beginning of March, and for a succession, to the middle of May. For winter use, the Blood Turnip and Long Blood are best, and should be sown about the middle of June. The stock beets require a longer season to perfect their growth and must be sown early in May. Sow about an inch deep, in drills eighteen inches apart, thinning out afterwards to eight or nine inches in the drills; the field varieties in drills two feet apart, and thinning out to ten or twelve inches. To obtain very early beets for shipping, the Egyptian and Eclipse may be sown in a gentle hot-bed in December, the seedlings being transplanted to the open ground as early in spring as the season will permit, but under this system a large proportion may be expected to run up to seed before the root is fit for use. Beets require the soil to be deep and thoroughly worked with plenty of well-rotted manure, and the addition of a small quantity of salt will be found very beneficial away from the seacoast. Mangel-Wurzels and the Sugar Beets are greatly relished by cattle, and are cheap, not do better than give their attention to these wholesome and excellent food; our farmers could not do better than give their attention to these root crops. Six pounds of seed are put to the acre.



PURPLE CAPE BROCOLI.

seacoast. Mangel-Wurzels and the Sugar Beets are greatly relished by cattle, and are cheap, not do better than give their attention to these wholesome and excellent food; our farmers could not do better than give their attention to these root crops. Six pounds of seed are put to the acre.

BORECOLE.

[See Kale.]

BROCOLI.

(*Brassica Oleracea Botrytis*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

EARLY PURPLE CAPE.—In its general habit brocoli resembles cauliflower, to which however, it is much inferior in flavor. This variety is hardy, a fairly sure header, and seems to be the only one worth cultivating with us.

Per pkt. 10 cts; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants. For main crop sow in April, in well pulverized and rich bed, covered lightly with fine earth. When the plants get sufficiently strong, transplant into deep, rich soil, which has been trenched two feet deep and received a bountiful supply of manure, making the rows thirty inches apart, and leaving the same distance between the plants. Give water plentifully at all stages of their growth.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

(*Brassica Oleracea Bullata.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

FRENCH OR ROSEBERRY.—We desire to call the special attention of our readers to this vegetable which, although very highly esteemed in almost all parts of the world, has never been cultivated to any extent in the South; it will be found one of the most delicious products of the family garden, while for market it ranks with the most profitable crops. We import from France a fine strain which has given the best results around Norfolk, and we offer it with confidence to those who wish to grow Brussels Sprouts. The stem often grows four feet high and is crowned with Savoy-like leaves. The plant is remarkably hardy and the small, round green heads produced on the stalk are improved instead of injured by frost. When properly cooked, they melt in the mouth like the tenderest cauliflower. In the fall, the leaves at the top of the stalk should be removed whenever they crowd the little heads.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.



TAIT'S PILOT CABBAGE.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,500 plants, and is sufficient for 300 feet of drill. Sow in May and transplant in July in rows eighteen inches apart, allowing one foot between plants in the row. Cultivate as for late cabbage, being careful to water freely in dry seasons.

CABBAGE.

(*Brassica Oleracea Capitata.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

ALL experienced gardeners understand the necessity of using nothing but the finest cabbage seed obtainable, whatever the cost, and we have always found our own superb American stocks thoroughly appreciated in every section of the South. There are many truckers, however, who being new to the business, have never yet had this lesson impressed upon them by painful experience, and we respectfully point out to them the folly of risking such an expensive crop for the sake of saving perhaps one dollar per pound in the cost of the seed; a pound of seed will furnish enough plants to set out two acres and it is certainly not the part of wisdom to take any chances in order to save fifty cents per acre. All of our cabbage seeds, with the exception of the Pilot and Tait's Extra Early, are grown in Long Island, under our personal supervision, and we spare no expense or trouble to develop each sort to perfection.

EXTRA EARLY.

TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY PILOT.—Our list of extra early cabbage is again headed, as it has been for eight years, by this remarkable cabbage; it is the **earliest variety in the world** and has been pronounced by the Virginia Experiment Station more valuable in general characteristics than any other cabbage of its class. Its long conical shape allows nearly fifty per cent. more plants to the acre than of other cabbage, fifteen thousand being often successfully grown on one acre. The flavor is so delicate and mild that it is very well adapted for family use, although brought out especially for market gardeners. It can usually be relied upon to cut about three weeks before the Wakefield, and bears long shipment well. We have frequently known the Pilot cabbage to sell for profitable prices when larger and firmer varieties coming afterwards failed to pay the cost of shipment. All who grow cabbage at all largely should always have at least a small proportion of their crop in this kind.

"Of the smaller type of conical-headed cabbages there are two that have become favorites with market gardeners of the South. These are Tait's Extra Early and Tait's Extra Early Pilot. The first has been largely grown around Norfolk, but the last is a more recent introduction. It is, in our experience, the best of the early cabbages for our use, as many more can be planted on an acre than others, owing to its upright, slim growth, and it is of the size that has been found to sell best in barrels."—From Professor Massey's "Trucking in the South."

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

VERY EARLY FRENCH.—Although a week later than the "Pilot," it is still an extra early and often realizes better prices than larger but later kinds; it is of good size, shape and flavor, rather soft at the point, but will harden if given time to mature. We have been growing it for several years in Long Island and those who know the French Cabbage only as it was at the time of its introduction from France will be surprised to find how much it has been improved in solidity and appearance.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY.—An entirely distinct variety, with a short stem and low spreading habit; the head does not form hard as warm weather approaches, but as there is no tendency to run to seed, it is admirably adapted for sowing in August, to be cut during the winter and first of spring. Market gardeners in the vicinity of the cities of Washington and Norfolk have found its use in this way extremely profitable. The same result will probably follow its introduction in any place. **For family use it is all that can be desired in an early cabbage, being tender, sweet and incomparably delicate in flavor.** We regret to have to say that some seedsmen make a practice of substituting other cabbages for Tait's Extra Early, the Queen Cabbage being frequently so used; buyers should accept no package of Tait's Extra Early which does not bear our red seal with the trade-mark of a thistle, as they will otherwise encourage fraud and injure themselves.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.



TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY CABBAGE.

HILLSBORO, N. C.—Prof. W. F. Massey of our Experiment Station, advised me to send to you last spring for what seeds I wanted and you sent them so promptly and they were so exactly what I wanted, that I am sending to you this season.

ANNA A. CAMERON

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

This cabbage must not be confounded with Tait's True Early Jersey Wakefield, to which it is much inferior in point of size; it is, however, nearly a week earlier, and for that reason is grown to some extent by Southern shippers. It is of the regular Wakefield type in shape and firmness of head. We do not believe it offers as many desirable points as the Pilot, the latter being both earlier, larger and more productive to the acre.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

EARLY.

EARLY YORK.—The oldest and formerly the best known of all the cabbages, but now abandoned for better varieties. It is of good flavor, with a firm, slightly heart-shaped, oval head, of very small size. We continue to catalogue it only because a few of our customers still insist upon growing it.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.



TAIT'S TRUE EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

TAIT'S TRUE EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

—This well-known cabbage has long been a favorite with market gardeners and is still the principal variety cultivated by our truckers for early shipment. It has a hard, conical head which matures immediately after the Extra Earlies, and is far superior to all cabbages of that class. In rainy seasons there is more or less trouble from the disposition of the head to burst as soon as it is thoroughly developed, but the True Wakefield has no other fault of any kind. Our strain of this cabbage is grown under our special supervision, by the most careful and experienced farmers in Long Island, and we believe that we are right in claiming that it is the finest type of Early Jersey Wakefield ever produced. Other excellent stocks of French and less successful American growth are to be had for a little lower price, but no market gardener can afford to be content with cabbage seeds which are no better than *good*. During the season of 1897, when almost all stocks of Wakefield seeded ruinously—in many cases as high as 80 per cent.—our True Wakefield produced an unusually fine crop in all sections. Owing to failure of all Long Island cabbage seed last summer, we did not have enough to supply the fall demand and shall have no more of our own growing until August, 1900. In the meantime, we can supply seed from one of the best American growers.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

EARLY SPRING.—Although many strong claims have been made regarding this strain of Early Flat Dutch, it has not been well received by Southern truckers, few of whom care to sow it a second time. It is earlier than the Early Summer, has most of the Flat Dutch characteristics and would probably be very desirable but for the tendency to seed which it has shown in this climate.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

TAIT'S LARGE EARLY WAKEFIELD.—A fine selection from the early, four or five days later in maturing, and fifty per cent. larger. It possesses all the distinctly valuable qualities of the True Early Wakefield and, at the same time, has no disposition to burst soon after the head is formed—an immense advantage for truckers. We consider it the very best early cabbage, but truckers must remember it is not in the *extra early* class. Many growers, however, claim that it is no later than the True Wakefield for them, and that it invariably finishes cutting before the smaller variety. Our seed is grown in Long Island under the most careful personal supervision, and we claim that this strain is superior to any in the trade. A similar cabbage is sold under the name of Charleston Wakefield, but, as immense quantities of this are grown in France for export to America, it is easy to see the danger of buying the seed from others.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.



TAIT'S NEW CHAMPION CABBAGE.

LARGE EARLY YORK.—Ten days later than the Early York; but superior in size and hardness of head: it is not, however, to be compared with a good stock of the Jersey Wakefield, and we offer it only because there is always a demand for it from sections where the two have not yet been brought into competition.

Per pkt 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

EARLY PARIS MARKET.—A favorite early cabbage among the French, but not much used by Southern gardeners.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

TAIT'S NEW CHAMPION.—A selection which is somewhat earlier than the Wakefield, and unlike that cabbage, can be held in the field two or more weeks after heading, if on perfectly drained ground. It would be very desirable but for the tendency to rot in wet seasons.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.



VICTOR FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.

the Succession of our own growing, and we reserve the right to substitute for it the Improved All Seasons in case no Succession is on hand when order is received. The new crop of seed, however, will be in before September, and we expect to have a full supply then.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1 00.

ALL HEAD.—One of the many Long Island selections of Early Flat Dutch and characterized by a compact, uniform head.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

NEWARK FLAT DUTCH.—This is one of our most valuable cabbages to follow the Earlys, and is confidently recommended to growers in all sections. The heads are large and solid and have the shape of the ordinary Flat Dutch. Being a cross between the Premium Dutch and the Oxheart, the conical head of the latter is occasionally seen among the flat.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

LARGE NORFOLK.—Of handsome size and appearance, but undesirable on account of its liability to rot before distant markets are reached.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

FRENCH OXHEART.—Less popular every year on account of its inability to endure heat, and likely to soon go entirely out of cultivation we have little inquiry for it from any section.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

SECOND EARLY.

SUCCESSION ("Thoroughbred").—The introduction of The Succession several years ago supplied a second early cabbage which in weight, uniformity of size, and perfection of shape and color surpasses all others of its class. It is not quite so early as the Newark Flat Dutch or Early Summer, but is much larger and superior in every point. Wherever it has had a trial, the best growers have accorded it the most practical endorsement, as is evidenced by their adoption of it as a crop in sections where second early cabbage are profitable, and it has supplanted to a large extent all the popular old varieties. Owing to the failure of our crop last summer on account of the drought, we have no seed of

the Succession of our own growing, and we reserve the right to substitute for it the Improved All Seasons in case no Succession is on hand when order is received. The new crop of seed, however, will be in before September, and we expect to have a full supply then.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1 00.

ALL HEAD.—One of the many Long Island selections of Early Flat Dutch and characterized by a compact, uniform head.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

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FRENCH OXHEART.—Less popular every year on account of its inability to endure heat, and likely to soon go entirely out of cultivation we have little inquiry for it from any section.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.



SUCCESSION CABBAGE.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT.—A fine cabbage for the South, but hardly as generally good as some of the newer selections of second-earlies; the conical head is very solid and of excellent flavor. Our seed is Long Island grown, and is quite distinct from the ordinary imported Winningstadt.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.



TAIT'S GRAND DUKE CABBAGE.

EARLY SUMMER.—Of the same type as the Newark Flat Dutch and hardly to be distinguished from it. If sown in the fall it is inclined to run to seed, and we therefore caution our readers against treating it as they would the Wakefield; hotbed sowings in December or early spring give the best results always.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

FOTTLER'S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK.—A very handsome cabbage with short stem and fine, solid heads which stand long before bursting. It is good both as a second-early and for a late crop, and is universally esteemed. Heavy manuring is necessary to grow this variety to perfection, but it attains an extraordinary size under the best cultivation, and we are sure that all who use it will be pleased. Imported seed of this cabbage is almost worthless in our climate, and disappointment in the Brunswick can generally be traced to that source. Ours is the purest Long Island stock.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

SUREHEAD.—Although not used by many Southern market-gardeners, the Surehead is a desirable cabbage for both medium and late crops. It is noticeable for uniformity of size, firmness of head and fine texture, being hardly excelled in any of these qualities.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.



TAIT'S LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.

EARLY DUTCH.—An excellent stock, which is useful for late spring

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

EARLY DRUMHEAD, OR BATTERSEA.—The latest of the early cabbages and a well-known old variety.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

IMPROVED ALL SEASONS.—But for the fact that advertising has created a demand for the All Seasons Cabbage, and that many people know it only by that name, we should not list it at all. It is properly called Improved Vandergaw and a description will be found below.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

IMPROVED VANDERGAW.—A splendid strain of Flat Dutch originated by a Long Island market gardener, who calls it the "Quick-growing." It is a very sure header, of large size and compact growth, and has won high praise from farmers in every section, both as a second-early and a late cabbage. A number of seed houses offer it under the name of "All Seasons," and it is also called "Midsummer." Our seed is perfectly pure and we can assure our customers that there is no other cabbage of its class except the Succession which is as satisfactory in every respect. All second-early and later varieties are exceedingly scarce this season, on account of the great drought of 1899, and large quantities of French, Dutch and English seed have been imported; in the South, these stocks are almost if not altogether worthless, having a strong tendency to both seeding and rotting at the base of head. *Every pound we offer is Long Island grown.*

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

LATE.

TAIT'S GRAND DUKE.—We wish to call special attention to this remarkable late cabbage, introduced a few years ago. It is the handsomest of winter cabbages, being peculiarly noticeable for the regularity of its enormous heads, and its compact habit of growth. The head is thick, very flat and broad, solid, fine grained,

tender, and with remarkably few outer leaves. The "Grand Duke" is a rapid grower, and its short stalk, enables it to resist the hot summers of the South peculiarly well, provided it is set out early. Those who have been unsuccessful with it will find a different result, we think, if the plants are given a start before hot weather. Gardeners who make a specialty of growing "open-head greens" are requested to make a trial of this cabbage, as it has been used in this way very profitably by Norfolk truckers.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

TAIT'S VICTOR FLAT DUTCH.—Our old standard Flat Dutch, the good qualities of which are too well known

throughout the Southern States to need any comment; it has long been regarded as the most reliable cabbage for late crop, either in field or garden culture, although the Louisville Drumhead is now sharing its popularity. The seed is extremely scarce this year and only early orders have any chance of being filled. The crop of 1900 will be ready about the middle of August and we shall no doubt be able to supply it then in any quantity.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD ("Thoroughbred").—There is no cabbage of the Drumhead type which can be compared with this beautiful representative; its shape, color, firmness and excellent table qualities, giving it easily the very first place. Originally a fine stock, it has become, under the careful breeding of our Long Island farm, simply perfect in every point, and we find each year a stronger tendency on the part of our customers to drop all other late cabbages for the Louisville. While not as large as some of the coarse, inferior kinds, it is of fine size, very solid and uniform to a degree which is not excelled by even our famous Victor Flat Dutch. **Heat and moderate drought have little effect upon it on account of the peculiarly short stem and low habit of growth, so that we particularly recommend it for sections where late cabbage are apt to be**



TAIT'S LARGE WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—I have found your cabbage seed very superior to any ever sold here and wish to handle them; please send the following order for Early Wakefield and Large Wakefield.

P. HUMPHREYS.

exposed to such conditions. The drought of 1899 destroyed almost our entire crop of seed and we can accept no order for more than one pound except in cases where delivery is not desired before August 1900, by which time we hope to have an ample stock of new crop at the usual price.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 75 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH.—This is an old favorite fall and winter variety, growing low, with large heads, bluish-green in color, broad and flat on top, and sometimes tinted with red and brown. The stalk is not nearly so short as that of the Victor Flat Dutch and it does not therefore endure extremes of weather as perfectly. A favorite use of it in this section is for "greens," the seed being sown thickly in drills and the leaves cut during the winter when the head is forming.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

LARGE BERGEN.—A somewhat coarse variety, but of unusual size. It is far inferior to the Louisville Drumhead.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

GREEN CURLED SAVOY.—The leaves are much wrinkled and do not form a hard head; it is very hardy, and so tender that the entire cabbage may be used in cooking.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

GREEN GLAZED.—This name is derived from a peculiar glossy green, which distinguishes it from other cabbages. The quality is fair and the leaves are, with good reason, believed to resist the attack of insects. It does not, however, make a good head and should not be used for a main crop, though many growers find it very profitable as "greens."

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

LATE LARGE DRUMHEAD.—Hardy and late, with large heads, which are generally round, though sometimes flattened on top. Since the introduction of our strain of the Louisville Drumhead, this old stock is less in demand than formerly, but the shortage in Louisville seed will bring it into general use once more. Our seed is Long Island grown and of the finest stock in existence.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY. ("Thoroughbred")—Truckers will find in this Savoy the finest strain of that type. The heads are globular, very uniform and firm, with every leaf densely savoyed; like all Savoys, it is of delicate flavor, almost like cauliflower and is excellent for winter use.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

RED DUTCH.—This old stock is familiar to everyone as the variety grown only for pickling.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,500 plants; a half pound will give enough plants for an acre. For early cabbage sow last of September and when large enough, transplant in rows two feet apart. When a supply of plants has not been secured in the fall, sow in a cold frame in December, or early in January, or in a gentle hot-bed the last of February, giving plenty of air, to harden the plants. For middle crop, sowings may be made in March and until middle of April; and for winter sow Flat Dutch, Drumhead and Savoys from 15th of May to last of June; transplant in July and August, giving plenty of room, say three feet apart each way, setting the plants in the ground up to the first half. It is useless to attempt the growth of cabbage without deep and thorough plowing or spading, and an abundance of rich, well decomposed manure, or other suitable fertilizers. Frequent hoeings and stirrings of the soil are essential, and if done while the dew is on the plants, great benefit will be derived. Each time the ground is worked, it should be drawn up a little more around the stem, until the head begins to form, when one final thorough cultivation is to be given. The disposition which some varieties have to burst soon after maturity, can often be checked by bending the cabbage to one side so as to loosen the roots; this can easily be done by hand in the family garden. Many successful gardeners grow cabbage without transplanting, sowing the seed thinly in drills, or in hills and afterwards thinning to the proper distance in the row, or to one plant in the hill.



DANVERS CARROT.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Please send me one of your catalogues at once. I have been buying seed from your house for the last three years and can state that they have given me perfect satisfaction.

SAMUEL S. DAVIS.

CARROT.

(*Daucus Carota.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages

NEW OXHEART.—The Guerande strain of the stump-rooted carrot is intermediate between the Half-Long Danvers and the French Horn and is entirely distinct. It is a thick oval in shape, having a diameter of from three to four inches at the neck, and is rich orange in color. Having been introduced into this country only recently, it is not as yet very well known, and we therefore call especial attention to its fine qualities; no kind could be better for either family use or market. On hard, stiff soils, carrots of the stump-rooted class do much better than larger growing varieties, and are more easily dug when mature.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

EARLY SCARLET HORN.—The earliest good variety, and the best for forcing; it is nearly two weeks earlier than the Long Orange, but never grows to much size; the root is thick, dented on the surface and very sweet.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

HALF-LONG CARENTAN.—The skin of this carrot is remarkably smooth and the shape perfect; it has red flesh, very free from heart or pith, and our North Carolina customers have found it most desirable for market.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

HALF-LONG DANVERS.—It is claimed for this carrot that it will produce a greater weight per acre than any other sort, and it is therefore especially useful as a winter feed for milch cows. The flesh is closely grained, with little core, and the shape smoothly cylindrical. It has a small top and rich orange color. Owing to the shape of the root, the crop is of course much more easily gathered than the long sorts, a point worth considering when a large acreage is concerned.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

HALF-LONG WITHOUT CORE.—This is one of the finest kinds for market or table use, as the skin is richly colored and very smooth, the quality being first-class.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

LONG ORANGE.—The standard carrot for main crop, and available for both

the table and stock feeding. It grows to a large size and, when well cultivated, will usually average ten or twelve inches in height, with proportionate diameter. It has no neck, a small top, and quite free from side-rootlets at all stages of its growth.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ;

Per oz. 10 cts. ;

per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—A variety which is grown exclusively for stock. Its large roots grow one-third out of the ground and the part covered is pure white.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ;

Per oz. 10 cts. ;

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.



LONG ORANGE
CARROT.



CHICORY.



ERFURT CAULIFLOWER.

ORANGE BELGIAN.—Like the white, used for cattle-feeding, although mild and good for the table when young. Both this and the White Belgian are earnestly recommended to dairymen and other stock-raisers, who will invariably find good results from their use.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 125 feet of drill ; three or four pounds are allowed to the acre. Carrots ought to be sown in light fertile soil, deeply dug, and which has been heavily manured for the previous crop. Soak the seed and sow in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, the Scarlet Horn as early as the ground can be worked, and the main crop from the middle of March to the middle of April. Carrot seed is very slow in germinating and should be rolled in firmly to prevent evaporation of moisture while the seeds are sprouting. The same culture given to beets, will suit carrots, especial care being taken to keep weeds from getting a start.

CHERVIL.

(*Scandix Cerefolium.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

CURLED.—The leaves of the curled chervil are adapted to most of the uses made of parsley, such as for flavoring soups and stews or for garnishing dishes.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill. Sow early in the spring in shallow drills, and cultivate in general as advised for parsley. It may be transplanted if desired.

CHICORY.

(*Cichorium.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

LARGE ROOTED.—The roots of this variety, when dried, roasted and ground, are utilized as a substitute for coffee, and are often mixed with it to produce a certain peculiar flavor.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 15 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

CULTURE.—Chicory is very easily grown in any light, rich loam ; sow in May or June, in drills eighteen inches apart, and when the plants are large enough, thin to six inches in the row ; hoe frequently. The roots, after being dug in the fall, are sliced and dried.

CAULIFLOWER.

(*Brassica Oleracea Botrytis.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT ("Thoroughbred").—Our strain of this cauliflower, although offered under an unpretentious name at a moderate price, is the finest it is possible to produce, and by no means to be classed with the common stocks of Erfurt. The superiority which we claim for it is particularly shown in its **extra earliness and certainty of heading**, but it possesses also every quality desirable for either market or family use. For an extra early variety the heads are quite large, although on account of a very compact habit of growth, the plants may be set very closely together, fifteen thousand being a fair number to the acre ; this characteristic renders it especially valuable for forcing



AUTUMN GIANT CAULIFLOWER.

under sash, and persons who grow it in this way can get nothing better. The stalk is so short that it is very slightly exposed, and the upright growth of the outside leaves affords a great protection to the heart. As is well known, the Southern climate rarely produces cauliflower so showy as that grown in colder sections, but in ordinarily favorable seasons, there should be no difficulty in raising them from our seed to an average from six to eight inches in width, with a good solid depth. With proper cultivation very few plants will fail to produce well-shaped heads of snowy whiteness, and we invite a trial of it by all Southern truckers and amateur gardeners who have come to the conclusion that they can not make a success of growing cauliflower.

Per pkt. 50 cts.; per oz. \$3.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.00.

SNOWBALL.—A fine early variety, very dwarf and making a splendid head.

Per pkt. 50 cts.; per oz. \$3.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.00.

BEAUTY.—We confidently offer this as the very best extra early *American* cauliflower, making a uniformly good-sized head. Per pkt. 50 cts.; per oz. \$3.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.00.

EARLY PARIS WHITE.—Quite early, well-formed and adapted to shipping, but altogether inferior to the Snowball and Fancy Erfurt.

Per pkt. 20 cts.; per oz. 75 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

NONPAREIL.—A medium early cauliflower which makes a good head, and belongs to the same class as the Paris. We do not recommend it or any other cheap cauliflower.

Per pkt. 20 cts.; per oz. 75 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

EARLY LONDON.—Somewhat later than the Paris, but sometimes used in family gardens.

Per pkt. 15 cts.; per oz. 60 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

AUTUMN GIANT.—This fine English introduction has been found especially adapted to the warm climate of the Southern States, and we feel safe in advising all truckers of that section who grow late crops of cauliflower, to use it exclusively; it is a remarkably healthy and vigorous variety, enduring heat and drought better than any other cauliflower we have sold, and rarely fails to produce excellent heads. A most valuable characteristic of the Autumn Giant is its abundant foliage, by which it is greatly protected and preserved. The heads are well proportioned, beautifully white, firm and in great demand for canning and pickling as well as for cooking. In very dry seasons any cauliflower must necessarily suffer, and under such conditions, the Autumn Giant will of course fail to reach its full development in size.

Per pkt. 15 cts.; per oz. 60 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 1,500 plants. For this delicious vegetable, rich, well-tilled soil should be selected. Sow the last of September or the beginning of October in a carefully prepared bed, rolling or treading the surface if the weather is dry. When about two inches high, transplant into cold frames and protect during the winter, transplanting in spring to head in



COLLARDS.

May. Or, the seed may be sown in a gentle hot-bed in January, transplanting in February into another frame and set in the field early in April; the frames must be kept free from slugs, and if they appear, the soil and plants should receive a light sprinkling of lime. For a late crop, sow from the fifteenth of April to the first of July, transplanting in the same way as winter cabbage, and giving, if possible, rich, moist, bottom land. The beds must be well weeded and **too much attention can not be given to watering in dry seasons**; the leaves will droop and the plant suffer seriously if this is neglected. The heads may be blanched by bending the leaves and tying them closely with a piece of matting. They should always be cut before the "curd" begins to split and open into branches, as the quality is then destroyed.

COLLARDS.

(*Brassica Oleracea* Vars.)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners'

List in last pages.

TRUE SOUTHERN.—This well-known variety of the cabbage family, is of great value in the sandy belt along the South Atlantic Coast. It will live, flourish and yield a bountiful return with even the most careless cultivation, and in



CARDOON.

places where it would be almost impossible to raise cabbage heads. Though quite coarse in flavor, until touched by frost, it then becomes peculiarly sweet and tender and there are few gardens in North Carolina and Georgia which do not allow generous space for the Collard.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40 cts.

WHITE CABBAGE.—We are now able to furnish genuine White Cabbage Collard, the seed of which has always been so difficult to secure. It is a great improvement upon the old Southern Collard and is supplanting it rapidly, being more attractive in appearance as well as of finer quality. We recommend it strongly to all who are fond of "greens." Orders should be sent in early, as the seed is much scarcer than usual.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,500 plants. Sow in spring or summer as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. Three or four feet each way ought to be given the plants.

CARDOON.

(*Cynara Cardunculus.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

LARGE SOLID.—The most desirable variety, as the leaves are almost free from spines. It grows about four feet high.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 3,000 plants. Sow early in spring in drills one inch deep and when the plants are well up, thin out to one foot apart. The stems, after being blanched like celery, are used for soups, stews and salads.

CELERY.

(*Apium Graveolens.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

NEW PINK PLUME.—This novelty resembles the White Plume in every respect except in color and in its superior keeping qualities; it is very attractive and we think it will become popular.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 35 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—Like the well-known White Plume celery, this variety does not require as much labor as is necessary for the blanching of ordinary kinds. It is very beautiful when matured, the heart being large, solid, and of a rich, golden color; in quality it is the equal of any, and especial attention is called to the fact that it keeps much better than the White Plume. We have an exceedingly fine strain of this variety and solicit a trial of it from all who make a specialty of celery growing, as we believe they will find it superior to any other. Cheap seed of this variety will be found untrue to type in every case.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

GIANT PASCAL.—A green-leaved selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, especially adapted to Southern cultivation; the stalks are very large and thick, and yet rarely have any trace of the bitterness so often found in extra large kinds; it blanches easily and quickly to a golden yellow, and is exceedingly attractive in appearance; being a good keeper also, it should prove very valuable to market gardeners.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

CRAWFORD'S HALF-DWARF.—Of the older varieties, we regard this as the most satisfactory for Southern cultivation. It grows to a fair length, is a good keeper, and of rich, nutty flavor.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.



WHITE SOLID CELERY.



CELERIAC.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

PERFECTION HEARTWELL.—It is claimed for this variety that, although not of the best quality, it can be grown upon poorer soil than is required for others.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

WHITE PLUME.—Those who use celery before freezing weather will find the White Plume very satisfactory. By gathering the stalks together and tying them with a piece of matting, it may be blanched without the usual hilling process, the inner stalks and leaves being naturally white. Its appearance is handsome and the flavor excellent, very few of the stalks being hollow, but it **must not be relied upon for winter use.**

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

SOUP OR FLAVORING CELERY (Old Seed).—As most housekeepers know, celery seed are extremely useful for flavoring soups, pickles, salads, etc.; old seeds are as good for these purposes as new ones and can be had very cheaply.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per pound, 40 cts.

CULTURE.—*An ounce will produce about 4,000 plants.* The cultivation of celery in a hot climate is attended with many difficulties, but although Southern celery is rarely so large as that grown in colder sections, it is not surpassed by any in firmness of grain and delicacy of flavor. Sow the seed as early as possible in spring in a moist place, and cover them very lightly, rolling or pressing the surface firmly after sowing, to facilitate germination. This is most necessary. When the plants are four or five inches high, transplant to trenches fifteen inches wide and four feet apart. For the long stalked varieties, dig the trenches a foot deep and put four or five inches of thoroughly rotten manure on the bottom, covering that again with three inches of good soil; set the plants in two rows six inches apart, and eight inches apart in the row, taking care to bring the soil closely around the roots. For the Dwarf and Half-Dwarf kinds, trench only half the depth mentioned. Much growth need not be expected until the heat of summer is over. As the plants grow, draw the earth up gradually to keep the leaf-stalks together, and so prevent dirt from getting into the heart. Finish hilling up in the fall, to blanch for use, but always avoid working the ground when it or the plants are wet. The application of soapsuds will be found decidedly beneficial.

CELERIAC.

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

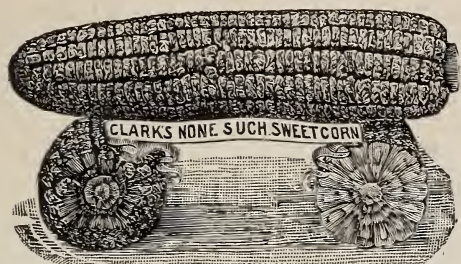
TURNIP ROOTED.—This is a species of celery which is grown for its roots only; these when cooked, sliced and served with vinegar, are very much liked by many people.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

CULTURE.—*An ounce will produce about 3,500 plants.* Same as for celery, except that no trenching or hilling is required; the size and quality of the roots depend upon the cultivation, and the ground should be frequently worked until they are well grown.

TOTARO, VA.—Your catalogue is certainly unique, being the only one in which every article does not possess every merit in the superlative degree.

M. J. HYDE.



CORN.

(*Zea Mays*)

For price per bushel, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

TAIT'S NORFOLK MARKET CORN.—To those who grow early corn for market we are now able to offer a variety which surpasses in general desirability every other kind which has been in use among Southern gardeners. This statement is amply justified by the remarkable record it has made in two years; unknown in 1897, it was famous in 1898 and last year our sales of it were more than three times as great as the sales of all other early corns combined. It has practically driven Adams Early out of cultivation and may be said to have revolutionized the growing of early corn, since one is now perfectly safe in handling that crop, whereas it has always been one of the most speculative; if unsalable in the green state, the old kinds were worthless, but the Norfolk Market is valuable when matured. Unlike the varieties which have heretofore been considered standard, it is a really handsome corn and valuable aside from its availability for "roasting-ears," the ears attaining an average length of over eight inches, with about sixteen rows to the ear. As will be seen from our photograph, the rows are beautifully regular and the cob is covered to the very tip; when in a green state, the grains are very plump and milky with a better taste than is possessed by either the Extra Early Adams or Adams Early and by many people it is even preferred to the sugar varieties. Truckers who were so fortunate as to have crops of the Norfolk Market in 1898 and 1899 found no difficulty in getting from fifty to one hundred per cent. more for it than the market price of other kinds, consumers soon discovering that its quality accorded fully with its prepossessing appearance. We believe this corn supplies one of the proverbial "long-felt wants," there having been no corn up to this time which really filled the gap between the little extra early varieties and the later sorts. Our stock this year was again grown from picked ears exclusively and produced a crop of seed which we regard as the best yet raised. We offer nothing with stronger recommendation than we are able to conscientiously give the Norfolk Market Corn. **Tait's Norfolk Market Corn is sold only in sealed bags, and none should be accepted without the Thistle seal;** the necessity of this warning will be evident when we say that Blount's Prolific is being sold as Norfolk Market.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

ADAMS' EXTRA EARLY.—Largely grown by Southern shippers and the earliest corn in cultivation; the ears, which are very small, can usually be cut about six weeks after planting. **A crop of this corn can not be made upon land which is not strong,** and it is customary with our Norfolk growers to plant it in their richest soil and use guano liberally in addition; as it can not compete with larger corns, it must be forced for the first market.

Per quart, 15 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 30 cts.

ADAMS' EARLY.—Once the favorite market variety in Virginia and the Carolinas; it is eight or ten days later than the Extra Early, but much larger and it was the leading early corn up to the introduction of Tait's Norfolk Market. It is no longer profitable and we caution our customers against the mistake of attempting to sell it in competition with a corn larger, handsomer, better and more productive.

Per quart, 15 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 30 cts.

THOROUGHbred WHITE FLINT.—We have a selection of the White Flint which is superior to the common stock; it is only eight or ten days later than Adams' Early and produces a showy ear a foot or more long, with large and pearly grains; in really rich soil it has an average of three ears to the stalk, and will occasionally have twice that number. It makes also the very best hominy.

Per quart, 15 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 30 cts.

LONGFELLOW FLINT.—A bright yellow variety very much like the Thoroughbred White Flint except in color.

Per quart, 15 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 30 cts.

SUGAR VARIETIES.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—All who have grown the Country Gentleman Corn in this section agree in pronouncing it one of the very best for the South, where so few sugar varieties succeed. It is of particularly fine flavor, very milky and tender and has an unusually small cob. The ears average eight inches or more in length and a stalk will sometimes produce as many as four full-sized ears. It is really an improved Shoe Peg. We note that any gardener who once tries the Country Gentleman is sure to come to us for it again in the following season.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

CARRSVILLE, Va.—This order will cost more than I can buy it for here, but the corn I bought of you last year was the best I ever saw.

C. A. CUTCHIN.

NE PLUS ULTRA (Shoe Peg).—Wherever this corn is known, it is a favorite on account of its productiveness and sweetness; the kernels are oddly shaped—suggesting the name of Shoe Peg—and are placed irregularly upon the cob. It is not very early in maturing.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

CORY EXTRA EARLY.—The earliest of sugar corns and extensively grown in the North and West; it is very dwarf and has a short thick ear. As it is not only one week earlier than even the Early Marblehead, but has also a larger grain, it should, of course, at once supersede that variety for extra early use. **We do not recommend it for anything except extra earliness.**

Per qt., 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

TRIUMPH.—Very little later than the Cory and much larger; it has long white ears of sweet and delicate flavor. Being remarkably productive, it is one of the best kinds to raise for market.

Per qt., 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.



EGYPTIAN SUGAR CORN.

EIGHT ROWED.—An excellent corn, early and productive, but less used than the newer varieties.

Per qt., 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

SQUANTUM.—Moderately early, a heavy yielder and of the best quality; we have no medium sugar corn with more good qualities.

Per qt., 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

POTTER'S EXCELSIOR.—A strain which is very similar to, or identical with, the Squantum, described in the preceding paragraph.

NEW NONE-SUCH.—A recent introduction which originated in the West, and has been highly praised by many experienced growers, who had an opportunity to examine fields of it in cultivation. In appearance it is unlike any other variety, both stalks and foliage having a color of their own, and its origin is unknown; the entire plant is tinted with a peculiar shade of pink. It is of extra strong growth, a heavy yielder and perfectly true to its type. The ear is above the medium size, has twelve to fourteen rows to the cob, and is of fine quality. Market and family gardeners will find it very desirable.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

QUAKER SWEET.—Identical with the Ne Plus Ultra.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

EGYPTIAN.—This late variety is very desirable in every respect, being large, remarkably uniform and deliciously flavored. On account of its size and productiveness, it is popular with those who grow for the canners.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—For the main crop this is the most valuable variety, as it remains green for a long time, and is usually freer from worms in the ear than most sorts are in the South. The grain is deep and exceptionally well-flavored.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

LATE MAMMOTH.—The largest sugar corn which we have, and strongly recommended on account of size, quality and productiveness. It is very late but will outsell any other kind so soon as it makes its appearance in the market.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

BLACK MEXICAN.—The ears of this corn are black when the grains are matured and they should, therefore, be cut when young to avoid a dark, unattractive appearance when served on the table; it is very sweet and has won great favor in this part of the country, being preferred by many gardeners to any other sort.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

TAIT'S
EARLY NORFOLK MARKET
CORN



PHOTO BY GEO. TAIT & SONS.



HICKOX IMPROVED.—A valuable variety for both market and garden, with handsome ears, richly flavored and almost white; it is of medium earliness and excellent for canning purposes.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

NOTE—One quart of corn will plant about 200 hills; six quarts of field corn are required to the acre, and from 8 to 10 quarts of sweet corn. As the sugar corns are very sensitive to cold, damp weather, they should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. Make the hills three feet apart each way and put five or six kernels in a hill, thinning afterwards to two or three plants. If many side shoots appear, break them off, and keep the soil well-hoed up around the stems. The small extra early varieties may be planted as closely as two feet apart if the ground has been heavily fertilized. In shipping roasting ears, great care must be exercised to avoid using too large a package, as it heats very easily; ventilated baskets or crates holding a bushel make the best package.

POP-CORN.

(*Zea Everta.*)

Quotations per 100 pounds, per 1000 pounds and per ton will be gladly furnished at any time.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—One of the newest selections and very beautiful before and after popping. The grains are a brilliant yellow but, when popped, show perfectly white and are extraordinarily large; it is of vigorous growth, attaining a height of six feet, and is very productive.

Per pound, 15 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 25 cts.

RICE.—This variety is regarded as the best of pop-corns for commercial use, although several other excellent kinds may be had. It yields more than any other and is all that can be desired for popping; the fodder is said to make good green food and it is sometimes planted exclusively for that purpose.

Per pound, 15 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 25 cts.

WHITE PEARL OR SILVER LACE.—Preferred by some growers, but less popular than the Rice. It has a beautiful round grain, from which the name is derived.

Per pound, 15 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 25 cts.



FIELD CORN.

[For list of varieties, see Field Seeds.]

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS.

(*Valerianella Olitoria.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners'

List in last pages.



CORN SALAD

LARGE SEEDED.—An excellent salad which, in sections where it is known, is often substituted for lettuce. Of the several varieties, this has the largest and thickest leaves, and is generally preferred.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce will sow 20 square feet; 5 pounds will sow an acre. If wanted for early spring salad, the seed should be sown in shallow drills about the last of September or the first of October, giving in general the same treatment as spinach. Or, if sown early in the spring, it will be ready to cut in about two months. Manure the ground well before sowing, and keep down the weeds and grass.

CRESS.

(*Lepidium Sativum.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

CURLED.—This is the very best variety, and is very much liked as a small salad on account of a certain peculiar piquancy of flavor; it may also be used for garnishing.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. As cress soon runs to seed and then becomes useless, it is well to sow at intervals of two or three weeks in drills eight inches apart. To secure the best germination of the seed, cover very lightly with fine earth and press firmly with the back of the hand or spade.



EARLY FRAME CUCUMBER.

FORCING ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—Those who are familiar with the Boston markets know the beautiful cucumber which comes in early in the season from the great greenhouses around that city; it is of fine shape and fair size, very dark green in color and always commands a ready sale. This is a forcing strain of the well-known Arlington White Spine, developed by long selection and now preferred by many truckers to any other extra early cucumber, for either indoor or field cultivation. It is inferior to the Model in size and productiveness, but is possibly a shade earlier. We exercise the greatest care in growing this cucumber and our stock is as pure as we can make it by rigorous selection.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.



TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY MODEL CUCUMBER.

TAIT'S IMPROVED WHITE SPINE.—The earliness, fine form and color-keeping qualities of this strain of the White Spine made it the great market cucumber of the South up to the introduction of the Model in 1894. It is unsurpassed in hardiness, sets the fruit very thickly and would be nearly perfect if it were somewhat longer.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—A fine selection from the White Spine, most used by market gardeners in the Eastern States. It must not be confounded with the Forcing Arlington, to which it is decidedly inferior, especially as regards earliness.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CUCUMBER.

(*Cucumis Sativus.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

JAPANESE CLIMBING.—Many family gardens are necessarily so small that space can not be spared for vegetables which run over the ground; gardeners who have been cut off from growing cucumbers for this reason will welcome this new introduction from Japan. It is entirely distinct from all other kinds, being a vigorous climber, with such abundant foliage that it may be used for planting on trellises as a screen. The fruit is cylindrical in shape, nine or ten inches long, and of first-class quality, being good for table use as well as for pickling. Any fence or trellis with proper exposure will answer for support, and we have no doubt this novelty will become very popular, especially since the bearing season is from early summer until frost.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts. ; per oz. 15 cts. ;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

EXTRA EARLY RUSSIAN.—The fruit of this variety is usually set in pairs and is of agreeable flavor, but never grows to a fair size and is therefore little used.

Per pkt. 5 cts ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.



WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER.

EARLY FRAME.—A medium sized variety, productive and good ; it is well shaped and makes an excellent pickle as well as table cucumber.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

TAIT'S NEW MODEL.—Our favorite forcing strain which has taken the place of the Boston Market Early White Spine. In **productiveness, hardiness, and symmetry of shape**, it is superior to any stock of cucumber ever originated and it is our expectation to succeed in making it first in earliness. We can furnish scores of testimonials as to its qualities, from the most prominent cucumber growers in this and more southern states, one of the largest North Carolina shippers having assured us that his Models often beat the market fifty cents per package. Especial attention is called to the Model's habit of setting the first cucumbers immediately around the hill ; we have counted seven absolutely perfect specimens within a square of less than eighteen inches.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CLIMAX FORCING.—This selection of Forcing White Spine resembles in general type the Forcing Arlington and Tait's Model, but is thought by some growers to be a shade earlier than either of those two well-known varieties ; in our seed-fields, little difference was developed, all three being exceedingly fine specimens of extra early cucumbers. The Climax is well-colored, regular in shape and second in productiveness only to Tait's Model.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER.—The cucumbers of this variety, as indicated by the name, are produced in clusters ; they are small and short, but this deficiency is to some extent offset by the productiveness of the vine.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

TURKEY LONG GREEN.—For those who prefer slender cucumbers, this is the best to be had, as the fruit is nearly twice as long as the old Long Green and the quality first-class. It is not very productive, however.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

LONDON LONG GREEN.—An improvement upon the old Long Green, very superior in shape, length and color. It is firm-fleshed and crisp, with few seeds and makes good pickles. While fairly early, it is not much used in the South as a table cucumber.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN.—Of fair length, smooth and straight ; the fruit is dark green and good for pickling as well as for slicing.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

GHERKIN.—The well-known burr cucumber which is grown entirely for pickles.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 20 cts. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 60 hills ; 2 to 6 pounds are planted to the acre (in hills). To obtain early cucumbers, plant the seed on inverted pieces of sod, six or eight inches square, and place in a hotbed so that by the time the ground becomes warm enough for cucumbers, the plants may be well started. Set the sod in hills previously prepared for them by enriching the soil, and if the nights are cool, protect from frost with an inverted pot or box. For the main crop, plant the seed in the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past, in hills six feet apart, putting about a dozen seed to the hill. The young plants are often attacked by insects and should not be thinned out until they are large enough to be safe. Leave about four plants to the hill, and gather the cucumbers as they are produced ; if left to ripen on the vine, it will cease to bear. For pickles, plant any favorable time about the middle of summer.

DANDELION.

(*Taraxicum Dens-Leonis.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners'

List in last pages.

IMPROVED BROAD-LEAVED.—A fine variety which produces leaves twice as large as the ordinary kind.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts. ; per oz. 40 cts. ; per

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



CURLED ENDIVE.

CULTURE—An ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill. In some parts of the country the dandelion is considered a most wholesome and agreeable salad; it is perennial and can be cut very early in the spring. Sow the seed as early as the ground can be broken, in drills about eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep. Hoe well during the summer, and do not attempt to cut at all until the following spring. If the leaves are blanched by being shaded with boards, etc., they will be much less bitter than if used in the natural state. The flavor of the roots after drying and roasting is said to somewhat resemble that of coffee.



PERFECTION PURPLE EGG PLANT.

EGG PLANT.

(*Solanum Melongena.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

PERFECTION N. Y. PURPLE ("Thoroughbred").—Badly-colored, irregular and undersized egg plants are more commonly seen in many markets than are specimens of the best type, and this is owing less to season and cultivation than to impurity of the seed from which they are often grown. The greatest care in selecting the seed stock is necessary to bring egg plants to perfection, and all growers are not willing to take such trouble and expense. Our superb strain of the Improved New York Purple has long been recognized by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Norfolk as one of the finest types ever produced, excelling in every desirable quality. It begins fruiting early, and, being of strong and healthy habit, continues to bear throughout the season, while the size and form are very noticeable for their superiority to the ordinary stock of the New York Purple; the fruit is a beautiful, regular oval, of a deep luscious purple, rarely showing any tinge of yellow or red, unless injured by unfavorable weather, and the flesh is deliciously flavored. Few vegetables are less attractive to the eye than a dull, misshapen egg plant, and the gardener who grows this crop for market can not exercise too much prudence in purchasing his seed. We especially invite a trial of our strain by truckers in the more Southern States.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 50 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

BLACK PEKIN.—A dark foliaged variety with jet black fruit; it is very early and although not a sure bearer, is used considerably in some parts of the North; the quality is fair, but we do not recommend it for either family or market gardens.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 50 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

ENDIVE.

(*Chicorium Endivia.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

GREEN CURLED.—This plant is by no means appreciated in the South, being altogether unknown in many sections. It is a delicious salad, especially when served with lettuce, and is universally regarded as very wholesome. Nothing is prettier than Endive for garnishing, and we urge all our readers to introduce it in their gardens.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, and is sufficient for 70 feet of drill. It is easily cultivated and the only attention required is regular hoeing until time for blanching. Sow in August for fall and winter use, in shallow drills one foot apart and when the plants are two inches high, thin out to twelve inches in the row. When the leaves have grown to about eight inches, gather them in the hand and tie together at the top with soft twine or matting. Blanching may be done in small quantities at intervals, but never except when the leaves are perfectly dry.

NEW WHITE.—This novelty from the South promises to be very popular, being of excellent quality as well as unique in appearance. The color is a creamy white shading to pale green at the stem, and the fruit is well-shaped.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 60 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. As the seeds require much greater heat than is necessary or desirable for other plants, a frame should be prepared especially for them. Sow the seed early in March and keep the sash on until the plants appear, after which air must be given on warm days. The young plant is exceedingly delicate, and close attention must be given them during the earlier stages. When two or three inches high, prick them out into small pots to induce stockiness and, if possible, transplant again into larger pots; with every transfer the plant gains strength. Do not risk planting into the open ground too early, as a single cold night will seriously check the growth and probably cause the first blossoms to drop. When the weather has turned permanently warm, set them in the field thirty inches apart each way. The ground ought to be very richly manured, and earth kept well drawn up around the stems. Where only a few plants are wanted for family use and there is no hotbed convenient, the seed may be sown in a window box, provided the room is kept at a uniform heat.



GARLIC.

GARLIC.

(*Allium Sativum*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List
in last pages.

the cultivation is about the same as that given onions. When the tops die down in midsummer the crop is matured and should be harvested like onions. They will keep for a long time if stored in a well-ventilated room.

Per pound, 40 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 55 cts.

GOURDS.

DISHCLOTH.—An ornamental climber which bears a seed pod nearly two feet long, the lining of which is sponge-like in texture, very tough and durable. When the pod is maturing, this lining may easily be separated from the rind and seeds and makes a really admirable dishcloth or flesh brush.

ORANGE, WHITE EGG, BOTTLE, LARGE BOTTLE, MINIATURE BOTTLE, SNAKE, FLAT CORSICAN, HERCULES CLUB, POWDER HORN, MALABAR MELON, SIPHON OR DIPPER.—All of these are sufficiently described by their names, and many will be found very useful as well as pretty. It will be seen that our collection is one of the most complete in the trade. Per packet, 5 cts.

CULTURE.—Plant after all danger of frost or continued cold is past; have the soil rich and, if possible, provide a trellis or some similar arrangement for the vine to climb upon.

KALE.

(*Brassica Rapa Acephala.*)

☞ For price per pound, see
Market Gardeners' List
in last pages.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH ("Thoroughbred"). A yellowish-green kale which is grown extensively in the South for shipping during the winter. It is never very tender, and is less desirable for family use than Tait's Favorite, but it is much prettier and more profitable for market; it is exceedingly dwarf, averaging little more than a foot in height and spreading widely; this habit of growth gives great protection to the stalk so that cold weather rarely injures it seriously. The leaves are very intricately and beautifully curled,



LATE SIBERIAN KALE.

and carry perfectly when packed. Note in the cultural directions below what is said with regard to the sowing of Scotch kale seed.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

TAIT'S FAVORITE GREEN CURLED.—When we introduced this celebrated Siberian kale, nine years ago, it at once demonstrated its superiority to all strains then in cultivation and was promptly adopted by all the best growers. It is hardy,

very productive, and, while cutting early in the season, may be held until late without going to seed. The shape and curling of the leaf give it the appearance of an immense feather, and like the Scotch, it retains its stiffness for a long time after being cut. Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.



DWARF SCOTCH CURLED KALE.

PLAIN KALE OR SPRING SPROUTS.

We recommend this very highly for family use as it is a rapid grower, tender and sweet while young. Although usually sown in the spring, it may be sown in the fall, as it endures cold perfectly, and can be cut at any time during the winter. Few crops afford better pasturage for sheep, and it is largely used in this way.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.

LATE SIBERIAN.—An excellent variety which is the standard wherever the Favorite has not been introduced, but not to be compared with that improved strain.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce of Green Kale is sufficient for 150 feet of drill; an ounce of Scotch for 50 feet of drill. Curled Kale is grown for winter and early spring greens, and should be sown, the Scotch, from the first to the last of August, and the Green Curled from the middle of August to the last of September. Make the drills from eighteen inches to two feet apart, and when the plants are large enough, thin out to eight inches in the row and cultivate as for cabbage. Kale is a very strong feeder, and heavy manuring is necessary to make a good crop; whenever the leaves show a tendency to turn yellow, give a liberal top dressing of guano. Plain Kale is sown in the spring as early as the ground can be worked, either broadcast or in drills one foot apart; it is one of the most rapid-growing of vegetables and is soon ready for use. It is advisable to make sowings of this kind at intervals of ten days so as to have it always tender. Scotch Kale is peculiarly subject to the attacks of insects, both before and after coming up, the flea bug being especially destructive. For this reason it is necessary to sow very thickly, and the rule with our Norfolk truckers is to put from five to seven pounds to the acre.



KOHL-RABI.

KOHL-RABI.

(*Brassica Caulo Rapa.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best variety of this useful vegetable; the edible part is the enlarged stem, which is very short and of globular shape. When well grown and properly cooked, they are tender and palatable, being regarded by many people as nearly the equal of cauliflower in flavor. As Kohl-Rabi becomes tough when old, it should be eaten as soon as the stem thickens to two or three inches.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 150 feet of drill. Sow the last of July in rows one foot apart, and thin so as to leave about ten inches between the plants. The thinnings are sometimes reset, as they bear transplanting very well. Work well to keep down weeds, but avoid throwing any earth in the crown.

NEWELLS, N. C.—I have bought Tait's True Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage for some years and am very much pleased with it; I now want to try your large Wakefield Cabbage.

C. L. MULWEE.

HOMESVILLE, VA.—The best catalogue I've seen. I always recommend your seeds to every one. They are the best I have seen and have double the quantity in each paper of any others

MRS. T. A. DILLARD.

LETTUCE.

(*Lactuca Sativa.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardener's List in last pages.

TAIT'S IMPERIAL CABBAGE LETTUCE.—Of all the hundreds of new selections of lettuce which have been brought out in recent years for market gardeners, we know of none which have given as general satisfaction as the Imperial. It has been thoroughly tested in different seasons and can fairly claim to possess almost all the qualities which should characterize the ideal winter lettuce. The most successful of the large growers in the vicinity of Norfolk now prefer it to any of the sorts heretofore regarded as standard, and we were totally unable to meet the demand for it last fall, our stock being exhausted long before the sowing season was over. **It is practically as hardy as any winter cabbage and, when well grown will fill barrels almost as rapidly, the heads being a foot across.** The leaves are thick, crisp and stiff and thus carry well in shipment—a most important consideration; the color is a bright green and holds well after cutting. The head does not form quite as solidly as some other sorts, but that the Imperial is at no disadvantage in any market is proved by the fact that it has frequently brought on the same day a higher price than could be had for the Big Boston—well-known as one of the handsomest kinds. We do not consider the Imperial very desirable for forcing under glass, as it is rather too large; as an open-air lettuce, however, we are willing to follow the example of our customers in backing it against any stock in existence.



TAIT'S PRIDE OF THE POINT LETTUCE.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

TAIT'S NEW PRIDE OF THE POINT.—A hardy lettuce introduced by us in 1892. It does not head, but is remarkable for its combination of earliness, hardness and size. It has been unable to hold its own with the Imperial Lettuce, the splendid head of the latter being so superior in both size and solidity.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

BIG BOSTON.—A strain of the well-known Boston Market or Tennisball; it is of fair size, solid and has the beautiful shape characteristic of the smaller sort. At one time the demand for it came almost solely from North Carolina, but we are now selling it to many of the best growers elsewhere.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

BOSTON MARKET.—The small forcing variety which has long been a favorite on account of its close, firm head and compact growth; it has few outer leaves and may therefore be set very closely together; although generally grown under the protection of glass or cottens, it is not confined to that method of cultivation and, in our climate, can be put in the open ground.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

TAIT'S COLOSSAL CABBAGE.—An improved strain of the Black-Seeded and the largest of all cabbage lettuces; for open field culture, the Colossal is one of the best that could be selected, as it is early, hardy, perfect in heading and a good shipper. This variety, the Imperial and our stock



ROYAL WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE.

of the Royal are the most reliable cabbage lettuces in cultivation.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

TAIT'S BLACK-SEEDED CABBAGE LETTUCE.—Our old cabbage lettuce, once grown largely around Norfolk, but now superseded by the kinds mentioned above; it is still preferred, however, by growers here and there. It heads very solidly and is peculiarly hardy.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

ROYAL WHITE CABBAGE.—A market gardeners' lettuce which is a favorite for three reasons, viz: It is perhaps the most reliable of all kinds, being a sure header even in unfavorable seasons; it is very hardy, and its quality is the finest, no lettuce being sweeter or more delicately flavored. In size it is much smaller than the Colossal or Imperial, but many growers do not consider this a serious disadvantage.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

DEACON.—A white-seeded cabbage lettuce of medium size, but with very few outer leaves. The head is solid and stands the heat much better than most varieties of equal quality; some of the gardeners of Norfolk consider it the very best summer lettuce.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

DENVER MARKET.—A new lettuce which is entirely distinct, as is shown by the singular crimping and curling of the leaves. Introduced by a Western market gardener in 1891, it has met with considerable favor in some directions and is said to be really an acquisition. It forms large, solid heads of a light-green color, not unlike a Savoy cabbage in appearance and is slow to go to seed. The originator recommends it for both forcing and open ground culture.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

AMERICAN OAK LEAVED.—Very attractive on account of the peculiarity of its leaves, which are shaped exactly like those of the oak; when young the flavor is very agreeable, but, on the approach of the hot weather it becomes bitter and unfit for the table.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

DEFIANCE.—This variety is little used except for family use, for which purpose it is excellent.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

EARLY SIMPSON.—An improved Silesia which is highly esteemed by Jersey gardeners.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.

SILVER BALL.—Valuable for both field and glass culture; the name is taken from the symmetrical shape of the head and a peculiar silvery sheen which the leaves possess.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

RAWSON'S HOTOHOUSE.—Market Gardeners who use glass will find this a good sort, very uniform in size and well-formed; it is said to have little or no tendency to rot in the heart as so many varieties do under glass. It is not used for field culture.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

BLOND BLOCKHEAD.—Especially useful for summer, as it endures heat better than most varieties; the head is oval-shaped, quite solid and of a beautiful golden-yellow color. We think everyone will be pleased with its attractive appearance and good flavor.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

REICHNER'S BUTTER.—A fine variety originated by a Pennsylvania market gardener and good for forcing as well as open ground cultivation; the heads are of large size and first-class quality.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA.—Grown principally for the leaves, which are excellent for salad when young and tender, but will form a head if given time and room.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

BROWN SPECKLED DUTCH.—This is considered of most value in situations too cold for other kinds; it is little used in the South.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

CURLED INDIA, OR HANSON.—We have found this a very good summer lettuce of large size and the best flavor. It has a flat, cabbage-shaped head with pure white inside leaves.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.



TAIT'S
IMPERIAL
CABBAGE
LETTUCE



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ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—Like the White Berlin, this variety is especially valuable for its endurance of heat, although it is also, as the name is intended to indicate, an excellent lettuce for all seasons. Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.—One of the sorts which are slow in running to seed, and therefore adapted to summer use; the head is of medium size, compact and almost perfectly round. Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

WHITE BERLIN SUMMER.—A German summer lettuce which is very slow in going to seed, and is popular wherever it is known.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

ICE DRUMHEAD.—The leaves of this variety are crisp and tender, and the head forms rapidly. Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants and is sufficient for 150 feet of drill. To raise the best of lettuce, good, mellow, well-enriched soil is needed. Norfolk truckers treat the cabbage-head varieties in the same way as cabbage, sowing the seed the last week of September and setting the plants in the open field during November. By this method of cultivation, fine, large lettuce may be cut early in the spring. For the family garden, seed may be sown in October, in a warm, sheltered bed, protecting it during severe weather with a covering of straw; or they may be transplanted into cold-frames, to head during the winter. For a succession sow in beds from the last of March to the middle of May, covering the seeds lightly. Always keep well-thinned or the plants will grow weak and spindling. The Cos varieties, which are very popular in cool, damp climates, are almost worthless in the South, as they are apt to shoot to seed before perfecting their heads.



CARENTAN LEEK.

removed from the seed-bed very carefully, the leaves trimmed, and set in rows twelve inches apart. Make holes with a dibble every nine inches, in which insert the plants nearly up to the leaves and give water freely. Afterwards keep soil well loosened, earthing up gradually as the leeks increase in size.

LEEK.

(*Allium Porrum.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.—An excellent, hardy leek of good size. Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

LARGE CARENTAN.—Of French introduction, short and thick, with dark leaves; it will be found a very superior variety for market-gardening purposes. Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce 1,000 plants, and is sufficient for 150 feet of drill. Sow in February in drills one inch deep and eight inches apart, selecting light but rich soil. Thin out to one inch and cultivate until the plants are six inches high; they are then ready for transplanting, and must be

MANGEL=WURZEL.

[See Beet.]

MARTYNIA.

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

PROBOSCIDEA.—A very popular variety for pickling; the pods should be gathered while small and tender.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce will plant about 100 hills. If wanted early, the seed should be sown in a hotbed and the seedlings transplanted into the open ground as soon as the weather becomes warm. The least troublesome culture, however, is to sow in April in hills three feet apart, thinning to a single plant in each hill.



MARTYNIA.

PETERSBURG, VA.—I am much pleased with the Tait's Ideal muskmelon; it is the finest-flavored of all the cantaloupes.

R. B. READE.

MUSKMELON.

(*Cucumis Melo.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

TAIT'S NEW IDEAL MUSKMELON.—Although there could hardly have been two more unfavorable seasons for muskmelons than the South Atlantic coast had in 1898 and 1899, we are glad to be able to report that the Ideal nevertheless succeeded in producing on many farms fruit of splendid quality; had the vines not been injured in both seasons by unusual extremes of weather and by the various destructive insects so common for the past two years, the quality of the Ideal melons here would undoubtedly have been what it was in our seed-fields in New Jersey—really perfect. **Out of one field of more than three acres, it was impossible for our inspector to find more than two melons which were not of uniform type as regards size, shape, netting and color of rind, while the flesh of all was of the finest flavor attainable in cantaloupes.** We have never had a crop which compared with the field referred to and believe it was the handsomest ever grown in America. Contrary to our expectations, the Ideal has proved to be strictly in the extra early class, having begun to cut for us before even the Jenny Lind was ready for use, and it has thus still one quality more than we at first credited to it. It certainly combines an extraordinary number of valuable characteristics, being so very early, of the size now demanded by the best restaurant trade, attractive as to exterior, deep-fleshed, richly colored, crystalline in grain, more exquisitely aromatic than any other sort and absolutely unique in flavor, while its productiveness is probably unequalled. **We have actually cut from one vine twenty-four well-formed melons, nearly all of first-class quality, and a group of three or four perfect specimens lying so closely around the hill as to touch each other can be frequently seen where the melon is at its best.** The color of the skin is nearly that of the Osage, but the resemblance goes no further, as the Ideal is of altogether different shape and size, and is covered with an elaborate, well-defined mass of network. The flesh is so deeply-colored as to look quite red, and the taste of a representative specimen is simply incomparable; improvement in this respect could hardly be hoped for, for it is literally true that a sample Jenny Lind seems to lose its sweetness when eaten immediately after a sample Ideal; this has been often tested and must not be regarded as an exaggeration. In proportion to its size, it is easily the heaviest of all muskmelons, proving the thickness and firmness of the flesh; it is therefore a good shipping variety, able to endure much handling and long shipments. While we had a great many complaints from persons who were disappointed last year in the Ideal—the self-evident reasons alluded to already—it has convinced some of the best melon-judges of its superiority and we look for it to vindicate every claim ever made for it.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.



DELMONICO MELON.

TAIT'S NEW JEWEL (Novelty).—Under this name, we introduced last year an entirely new muskmelon which is identical with our "IDEAL" except in the color of the flesh, this being light green. Its qualities are accurately given in the description of the Ideal, the color being the only point of variance, and we believe it is the best-flavored green-fleshed cantaloupe in existence.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

ROCKY FORD ("Thoroughbred").—As is very generally known among truckers, this new Colorado melon has had for two years a remarkable sale in the principal markets, being extremely popular in both New York and Boston, and we are satisfied that a large demand for the seed will follow the announcement that we are our best vine-seed growers, selected in person by one of the firm and every effort made to do full justice to the melon. The

prepared to furnish it this season. Our crop was entrusted to one of

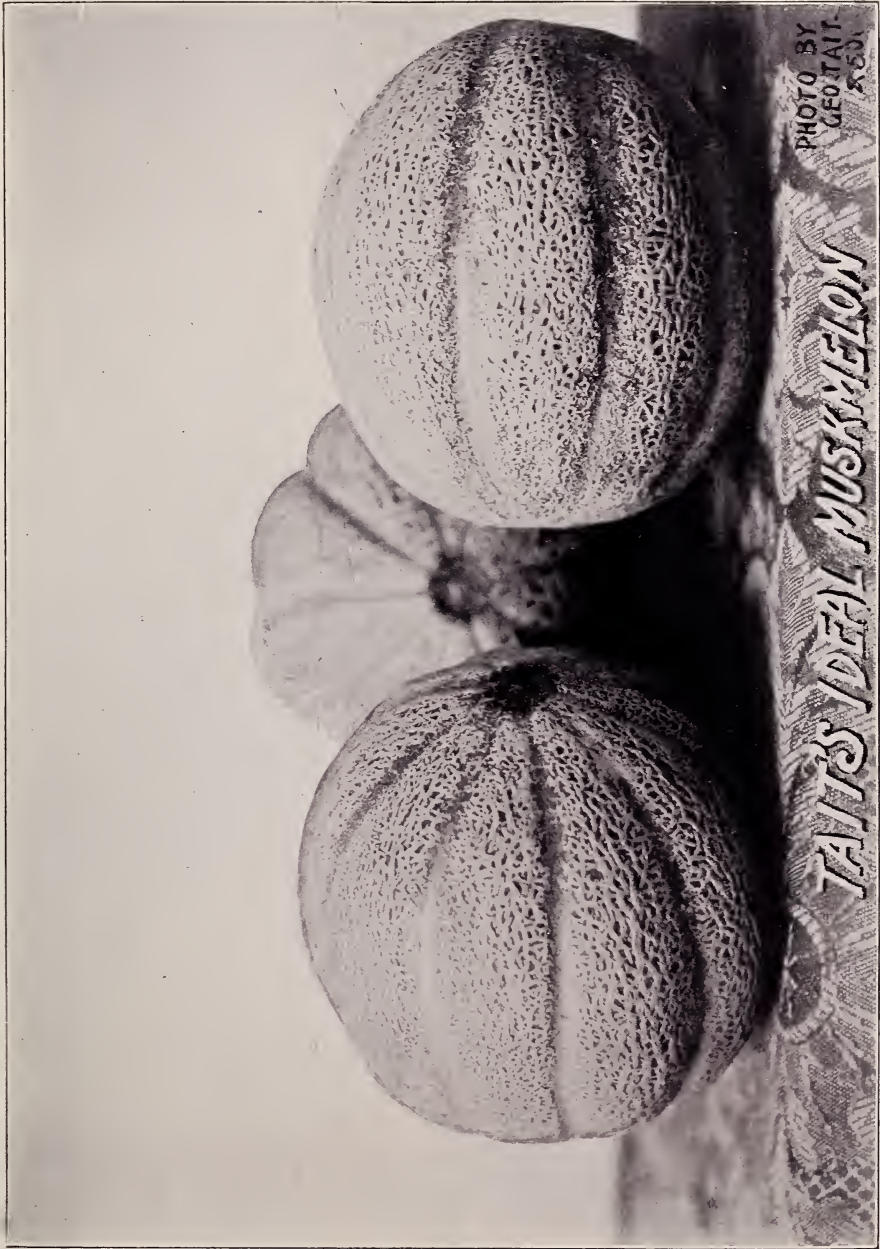


PHOTO BY
GEO. TAIT
1880

TAIT'S IDEAL MUSKMELON

fruit at maturity is not a great deal larger than a fine orange, the rind light green in color and prettily netted, the flesh being about the same as the Jenny Lind in appearance. It is perhaps the sweetest of all muskmelons, but simple sweetness is not the test of a melon and it is not, in our opinion, superior to Tait's Fancy Jenny Lind in quality, while decidedly less exquisite in flavor than our new Ideal. The vine is productive to a marked degree, so much so that the writer, when inspecting the crop, found not a little difficulty in walking through the field without treading upon the fruit. We expect to be in a position to fill orders for any quantity.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

NEW PAUL ROSE.—Although this cross of the Osage and Gem has never been altogether fixed in its type, it has still proved a success in some parts of the country. The size is under the medium and it is thus adapted to shipping in baskets and small crates. The flesh is salmon-colored and unusually thick, the quality being above the average. It is productive, but has always had a considerable percentage of green-fleshed fruit, and we do not believe it is as good as Tait's Ideal.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

FANCY EMERALD GEM ("Thoroughbred").—The finest stock of Emerald Gem in existence, having been improved into a really distinct melon, and one which is much esteemed by Southern shippers. It is extra early, of medium size, round with a slight flattening at both ends, and has only moderate ribbing. The skin is a deep emerald green and is usually smooth, although occasionally more or less netted. The flesh varies in color according to the maturity of the fruit, being a rich salmon color when ready for the table, and is remarkable for its thickness; it is peculiarly crystalline and is not only sweet but very highly flavored as well. In productiveness few melons surpass it, and the vine seems to be unusually vigorous in its habit of growth. A peculiarity which growers will note is that the fruit when mature is detached by a light touch of the hand or foot. To all who prefer this type of muskmelon, we suggest that a comparative trial be made with the new Ideal, which we regard as much superior.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

TRUE ANNE ARUNDEL ("Thoroughbred").—This is the famous Maryland melon which once outranked all others in market value, and is still used by many truckers. The flesh is crystalline, light green in color and very thick, while an average melon will easily measure and weigh fifty per cent. larger than the well-known Baltimore Market. It picks immediately after the extra early kinds, is a heavy yielder and bears shipment well, its shape enabling it to resist pressure much better than the rounder melons. The netting is more beautiful than that of any other muskmelon. A specially valuable quality is the hardness of the vine and its freedom from the blight which attacks most varieties of muskmelon in bad seasons; it will often continue to bear good fruit when other vines have entirely succumbed to dry weather. *We regret to find that in one catalogue at least our description of this melon has been copied verbatim with the evident intention of conveying the impression that the stock offered is identical with our own.*

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

OSAGE.—The shape of this melon is nearly that of a cocconut and the size is rather above the medium. It has a dark-green skin of peculiar netting with wide, smooth seams, and when cut, the firm, aromatic, salmon-yellow flesh shows very attractively. It found capital sale for several years but we do not believe it can be profitably grown any longer, several varieties being of the same type but greatly superior in every respect.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

EXTRA EARLY JENNY LIND ("Thoroughbred").—Few melons have enjoyed greater popularity in recent years than the little Jenny Lind. Its "fineness" of flavor—quite distinct from the agreeable sweet taste of the average good melon—its convenient size, just right for



LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MELON.

EMMERTON, VA.—All of your seeds produced satisfactory results and I have just returned from a second trip to Washington with watermelons. Best prices on the market each time.

W. A. BROCKENBROUGH.

serving in halves, extra earliness, and the fact that a hundred may usually be cut without one proving really poor, have led buyers to draw comparisons between it and the larger kinds which supplanted it for a time. Hotel and restaurant stewards, particularly, have found it an economical as well as a good cantaloupe, and now the demand from this quarter is very steady. It is phenomenally prolific and thus, although so small, the yield stands comparison with much larger melons; its bearing season is also very long. It needs no detailed description, as there are few people unfamiliar with its shallow but intricate netting and green flesh. Shippers of cantaloupes should remember that, in addition to the superior qualities of the Jenny Lind and its popularity, it is one of the earliest of muskmelons, and will thus often get in market in time to avoid the glut, which is inevitable in years of heavy melon crops. Our seed is Jersey grown, under our personal supervision, from the finest strain in existence, and, so far as we know, has never failed to produce perfectly true fruit.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

HYBRID BAY VIEW.—An oblong melon of unusual size, very similar to the old Large Persian, and grown principally for family use; it is very prolific and has a green rind with flesh of great sweetness.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

BELLE OF NANSEMOND.—Through the courtesy of one of our customers in Nansemond County, Va., we obtained the seed-stock of a splendid muskmelon, originated by a Maryland market gardener, and considered by the Baltimore trade one of the very finest on that market. It is of medium size, oblong, and has a very roughly netted rind, the flesh being light green. We have reason to believe ourselves the only house in possession of this stock, and in introducing it to our trade, have given it the name of Belle of Nansemond, in recognition of the source from which it came into our hands.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—A fine melon, which is somewhat smaller than the old Hackensack, but much earlier and superior in quality. The netting of the rind is unusually handsome, the shape uniform and flavor excellent; the flesh is green, thick and firm, and carries well in shipment.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.



NETTED CITRON MELON.

DELMONICO.—A large heavily netted melon of oval shape; the flesh is very thick, orange pink and of fair quality.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

ORANGE CHRISTINA.—Now that the orange-fleshed muskmelons have become so popular in most of the Eastern markets, the good qualities of the Christina have brought it into considerable prominence. It is extremely early, almost round in shape and has very sweet meat. We regard it as much less desirable than our Improved Emerald Gem and Tait's Ideal, but it will be planted this season by many experienced melon growers.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY.—Of the many fine muskmelons available for family use and local market, this will be found of the very best. It is of the Hackensack type, but is superior to even the Extra Early Hackensack, its appearance, earliness and quality being all that could be desired. Various muskmelons of similar shape are often sold as Long Island Beauty, and we beg to caution our readers against ordering from any except first-class houses.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

GOLDEN GEM.—Also known as Golden Jenny. It is best known around Philadelphia, for which market it is largely grown by Jersey Gardeners.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

EARLY WHITE JAPAN.—Fair-sized, well-flavored, the skin creamy-white and the flesh of a light-green color. We do not recommend it for general use, although it is a favorite with the Boston market.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

ACME, OR BALTIMORE MARKET.—A shipping melon known also as Lewis. It is one of the earliest of green-fleshed melons, is of medium size, rough-netted, has firm, deep flesh and is

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—The above named and others who procured plants of me last fall grown from your stocks of cabbage seed, are so well pleased that they are getting the same from you this fall. I recommend your seeds whenever there is an opportunity to do so.

FILLMORE TODD.



TAIT'S ACME MELON.

TAIT'S
FANCY SELECTED JENNY LIND
MUSKMELON



PHOTO BY GEO. TAIT & SONS

delicious in taste. We have devoted much care to the selection of our stock of this variety, and it will be found remarkably pure in shape and netting. The True Anne Arundel, however, is of the same type and will be found a handsomer, finer flavored muskmelon.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CHICAGO MARKET NUTMEG.—An excellent green-fleshed melon, shaped like a nutmeg and highly scented. It is especially suited to the garden and we rarely sell it for market use.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

NETTED CITRON.—Round with flattened ends and well-ribbed, the flesh of yellowish green; the skin is a dark green, turning lighter as it ripens.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

BANANA.—This variety has cucumber-shaped fruit nearly two feet long when well-grown. The skin is smooth and light yellow, often cracking when about ripe. The orange flesh, while sometimes finely flavored, is generally of indifferent quality.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

EMERALD GEM.—A small, extra early melon with dark green skin and orange flesh, of good quality. [See description of the Improved Emerald Gem.]

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

HACKENSACK.—This old stock is very large, roughly netted and showy, but coarse in flavor and disposed to crack at the ends. It is not a safe crop now that so many finer kinds are on the market at the same time, but is still grown to a considerable extent for the Boston market.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

LARGE PERSIAN.—Excellent for family use, but unfitted for shipping.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

GREEN MONTREAL.—Originated in Canada and best suited to a cool climate, but sometimes grown South successfully. The fruit is round, somewhat flattened at the ends and covered with a dense netting, the quality of the flesh being first-class; it is coarse-grained and more juicy than a watermelon. It is one of the largest and most showy melons in cultivation, specimens having been grown to weigh upwards of twenty-five pounds. We are reliably informed that good Montreal melons have often retailed in Boston at one dollar each, the demand for them being very active at even that price.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 60 hills; three pounds will plant an acre twice, replanting being usually necessary. The melon delights in warm, rich soil with the best drainage, and they can never be grown to perfection under unfavorable conditions. Very good melons, however, can be grown on almost any land if the trouble is taken to dig holes two feet square and fill them with a rich compost of wood-mould and cow-pen manure. Plant when all danger of frost is past in hills, putting about ten seeds to the hill; it is necessary to allow for considerable loss from insects, and it is best not to thin at all until the plants are well started. When they are large enough to be safe, thin to two in a hill, and keep the ground on and around the hills mellow and free from weeds. Pinching the ends of the shoot will strengthen the vine and promote early setting of the fruit.

WATERMELON.

(*Cucurbita Citrullus.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

TAIT'S VICTOR.—We offered last season a very limited quantity of a novelty, the value of which may be judged by the following extract from a letter sent us by one of our Southern customers: "I must say a good word for your Victor Watermelon which I planted last year, or rather this season. They were the finest I ever saw and every hill produced from one to two melons weighing from fifty to sixty pounds. You can recommend it in the highest degree. They honestly did not look like melons—they were so large." It is an entirely new watermelon which rivals the Southern Triumph in size and is of first-class quality, being also early and productive. The rind is a brilliant dark green, the flesh deep red and the shape like a Kolb Gem drawn out slightly and flattened at both ends. Its characteristics seem to be those of the most salable melons and we have every reason to anticipate its successful introduction.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

GROVE, VA.—I tried your seeds last season, and was very much pleased with them.—THOS. G. WYNNE.



HACKENSACK MELON.

NEW BLUE GEM ("Thoroughbred").—With very few exceptions, all truckers who grew the Blue Gem think very highly of its qualities as a shipping melon. As a prominent Southern grower says: "The Blue Gem has the great advantage of being actually a Kolb Gem, as far as the latter's great superiority as a shipper is concerned, while it is a better flavored melon and is very distinct as to color, the stripes being exactly like a Kolb Gem, only more indistinct, while the color is a dark purplish-blue, very rich and lustrous." It is confidently recommended to all watermelon growers.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

"NIGGER HEAD" ("Thoroughbred").—This melon, which gets its name from the dark color of the skin, is supposed to have originated in Nansemond county, Va., and is very popular there. It is of good size, fine quality and has found good sale in all markets.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

NEW DUKE JONES—Every market where this has been introduced has given it a warm welcome, the size and fine appearance when cut making it most attractive. The skin is a solid green and covers a fairly thick rind. Good judges of watermelons claim that it is more prolific than any variety heretofore in use, and one grower states that he has grown from two-thirds of an acre a carload of eight hundred, of which the average weight was forty-three pounds. The flavor is exceptionally good, and we could recommend this melon in the strongest terms but for a tendency which it has to become somewhat hollow at the heart.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

NEW SOUTHERN TRIUMPH WATERMELON.—At its best, this is undoubtedly the largest watermelon in existence, frequently weighing over eighty pounds and averaging more than any other sort, even those which are much later in ripening. Its fine color—a solid dark green—as well as its mammoth size make it attractive externally; it cuts handsomely and has been found to carry perfectly in shipment; the flesh is bright red and very sweet. As all markets now show a strong preference for extra large watermelons, it is plainly to the interest of every grower to plant the showiest kind he can get.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

TAIT'S IMPROVED BLACK DIAMOND.—Second to the Southern Triumph only in point of size and with a better record for steady adherence to type, this improved strain of the Black Diamond is regarded by us as the safest watermelon now within the reach of our customers. It resembles the original stock in general appearance, but differs from it in four very important particulars, being materially larger, better formed and of finer quality, while at the same time possessing a skin which is not at all easily scratched; those who have grown the original Black Diamond for market will have good reason to remember how carefully the fruit must be handled to prevent the dark skin from being scratched through to the lighter color beneath, and how seriously the sale is affected by such disfigurement. If there were no other point of superiority, this one alone would be sufficient to make the old Black Diamond second-choice. One of the largest watermelon growers in the United States sends us the following report upon his crop last summer: "I never saw a finer yield in my life, though planted on fair land and not fertilized highly; you can walk over the whole piece of ground and always step on a melon; they are pure, every one just like his mate; I found one vine in the whole piece that had three melons that looked like pure Kolb Gems. The melons all seem about one size, weighing from thirty-five to forty pounds; they would undoubtedly have been much larger had they had more fertilizer." Our friends in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia are strongly advised to put the major portion of their watermelon acreage in this splendid early variety, the good qualities of which our description in no way exaggerates.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

BLACK DIAMOND.—Many growers are much pleased with this cross of the Kolb Gem and the Hoosier King; it is a large melon with a rind so dark in color as to appear almost black and with a lustre something like that seen on the skin of the Blue Gem. In shape it resembles the Kolb Gem, but in size far exceeds that old variety and is of better quality. Shippers will find it a watermelon well worth trying, though we prefer the Improved Black Diamond for the reasons mentioned above.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

WONDERFUL SUGAR.—A handsome melon introduced from the West Indies in 1885 and universally pronounced a great acquisition for home use or local markets. In shape and marking it is not unlike the Georgia Rattlesnake, though totally different in other respects. The remarkable sweetness quite justifies the rather high-sounding name under which it was brought out.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.



ALABAMA SWEET.—The originator of this new melon has introduced a number of excellent varieties and we think melon growers will find this worth trying.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

LONE STAR.—A new melon from Florida which is promising in every respect. It has not yet been grown here but we hope it will be tried during this season.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

NEW FAVORITE.—Introduced in 1892 by the originator of the well-known Florida Favorite; it has the deliciously tender flesh of the Florida Favorite, but is nearly double the size as well as more prolific, and a great improvement in every way. The shape, marking of rind and color of seed are about the same in the two melons, but the New Favorite has many less seed. With an ordinarily favorable season, the melons will average much above the medium size and can be grown to weigh over seventy pounds. The flesh is the brightest red, very crisp and sweet. It bears shipment splendidly and will undoubtedly find ready sale wherever it becomes known. Those of our growers who cater to the family trade should certainly make a trial of it.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

JUMBO.—One of the new strains originated in Georgia; almost round and very large. The skin is green with faint stripings of a lighter shade of green.

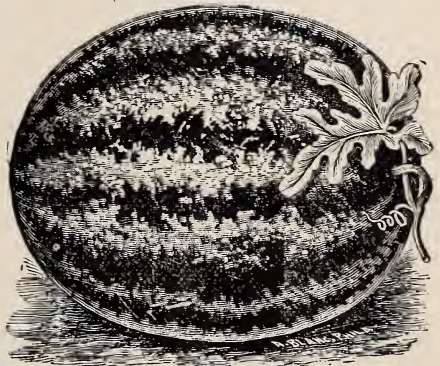
Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

DIXIE ("Thoroughbred").—There are many points of resemblance between this melon and the Kolb Gem, but while the Dixie possesses many valuable characteristics of the other, no comparison can be made as to their respective beauty and table quality; the Gem, as is universally admitted, can not be called a really fine-fleshed melon, and its shape is by no means the best. In the Dixie neither of these faults exist; it is decidedly elongated with a dark green rind of the most handsome striping. The rind would, at first sight seem to limit its use to local markets, it being only about one-quarter of an inch in a well-ripened specimen; practical experience, however, has proved that, although so thin, the extraordinary toughness of the rind enables it to endure repeated and severe handling. The inside more than bears out the promise of the exterior, and the flesh is absolutely unsurpassed for rich coloring, fineness of grain and exquisite delicacy of flavor. Our stock is selected with the utmost care.

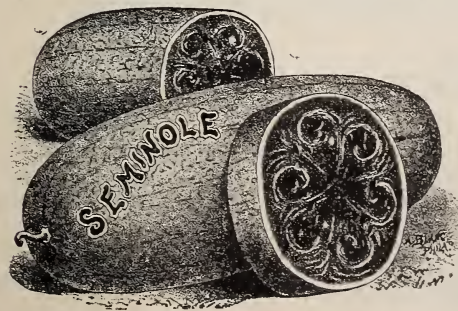
Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

KOLB GEM ("Thoroughbred").—The introduction of this melon was signalized by the immediate adoption of it by the largest growers throughout the country. It held the foremost place among shipping melons until 1897 but some of the recently introduced sorts have now practically supplanted it. The flesh is a bright red, rather coarse in texture and flavor; its quality is not really first-class and its popularity rests altogether upon the attractiveness of the melon, either cut or uncut, and its carrying qualities. We take great pride in our strain of the Kolb Gem, believing it to be the best representative of the true type.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.



KOLB GEM WATERMELON.



NEW SEMINOLE MELON.

SEMINOLE.—A Florida "sport" which is favorably regarded by those who are acquainted with its earliness and productiveness. The flesh is tender and melting. Melons of two colors are found on the same vine, but the quality does not vary; the skin is either a gray or a light green.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—There is no watermelon of finer table quality than this, but it is very small and can not be grown for shipment on account of brittleness of the rind. It is earlier than most family melons, and for home use we have no better kind. The shape is oblong and the color of the rind dark green with light green stripes.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The cantaloupe seeds were the best I have ever used. If you have any of the same stock left over from last season, please send two pounds along with the following order.

C. H. HEIDE.

THE JONES.—A new variety from the South. The shape is much like that of the Gem, the rind dark green with lighter stripings and the flesh the deepest red.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

SWEET HEART.—A new variety which has not been very thoroughly tested. The introducers say that no melon in cultivation will produce a crop so uniform in size, shape and color, and that the fruit remains in condition for use longer than any other early sort. It is large, oval in shape and very solid, with a rind mottled light and very light green. The rind is said to be strong enough to bear shipment, notwithstanding its thinness.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA.—Perfectly round, skin striped with light and dark green; the flesh is a bright red, and the fruit is early enough to make it desirable for markets which take the striped melons.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

SCALY BARK.—The name is taken from the peculiar appearance of the rind, which although thin is very tough. The skin is dark green, the flesh being a peculiar shade of pale crimson.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

VICK'S EARLY.—An oblong melon with thin rind and finely grained flesh; it is early and can be used for local market.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH.—This watermelon, sometimes called the Long White Icing, is very large, long and well-shaped; the skin is a mottled gray, and the rind, although not very thick, enables it to bear much handling; the flesh is light crimson, very crisp and sweet. The Gray Monarch is a special favorite with the truckers of the Powell's Point, N. C., section, and is considered the most profitable kind used there.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD.—Only a few melons usually set on this vine, but these grow remarkably large and uniform in shape and size. The name is no misnomer, for the rind is wonderfully tough and hard. It is a fine keeper, specimens having been preserved in good condition until the last of December.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

DARK ICING.—A round melon which is early, very solid and of excellent flavor; the rind is a dark green, faintly mottled with a lighter shade, and rather too thin for shipping. In some parts of North Carolina, however, it is grown by truckers for shipment.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CUBAN QUEEN.—This variety may be grown to an immense size by proper cultivation and is good for both family and market use. The skin is beautifully striped with light and dark green. As it is possible to raise Cuban Queen melons weighing over 100 pounds, we suggest it and the still larger Triumph to those who wish for any reason to grow enormous watermelons.

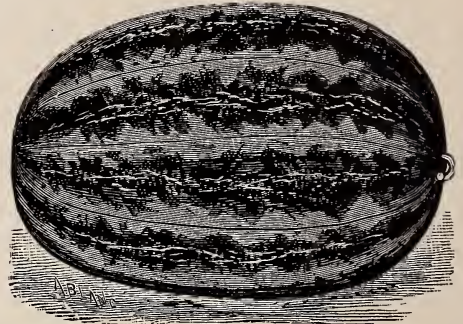
Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

ICE CREAM.—The Mountain Sweet, which is familiar everywhere as an old and reliable melon, is in some sections best known by this name.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

MOUNTAIN SWEET.—An old, oval-shaped variety, with a dark green rind and scarlet flesh. It is solid to the very center and is good enough to deserve the name by which many people know it—the Ice Cream.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.



SCALY BARK WATERMELON.



CUBAN QUEEN WATERMELON.

ICE RIND—Known also as Dark Icing and highly esteemed for its delicious flavor.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

MUSKILE.—The famous melon of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, the seed of which is so carefully guarded by the melon growers of that section that we are very seldom able to offer it at all. It is unsurpassed in quality, but the rind is very thin, and so brittle that melons often break simply from handling.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

GREEN AND GOLD.—The golden orange flesh and the dark green rind of this new variety make a strikingly beautiful contrast when it is cut. It is early, medium-sized and of fair quality, but is grown more as a curiosity than as a crop.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

RATTLESNAKE.—A striped melon formerly much valued by market gardeners for shipping, having a very thick rind and handsome flesh. It is not now in much demand, but we continue to grow a very fine stock for those who like it.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

ORANGE.—A small variety good for late planting; the rind is very peculiar, since it may be parted from the flesh like that of an orange.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

MOUNTAIN SPROUT—Similar in shape to the Mountain Sweet, but with a striped rind. It is not recommended for either family or market use.

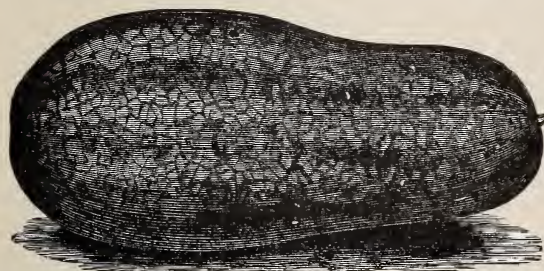
Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

COLORADO CITRON.—A large, round variety useful only for preserves.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

AMERICAN CHAMPION.—This melon is either identical with the Kolb Gem, or merely a selection from that stock. A description of one applies perfectly to the other.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.



MOUNTAIN SWEET WATERMELON.

CITRON (Red Seeded).—This is an improvement on the old preserving citron, being much more productive and of finer texture; it is round and smooth, the skin being striped and marked with light green; the flesh is white and almost as hard as the rind. The red seed are known to possess very valuable medicinal qualities, giving great relief in certain affections of the kidneys.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 30 hills; five to six pounds will plant an acre in hills. A rich but light and well drained soil is needed to produce the best results. Avoid planting until the warm weather has become settled, as the vine will never thrive if checked by cold. Make the hills at least ten or twelve feet apart each way and put about eight seed in each; thin to two vines in the hill and cultivate as muskmelons.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

(*Agaricus Campestris*.)

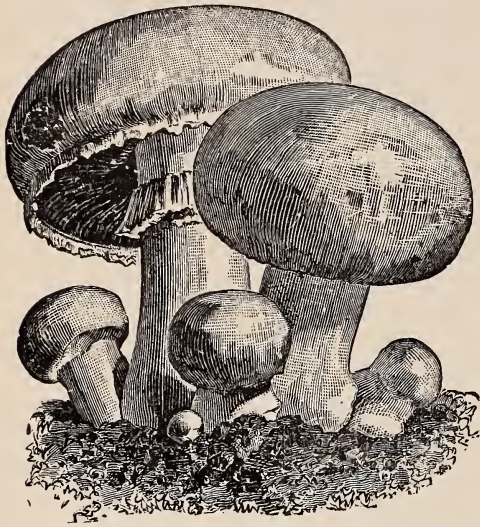
ENGLISH.—As the French spawn is said, by many experienced growers, to be very liable to rot unless the conditions are precisely right, we are now offering only the finest English; it is white when young, turning brown rapidly; the gills are loose and pinkish-red in color at first, changing to liver-white. There is a great deal of spawn sold at fancy prices, but we can assure our customers that no stock better than ours is imported.

Per pound, 15 cts.

CULTURE—One pound of spawn will plant about ten square feet. It is a mistaken idea which many people have, that the growing of mushrooms is too troublesome and difficult for an amateur to attempt. As a matter of fact, they can be raised in cellars, under the benches of greenhouses, or in any shed where a temperature of from 50 degrees to 60 degrees can be maintained through the winter, and the results certainly compensate for what trouble is incurred. The beds should be made up about two months before the mushrooms are wanted, as it takes about that time for

MILDRED, N. C.—Please send these seed by express. Mr. E. E. Knight recommends you so highly that I must try you. I. R. G. BROWN.

them to begin bearing. For their preparation procure fresh horse manure, free from litter and straw, and incorporate with it an equal bulk of loam from some old pasture; put it in a heap under cover and turn daily until the extreme heat is out.



MUSHROOMS.

The beds may be of any size desired, but the proportions recommended by the best growers are about four feet wide, eight inches deep and any convenient length. Put the compost of loam and manure in layers, pressing each firmly with the back of the spade; leave until the heat has subsided to about 90 degrees and then make holes two inches deep and a foot apart each way to receive pieces of spawn the size of a walnut. Refill the holes and allow eight or ten days for the spawn to diffuse itself through the entire bed; then cover with two inches of fresh soil and over this spread a layer of straw or litter four inches deep. The bed must never be allowed to become dry and an examination should be frequently made to see that it is thoroughly moist. If the surface becomes dry, wet it gently with water heated to about 100 degrees.

NASTURTIUM.

(*Tropæolum.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

DWARF.—This variety grows only six or eight inches high and is preferable when no poles or trellis are to be had. Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

TALL.—Used for the same purpose as the Dwarf, but the vine requires support of some kind. The flowers of both are exceedingly beautiful, and the seeds are used both in flavoring pickles and as a substitute for capers. Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce of Dwarf Nasturtium is sufficient for fifty feet of drill; an ounce of Tall Nasturtium will plant about 100 hills. Sow as soon as the ground is warm in drills one inch deep. If no other support is convenient, the Tall Nasturtium may be allowed to run over a heap of brush or any similar arrangement.

MUSTARD.

(*Sinapis.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

CHINESE.—When cooked like spinach, the broad leaves of this variety have an agreeable flavor and are much liked; they are often a foot or more in length, and have a crimping much like that of a Savoy cabbage. It is ready for use within five or six weeks from the time of sowing, and has an advantage over many other greens, in that it loses little bulk in boiling.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

WHITE LONDON.—The seeds of the white mustard are used for pickling and other domestic purposes, while the plant itself makes early greens which are relished by many people.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

BLACK OR BROWN.—Available for the same purposes; the seeds of this variety form the mustard of commerce.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.—A favorite in the South, growing very large with a beautiful curled leaf; it is very tender and of especially good flavor.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.



CHINESE MUSTARD.

CULTURE.—An ounce of white mustard is sufficient for 80' feet of drill; of the other sorts an ounce will sow 160 feet of drill. Sow the White and Brown in early spring for greens, broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart. The others may be sown in fall or early spring in rows about two feet apart, and thinned out afterwards to two feet in the row.

OKRA.

(*Hibiscus Esculentus.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

WHITE VELVET.—Extremely productive; the pods round, light colored and smooth. It is the finest variety in cultivation, but is not sufficiently known in Virginia and North Carolina to be safe for a market crop, for which a green okra is required at present. In the far Southern States this is now the favorable variety, and we are making every effort to promote its popularity here.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per ¼ lb. 20 cts.

IMPROVED DWARF.—This variety begins to bear when very small, and, if cultivated, will continue to bear until frost. This vegetable is by no means as well-known as it deserves, being exceedingly wholesome and nutritious; it seems a rather peculiar and unattractive dish to those who taste it for the first time, but a fondness for it is easily acquired.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per ¼ lb. 20 cts.

LONG GREEN.—Has long, pale green pods borne on a tall and vigorous stalk.

Per pkt. 5 cts. ; per oz. 10 cts. ; per ¼ lb. 20 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 75 hills. The seed of okra will not germinate when the ground is cold and wet, and it should not, therefore, be planted too early in the season. Sow in hills two feet apart, and thin out to one plant in the hill. Hoe often and earth up well to the stem. The pods are much esteemed for the agreeable richness they impart to soups and sauces, and must be gathered while young and tender. Okra can be preserved for winter use by putting the pods down in pickle like cucumbers, or by slicing them in narrow rings and drying like peaches.



CURLED MUSTARD.

ONION.

(*Allium Cepa.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

PRIZETAKER ("Thoroughbred").—The remarkable size of this onion, averaging twelve or more inches in circumference, attracted much attention when introduced a few years ago, and consumers were not slow to find that its qualities in general were in proportion to its bulk; it is now one of the most popular varieties throughout the country. It is a globe-shaped onion of rich straw color, very uniform in shape and size and phenomenally productive; the neck is small and the bulb ripens up very hard, keeping excellently. Some of our onion growers around Norfolk are extremely enthusiastic in their praise of the Prizetaker and say they find it as profitable as the White Queen. Specimens have been known to weigh as much as four pounds each.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per ¼ lb. 50 cts.

WHITE FLAT BERMUDA.—An extra early flat onion which is exceedingly mild in flavor and very much liked in all markets. As most market gardeners are aware, it is always more or less difficult to get really pure strains of the Bermuda varieties; we take pleasure in calling attention to our fine Italian grown stock, which will be found invariably genuine.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per ¼ lb. 50 cts.



DWARF OKRA.

SUFFOLK, VA.—I have bought from several different houses, but always find yours the most satisfactory.
MRS. W. L. McLEOD.

PALE RED BERMUDA.—Southern growers, especially those in Florida, have found this onion one of the surest and most profitable crops within their reach; it is of handsome shape, somewhat elongated, perfectly symmetrical and very attractive in color. Like the White Flat Bermuda, it is extremely early and a good shipper.

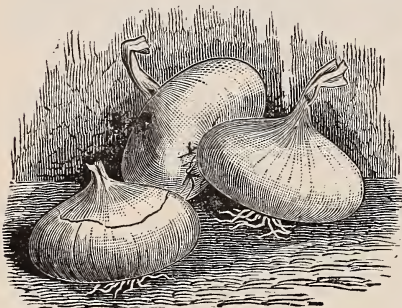
Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

SILVER KING.—The Mammoth White Garganus is the proper name of this handsome Italian variety. It is one of the largest onions in cultivation, often measuring over twenty inches in circumference, and weighing as much as four pounds. Being a rapid grower, it produces marketable bulbs the first season. It is flattened in shape, but very thick and silvery white in color, the flesh being peculiarly sweet.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

NEW OPAL ("Thoroughbred").—The keeping qualities of this new onion are simply marvelous; we have been shown a specimen in perfect condition which the French originators stated had been taken from the ground two years before it was exhibited. In shape and general appearance it is not unlike the Yellow Danvers, being a slightly flattened globe of a pure yellow color.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 50 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.



WHITE BERMUDA ONION.

marketable and sell them thus—green with the tops. Few of the Italian onions are good keepers, and no attempt should be made to hold the crop very long after maturity, but the demand for them is generally so active that there is little object in doing so. The cheapest method of growing them is to begin with the seed, but many prefer to gain time by the use of sets, which planted in August



WHITE QUEEN ONION.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE QUEEN ("Thoroughbred").—We consider this onion more generally desirable than any other in our list, especially for market gardening; it has been many years since we first imported it, and although during this time an almost innumerable number of new varieties have been introduced, some of them of great value, none have ever proven themselves able to take its place. It is not only of the most agreeable flavor and attractive appearance, but is extra early and large; perfectly matured bulbs may usually be obtained from the seed in about six months. It is flattened in shape, but quite thick and beautifully symmetrical. The skin is silvery white, the flesh snowy and of such tender sweetness that the raw onion may be eaten like an apple. The truckers of Tidewater, Virginia, find it very profitable to bunch the young onions as soon as they are large enough to be

or September, produce full-grown onions early in April. We can supply the seed in any quantities throughout the year, and usually have our own growing of sets ready for delivery by the 10th of August. In the vicinity of Norfolk this crop is considered more remunerative than almost any other, and we can assure all Southern truckers that it will be to their interest to make a trial of it. Our strain of this onion must not be classed with the White Queen as usually sold, as ours is quite twice as large. "Tait's Extra Early Queen" we have found to be a fine strain, very early. It is a beautiful flattish onion, but not so flat as the Bermuda." —From Professor Massey's *Trucking in the South*.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

EXTRA EARLY PEARL.—In no way different from the ordinary White Queen, and, as usually sold, far less reliable than our selected strain of that onion; there are no grounds for classing it as distinct in any particular.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT RED. (True American Grown.)—A light red onion much earlier than the Large Red and very good where the seasons are short; it is an excellent keeper.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

SPANISH KING.—This onion, which is widely advertised as a distinct sort is identical with the Mammoth Prizetaker, listed above.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

GIANT ROCCA.—After having been practically dropped from cultivation for several years, the Rocca is coming into popularity again and we are having considerable demand for the seed; it is a magnificent large globular-shaped onion of light red color and very rapid growth. As is the case with the Extra Early White Queen, the seed generally produce full-grown onions within seven months from the time of sowing, and the bulbs are marketable at nearly all stages of their growth. The flesh is tender and mild-flavored, but it is well to remember that none of the Italian onions are good keepers. The Rocca, if held in the field after maturity and exposed to hot suns followed by excessive rains, is liable to a rot which begins in the crown and rapidly spreads through the entire onion; for this reason we advise an early marketing of the crop whenever there is a demand which at all justifies it.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

WHITE PORTUGAL, OR SILVERSKIN. (True American grown.)—A fine, handsome bulb of pleasing flavor, but not a very good keeper in the South; it is of flattened shape, very early and the most popular variety for pickling.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. (True American grown.)—One of the most beautiful white onions, globular-shaped and of mild flavor; it is a favorite market onion, salable everywhere. Our seed is grown in New Jersey where, as most people know, onion seeds and onion sets come nearest perfection.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

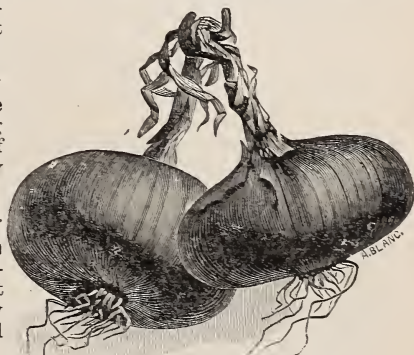
YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. (True American grown.)—We can recommend this standard variety for all uses, its uniformity of shape, bright color and fine quality making it all that could be desired; no other onion ranks with it in productiveness, 500 bushels and upwards per acre being often claimed as the yield under the best cultivation. Although one of the earliest yellow onions, the Danvers is a perfect keeper and may be stored for a long time before marketing if desired. All Danvers onion seed sold by us is the finest New Jersey stock.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

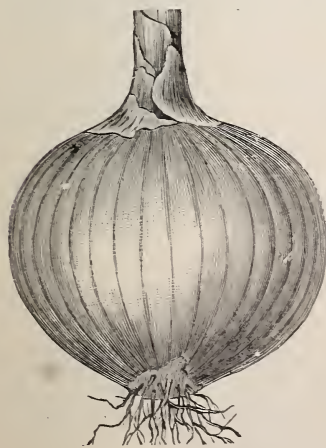
LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. (True American grown.)—Dark red in color, rather flat, but very thick. It is of unusually large size, keeps well and has been found to suffer little from our hot summers; owing to this peculiarity, it can be relied upon to invariably produce matured bulbs from seed the first season, if sown as early as the first or middle of March. The flavor is exceptionally strong.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; five to six pounds are sowed to the acre in drill; forty to fifty pounds are sowed to the acre broadcast for sets. Onions require a strong, deep, rich and friable soil, which has been well manured for a previous crop. The seed may be sown in February or March, in beds about thirty inches wide, with the rows from twelve to fourteen inches apart; draw the drills shallow as the best onions grow on the surface. Sow very thickly and cover with about half an inch of fine soil, pressing the earth down with the back of a spade or a roller. When well up, thin out to six inches apart in the rows. Keep the beds clean and free from weeds and the ground well stirred until the young onions are started, after which it is well to hand-weed. Or, in this latitude a good crop can generally be

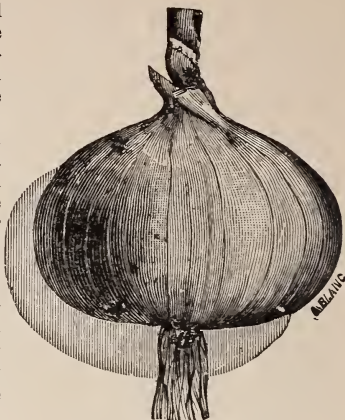


EXTRA EARLY RED ONION.



ROCCA ONION.


obtained by sowing in October in the way described; they will grow until very cold weather and resume their growth in the spring. On account of the heat of our climate, large and perfect onions of the American varieties can rarely be grown from seed the first season, and the general practice is to raise the White and Yellow from "sets" planted in the fall and spring. Sets are obtained by sowing the seed early in the spring in beds, very thickly, removing them when the tops have died down, to a dry, airy room, keeping them thinly spread until the following February and then transplanting into rows nine inches apart, with six inches between the bulbs in the row; or the seed may be sown in the same way in August and treated similarly when the tops have died. The sets of the Rocca and Queen do not keep well, and it is best to raise them from seed. Sowings made the first of October will usually be sufficiently matured by April, or perfect bulbs may be had by mid-summer, if the seed is sown in February. Both soot and salt may be advantageously applied to onion beds, and, as is generally known, successive crops can be grown indefinitely upon the same ground.



YELLOW DANVERS ONION.

ONION SETS.

(Prices subject to advance.)

 Quotations per bushel and per 100 bushels furnished on application.

We wish to state that our onion sets are all Jersey grown, from the very best seed stocks, and should not be put in the same class with Western grown sets, which are always on the market at low prices, but are usually of impure stock and rarely produce good bulbs in our climate and soil.

White Portugal, or Silverskin,.....	Per quart,	25	cts.;	by mail or express,	35	cts.
Large Yellow Danvers,.....	“ “	25	“ “	“ “	35	“ “
White Queen,—(Ready in August)..	“ “	30	“ “	“ “	40	“ “
White Pearl,—(Ready in August)...	“ “	30	“ “	“ “	40	“ “
Potato, Yellow—(Ready in August)	“ “	15	“ “	“ “	25	“ “
Potato, White—(Ready in August)	“ “	15	“ “	“ “	25	“ “


CULTURE.—A quart of onion sets of average size will plant about 40 feet of drill. Plant the White and Yellow early in the spring in rows nine inches apart, allowing six inches between the bulbs; as the best onions are those which grow on top of the soil, it is advisable to draw the drills very shallow. Sometimes, especially when planted very early, the set will throw up a seed stalk, which must be promptly pinched out, or there will be no development of the bulb. For the successful cultivation of this crop, rich soil and heavy fertilizing are absolutely necessary, and the beds must be well cleaned of weeds and grasses.

The Potato onion should be set out in August or September, in rows two feet apart and with not less than ten inches between the bulbs; if the size be larger than a walnut, it would be well to allow two or three inches more. Deep drills are required, as they are planted entirely under the surface. Although the White Potato Onion is often praised very highly in catalogues and agricultural publications, we do not find it of any value and do not at all recommend it.

As the sets of the Queen or Pearl rot shortly after being taken from the ground, they must be planted in September and October, no stock of them being carried after that time. They grow rapidly and should be available for the table in early spring.

PARSLEY.

(*Apium Petroselinum.*)

 For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

PLAIN.—A strong, hardy plant, excellent for seasoning. The leaves may be used after drying as well as in the green state. When it is desired to cure them, the leaves should be thoroughly

VICKSVILLE, VA.—I have been dealing with you most satisfactorily for four years.

LEVI RICKS.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—I wish to buy some seeds and have been advised to buy from you. Please send the following.

MRS. L. P. BATTLE.



DOUBLE CURLED PARSLEY.

parsley, and of such beautiful appearance that it may be grown as a foliage plant.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

MOSS CURLED.—Another new and very pretty variety of compact growth and bright green color; it makes a very beautiful border plant.


Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 150 feet of drill. Sow in autumn or spring in drills fifteen inches apart, or as edging for beds. Keep the ground well open and the weeds down by frequent hoeings, and when the plants get strong thin out to six or eight inches apart.

Parsley seed is very slow in germinating, often requiring a month, and should be sown in rich, mellow soil, the surface being then made very firm. We advise that the ground be covered with old bags after sowing the seed; the moisture is thus retained until the seeds have sprouted, while the effect of heavy rains is also prevented; with this precaution, there is never any difficulty in securing a stand of parsley, even during the heat of summer. During intensely cold weather, it is well to give the bed some slight protection of hay, grass or burlaps, as all damage may be easily avoided.

PARSNIP.

(*Pastinaca Sativa.*)

 For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWNED.—The best variety for general cultivation, with long, smooth roots depressed at the top.

Per pkt. 5 cts; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.


CULTURE.—Sow very thickly, early in and at any time during the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in deep, rich, sandy loam, which has been well manured for a previous crop. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin out to six or seven inches apart and hoe frequently to keep down weeds. The roots, which are excellent for stock, as well as for the table, are much improved in flavor by being left in the ground during the winter.



PARSNIP.

PEAS.

(*Pisum Sativum.*)

 For price per bushel, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

All of the peas offered by us are grown in Canada under the most careful personal inspection, and are as pure as such care can make them. In competition with the foremost seedsmen in the United States, we have time and again taken the first place, and have never failed to win special praise from the Experiment Stations.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—Your seeds have been recommended to me. Please find enclosed order with cash for vegetable seeds.
C. F. ALLSTON.

dried, rubbed to a powder and then closely bottled.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED.—Equally as good as the Plain for seasoning, and being a more handsome variety, is preferred for garnishing, etc. Every garden should have its row or bed of Parsley, as few plants are so useful in the kitchen or so easily grown.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

FERN LEAVED.—With the qualities of the ordinary

EXTRA EARLY.

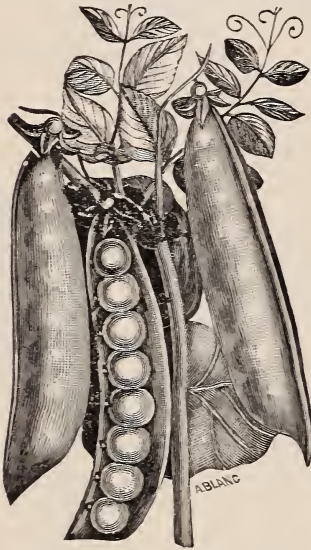
NEW GRADUS.—An English introduction which marks a new step in pea-culture, as it possesses an unprecedented combination of qualities; it is about as early as the extra early trucking peas, is quite twice their size and yet has every characteristic of the finest wrinkled sugar peas. No sugar pea ever originated can bear comparison with it, and we trust that our customers will not be slow to learn its value. Owing to the limited quantity of stock, we cannot sell more than one peck to one person, and we hope thus to secure a general distribution of the seed. Height, 3 feet.

Per quart, 40 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 55 cts.

PROSPERITY.—This is merely another name for the new Gradus pea.

Per quart, 40 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 55 cts.

TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY NONPAREIL.—The earliest and purest pea in the world; endorsed as such by the Virginia and North Carolina Experiment Stations, and by the most successful growers in the Southern States.



M'LEAN'S ADVANCER PEA.

It is a single-picking pea, not quite so large-podded as some other varieties, but is an enormous yielder and more beautifully colored than any other. The clear waxen green of the pod is remarkably permanent, so that the Nonpareil may be held without injury for several days in case of temporarily depressed markets, or a scarcity of pickers; the same advantage will, of course, appear when shipments are long in transit. Some of the largest growers of peas in the South are now using the Nonpareil exclusively, and we regard it as the finest selection we have ever made. "At the North Carolina Experiment Station, we have made careful tests of many varieties. The strains sold by Messrs. George Tait & Sons, of Norfolk, Va., under the names of Nonpareil, etc., we have always found to be the earliest." (From Prof. Massey's "Trucking in the South.") Height, 2 feet.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY DESPOT.—This splendid pea has now been sold by us for eight years and competent judges unanimously bear testimony to its superiority over all other brands of extra early peas except the Nonpareil, to which it is inferior only in earliness and coloring of pods. The vine is a strong grower, but without the least tendency to "run," and produces pods which are unexcelled in appearance, size and uniformity. We recommend this variety especially for the fall crop, for which purpose it is certainly the best; no other variety will endure dry weather as well and yet keep true to the dwarf type in rainy seasons. We have known cases when the Despot produced really good pods without a drop of rain having fallen upon the vines. Height, 2½ feet.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

MAUD S.—We find this to have a strong tendency to "run," in spite of all efforts to keep the vine true to the dwarf type, and do not therefore recommend it when such peas as the Nonpareil and Despot can be had. It is used to a considerable extent in some places. Height, 2½ feet.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

TAIT'S EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE.—An old stock once very popular with the growers in Eastern North Carolina, but now superseded by the Despot, the largest-podded of all extra early peas. The pods are long and large, well-shaped and set in great profusion. Like the Nonpareil, the crop matures practically at one time. Height, 2½ feet.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

ALASKA.—There are a great many stocks of this pea, and the name means less than in the case of any other sort, some strains being fine selections, while others sold as Alaska are usually worthless. When pure, it is one of the best extra earlys. Height, 2 feet.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

FIRST AND BEST.—Of the same type of the Eclipse and a favorite with many truckers who are not acquainted with our fancy strains of Nonpareil and Despot. Height, 2½ feet.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

TAIT'S HANCOCK.—Under ordinary circumstances, the Hancock will not pick within three or four days of the Despot and, as it is in no way superior to the earlier variety, truckers are gradually abandoning it; its first picking is exceedingly heavy and, unless injured by drouth, it will continue to produce for some time. For this reason it is still grown by a few Southern market

PARKSLEY, VA.—We have had seeds from all the leading seed-houses but those purchased from you since we came to Virginia are superior to any we ever used before. The peas are perfectly pure.

H. B. BENNETT.

gardeners for both local and Northern markets. It has been found desirable for fall crop, as its vigorous vine gives it a great advantage during hot weather; even here, however, the Despot has the advantage. Height, 2½ feet. Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

FIRST OF ALL.—An extra early which is popular in sections where the Nonpareil has had no opportunity of showing its superiority; the pod is fair-sized and of good color, but there can be no comparison between it and the Nonpareil or the Despot. Height, 2½ feet.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

DANIEL O'ROURKE.—An excellent standard strain, extra early and a heavy bearer. Height, three feet.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

WHITE CHAMPION.—This is one of the best peas, but does not seem to be adapted to heavy soils; on light, well-drained land, however, it shows itself exceedingly prolific and produces very handsome pods. Height, 3 feet.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

EARLIEST OF ALL.—One of the numerous selections from the Daniel O'Rourke and not remarkable for either earliness or productiveness; it is planted principally in the North.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY.—We do not recommend this well-known old pea, as it is not half so productive as a dozen newer sorts and has a small pod. It is considerably used still in some sections. Height, 2½ feet.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

RURAL NEW YORKER.—A fine early stock, vigorous and very uniform if grown from pure seed-stock. Height, 3 feet.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

TOM THUMB.—A wonderfully prolific dwarf extra early, which is preferred by some of our truckers on account of the small space occupied by the vine. For the same reason it is frequently planted between the rows of other crops. A heavy bearer, grown principally for canners. Height, 9 inches.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

FRENCH CANNER.—This very productive small pea is the favorite with canners, as it is not only sweet and tender, but does not change color at all in the process. Those who grow peas for the canning factories should protect their interest by using this safe variety. Height, 4 feet.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

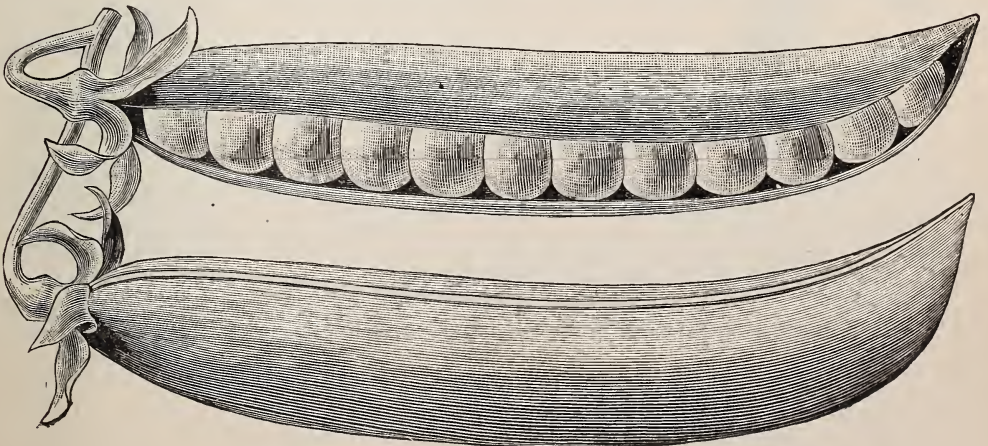
LATE.

NEW IMPROVED WHITE MARROWFAT.—All truckers who are interested in Marrowfat Peas, should plant nothing but this new strain as it is far superior to the best Royal Dwarf White Marrowfat, being much larger, more prolific and of better quality. Canners will buy these peas in any season. Special attention is called to the fact that this pea is also earlier than the old type of marrowfat, being ready for picking quite ten days before the Black-eye. Height, 4 feet.

Per quart, 20 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 35 cts.

BLACK-EYE MARROWFAT.—This variety, the best known of the Marrowfats, has large, full pods, borne abundantly, and is very largely used.

Per quart, 15 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 30 cts.



TAIT'S MAGNUM BONUM PEA.

BLUE IMPERIAL.—A fine old standard variety which yields abundantly. Height, 3 feet.
Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.

EDIBLE PODDED.

GRAY SUGAR.—Southern people usually call this the Cabbage Pea; the pods are edible and are cooked as snap beans. Height, 4 feet.
Per quart, 35 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 50 cts.

MELTING SUGAR.—An improved variety which grows four or five feet high and produces an immense quantity of large broad pods of light color. It is very sweet and as tender as a young snap bean. Gardeners who have continued to grow the old "Cabbage Pea" are recommended to try the Melting Sugar, and we think they will admit the propriety of its attractive name.

Per quart, 35 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 50 cts.

WRINKLED.

NEW GRADUS.—The finest of all new sorts. See "Extra Early" above.

ALPHA.—Extra early, of fine quality and a good bearer; excellent for early family use. Height, 2½ feet.
Per quart, 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

AMERICAN WONDER.—A wonderful pea indeed, exceedingly dwarf and yet as productive as many large-growing varieties; the vine never grows to more than nine or ten inches, but is literally covered with large, well-filled pods containing peas of the finest flavor. Our strain of this pea is perfectly pure.

Per qt. 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

McLEAN'S ADVANCER.—A second early with long pods; the quality is excellent. Height, 2½ feet.
Per qt. 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

McLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM.—This pea needs no support and is very desirable for family gardens; it is early and is one of the most satisfactory dwarf peas ever introduced. Whenever an order comes to us calling simply for a good early wrinkled pea, the chances are a hundred to one that the peas come from a bag labelled Premium Gem, and we never have any complaint about our choice. Height, 1 foot.

Per qt. 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

HEROINE.—A first-class pea which deserves its universal popularity. The pods are fine size, and in productiveness it ranks among the best. Height, 2½ feet.

Per qt. 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—This famous old variety was the first wrinkled pea and for many years had no rival as a sweet pea for family use. It is still largely grown, although finer sorts have been originated, and can be relied upon to produce a very heavy crop. Height, 4½ feet.

Per qt. 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.



AMERICAN WONDER PEAS.

MAGNUM BONUM.—This splendid English selection has been warmly welcomed by lovers of peas and we have never yet had a sufficient stock to supply the demand. The vine is strong and vigorous, with pods of prodigious size and continues long in bearing if supported by stakes or trellis of any kind. The pod is packed with large peas of the richest flavor. The Gradus, McLean's Premium Gem and the Magnum Bonum make an ideal succession of fine peas. Height, 4 feet.

Per qt. 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

TELEPHONE.—One of the best late varieties, with very large pods. Height, 4½ feet.

Per qt. 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express,

YORKSHIRE HERO.—An excellent wrinkled pea for following the extra earlies, being large,

IDAHO, N. C.—Rest assured that you will receive all the orders I have. I take pleasure in recommending your seeds to others, as all I have ever gotten have proved worthy of recommendation.

W. C. FIELDS.

WANCHESE, N. C.—I am very much pleased with your cabbage seeds. Really I think two plants always come up for every seed sown.

EDGAR L. CAHOON.

prolific and well-flavored. The pods are very broad and the peas have an advantage over most sorts in that they remain tender a longer time than any others, never becoming really hard. Height, 3 feet. Per qt. 30 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 45 cts.

CANADA FIELD.—A very valuable crop for stock-feeding. See "Miscellaneous Field Seeds."

CULTURE.—A quart is sufficient for about 75 feet of drill; extra early peas are planted in drills at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre; marrowfat and tall growing kinds at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. Dry and moderately rich loam is best adapted to early peas; heavy soil is preferable for the late sorts. As fresh, rank manure is apt to induce too heavy a growth of vine, manuring for the spring crop should be done in the previous autumn, or, if deferred until the time of planting, only thoroughly decomposed manure should be used. For an early crop for family use, sow the rows ten inches apart, with four feet between double rows. If a succession is wanted, sow at intervals of two weeks until April, the object of truckers being to secure an early rather than a large crop. Marrowfats are sown by them from the middle of November to the middle of January, and Extra Earlies from the tenth of January to the twentieth of February. Deep planting is preferable, as it enables peas to better withstand extremes of either heat or cold. The late varieties do best when in rows far apart and with low-growing crops planted between. Commence hoeing when the peas are two inches high and when the tendrils appear, stick with brush and draw the earth up on each side to help in supporting the vine. If the season be a particularly wet one, the vines are apt to grow so rank as to retard the filling of the pods; in such cases it is sometimes found beneficial to root-prune them by running a spade down to the roots, cutting off their ends. Considerable profits are usually realized from a fall crop of peas planted about the first of September and shipped in October or November, there being usually an active demand for them about that time. For this purpose the Despot pea is by far the best, as it endures both dry and wet seasons perfectly. The reputation of our peas is taken advantage of by unscrupulous merchants to sell inferior stocks, and our friends should be careful to see that any peas offered as Tait's have our seal upon them.



GOLDEN DAWN PEPPER.

FIELD PEAS.

[See Field Seeds.]

PEPPER.

(*Capsicum.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE.—The favorite pepper for pickling or for use as mangoes. The rind is thick, fleshy and of mild flavor.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per ¼ lb. 65 cts.



BULL NOSE PEPPER.

RUBY KING.—A very fine variety which grows to a remarkable size, being often six inches long and three or four inches across. The fruit resembles that of the Bull Nose in shape, but is lighter in color and of much milder flavor. It may be eaten raw prepared as tomatoes and cucumbers, or made into salads. We recommend the Ruby King to market gardeners in particular, as the finer appearance gives it a great advantage over the Bell.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per ¼ lb. 65 cts.

SMALL CHILI.—The variety from which pepper sauce is made; the pod is red and exceedingly pungent.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per ¼ lb. 65 cts.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—A narrow, bright pepper which is generally dried and used in that condition for various culinary purposes.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per ¼ lb. 65 cts.



CHERRY PEPPER.

SWEET SPANISH.—This is one of the mildest kinds and is used both for salad and in pickles.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

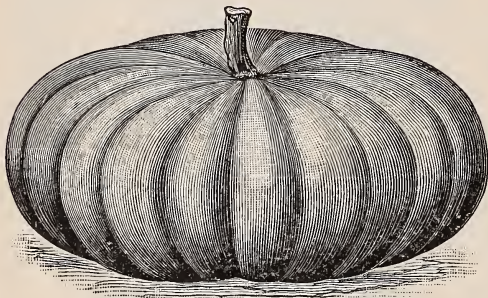
RED CHERRY.—Named from its close resemblance to the cherry; it is used either as the Cayenne or in pickles.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

SWEET GOLDEN DAWN.—Very much like the Bell in shape and general appearance, but of a soft, yellow color and much less "fiery" in flavor, even the seeds being rather sweet. The bush is extraordinarily productive, more so perhaps than any other variety, and it is particularly recommended on account of its earliness; it has proved extremely profitable to some of the Norfolk growers.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. Sow in warm, mellow soil late in the spring, and when the plants are large enough, thin so as to leave eighteen inches between them. Hoe frequently to keep down all weeds, cultivating in general the same as egg plant. If the seeds are sown indoors so as to get the plants started early, arrangements must be made to have a uniform, high temperature.



CHEESE PUMPKIN.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

LARGE CHEESE.—A larger and better pumpkin which keeps well and is good for the table.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CASHAW.—Excellent for family use, very solid with orange-colored flesh and a crooked neck. It is thought to be the equal of the winter squash.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

TENNESSEE.—A bell-shaped pumpkin of medium size with a creamy white, slightly ribbed rind; the flesh is peculiarly fine grained, very thick and dry and makes delicious pies, the flavor generally being considered superior to the best sorts of sweet potatoes. The vine is productive and the pumpkins keep until very late in the season.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CULTURE.—A pound is sufficient for about 200 hills; five or six pounds are put to the acre in hills. Plant last of spring in hills ten feet apart. Hoe frequently until the vines get a strong growth. Pumpkins should never be allowed in the garden.

RADISH.

(*Raphanus Sativus.*)

For price per pound, and per 100 and per 1,000 pounds, see Market Gardeners'

List in last pages.

PUMPKIN.

(*Cucurbita Pepo.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS.—This is recommended to all who want to grow large pumpkins for exhibition or for their own gratification. It attains an extraordinary size under good conditions.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.

CONNECTICUT FIELD.—The small early field variety, too well known to need description. Productive and grown for stock.



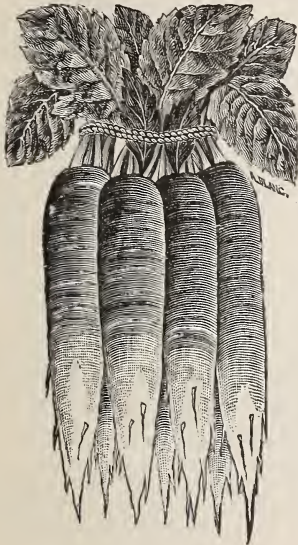
FAVORITE FORCING RADISH.

TAMPICO, VA.—My experience with your cabbage seed last season was entirely satisfactory. I enclose cash for the following.

J. W. MORRIS.

EXTRA EARLY.

TAIT'S FAVORITE FORCING.—The greatest value of the Favorite lies in its availability for forcing under glass for early shipment, under which culture it may be depended upon to pull in twenty to twenty-five days, according to the forcing given, but it is also largely used for field culture. It is perfect in both shape and color, the skin being a bright, transparent red, and, owing to an unusually small top, many bunches may be put in a single package—a considerable saving in expense with large shipments. As a medium summer radish, it is all that could be



CHARTIER RADISH.

desired, not even the famous Lady Finger surpassing it in crisp tenderness or delicacy of flavor, and it is an excellent all-around, out-door variety. Our seed is saved from selected and transplanted roots, so that the tendency of the ordinary olive-shaped radish to grow irregular is never found in the Favorite. As an evidence of the estimation in which it is held, we may state that in the spring of 1897, when we were unable to fill orders in full, one of the best truckers at Norfolk offered us \$1.00 per pound for our entire stock.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

FORCING SCARLET GLOBE.—One of the most desirable radishes for forcing under glass, and also good for field culture. It is very attractive in both shape and color, being a bright, transparent red and very smooth skinned.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

NE PLUS ULTRA.—Under this name the Forcing Scarlet Globe is often sold in the North and East.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

FORCING OLIVE-SHAPED.—An improved strain of the Scarlet Olive-Shaped; its shape is almost identical with that of the old radish of that name, but it is earlier and of a deeper color. It is quite as hardy as the ordinary Red Turnip Radish, and may be given the same field culture.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

FORCING SCARLET TURNIP.—A new extra early variety which we brought from France several seasons ago; it is rather flattened in shape, very crisp and tender and of a beautiful carmine color. Our market gardeners have found it more salable than any other turnip-shaped variety.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

FORCING WHITE-TIPPED TURNIP.—Globular-shaped, bright scarlet with white tip and, like the red, very desirable for market gardeners. Both these radishes may be forced very rapidly, it being possible to produce marketable roots within twenty days from the date of sowing.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

FORCING DEEP SCARLET TURNIP.—Of the same general character as the last named, but with a deep scarlet skin. In some markets it is said that this color is preferred, but we think the bright red varieties safer and more generally reliable.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

EARLY.

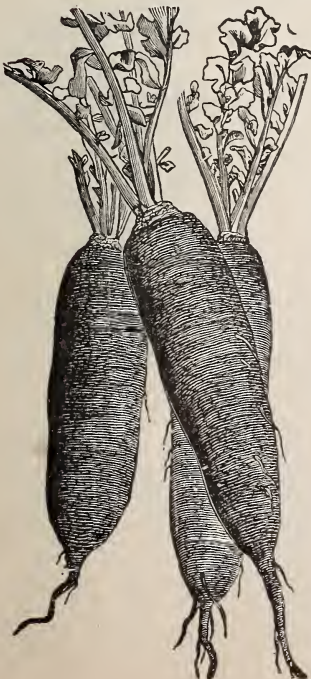
EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—One of the leading kinds grown by our Southern truckers for shipment. It is extremely hardy, enduring severe cold after being well-rooted, and is usually uniform in shape under all circumstances. The color is a bright scarlet and the flesh of fair quality.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

DEEP SCARLET TURNIP.—This variety differs from the ordinary Scarlet Turnip only in the color of the skin, which is so deep a red that it has almost the appearance of a black-rooted radish. Per pkt 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

WHITE-TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP.—A very handsome radish, bright red with the exception of the tail, which is pure white; it is thought by some growers to be a shade less hardy than the Scarlet Turnip, and to show more disfigurement on account of freezing weather, but it is used very extensively and successfully for the earliest sowings.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.



BLACK SPANISH RADISH.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP.—The Philadelphia gardeners are partial to this radish and it is grown to some extent in the South for shipment to that market; it is a rapid grower, rather small in size, with brittle, sweet flesh and pure white skin. There is little demand for it in any place except the one mentioned, and we do not recommend it for market gardening, unless used for retailing mixed with the Scarlet; a bunch of the two kinds is very attractive in appearance.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED.—A radish with a small top and fine olive-shaped root; it is early and valuable for both family use and market.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

WHITE OLIVE-SHAPED.—Like the Scarlet Olive-Shaped in general type, but snowy white in color.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—This is one of the olive-shaped varieties and a great favorite for family use. At the top it is a rich scarlet, from which color it shades gradually to white at the tip. It is very early and should be eaten when of medium size, as it soon becomes pithy and unfit for the table. A good plan is to make several sowings at intervals of five or six days, so as to have them always in perfection.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

EARLY FRAME.—The best long radish for forcing; it has a smaller top than the Long Scarlet, is earlier and not quite so long; the skin is peculiarly attractive when forced under protection, being a beautiful translucent red. It is equally good for field culture, although not extensively used in that way.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—This is the long kind which is shipped most largely from the Norfolk section to the Northern markets; the root, which grows partly out of the ground, is bright scarlet and the leaves are very short. It is adapted to cultivation in the open field or in frames, but is less desirable for the latter than the Early Frame.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.



INTERMEDIATE.

LONG CHARTIER.—This handsome radish, which is of American origin, may be grown to a very large size before becoming pithy. It is entirely distinct in color, being a brilliant scarlet at the top, shading to a rose in the middle and blending into a pure white at the bottom; in shape it is between the olive-shaped and long. It is an excellent sort for spring, summer and fall.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

LONG WHITE NAPLES.—An excellent white radish, long and slender, with crisp and mildly-flavored flesh; it is grown almost exclusively for summer use.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

LONG WHITE VIENNA.—The beautiful "Lady Finger" radish, unquestionably the finest long white radish in cultivation. It is pure white, of the prettiest tapering shape and delicious flavor. As a table radish, it has really every quality which could be desired.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

WHITE STRASBURG.—A fine strain of summer radish, which grows to a very large size and remains tender for a much longer time than most kinds of radish; its flesh is pure white, nearly transparent and very pungent. For market use, this is undoubtedly the best sort, and those of our truckers who ship white radish to Northern markets use it almost exclusively.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

GOLDEN SUMMER.—Oblong, turnip-shaped, with heavy foliage; it stands the heat of summer well and grows to an unusual size. The skin is very thick and coarse in texture, but the flesh is brittle and of good flavor.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

WINTER.

RUSSIAN WHITE WINTER.—This is the largest radish grown, often having a length of twelve or more inches; the flesh is firm and keeps perfectly.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

BLACKSBURG, VA.—You are at liberty to use anything I have written about your house in connection with our seed tests; I could say even more favorable things about your seeds than I have.

PROF. W. B. ALWOOD.

CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH.—Identical with Russian White Winter.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—The most popular of the winter radishes; the skin is black and the flesh hot and white.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.


CHINESE ROSE.—Excellent for winter use, being of firm grain and pungent flavor. The root is conical in shape and the skin is a bright rose color.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; eight pounds will sow an acre in drills; broadcast, 15 pounds of long and 25 to 30 pounds of turnip are sown to the acre. The tenderness and sweetness of radishes are greatly dependent upon the rapidity of their growth, and they should not be sown upon cold and heavy soils. Dig the ground deeply and make it very rich with thoroughly rotted manure; if rank, fresh manure is used, the roots will be liable to fork. Sow as early as possible in the spring, broadcast or in drills one foot apart, thinning as needed. The early varieties are very hardy and will endure great cold before being killed, but as they are rarely good after having their growth checked, the beds should be covered in cold weather with straw or cedar brush; a very slight protection will be sufficient, especially if they are sheltered by fences or woods. Most varieties become pithy as soon as they are grown, so that successive sowings should be made every two weeks. The winter varieties are sown from the middle to the last of August and used as needed.

RAPE.


DWARF ESSEX.—An excellent forage plant, especially for sheep, and grown extensively for them in Europe, though little known to farmers in this country. It grows with wonderful rapidity and is so tender when young that it makes a most delicious salad, being often sown solely for this purpose. On good soil it will produce thirty tons or more to the acre, and many farmers grow it for turning under for manure.

 For price per pound and per 100 pounds, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 40 feet of drill or $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the acre in drill; for forage or green manure, it is sown broadcast at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre. Prepare the ground by thoroughly ploughing and sow in July, August or September, pasturing as freely as desired after the plants are well grown.

RHUBARB.

(*Rheum Hybridum.*)

 For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

MYATT'S VICTORIA.—Very large, somewhat later than other varieties, but the best for general use.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.


CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 600 plants. Rhubarb is most satisfactorily raised from roots, but where these are not to be had, sow in April, in deep rich ground, in drills a foot apart and one inch deep, and when well up, thin out to six inches apart. In the fall trench a piece of ground at least two spades deep, manuring abundantly, and set the plants out three feet apart each way; cover with leaves the first winter, and give a dressing of coarse manure every fall. It is best not to gather the stalks the first season, and in our Southern country a shady situation is absolutely necessary for it.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

We can furnish fine Rhubarb Roots in any quantities; as they are not carried in stock, orders should be sent a few days before the roots are needed. Quotations will be given upon request.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

(*Tragopogon Porrifolius.*)

 For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

WHITE FRENCH.—The old standard variety of salsify. Grown for the long, tapering roots, which, when cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender and then served with drawn

WASHINGTON, N. C.—Enclosed find order with cash. I must tell you how much pleased I am with the seed purchased from you in the spring
M. E. HAVENS.

WOODWARD, N. C.—I received the seeds, and am glad to say that the quantity is greater for the money than I have ever had before. I am much pleased with your seeds.
W. F. JENKINS.



SALSIFY.

butter, are very palatable and nutritious. They are also sweet and agreeable when mashed and baked like turnips, or when fried.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—A greatly improved strain, very large and superior, being fully double the size of the French Salsify, and of delicate flavor. The roots are well shaped, smooth and almost white. Market gardeners, especially, will find it most desirable, and will never sow the French after growing a crop of the Mammoth. Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

IMPROVED WHITE FRENCH.—By some growers this new selection is regarded the equal of the Sandwich Island, if not its superior, in quality. It is very thick and noticeable also for smoothness and symmetry. We list it this season for the first time and recommend a trial of it.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

CULTURE.—*An ounce is sufficient for 60 feet of drill.* Salsify delights in light, mellow soil dug very deeply, and which has been enriched for a previous crop. Sow thickly in spring in drills twelve inches apart, covering the seed one inch. When up about an inch, thin out to six inches apart. As the roots are perfectly hardy, they may be left in open ground all winter, care being taken to take them up before growth begins in spring. Applications of liquid manure in dry weather are very invigorating.

SCORZONERA.

(*Scorzonera Hispanica.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

This plant is also called Black Salsify. It is considered by many superior to White Salsify, but, being more difficult to raise, is very little grown; the cultivation is the same as that given salsify. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

SPINACH.

(*Spinacea Oleracea.*)

☞ For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

TAIT'S IMPROVED CURLED SAVOY.—The standard spinach for Southern market gardening must be a plant which will, unprotected, endure our most rigorous winters, which will give the greatest possible yield, and which, when shipped to far-distant markets, will arrive fresh and uncrushed. It has been our endeavor to produce in "Tait's Improved Savoy" a spinach which would meet perfectly all these requirements, and we have succeeded, so that—to quote the most experienced grower of Norfolk—"It has now reached a point where improvement seems no longer possible." The leaves are of the brightest green, are curled to perfection, and retain their peculiar crispness long after being cut and packed. Triangular, prickly seed indicating the presence of the flat, smooth-leaved variety, very rarely appear in seeds sent out by us, our fields being very thoroughly "rogued," and the seed cleaned by machinery especially arranged for removing them. Many thousands of dollars have been lost by Norfolk truckers in the past two years through using cheap, inferior stocks of spinach, and we warn all growers against careless buying of the seed. Being among the largest growers of spinach seed in the world, we can invariably and do offer it at as low a price as is consistent with the grade of our seed.

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.

LONG STANDING.—A heavy cropper which will stand two weeks longer than the Savoy before going to seed. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.

LARGE VIROFLAY.—Has leaves of large size and great thickness.

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.

ROUND-LEAVED.—A standard variety in the North and the best for family use; it will not, however, bear shipment.

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.

PRICKLY.—A most vigorous and hardy variety, but does not yield as heavily as the others.

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.

ROUND FLANDERS.—Very productive, and an excellent spinach.

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.

BOBS, VA.—I will say that only about 30% per cent. of this order is for myself. I am doing all I can to introduce your seeds, as I find I can rely upon everything you say about your seeds.

REV. J. W. WARD.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 75 feet of drill; in 2½ foot rows 12 pounds are put to the acre; in 10 inch rows, 40 pounds to the acre. Spinach can not be grown upon poor land. Manure heavily and trench deeply, then for early spring use, sow from 20th September to 20th October in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. If it is intended for cutting during December, sowings may be made as early as 1st September, but there is considerable danger of failing to get a "stand" if the month be a warm one, as spinach is a cold-weather plant, and succumbs very quickly to either dry or moist heat. As a field crop, our large growers now plant it on well-drained, wide beds with the rows nine or ten inches apart. When the plants are started commence thinning out until they are from four to ten inches apart, according to the strength of the soil. Sow again for summer use early in the spring and continue to sow at intervals until warm weather sets in, after which the plants rapidly run to seed.



BOSTON MARROW SQUASH.

SQUASH.

(*Cucurbita Melopepo.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

EARLY MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—This variety, which is the earliest squash, grows in a bush form, and consequently takes up but little room in the garden and field. The flesh is finely grained and of good flavor. The hard texture of the rind enables it to bear shipment perfectly, and it is largely grown here for that purpose. Pure stocks of the White Bush Squash are very uncommon and we call especial attention to our fine selection, which is very much larger than the ordinary White Bush. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per ¼ lb. 15 cts.

GOLDEN BUSH.—Similar to the White in every respect except color. The skin is a deep orange yellow, with pale yellow, well-flavored flesh. It is very productive.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per ¼ lb. 15 cts.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK.—Valuable for early crop, and the best and richest summer squash; skin bright yellow, and when true, covered with warty excrescences, the shell becoming exceedingly hard when ripe.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts. per ¼ lb. 15 cts.

STRAIGHT-NECKED YELLOW SUMMER.—This is an improvement on the Crookneck, and is considered not only more attractive in shape, but also of superior quality. In general character it is much the same as the Crookneck.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per ¼ lb. 15 cts.

CANADA CROOKNECK.—Not of the largest size but an excellent variety, much liked for winter use. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per ¼ lb. 15 cts.

BOSTON MARROW.—A running variety with thin skin of deep orange color, mottled with cream when ripe. It can usually be cut about fifteen days after the bush sorts listed and keeps quite well, being used for fall and winter. It has fine-grained flesh of much richness, but more moist than the Hubbard.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per ¼ lb. 15 cts.

ORANGE MARROW.—Adapted for either fall or winter, and of unsurpassed flavor. It is an improvement upon the Boston and is quite early.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per ¼ lb. 15 cts.



CROOKNECK SQUASH.

HARRELLSVILLE, N. C.—I have a lot of seeds on hand, but the customers I order these for will have no seeds but those which come from your house. JAMES COTTON.

RALEIGH, N. C.—I was much pleased with your peas; the Nonpareil was the earliest of fifty sorts. PROF. W. F. MASSEY,

HUBBARD.—Of superior quality and largely used in the Northern States, as it may be kept through the winter. The shell is a bluish green, sometimes shaded with yellow and orange, with orange-yellow flesh. It is especially popular in the North, being there considered the equal of sweet potatoes for baking, but for some reason does not succeed in this section.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce of bush is sufficient for 50 hills, four or five pounds being put to the acre. An ounce of running for 20 hills, three or four pounds to the acre. When all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm, plant in hills in the same manner as cucumbers and melons, allowing eight or ten seeds for each hill. The bush varieties should be about four feet apart and the running kinds about eight feet apart. When the plants are up, thin so as to leave three of the strongest plants, and keep the weeds well hoed off. Care should be taken to avoid growing squashes in the vicinity of other cucurbitaceous plants, as hybridization is almost certain to follow.



SPRING SPROUTS.

[See Kale.]

SWISS CHARD.

(*Beta Cycala.*)

This beet is not grown for its root, the only valuable part of the plant being the leaf, the midrib of which is cooked in the same way as asparagus, and the rest of the leaf used as greens. Its tenderness and delicacy of flavor are dependent to a considerable degree upon the cultivation, and especial care must be given to keeping down weeds. [See Beet.]

TOMATO.

(*Solanum Lycopersicum.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

BEAUTY ("Thoroughbred").—We regard this tomato as decidedly the most valuable for both market and family gardens, as it possesses every really desirable quality. It is early, large, uniform in size and very solid. The skin is crimson-purple, perfectly smooth and tough enough to bear much handling in unfavorable weather. The flesh is light pink and of excellent flavor, being used in canning almost as generally as the Acme and Perfection. The fruit grows in clusters and is borne from early to late in the season. Like all our stocks of tomato, the seed is grown under the most careful inspection and never produces fruit of poor color or shape; such seed should not be classed with the cheap seed sold by canneries for nominal prices.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.



PERFECTION TOMATO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Please send these at your earliest convenience. It is very important to have good seeds—this accounts for my buying from you, for when I get seeds from you, I know they are all right,
GEORGE D. POOL.

ACME ("Thoroughbred").—The fruit of this variety has the pinkish-purple color so much in demand in all the large markets, and previous to the introduction of the Beauty, it was the

favorite shipping tomato. A heavy bearer, round, solid and of medium size, it lacks perfection only in being extremely thin-skinned.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

NEW YORK (Thorburn's.)—A "sport" from the Acme and entirely distinct in its qualities. From the introducer's description we take the following: "This tomato differs in form from all other kinds, being hexagon-shaped, and unusually deep. In color it is a deep red with a purplish tinge, and altogether it is as handsome as it is unique. It is extra-early in ripening, a vigorous grower and a great yielder." Our tests of this variety do not confirm this description, but we shall give it a place here for another year in the hope that it may do better.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

FAVORITE.—Early, prolific, of good flavor, with few seeds and solid flesh. Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.



NEW YORK TOMATO.

PERFECTION.—We consider this one of the very best red tomatoes for general crop. It is large and heavy and ripens all over and through at the same time. Owing to the thickness of the skin, it is not often injured by rot, and is equally good for early and late crop.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

PARAGON.—A second-early which resembles the Acme in shape and size; but is bright crimson in color.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

ATLANTIC PRIZE.—Extra early and a heavy bearer, but disposed to be irregular and ridgy, the first setting being often the only smooth tomatoes produced. We have the finest selection of this tomato in existence.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

DWARF CHAMPION.—This remarkable and entirely distinct type of tomato grows in a compact bush form, with thick, sharp pointed stems and heavy foliage. Even when in full bearing it retains its upright form and the fruit is held well off the ground. It resembles the Acme in solidity, color and symmetrical form, but is less liable to rot. It continues long in bearing and is grown to some extent for shipping.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

MIKADO, OR TURNER'S HYBRID.—Moderately early, purplish-red in color, very large and solid, but too much inclined to have irregular fruit. The foliage is very peculiar, the leaves having no serration as in other varieties.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.;
per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

IGNOTUM.—A fine red tomato which is exceedingly productive under favorable culture; the skin is smooth and very attractive.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.



MIKADO TOMATO.

PONDEROSA.—Heavy advertising has created a greater demand for this large red selection than its qualities merit; it is very showy when grown to perfection, but cannot be fairly called of the best quality, and in the South it is rarely smooth-skinned. Its peculiar solidity is the principal merit which can be claimed for it.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 35 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

PEACH.—A novelty which well deserves a trial both for its merits and as a real curiosity. The ripened fruit is roughish skinned, and in shape, size and color is almost a fac-simile of the early peach. The flavor is exceedingly mild and the fruit keeps fairly well.



ATLANTIC PRIZE TOMATO.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 35 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

PEAR-SHAPED.—This variety furnishes the yellow pear-shaped fruit which is used for preserves and pickles.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

YELLOW PLUM.—Perfectly smooth, of oval shape, lemon-yellow color and very pretty when preserved.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

RED CHERRY.—Fruit about an inch in diameter, set in bunches and grown for pickles.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

LARGE YELLOW.—A large tomato with yellow skin and solid flesh, deeply ribbed.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants. The tomato flourishes best in warm, light soil, moderately rich. For early use sow in January in a hotbed, or, if only a few plants are wanted, they may be sown in a window-box. In order to get the plants strong and stocky, they ought to be transplanted when two or three inches high; and when all danger of frost has passed, set out in the open ground about four feet apart. For a late crop, sow in the open ground in early spring or as desired. Pinching off the extremities of the vines will accelerate early fruiting. Tomatoes succeed much better when they are supported by brush or trained to a trellis, and we strongly recommend all amateur growers to adopt the latter method in their gardens; a great deal of room can be saved and rotting of the fruit can be almost entirely prevented. The trellis should be made about four and a half feet high, with horizontal slats not more than eighteen inches apart. The posts must be very firmly set in the ground, as the weight when the vines are in full bearing is greater than might be supposed.

TURNIP.

(*Brassica Rapa.*)

For price per pound, see Market Gardeners' List in last pages.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—This new extra early turnip is a selection from the Purple Top Milan and is particularly recommended to all market gardeners. It is the same as the older variety except as to color.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

EXTRA EARLY MILAN STRAP LEAF.—A purple top flat variety which has been in general use for a number of years, growing steadily in popularity; it is fully ten days earlier than any other and perfect in size and color. Hardy, with a very small top and attractive appearance, it has practically supplanted all other early varieties, and now has no real rival except in the new White Milan. For the third time since its introduction, we have a considerable quantity of the seed and hope to be able to fill orders for any amount; our strain of Milan is the finest ever developed.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Of medium size, very early and an excellent spring turnip, though decidedly inferior to the Milan for market gardening.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.



WHITE FLAT DUTCH TURNIP.

WHITE FLAT STRAP LEAF.—A rapid grower and good for either family use or shipping; it is of medium size, very sweet and tender, and is especially popular in the South. As the flesh becomes spongy very soon after maturity, it should not be kept too long.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

JERSEY NAVET.—Early and of good quality. It has not been much used in the South, but we have received very favorable reports from those who have had an opportunity of judging its merits.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.



WHITE GLOBE TURNIP.

which it is largely grown around Norfolk. Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

PURPLE TOP GLOBE. (American grown).—A beautiful round white turnip, with a bright purple color around the top. It is especially valuable for market, as it is a rapid grower and of the first quality. We consider it in many respects the most desirable turnip in our list and recommend it unreservedly.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

AMBER GLOBE. (American grown).—A superior yellow turnip which keeps well and is a general favorite.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Although we had much difficulty in getting Southern farmers to try this fine turnip, its good qualities gradually became known and it is now one of the most popular varieties for winter. It has firm, yellow flesh of great sweetness, and no kind can be said to excel it in keeping under unfavorable conditions. Being of rather slow growth, the Aberdeen should be planted a week or two earlier than most turnips.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

LONG COW HORN.—The long white root of this variety grows half above the ground and is usually so crooked as to be very unsightly; the quality, however, is all that could be wished, and is deservedly popular wherever the people are acquainted with it. The color shades from pure white at the tip to green at the top.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

HANOVER.—Hardy, late, and grown for spring greens as well as for the root.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

WHITE FRENCH, OR ROCK.—One of the very best winter turnips, with sweet and finely grained flesh.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTA BAGA. (American grown).—We take especial pride in our splendid Long Island Ruta Baga, which we regard as the very best type in existence; of excellent size, entirely devoid of the objectionable "neck" always characteristic of the imported, finely grained and perfect in both color and contour, it needs no pedigree to fix its origin. For market gardening it is precisely such a symmetrical, handsome root as is needed, and will at all times out-sell those grown from less highly-bred stocks. The cost of growing is, of course, much more than

HAMPTON, VA.—The New Model Cucumber I raised from seed bought of you were, without exception, the finest I ever saw.
S. CLEMENS.

is the case with the French and English, but it will be observed, upon reference to the Market Gardeners' Price List, that we offer it at a very moderate figure, no higher than the average retail price of others.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

ROBERTSON'S GOLDEN BALL.—Globe-shaped, flesh bright yellow and perhaps the sweetest and most delicate of the yellow varieties. It is not of large size, but in firmness and keeping qualities has no superior.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

WHITE EGG.—Egg-shaped, with firm, mild and sweet flesh; it grows partially out of the ground and has very few leaves. Being beautifully smooth and white, as well as of rapid growth, it is one of the most desirable kinds for market gardeners.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

WHITE RUTA BAGA.—Similar to the Yellow, with the exception of its color; large and productive.

Per oz. 5 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 150 feet of drill; one to one and a half pounds to the acre. The successful cultivation of turnips requires land which has been thoroughly enriched and put in the best condition. For spring use sow the earlier varieties in drills fourteen inches apart and afterwards thin out the plants to six inches apart. For fall and winter supply, sow from 20th July to 1st September, though the strap leaf varieties will usually make turnips if sown as late as the middle of September. For the ruta bagas and large turnips, the drills ought to be two feet apart and the plants thinned out in the drills to ten inches apart.

TOBACCO.

(*Nicotiana Tabacum.*)

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—One of the hardiest varieties of tobacco and excellent for cigar wrappers; it is best adapted to sections where the tenderer and finer kinds do not succeed.

YELLOW ORINOCO.—A standard yellow variety of much merit, used for high grade fillers. It has been in use for quite fifty years and is still a favorite.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

STERLING—Very early and one of the brightest yellow tobaccos.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

VIRGINIA HESTER.—Yellow and unsurpassed for its qualities, being early, large and of the most desirable color and texture of leaf. This is generally considered the most reliable tobacco in cultivation.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

CULTURE.—An ounce of tobacco should produce at least 10,000 plants if sown properly. It is advisable to sow as early as possible; the usual custom being to make a large fire over the place intended for the seed-bed in order to destroy weed seeds. The ground is put in the finest possible condition, the seed sown broadcast on the surface and pressed down firmly with a plank or the back of a spade. The bed must be protected by cotton or other covering. When the seedlings get five or six inches high, they are transplanted in rows four feet apart, with three feet between the plants. Cultivate thoroughly.

CHINESE VEGETABLES.

Among the vegetables peculiar to the Chinese, there are several which will eventually become popular in this country. Some are already quite well known in different sections, and others are growing in favor as rapidly as introduced. We would suggest a trial of the following kinds.

PE-TSAI, or Chinese Cabbage.—This plant, which is a great favorite with the Chinese, makes a loose head which is used in various ways; the flavor is slightly suggestive of both lettuce and endive.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

SING-KWA.—A variety of Luffa which may be used in soups like okra, boiled or cut up like tomatoes; it must be used when very young, as the fruit becomes extremely fibrous when mature.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.

LA-KWA.—A variety of Balsam used by the Chinese in salads and pickles.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.

ZIT-KWA.—Useful for preserves or pickles.

Per pkt. 5 and 10 cts.; per oz. 75 cts.

CHINESE MUSTARD.—This is widely known already, being regarded as one of the very best kinds of mustard. The leaves are often a foot or more in length, and have a crimping not unlike that of the Savoy cabbage, the flavor being very agreeable. It is ready for use within five or six weeks from the time of sowing.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

Sweet and Pot Herbs.



EVERY garden should contain an assortment of herbs, the uses to which they may be put in the kitchen being almost innumerable. Their cultivation in general requires very little care, and many kinds, being perennial, need to be sown only once. No especial soil is necessary, and the harvesting of the crop is exceedingly simple. The seed should be sown as early as possible in spring, the plants thinned to a proper distance and an occasional hoeing done to prevent weeds and grass from smothering them at first. The best time for harvesting is just as the flowers begin to appear. The drying should be done quickly in a dark room, and the quality of the leaves will be retained when they are kept in closely corked bottles much better than if exposed to the air.

Small market gardeners living near cities will generally find herbs one of the most profitable crops they can raise.

ANISE. (*Pimpinella Anisum*).—A well-known annual herb, used principally for seasoning and garnishing. The seeds have an agreeable taste which is taken advantage of in the flavoring of many medicines. In thinning, leave about three inches between the plants. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

BORAGE. (*Borago Officinalis*).—A hardy annual which is used principally as a pot herb and a salad; the flavor is considered very agreeable and unique. It should not be allowed to go to seed, as it spreads rapidly and is liable to become a weed. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.

CARAWAY. (*Carum Carui*).—Grown for the seeds, which are used in confectionery, pastries, etc.; the leaves are also sometimes put in soups. The plant will usually yield a fair crop of seed the second season, reaching full productiveness in the third year. In thinning, leave about six or eight inches between the plants. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

CATNIP. (*Nepeta Cataria*).—The Catnip, or Cat-Mint, has long been recognized as a valuable mild nervine for infants, and is said to afford excellent bee pasturage; it is gathered when in bloom, the whole plant being pulled up by the roots and dried in the shade. It is perennial, easily cultivated and can be sown in either fall or spring. Allow 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.

CORIANDER. (*Coriandum Sativum*).—A hardy annual, the seed of which form an important article of commerce, being largely used in the manufacture of liquors, in confectionery and as a disguise to the taste of medicines. Gather the crop on a dry day, handling the foliage carefully, as the seeds are apt to absorb an unpleasant odor from the leaves when they are bruised. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

DANDELION. (*Taraxicum Dens-Leonis*).—Although it is not commonly known in the Southern States, where so many other kinds of "greens" are to be had, the improved varieties of this plant have a high place among salads. The leaves of the Dandelion are very tender when cooked, peculiarly wholesome and can be cut very early in the season. For culture see Vegetable List. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

DILL. (*Anethum Graveolens*).—An annual with seeds of a peculiarly pungent taste; they are used in various ways as a condiment and often added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

FENNEL. (*Foeniculum Officinale*).—A hardy perennial with handsome leaves, desirable for seasoning and garnishing, and especially good for fish sauces. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

FOXGLOVE. (*Digitalis Purpurea*).—A handsome perennial plant which produces large stalks of beautiful thimble-shaped flowers. It has important medicinal qualities. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

HOREHOUND. (*Marrubium Vulgare*).—A perennial herb which is held in high regard as a tonic and for use in cough medicines. It is of very easy culture. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.

HYSSOP. (*Hyssopus Officinalis*).—This hardy perennial has many medicinal qualities, the tops and leaves being used. It succeeds best on sandy, well-drained soils. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

LAVENDER. (*Lavendula Vera.*)—A hardy perennial producing long, sweet-scented spikes of flowers which are used for the distillation of oil, lavender water, etc. The flowers are also dried before they fade and laid away among linens, to which they impart their characteristic odor.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

PARSLEY. (*Apium Petroselinum.*)—A plant almost indispensable in the kitchen garden. The following are the most important varieties:

PLAIN PARSLEY.—A strong, hardy plant, excellent for seasoning. Sow in autumn or spring in drills fifteen inches apart, or as edging for beds. Keep the ground well open and the weeds down by frequent hoeings, and when the plants get strong, thin out to six or eight inches apart.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED PARSLEY.—Equally as good as the plain for seasoning, and, being a more handsome variety, is preferable for garnishing, etc.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

FERN-LEAVED PARSLEY.—With the qualities of ordinary parsley and of such beautiful appearance that it may be grown as a foliage plant.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

MOSS-CURLED PARSLEY.—Another new and very pretty variety which makes a beautiful border for beds.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

POT MARIGOLD. (*Calendula Officinalis.*)—Grown altogether for the leaves, which are used for soups. It is an annual with showy flowers.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

ROSEMARY. (*Rosmarinus Officinalis.*)—An ornamental perennial, very fragrant and with a bitter, pungent flavor. It also furnishes an oil for various purposes. The plant yields little until well established in the second season.

Per pkt. 10 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.

RUE. (*Ruta Graveolens.*)—The acid bitterness of this herb has passed into a proverb, and no description of its principal quality is needed. It is a hardy perennial and will do as well on poor, thin soil as elsewhere. Rue has medicinal virtues as a stimulant and anti-spasmodic, but should never be used without proper authority.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

SAFFRON. (*Carthamus Tinctorius.*)—Both the leaves and the flower of saffron are utilized, a powerful dye and "rouge powder" being manufactured from the latter. It is a hardy annual and thrives in almost any situation. The leaves should be gathered while perfectly fresh and then dried quickly in the shade.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 15 cts.

SWEET MARJORAM. (*Origanum Marjorana.*)—The leaves of this perennial are used both when green and after drying.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

SUMMER SAVORY. (*Satureia Hortensis.*)—A useful culinary herb, the dried leaves and flowers of which are put in dressings and soups. It is a hardy annual and should be cultivated like Sweet Marjoram.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.

SWEET BASIL. (*Ocymum Basilicum.*)—An annual, producing seeds which have nearly the flavor of cloves; the seeds, stems and tops of shoots may be used for sauces and stews.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 20 cts.

SAGE. (*Salvia Officinalis.*)—A hardy perennial which spreads rapidly and may be divided each season. The leaves are plucked about the time the flower stalks are forming, then spread in a dark room and dried as quickly as possible. Its uses in dressings, etc., have made this the best known and the most extensively cultivated of all herbs. Some medicinal properties are ascribed to it, especially in the form of infusions. The seeds should be sown in rich soil as early as possible, and a foot or more allowed between the plants after thinning.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

TANSEY. (*Tanacetum Vulgare.*)—One of the herbs commonly used in "bitters." It is perennial and hardy.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.

THYME. (*Thymus Vulgaris.*)—A favorite herb for seasoning and supposed to possess various medicinal qualities; the plant is perennial and both leaves and tops of stems are utilized.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.

WORMWOOD. (*Artemisia Absinthium.*)—The leaves of this perennial medicinal herb are highly aromatic, but have the proverbial bitterness of wormwood. They are used as a tonic and vermifuge, for bruises, and are also said to be very beneficial to poultry. It is propagated by division of the roots and by cuttings as well as from seed.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.



Lawn Grasses.

NO one should suppose that by sowing grass seeds at any season of the year, in soil of any character, and in any state of cultivation or neglect, a durable, attractive turf is to be formed. From the beginning the lawn is both troublesome and expensive, and even when retained, it is, like liberty, preserved only by "eternal vigilance." The coarser natural grasses and weeds will take possession unless kept down, and wherever, from any cause, a bare spot is formed, it will rapidly enlarge unless repaired.

Those who think a beautiful lawn worth some trouble will be well rewarded if the following instructions are carried out:

As in house-building, so in the making of a lawn—a good foundation must be secured, or the rest of the work will be

entirely wasted, and too great care cannot be exercised in preparing the ground before sowing; have it dug to the depth of two spades or deeply plowed, all clods being broken, and if it is inclined to be heavy, work in a coating of three inches of woods-mould. The roots must be able to penetrate quite two feet in order to keep the grasses growing through the scorching days of July and August. Unless the ground is already very rich, give a liberal application of fertilizer; stable manure is not desirable, as it invariably contains seeds of weeds and noxious grasses. Bone dust applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre is possibly the best food for the lawn, as it never produces the "burned" appearance so often noticed after the use of strong fertilizers. Harrow or rake the surface to the finest possible condition, and roll until all elevations and depressions have been removed.

In sowing the seed do not be afraid of having the grass too thick; there is no danger of this, and it is to be remembered that the quantities advised hereafter are the minimum.

Rake the seeds in lightly, or a brush harrow may be used, and then follow with a roller of medium weight. This last operation, or a substitute for it, should not be neglected, as nothing so well assures germination as a firmly rolled surface. Sowings made in the fall, from the middle of September to the middle of November, are most successful, but if deferred until spring, sowings may be made in February, March and April.

WILSON, N. C.—We bought a lot of seed from you last year which proved satisfactory; we run a market garden and prefer to have our seeds direct from a reliable dealer.
B. F. BRIGGS.

As the grass begins to grow, it will almost always be accompanied by weeds of various kinds; seeds of some of these exist in every soil, ready to sprout as soon as exposed to the heat and light, and their sudden appearance after the ground has been prepared for the lawn must not be credited to carelessness on the part of the merchant who supplies the grass seeds. Many kinds of weeds are easily taken out by hand when young, especially if attacked when the ground is soft and wet; the utmost care should be exercised to prevent a single weed from going to seed and thus starting a new crop.

When the grass is well set, about five inches high, it must be mown with the machine set to avoid cutting too closely, two inches at least being left above the root. After that, a cutting every ten days and an occasional rolling will make the grass finer, strengthen the turf and keep all rank-growing weeds in check. In the heat of summer the mower should be arranged so as to leave ample protection to the roots. Watering must be done with discretion; unless the drainage is perfect, it is as dangerous to give too much water as it is to neglect watering altogether; **if possible, water only after sunset, and take care to get the surface moistened thoroughly.** If bare spots appear, they may be patched by breaking the ground about ten inches deep, smoothing the surface and raking in double the usual allowance of seed. To maintain the vigor and color of the grass, a light top dressing of bone dust two or three times a year is advisable.

For terraces or banks with steep grades, where seeds are apt to be washed away before they can germinate and get a hold upon the ground, some gardeners advise mixing the seeds thickly with soil, making a paste of the two and applying it in the form of a thin coating, as with plaster. If bags are laid on the terrace after the seeds are sown, the evaporation of moisture will be arrested and germination greatly facilitated; as soon as the young grass appears, the covering should be removed and a gentle watering given as needed until the grass is well set.

TAIT'S NORFOLK LAWN GRASS MIXTURE.

THOUSANDS of lovely lawns in the South bear testimony to the qualities of this famous mixture. It is used by the Government for Public Parks, and is especially recommended by professional gardeners for cemetery lots. The combination of varieties has been made with great skill, so that at no season of the year does a lawn made from our mixture look unsightly; when the grasses which are at their best only in cool weather begin to suffer from the heat of summer, other kinds suited to the season develop, and a perfect, luxuriant sod is thus constantly maintained. **The germination of our grass seed is always satisfactory, and our "Norfolk Mixture" will be found entirely free from any weeds.**

A quart is allowed to a plot of 200 square feet, and we advise not less than four bushels per acre.

Price per bus., \$4.00; per qt., 25 cts.; sent by mail, 10 cts., extra.



WE can make special mixtures to meet particular requirements, and if a cheaper grade is desired, we can, by varying the kinds and proportions of grass, supply it at any specified price. We invite correspondence on this subject, and will always take pleasure in furnishing any information at our command. Superintendents of Southern Parks will find it to their advantage, we think, to correspond with us; the seeds used in the City Park, of Norfolk, have been supplied by us, and the Superintendent is greatly pleased with the results.

WHITE CLOVER FOR LAWNS.

When, for any reason, it is inconvenient to give such care, or to go to such expense, as is required for the lawn grasses, a very pretty green plot may be made by sowing White Dutch Clover alone. It is very hardy, enduring all extremes of weather remarkably well, and will usually take care of itself against the native weeds, etc. Fine, low natural grasses will gradually appear, and if grazed or occasionally mown, a really beautiful lawn will be made in a short time, although the "velvety" effect of lawn grass need not be expected. Unless proper attention is to be given to the lawn, we strongly advise the use of clover. Sow at the rate of twelve pounds to the acre.

Per pound, 25 cts.; sent by mail, 35 cts.

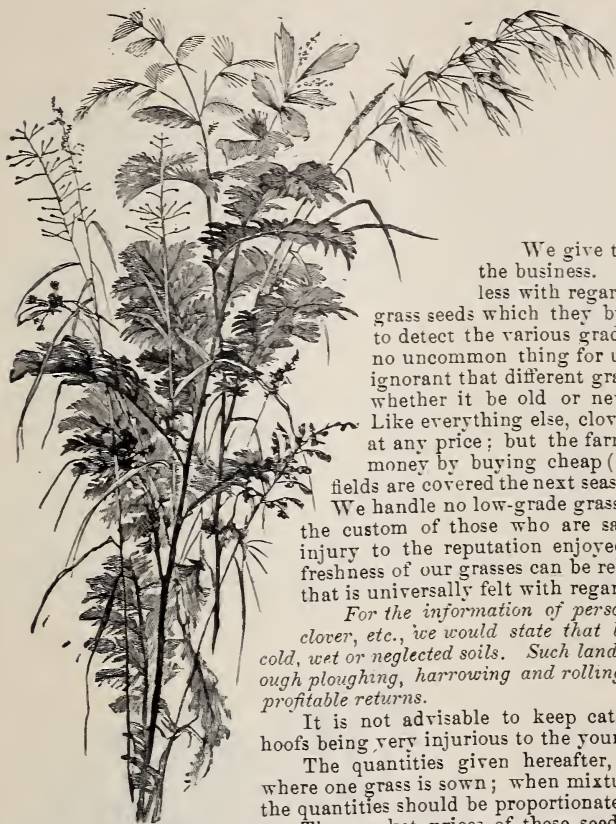
TIFFIN, OHIO.—The collection of seeds bought of your house last year proved very satisfactory.

K. C. EGBERT.

BATH, N. C.—The seeds I bought of you this season were all "O K" and I must say that I like them better than any seeds I ever planted. They are the earliest pea I ever used and give an abundant crop.

J. B. HUGHES.

Clovers and Grasses.



We give the utmost attention to this part of the business. As a rule, farmers are far too careless with regard to the quality of the clover and grass seeds which they buy. It requires an experienced eye to detect the various grades of these seeds, and, indeed, it is no uncommon thing for us to meet persons who are entirely ignorant that different grades exist; to them clover is clover, whether it be old or new, pure or full of noxious weeds. Like everything else, clover and grasses may be had to order at any price; but the farmer who thinks that he has saved money by buying cheap (?) seeds, need feel no surprise if his

fields are covered the next season with weeds previously unknown. We handle no low-grade grass seeds, preferring to dispense with the custom of those who are satisfied with such rather than risk injury to the reputation enjoyed by our house. The purity and freshness of our grasses can be relied upon with the same confidence that is universally felt with regard to the garden seed sent out by us.

For the information of persons unacquainted with the culture of clover, etc., we would state that both time and money are wasted on cold, wet or neglected soils. Such lands require draining, liming and thorough ploughing, harrowing and rolling before they can be expected to give profitable returns.

It is not advisable to keep cattle on recently sown pastures, their hoofs being very injurious to the young roots.

The quantities given hereafter, as necessary per acre, apply only where one grass is sown; when mixtures of two or more kinds are made, the quantities should be proportionately lessened.

The market prices of these seeds are constantly changing; quotations by mail or wire furnished upon application. They are sold strictly net cash, and small orders must be accompanied with remittance for full amount.

CLOVERS.

MEDIUM RED. (*Trifolium Pratense*.)—The common clover in general cultivation, and indispensable on every well managed farm. Apart from its great value as a forage plant, it is one of the cheapest and most effective mediums of enriching the ground for a succeeding crop or restoring fertility to worn-out lands. It has, in common with all other clovers, the faculty of absorbing nitrogen from the air, and by means of its enormous development of roots, greatly loosens and ventilates the earth; rich mineral constituents are brought up from the subsoil and left by the decayed roots in a form which is available for subsequent crops; the turning under of the entire plant with its foliage is, of course, still more beneficial. Clover may be sown on any good land, but heavy loams and clay soils are best adapted to it; there is no danger of any land becoming "clover sick," if a rotation of crops is pursued. The finest permanent pastures are made by using it in connection with Orchard Grass, Oat Grass or the Fescues, a favorite mixture in the Southern States being fourteen pounds of Orchard Grass with eight pounds of Clover; it produces excellent hay when sown alone or with grasses, but is cured more easily and with less risk of spoiling if in mixture. The cereals also, such as oats, wheat and rye, are sometimes seeded down with Clover, but not always with desirable results. Sowings made in the fall, from the 10th of September to the 20th of October, will generally be well-set before winter, and, if conditions are favorable, in condition to use in early summer. Avoid cutting or pasturing too closely in either late summer or late autumn, as more or less foliage is needed for protection during the summer and winter. If the weather permits, cutting should be done just after full moon, the hay being cured in cocks and subsequently handled as little as possible, to avoid loss of leaves.

KENANSVILLE, N. C.—I have bought your seeds for the last twenty years, and have always found them good.
A. F. WILLIAMS.

If the soil has a tendency to "throw out" crops in freezing weather, sowings in the spring will usually be safest, although there is then more danger of trouble with weeds. The ground should be put in excellent condition and the seed covered with a light harrow.

For an acre, 15 pounds.



RED CLOVER.

the stem is much smaller than that of Red Clover, and, when grown for hay, is apt to fall over more or less, unless partially supported by oats or some other stronger plant. In Virginia and North Carolina, where it is extremely popular, sowing is commenced about the last of August and continued until the 20th of October; later than this there is danger that cold weather will come before it has had time to get well rooted. A very common practice is to sow the seeds in the furrows of corn and cotton fields at the time of the last cultivation. Once thoroughly set, it is very hardy and grows with such vigor that by early spring it will yield a heavy cutting. Several more crops can be made the same season, but as the plant is an annual, resowings every year are necessary. For winter pasture nothing could be better than a mixture of Rye and Crimson Clover, it being much better for this purpose than the ordinary Red Clover. In the Northern States Crimson Clover is sown in the spring, but in this latitude it is advisable to depend altogether upon fall sowings.

For an acre, 18 to 20 pounds.

WHITE. (*Trifolium Repens*.)—Every permanent pasture should, and all natural pastures do, have more or less White Clover. It is adapted to all soils, and having deeply-reaching roots, is able to endure long seasons of drought. A small proportion of it is always added to mixtures of grasses for lawns, and where expense is a consideration, the grasses may be entirely dispensed with; a heavy seeding of White Clover alone will give a close, firm and durable turf, in which the low natural grass will, after a while, make its appearance. Weeds are seldom able to interfere with its growth; and if an occasional cutting or mowing is made, a really handsome lawn can be obtained.

For an acre, 10 pounds.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE. (*Medicago Sativa*.)—Opinions as to the value of this clover are very conflicting—in the West a high estimate being justly placed upon its qualities, and it seems adapted to many of the Southern States. Along the Seaboard, however, trials have not generally resulted satisfactorily, and few farms have been able to grow it successfully for any length of time. In localities where it flourishes, it endures extreme droughts, its roots penetrating to astonishing

LARGE RED. (*Trifolium Pratense Perenne*)—Known also as Pea Vine, Sapling or Mammoth Clover, and in England as Cow Grass. It is a vigorous perennial plant, making a growth of from four to six feet; the stalk is so coarse that when cured, stock usually reject all except the leaves, and it is rarely sown in mixture with grasses; on account of its ability to "catch" on a poorer soil than is usually required for ordinary clover, it is especially adapted to reclaiming land which has become exhausted. After one or more crops have been ploughed under, the character of the soil will be materially changed. Its value as a green manure has long been recognized in the West and Northwest, but Southern farmers are not so well acquainted with it as they should be.

For an acre, 15 pounds.

ITALIAN OR CRIMSON. (*Trifolium Incarnatum*.)—This valuable Trefoil, erroneously known in some parts of the South as "German" Clover, has long been a standard variety in Europe. In Italy and Southern France, especially, it is largely relied upon for green feed, and is also highly valued when cured as hay. It grows from a foot to two feet high and has dark-red blossoms, which, unlike those of other clover, are long and cone-shaped;



CRIMSON CLOVER.

depths in search of water. It is a vigorous grower and several crops may be made each year, the cutting being made when blossoming begins. It should always be sown alone and must not be grazed. All unnecessary handling of the hay after it has been cured in cocks, should be avoided, as the leaves waste badly, and the most economical way of feeding it is in the green state. Land is said to be improved by a crop of Alfalfa, the action of the roots being especially beneficial.

For an acre, 15 pounds.

ALSIKE. (*Trifolium Hybridum.*)—The Hybrid Clover, extensively grown in the Western and Northern States and Canada. It yields where it succeeds, enormous crops, but has been found entirely unsuitable for the Southern climate. Its blossom is similar in shape to that of White Clover, but differs in having a very beautiful delicate pink color. It is a true perennial, but of shorter life than White Clover.

For an acre, 10 pounds.

JAPAN. (*Lespedeza Striata.*)—Not really a clover, but commonly known only by that name. It is a perennial, growing about twelve inches high and thriving in any soil of the South. Greatly exaggerated statements have been made as to its qualities, the most valuable of which is its ability to live through the driest seasons in soil which would support nothing else. Hillsides subject to washing may often be sown to advantage with the Lespedeza, as its roots have a most tenacious hold, but we do not recommend it for land that will produce any other crop. It is said to

produce a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. A few seeds scattered over an acre will soon cover the ground, as it spreads rapidly.

For an acre, 5 to 10 pounds.

SAINFOIN.—See Miscellaneous Seeds.



WHITE CLOVER.

GRASSES.

TIMOTHY. (*Phleum Pratense.*)—Hay, with the average farmer means Timothy Hay, and Timothy is popularly supposed to be the ideal hay grass; in so far as cheapness of seeding, ease of cultivation and yield in pounds per acre are concerned, it must be admitted that this grass is almost incomparable, but its quality is certainly over-estimated. There are many other Grasses well worthy of sharing the place which it occupies as the standard hay grass. It succeeds best in strong, rich clay soils, but will yield well on any land which is not excessively dry and sandy. As a rule, sowings made in the fall give the best results, unless the ground is of such a character that recently-sown crops freeze out in winter; on such land sow as early as possible in the spring, in order to secure a start before weeds begin to grow. Timothy flowers rather late, and is generally sown by itself so that it can be cut in its prime, which is about the time the blossoms fall; it is, however, often sown with Clover and Red Top Grass, the proportions usually preferred being six pounds of Timothy with eight pounds of Clover, or, in the case of the Grass, twelve pounds of the Red Top. When used with Clover the two may be mixed together before sowing, but as it is difficult to keep Timothy seed, which are fine and heavy, evenly distributed through light, chaffy seed like Red Top, it is best to sow the two separately; the Timothy should be sown first, being covered with a light harrow, and the Red Top rolled or brushed in afterwards. After mowing do not pasture until the next season's growth is made and never allow stock to feed too closely on it.



ALSIKE.

For an acre, 12 pounds.

HAYES STORE, VA.—Your beautiful catalogue came by mail a few days ago. I have always regarded your seeds as the best in the market.
MRS. T. J. HUGHES.

RED TOP HERDS GRASS, (*Agrostis Vulgaris*).—A native grass of splendid qualities which is steadily growing in favor throughout the country. Sown alone or in mixture with clover and other grasses it makes a very fine permanent pasture, being tender and palatable; all kinds of



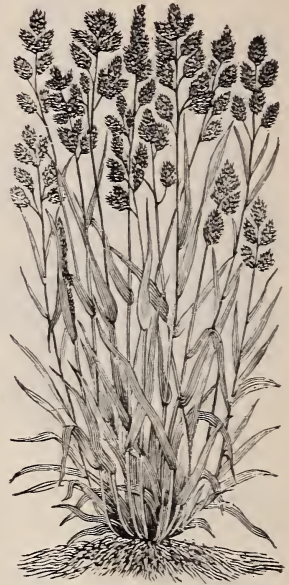
TIMOTHY.

it has always a fresh, green color, and is keenly relished by all kinds of stock. It is less exhaustive to land than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade, being for this reason particularly adapted to orchards or similar situations. As ripe Orchard Grass makes hay of the poorest quality, care should be taken to avoid sowing it as a hay crop with other grasses which are later in maturing; to secure its full value, cutting should be done while it is in flower or immediately afterwards. Two full cuttings can generally be made each season, and in rainy summers it is possible to get a third crop. A very satisfactory hay is made by sowing it with Medium

stock, especially dairy cattle, are fond of it both cured and green. The hay is not so merchantable as Timothy, but is of better quality and seems to draw less heavily upon the strength of the soil. The particular usefulness of Red Top lies in its ability to thrive on lowlands, even those which are subject to an occasional overflow, and mixtures of grasses for such situations should always contain a large proportion of it. Its name is derived from the panicle of purplish flowers which it produces.

For an acre, 20 to 30 pounds.

ORCHARD. (*Dactylis Glomerata*).—Orchard Grass, known also as Cocksfoot, is *par excellence* the Grass for the South, as it succeeds well both on dry and wet soils, makes a growth early in the spring, and continues to yield into winter. Like most rapidly-growing plants, it is rather coarse if allowed to stand too long, but, if kept closely grazed



ORCHARD GRASS.

Red Clover which ripens generally at the same time; fourteen pounds of Orchard Grass and eight pounds of Clover are good proportions, and the sowing should be done as advised for Timothy and Red Top. The first cost in seeding land with Orchard Grass is considerable, but as it will last for many years if cared for, it makes a really cheap permanent pasture. It grows in tufts and is consequently unfit for lawns or any place where a turf is desired.

For an acre, 28 pounds.

PERENNIAL RYE. (*Lolium Perenne*).—The English and Continental farmers use this extensively for permanent pasture, and it has been found very well adapted to the Southern States; it is valuable here not merely on its own account, but as a protection to delicate grasses, which are less liable to resist our scorching summer suns. It forms a remarkably compact turf, and, after long experiments with grasses for lawns, we have adopted it as an important constituent of our best lawn mixtures. It can be grown on almost all cultivated soils, and, being very early, is often used in preference to other varieties of equal productiveness and nutritive value.

For an acre, 50 pounds.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. (*Poa Pratensis*).—This grass, which, in different parts of the country is known under various names, flourishes most in limestone soils and in dry, somewhat shaded situations. It requires several years to become thoroughly established, but when once well set, is permanent and will endure the hottest summers. It spreads with great rapidity and is



RED TOP HERDS GRASS.

such as June Grass, Green Grass, etc., flourishes most in limestone soils and in dry, somewhat shaded situations. It requires several years to become thoroughly established, but when once well set, is permanent and will endure the hottest summers. It spreads with great rapidity and is

apt to get so strong a hold upon the land that eradicating it is a matter of considerable difficulty. The leaves are rather too short to be useful for hay, but as a pasture it is extremely valuable, being tender and nutritious. Blue grass is unsurpassed for its velvety appearance and lovely color, and is therefore used as a basis of most fine lawn mixtures; but whether intended for pasturage or for a lawn, it should be sown thickly upon well-prepared ground, covered thinly and the surface rolled if possible. For an acre, 28 pounds.

TALL MEADOW OAT. (*Avena Elatior*.)—A very valuable grass which matures early in the season and produces an abundant supply of foliage. It is a perennial and grows from three to three and a half feet high, according to the strength of the soil, thriving especially on dry, light loams. As a feed it may be somewhat inferior to the finer grasses, but stock eat it with relish at all times. The hay is very easily cured and keeps well, three crops being sometimes made in the season. Sowings may be made in either spring or fall with success,



TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

although the yield will be much heavier and more constant if the plant gets a start before winter. With or without mixture, it makes good hay, but it is especially recommended for permanent pasture: eighteen pounds of Oat Grass, fourteen pounds of Orchard and five pounds of Clover will usually give excellent results. In some sections it has been given the name of "Evergreen Grass," and under that disguise is sold at fancy prices. For an acre, 30 pounds.

For an acre, 28 pounds.



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

RHODE ISLAND BENT. (*Agrostis Canina*.)—Our principal use for this grass is in mixtures for lawns, for which it is very suitable. It does not yield at all heavily in most places, but what pasture is afforded by it is of the finest quality. Through the bending and subsequent rooting of the stems, it spreads over the ground rapidly and eventually forms an excellent turf. In general appearance it resembles Red Top, but the flower stem is smaller and more delicate. The stems root most freely in moist soil, although the grass thrives perfectly in dry situations. The quantity of seed advised per acre is calculated for a pasture; if intended for a lawn, twice as much should be sown.

For an acre, 20 pounds.

MEADOW FESCUE. (*Festuca Pratensis*.)—This grass, which far surpasses most varieties in nutritious matter, does not attain its full productive power until two or three years after sowing. It grows, like orchard grass, in tufts, and is therefore undesirable where a turf is wanted. For permanent pasture or for hay it is one of the best grasses, being available very early in the spring and starting a new growth quickly

after cutting. It cures easily and is relished by stock both in that state and when green. The best crops are obtained from sowings made in September or October, and well-drained land should be selected. For an acre, 40 pounds.

SALEM, VA.—The seeds we bought of you in the spring did nicely, and we expect to give you our orders in the future. BAPTIST ORPHANAGE OF VIRGINIA.

JOHNSON GRASS. (*Sorghum Halapense.*)—See Sorghums.

Of the other varieties of grasses not here catalogued, few will be found of practical value on Southern Farms; inquiries with regard to any of them, however, will be cheerfully answered, and orders for them filled at short notice.

MILLETS.

GERMAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica var.*)—Most of the varieties of millet possess the same characteristics; but the German seems to be more generally useful than any other. Its actual value as a forage plant is a matter about which many diverse opinions are held, some farmers deciding against it, others regarding it as almost indispensable. In spite of all criticism it has from the year of its introduction steadily advanced in prominence as a forage crop, and is now planted extensively throughout the country. Its two greatest claims upon popular favor are its earliness and enormous yield of hay. Only sixty or sixty-five days are required to mature the plant, and it is usually in the best condition for cutting within fifty days from the time of planting. Cutting should be done as soon as it blossoms, while the juices are abundant and before the numerous small bristles of the flowers become firm, as these, when ripe and hard, are injurious to horses, and it is at the time they are maturing that the plant draws most heavily upon the soil. Most farmers who speak disparagingly of millet do so upon the ground that it is exceedingly injurious to all soils, and that the product is almost worthless. If such persons would sow the seed as thickly as is necessary to make the stem and foliage fine, and would cut it at the proper time, they would probably find reasons for modifying their opinions. Being very tender the seed should never be sown until the ground becomes thoroughly warm, and it is best not to sow until hot weather, unless an early crop is especially desired. A favorite use for it is in following early potatoes; on such land millet gives an enormous yield and leaves the ground in excellent mechanical condition for a succeeding crop. It is not safe in this latitude to sow after the middle of August. If a coarse, heavy fodder is wanted for green-feeding, millet may be sown in drills and cultivated; planted in this way the growth will be astonishingly rapid, enabling it to smother out all weeds. The soil, should be warm, light, rich and well pulverized to a good depth. If the ground is very rich sow the maximum quantity of seed advised, or proportionately less, according to the strength of the soil; *never put on poor ground.* Cover the seed with a light harrow, and, if the weather be dry, firm the surface with a heavy roller. It is an annual and must be sown every year. *There is no comparison between Southern grown seed and Western grown, the former being much more productive and better in quality.* We never handle any except Southern seed so long as it is obtainable. For an acre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels. Price variable.



GERMAN MILLET.

HUNGARIAN GRASS. (*Setaria Italica var. Germanica.*)—A variety of millet which in general habit resembles the German, but is less vigorous, though earlier and of finer quality. It grows with a jointed, reed-like stalk about three feet high, with a leaf at every joint. The yield per acre does not compare with that of the German, and in dry summers it makes an exceedingly short growth; for this reason few of our farmers here care to grow it, although all recognize its superior fineness. Like the German, it is a tender annual and must not be put in the ground before warm weather, a few cold nights being sufficient to practically ruin the crop. Thick seeding is unnecessary as the stem has no tendency to coarseness. Sow in the same way as German Millet and cut before the seeds are well formed.

For an acre, 3 pecks to 1 bushel. Price variable.

SELMA, N. C.—I have been getting my seeds elsewhere, but notice that the Experiment Station mentions your house favorably and I hope to be pleased.

JOHN A. MITCHENER.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria Spicata.*)—

A name given lately to the old Cat-tail Millet, well known to all farmers in the extreme Southern States. Although rather coarse, it is a useful forage plant, being enormously productive on rich soil. It grows from eight to ten feet high and yields several crops each season, a vigorous growth starting immediately after each cutting. When cultivated for fodder, it should be sown in drills about three feet apart and thinned to a foot apart in the row; the plant throws out a great many shoots and does best if not crowded. It is relished by all kinds of stock and is regarded as nutritious.

For an acre, 6 pounds. Price variable.

SOME CHOICE**FIELD CORNS.**

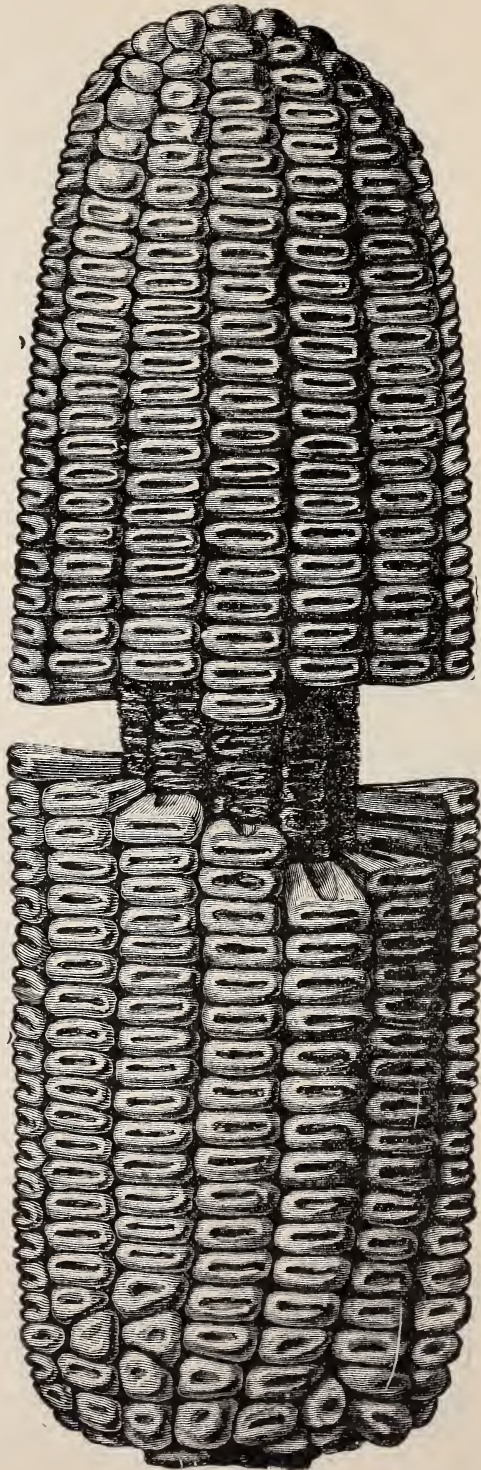
EARLY MASTODON.—The Early Mastodon—so named for its immense ears—is a cross between the White Cap and the Early Rose Dent, and has the distinction of being the winner in the celebrated corn contest conducted in 1889 under the auspices of the American Agriculturist; a single acre produced nearly 16,000 pounds of corn on the ear, or over 200 bushels of shelled corn; and another yield was nearly 175 bushels per acre. The originator, who is one of the most experienced corn growers in the United States, regards it as the finest of all yellow corns. He claims that it has the largest number of rows on the cob, and the deepest, longest grain of any corn ever originated. Being a cross of two colors, it makes a most handsome appearance and can always be relied upon to bring the highest market price. Although of such size, it is no less remarkable for its earliness, and the same reliable authority states that it is from three weeks to one month earlier than the Golden Beauty, hitherto regarded as unequalled for general excellence. "I grew 1110 bushels of Early Mastodon Corn (seed bought of you) on a little more than 14 acres of land, the land not especially rich. I used no fertilizer or manure of any kind and the corn had no special cultivation. It is earlier by three weeks than any other main crop corn I know of. I plant nothing else."—DR. ROBERT NOURSE, West Falls, Va.

"I have just finished harvesting my corn crop, and off of one-half bushel of Early Mastodon bought of you, and planted on the 22nd of June, after Irish potatoes, in five acres of land, I made 275 bushels of fine, perfectly matured corn. There is no better corn for late planting."—T. W. TURNER, Bayford, Va.

Per quart, 10 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 25 cts.; per bushel, \$1.25.

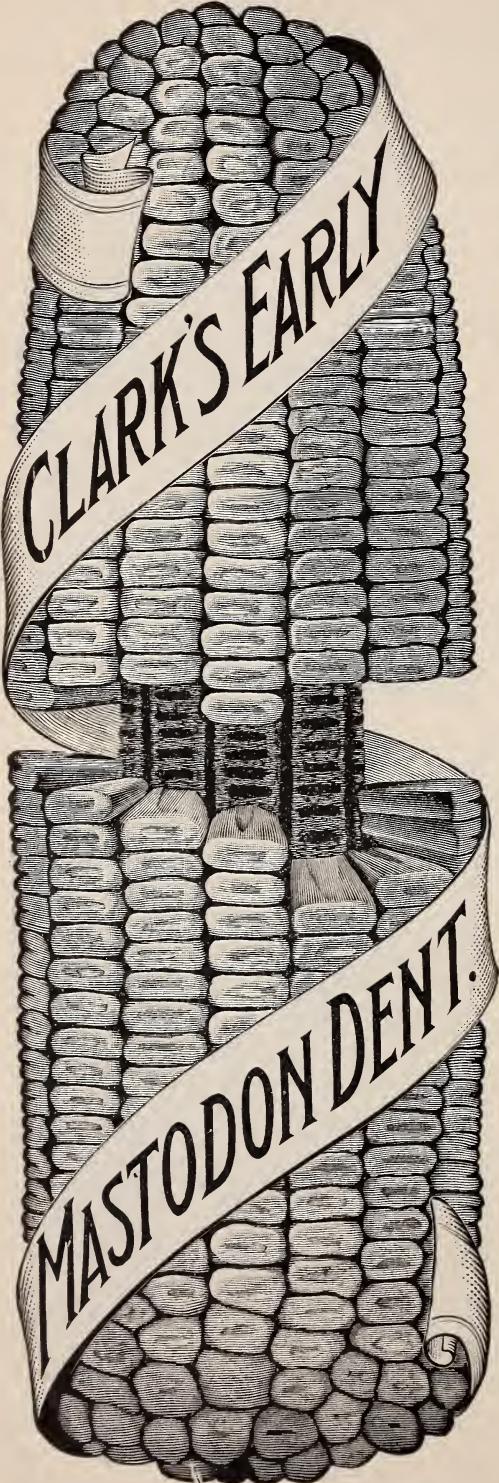
IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.—One of the best known standard yellow field corns, producing large ears, with very deep golden grains and thin cobs. Our stock is very carefully selected and perfectly true to type.

Per quart, 10 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 25 cts.; per bushel, \$1.25.



IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT CORN.

TWO REMARKABLE CORNS.



HICKORY KING.—A splendid stock of white field corn which is becoming more popular every season. It has the largest grains, with the smallest cob, of any pure white field corn in cultivation in illustration of which it may be mentioned that in a good ear a single grain will nearly cover a section of the cob at its thickest part; it is doubtful whether any other variety of field corn can stand this test of the proportion of grain to cob. The growth of the Hickory King is remarkably vigorous and the roots take so firm a hold upon the ground that wind-storms rarely injure it to any extent. It is a medium early, ripening in 100 to 120 days from the date of planting, and bears an average of two ears to the stalk. The ears are of excellent size, and, even on light soil grow from seven to nine inches in length. It is probably the best field corn which could be selected for land which is rather thin.

Per quart, 10 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 25 cts.; per bushel, \$1.50.

NEW NORFOLK MARKET.—Our newest early corn, introduced two years ago and considered a very great acquisition, since it is desirable for market as well as a good field variety. A full description will be found in the Vegetable Department.

Per quart, 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 40 cts.; per bushel, \$3.00.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC.—A vigorous variety which often bears from five to six ears to the stalk; it is fair sized and was largely used for family and market gardening as well as for farm use, up to the introduction of our famous new corn "Tait's Norfolk Market." As an ensilage corn, it ranks among the very best.

Per quart, 15 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 30 cts.; per bushel, \$1.75.

THOROUGHbred WHITE FLINT.—In the "Thoroughbred" we have a selection of the White Flint which is decidedly superior to the common stock. It is very early and produces a remarkably long ear; in really rich soil it has an average of three ears to the stalk, and will occasionally have twice that number. The grain is wide, though rather shallow, and makes the finest hominy. The cob is unusually large.

Per quart, 15 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 30 cts.; per bushel, \$2.00.

NEW WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT.—The grower of our supply of this field corn declares that, in his opinion and that of others who have had an opportunity of judging, it has more genuine merit than any kind in cultivation. It is claimed that as compared with the finest selections of the Leaming Corn, the ears are larger and better shellers, while nearly a fortnight earlier in maturing. On thin soil the yield has been found greatly in excess of the Leaming, and drouth is said to effect it less seriously. The tip ends of the grain are white and the inside yellow, thus ensuring a handsome appearance whether shelled or on the cob. The cob is not large in proportion to the size of the ear and has always a large number of rows. Some of the farmers near Norfolk have planted this variety and are pleased with it.

Per quart, 10 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 25 cts.; per bushel, \$1.25.

THE CUBAN GIANT ENSILAGE CORN.—We have secured a stock of this recently-introduced ensilage corn and offer it as a variety very highly recommended by many reliable growers. The claim is made that it combines the creamy qualities of the Tuscarora with the rank growth of the well-known Red-Cob Ensilage Corn. The grains are pure white, very broad and long, and particularly strong in vitality; the fodder, which is very sweet, like that of Sugar Corns, is produced in great quantities and is considered one of the best milk producers. In yield it is said to surpass the Red-Cob Ensilage and to be ready for use ten days earlier.

Per quart, 10 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 25 cts.; per bushel, \$1.50.

SORGHUMS.

The Most Important Varieties, Saccharine and Non-Saccharine.

Prices Subject to Change.

EARLY AMBER.—An early productive variety which grows from eight to ten feet high; it takes its name from the clear amber color of the syrup, which is of the best quality. As a forage plant it is very valuable and affords on rich soils two or three cuttings during the summer. Sow in drills two feet apart and cultivate as corn. Double the quantity of seed advised per acre if sown broadcast. For an acre, 5 pounds;

10 cts. per lb.; \$8.00 per 100 lbs.

RURAL BRANCHING OR MILLO MAIZE.—This sorghum, which is non-saccharine, flourishes on the driest land and in the hottest weather. It grows in a bush-like form and throws up suckers from all the lower joints. The foliage produced is of fair quality and may be cut at any stage for green-fodder or cured for fodder. Make the drills four feet apart, sow the seed thinly and cultivate as corn. For an acre, 5 pounds.

12½ cts. per lb.; \$10.00 per 100 lbs.

McCOLL S. C.—I believe if I could get some of your seeds to sell here, I could sell them readily. I have had success with what I have used and my customers are pleased with the products.

J. E. HAYWOOD.

KAFFIR CORN.—This sorghum, which is a native of Southern Africa, is low, perfectly erect and quite distinct from the other non-saccharine varieties. Instead of stooling from the root, it branches from the top joints. It may be cured, the stalk as well as blades, into excellent fodder, but if wanted for this purpose, should be cut as soon as the first seed-heads come into bloom; a second crop can be made afterwards. It is available for green feed from early in the season to winter. The grain is produced on heads about one foot long and may be ground into a flour useful for stock feed and for bread. Sow in rows three feet apart and cultivate as corn. For an acre, 5 pounds.

12½ cts. per lb.; \$10.00 per 100 lbs.

HALLPENSE. (Johnson Grass.) A vigorous perennial of rapid growth, which is considerably used in the Southwest as a fodder plant and for pasture. The broad leaves are rich in saccharine matter, and if cut when young and tender are very nutritious. It is available very early in the spring and has long

roots which enable it to endure long droughts. The growth continues through the summer and fall until the tops are killed by frost. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and the yield of hay is said to be from one to three tons per acre. Sowings may be made in either spring or autumn, but most successfully in August and September; the plants will then be well rooted before winter. Sow broadcast in well prepared ground and cover with a heavy roller or brush. For an acre, 1 bushel.



AMBER SUGAR CANE.

feet apart each way, cultivating in the same way as corn. For an acre, 4 to 6 pounds.

12½ cts. per lb.; \$10.00 per 100 lbs.

YELLOW BRANCHING.—A non-saccharine variety which grows from nine to twelve feet high, stooling freely from the ground. It is earlier than Millo Maize and produces an enormous yield of foliage, good either cured or green. Make the drills four feet apart and allow two plants to the hill with three feet between the hills. For an acre, 3 to 5 pounds.

12½ cts. per lb.; \$10.00 per 100 lbs.



KAFFIR CORN.

15 cts. per lb.; \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

EGYPTIAN RICE CORN.—The Sorghum Vulgare, or Rural Branching Dhoura, is claimed to be one of the most productive of forage plants. The stalks grow from six to eight feet high and produce a heavy seed-head which hangs down on a short stem. The foliage contains a large percentage of sugar, and stock are said to relish it exceedingly. If fodder is wanted, sow the seed in drills four feet apart with four inches in the drill; cuttings may be made every four or five weeks until frost. When growing for the grain, plant in hills four



Prices of all these seeds are subject to change.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.—These are very valuable for stock-feeding and are being more largely used each season; they are put at the rate of two bushels to the acre broadcast, being frequently sown with oats, a combination which is extremely satisfactory. Sowings should be made as early as possible in the spring, and the crop is usually ready for cutting in May or June. They are very easily cured, especially when grown with some cereal crop, and almost all kinds of stock are fond of the hay. Although sometimes used as a land improver, we do not think they can be classed with such plants as the Velvet Bean or the best Cow Peas. Price furnished on application.

COMMON BUCKWHEAT. (*Polygonum Fagopyrum*).—The old, black-seeded variety, little used now except for plowing under, it is far inferior in yield and quality to both the Silver Hull and the Japanese. For an acre, 3 pecks to 1 bushel.

Price per bushel, \$1.25.

SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT.—An improved stock which is much better in every way than the old Common Buckwheat. Its blooming period is longer, an advantage when sown for bee pasturage, it matures earlier and yields double the quantity of grain per acre. The flour is also said to be finer and more nutritious, while, on account of the thinness of the husk, the loss in weight from grinding is much less than in the case with the common. Like the other, it will thrive where few plants will live and is, therefore, desirable for turning under to improve land. In excessively hot weather, buckwheat is liable to blight and the seed should not be sown in this latitude before the middle of July. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. For an acre, 3 pecks to 1 bushel.

Price per bushel, \$1.50.

NEW JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—A new and distinct buckwheat introduced from Japan some years ago. It has now been thoroughly tried and proves to be not only earlier than any other kind, but more productive also; the kernel is a dark, rich shade of brown, much larger than either the Common or Silver Hull and is very thin-skinned, the flour made from it being of the best quality. The plant is very large and vigorous, enduring unfavorable weather better than any other kind. As the straw is heavier and the growth more branching, it need not be sown quite so thickly. For an acre, 3 pecks.

Price per bushel, \$1.50.

TEOSINTE. (*Reana Luxurians*).—A Central American fodder plant which is favorably regarded by some Southern farmers. It bears, in general appearance, considerable resemblance to Indian Corn, but the leaves are longer and broader while the stalk contains a sweet sap. The growth is exceedingly rapid and it will often attain a height of twelve or more feet, a great number of shoots being produced by each plant. The stalks are thickly set with foliage, which horses and cattle are said to eat freely. Like most other plants of its kind, Teosinte is very sensitive to cold and should, therefore, be grown only in warm climates, and sowing deferred until all danger of frost is past; in favorable seasons several cuttings may usually be made. Make the rows three feet apart, dropping two or three seeds every twelve inches. Some of our customers have found it of the greatest value, and we feel sure that all who need crops of this sort will be pleased with it. For an acre, 4 pounds.

Per lb., \$1.50.

VELVET BEAN.—Among the new forage plants, this stands very high, as it is probably the most productive of its class, and the best adapted to really poor soils. The growth is little less

HAMPTON, VA.—I hope to be the means of getting you more trade in this section, because the quality of your seeds deserves it, as has been demonstrated by my crops.

DR. N. WILLIAMS.

than marvelous, the vines attaining a length of eight to ten yards while the pods are borne in enormous clusters. All the Experiment Stations unite in declaring its nutritive value to be remarkable, and it is certain to prove one of the best crops for turning under to improve land.

Price per bushel on application.

SOJA BEAN. (*Soja Hispida.*) Many uses are found for this plant, the cultivation of which is being revived after being practically dropped some years ago. It is very prolific and tests of the nutritive value of the beans indicate that it is decidedly superior to Cow Peas for feeding purposes. For ensilage and fertilizing it is also very desirable, although by no means of such extraordinary and incomparable importance as is often represented. The plant thrives well in hot and dry weather and has a stout stalk which holds the pod well clear of the ground; the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five and each one contains four smooth, oval, nankin-colored seed. They mature nearly simultaneously, and the harvesting can be done very cheaply by cutting the stalk instead of pulling the pods by hand. If it is desired, the vines may be left standing and stock turned into the field to feed upon them. The best time for planting is about the month of May, when corn would be put in. They may be sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre, or in drills three and a half feet apart, with eighteen inches between the hills; allowing three beans to the hill, a peck will drill about an acre. Price variable.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Machura Aurantiaca*)—Familiar everywhere as the favorite plant for hedges. It is a native of Texas, but is perfectly hardy in all parts

of the country, and, once started, requires no attention other than regular trimming. The seed of the Osage Orange germinates very slowly, sometimes lying in the ground for a whole season without sprouting, and it is, therefore, desirable to start them before sowing; cover them well with water heated to a comfortable point and set the vessel in a warm place; change the water once a day, and after four or five days' soaking pour off the water and cover the seed with a cloth. The wet seed are kept thus, being occasionally stirred until signs of sprouting can be seen, when they are ready for planting. April is usually the best time for sowing, and it is necessary to have the ground thoroughly plowed or spaded so as to be in a finely pulverized condition. Make the drills about two feet apart and drop the seed one to the inch; in estimating the quantity of seed needed for a certain number of plants, it is safe to allow two hundred plants to the ounce. As the young plants are delicate, the weeds must be kept down until a growth of five or six inches has been made. Before transplanting for the hedge, they must be cut back to about one inch, being then set about six inches apart in the row; to promote a thick growth it is necessary each season to cut back all but eight or ten inches of the new wood. If the pruning be continued a hedge strong and close enough to turn all kinds of stock will be formed in three or four years.

Price per pound, 50 cts.

PEARL MILLET.—See Millet Seeds.

REANA LUXURIANS.—See Teosinte.



TEOSINTE.

SAINFOIN OR ESPARSETTE.—A forage plant which has long been extensively grown in France and Southern Europe. In this country it has so far been little used except in some of the far Western States, where it is thought almost equal in value to Alfalfa. It thrives best on chalky, sandy soils, and cannot be successfully grown on any ground which does not contain considerable lime. The plant grows to the height of two and a half to three feet and is said to improve land somewhat in the same way as the clovers. It belongs to the leguminous family, and when fed to milch cows is said to increase the quantity and richness of the milk. It is a perennial, flowering about the same time as Red Clover and may be sown in either fall or spring. A well-set field should be productive under favorable conditions for at least five years. For an acre, 3 bushels.

Price, 12½ cts. per lb.; \$10.00 per 100 lbs.

SUGAR CANE.—See Sorghums.

SAND VETCH, HAIRY VETCH. (*Vicia Villosa*.)—We added this fine vetch to our list in 1895 and offered it with a strong recommendation that it should be generally tried. Thorough tests have been since made and the best informed farmers now consider it one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable of forage plants within the reach of Southern farmers. Good authorities claim that it will yield from six to ten tons of green food to the acre. Its nutritive value has been determined to be much greater than Clover and all stock eat it with relish. It makes good and easily cured hay and is perfectly hardy, thriving on poor, arid sandy soils, while on rich soil it makes a growth of five feet or more. Any kind of grain may be sown with it, but wheat will be found the most satisfactory, as it gives such a good support to the vines, which without some support fall and get into a thick mass. It is available for use for a remarkably long time, beginning to blossom about the last of April and remaining in condition until the middle of July. One of the best dairymen in Virginia has expressed his belief that if Hairy Vetch be sown early in the fall, grazed during the winter and

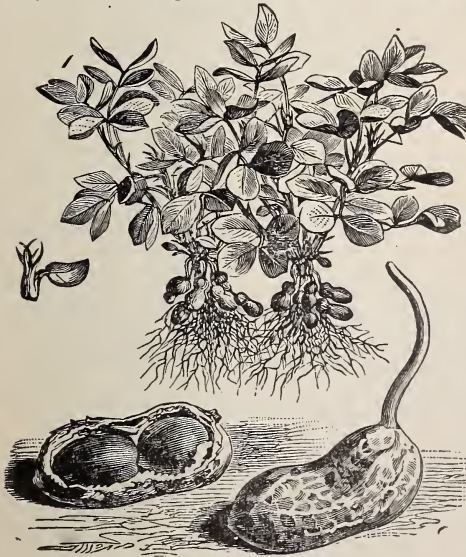


SAINFOIN.

early spring, then allowed to grow until turned under the middle of July, a crop of millet can be grown which will be succeeded by vetch without reseeded.

For an acre, 1½ bushels. Price, variable.

MANGEL-WURZEL.—See Vegetable Seed Department.



DWARF PEANUTS.

PEANUTS. (*Arachis Hypogaea*.)—The soil best adapted to peanuts is one of medium lightness, although they will do well on really sandy land, provided lime is not lacking: without lime they cannot be successfully grown, and 1,000 to 1,500 pounds are often put upon an acre with good results. Special peanut manures are prepared by the various fertilizer manufacturers and a liberal use of these at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre will greatly increase the yield. Planting may be done in the latitude of Virginia and North Carolina as early as April and as late as the last of May; if the season be late avoid

planting too soon, as the nuts are apt to rot if exposed to cold and wet. Fallow the ground, roll it well, and make drills three or three and a half feet apart; in these plant the nuts, removed from the shell, fifteen inches apart, with one or two nuts to the hill; cover about one inch with

JACKSON, N. C.—I want the best for fall and winter, and leave the selection to you. I bought of you last year and the year before and was suited exactly.
W. W. PEEBLES.

drag or by pressing the soil over them with the foot. When the vines are started, thorough cultivation must begin and continue until the nuts are beginning to form. If the season be dry an application of plaster is beneficial, as it absorbs moisture from the air and prevents the surface from baking. The ends of the vines should be loosened as much as possible at each working, in order to prevent their taking root, the object being to force the plant to make good nuts near the stem. In harvesting the crop the roots are loosened from the soil by a plow-point made for the purpose, the vines pulled up with the nuts attached and left to dry in the field for a day, being then stacked with the nuts downward around a firmly set six-foot post. If thick sticks are placed at the base of the stack to keep the vines from resting on the ground, they may be left in that position as long as desired.

For an acre, 2 bushels. Price, variable.

SUNFLOWER, MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. (*Helianthus Annuus.*)—This enormous variety is a great improvement on the native sunflower, being much more vigorous and productive. It is adapted to almost any soil and situation and there are few farms that could not spare some field for it which would otherwise lie unused. The flower-heads frequently measure a foot or a foot and a half across, and are packed at maturity with large, plump seeds, marked with black and white. In some countries immense acreages are grown simply for oil, which may be extracted from the seed, a hundred bushels of which can be easily produced on an acre of rich ground, but the principal use made of them here is in poultry feeding. Poultry are extremely fond of the seed and when thus fed fatten more rapidly, perhaps, than on any other food. In addition to the value of the seed, the leaves are used for forage and the stalks for fuel. Plant in drills three feet apart with eighteen inches between the hills. A crop may be made from sowings as late as the first of August.

For an acre, 4 to 6 pounds. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., on application.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania Aquatica.*)—Various uses are made of the wild rice in the extreme Northern and some of the Southern States. It is regarded by many as a valuable forage plant for swamps and inundated lands, stock being fond of it both when it is green and when cured for fodder. It is a rapid grower and in the South may generally be cut twice each season. In addition to this use, it is also largely sown by sportsmen as a bait for wild fowl, all kinds of which are attracted to it. The seed should be sown only in such water as has a good mud bottom, or on low, marshy places always covered more or less with water. Soak the seed for a day or two before sowing and broadcast them from a boat, avoiding the current in running water as much as possible. Where the conditions are suitable, it will thrive in water anywhere from one foot to eight feet deep, and ripen in early fall.

Per lb., 20 cts.

FLAX. (*Linum Usitatissimum.*)—Flax is very sensitive to cold and should not be sown until there is no danger of frost. If grown for the fibre, sow the quantity of seed advised per acre, cut the crop before it is quite ripe, and if the weather be dry let it lie in the swath for a few hours; it should then be raked and placed under shelter, the threshing being done during the first convenient dry season in the fall. Three pecks or one bushel are enough to seed an acre if the crop is intended for seed.

For an acre, 2 bushels. Price, variable.

ESPARSETTE.—See Sainfoin.

JAPAN CLOVER.—See Clover Seeds.

KAFFIR CORN.—See Sorghums.

LESPEDEZA STRIATA.—See Clover Seeds.

WHITE BEANS.—The Navy or Pea Bean is the best in our latitude, and is usually, if saved bright, a most profitable crop. The vine is dwarf, very prolific and produces a white bean, small and round-oval in shape. As the weevil is likely to attack beans harvested during warm weather, it is best not to plant before the last of June. The ground should be well prepared by plowing and harrowing, and drills made about two and a half feet apart. The beans are either drilled or dropped by hand, being covered a little less than two inches. Deep cultivation is undesirable, and it is only necessary to keep the surface well loosened. When the majority of the pods have turned yellow, the plants should be pulled up by the roots and left for a day or two to dry; then spread in the barn until thoroughly cured. After threshing, fan and hand-pick if convenient. In Carolina they are often used for replanting missing hills in the cotton-fields.

For an acre, 3 pecks. Price, variable.

BROOM CORN. (*Improved Evergreen.*)—This variety grows about eight feet high, has a permanent green color and is practically free from crooked, irregular brush. It succeeds best in strong, deep soil with good drainage. Cold is very injurious and sowings must not be made until the ground is warm. To keep the brush in good shape it is necessary to bend the head down about the time the seeds mature. Drill in rows three feet apart and cultivate as ordinary corn.

For an acre, 5 pounds. Per lb., 12½ cts.

SACALINE. (*Polygonum Sachalinense.*)—Contrary to the general impression, this plant is by no means a novelty, though its merits as a forage producer have been studied only of late years. It is a hardy perennial, a native of the island of Saghalin, near Japan, and is remarkable principally for its ability to flourish luxuriantly in the poorest of soils and to endure all extremes of weather. A height of twelve or more feet is often obtained and a number of cuttings may be made each season, both stems and leaves being available dry and when green. There is a wide

difference of opinion as to the quality of the forage and it may be several years yet before its proper place among forage plants is ascertained. In the meantime, we caution those interested in Sacaline against accepting the exaggerated statements being made by many agricultural newspapers with regard to it. It may be worth while for Southern farmers to make a trial of it in a small way. The culture is simple, the plants when taken from the seed-bed being set about three feet apart each way; transplanting may be done at any time.

Per oz. 60 cts.; per lb. \$5.00.

RAPE. DWARF ESSEX.—An excellent forage plant, especially for sheep, and grown extensively for them in Europe, though little known in this country. It grows with wonderful rapidity, being usually ready for pasturage six or eight weeks after sowing and an acre is said to support a dozen sheep for more than a month. Stock feeding upon Rape should be supplied with salt freely. When young it makes a delicious, tender, sweet salad, being often sown solely for this purpose. Sow in the fall, putting six pounds to the acre broadcast or three pounds in drills.

Per lb. 25 cts.; per 100 lbs. on application.

CANARY SEED. (*Phalaris Canariensis*).—We reclean all our Canary Seed and can furnish it in any quantities. Quotations per 100 pounds and per 1,000 pounds will be furnished on application.

Per lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 60 cts.

HEMP. (*Canabis Sativa*).—Used largely for bird food. When sown for the fibre, it is put broadcast at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre. Price in large quantities will be sent upon application.

Per lb. 10 cts.

RAPE. (*Brassica Napus*).—Distinct from the Essex Rape and used only for bird food.

Per lb. 10 cts.; per 100 lbs. on application.

MAW. (*Paparea Rhoas*).—Used for canaries in certain diseases to which they are liable.

Per lb. 30 cts.

MIXED BIRD SEED.—We handle recleaned seeds in large quantities and will be pleased to quote it per 100 pounds and per 1,000 pounds.

Per lb. 10 cts.

CHICORY, LARGE ROOTED.—A plant very little known in the South, but valued highly in some countries for both its foliage and root. The latter, when dried, roasted and ground, constitutes the chicory of commerce, so much used as an adulterant of coffee; the leaves make good fodder and yield heavily, four or five cuttings being made each year. The plant is perennial, but must be cut down whenever bloom begins to appear. For culture see Vegetable Seed Department.

Per lb. \$1.50.



Flower Seeds.



ARDENERS in the Southern States who have been successful with vegetables, roses, bulbous plants, etc., often make a serious mistake when they begin the cultivation of flowers from seed. Instead of ascertaining the kinds best suited to our hot climate, they are apt to make a selection at random from some comprehensive list which describes the flowers simply as they are in their perfection. Meeting with failure for this reason, they become discouraged, and perhaps abandon what might have become one of their greatest pleasures.

In the arrangement of this list it has not been our endeavor to secure variety at the expense of discrimination, but it will be found so complete that scarcely any of real value in the South are omitted. No attractive new names and misleading descriptions are used to disguise old varieties, and the accompanying notes, being taken from practical experience, merit entire confidence.

Purchasers sending cash for flower seeds may select packages to the value of \$1.25 for each dollar remitted.

We pay all postage or express charges on flower seed orders.

We beg to decline all orders for flower seeds not here Catalogued.

ANNUALS Are raised exclusively from seed; they bloom and die the same year.

BIENNIALS Live two years, flowering usually in the second. Many kinds, if sown in the fall, will show bloom the following spring.

PERENNIALS Are herbaceous plants, lasting three or more years with the same blooming habits as the Biennials. Perennials marked "tender" should be taken from the ground before freezing weather, stored away from frost and reset in the ground as soon as danger from cold is past.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.

Sowing in the Open Ground.

HARDY The varieties designated as hardy may be sown as early as the 10th of March unless the season is backward.

HALF-HARDY Those which are half-hardy should not be risked until the ground becomes warm under the surface, about the middle of April in ordinary years.

TENDER A few are marked tender and they may be sown during May.

In sowing flower seed, a very common mistake is made in covering them too deeply. The seeds are, as a rule, extremely small, many being almost as fine as dust, and a safe rule is to cover them their respective thicknesses; this is best done by simply pressing them into the soil—which must be finely pulverized—with the palm of the hand or a board.

Some varieties have seeds large enough to produce a vigorous root, and such may be covered from one-quarter to one-half an inch, according to their size.

Never fail to press the earth firmly over the seeds, and a piece of bagging laid on the bed will prevent excessive evaporation or damage from washing rains while the seeds are germinating.

MURFREESBORO, N. C.—In the spring I hope to get you larger orders from my friends, as your seeds have always given entire satisfaction. Thanking you for your promptness in filling orders, I am,

K. R. WISE.

Hardy annuals may be sown where they are to bloom, but, unless otherwise cautioned, it is always preferable to transplant.

The height which each variety may be expected to attain is included in its description, as a guide to the most effective arrangement when different kinds are placed in the same bed or border. The taller flowers should be placed in the rear, to avoid the choking of smaller and less vigorous kinds.

Sowing in Boxes.

Where it is convenient, we advise shallow boxes filled with rich, light loam, and placed in a warm window, as the best method of starting flower seeds. As the plants grow, give plenty of air and sunlight and avoid excessive watering. When large enough to handle, transplant into new boxes so as to have strong plants ready to go in the garden at the proper season.

ACROCLINIUM.

One of the most beautiful of the Everlastings, hardy and robust in habit, and thriving in almost any good soil; they are very desirable for winter bouquets, and when grown for this purpose, should be cut as they begin to expand, and allowed to dry in the shade. The flowers are shaped much like field daisies. Half-hardy annual. Height, 3 feet.

Rose and white in mixture, 5 cts. per pkt.

SWEET ALYSSUM.

A pretty, hardy annual, which begins to flower when very young and is literally covered almost all the season with its sweet, white flowers. It is especially adapted to borders or for rock-work in the summer, and may be used effectively in window-boxes for winter blooming. Height, 6 inches. 5 cts. per pkt.



SWEET ALYSSUM.

ABRONIA UMBELLATA.

A charming trailing plant with sweet-scented lilac flowers formed in a head like that of the Verbena. It remains in bloom for a long time, and is very useful for hanging-baskets. Remove the husk from the seed before sowing. Half-hardy annual. Height, 6 inches. 5 cts. per pkt.

AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS.

(*Love-lies-bleeding.*)

Graceful plants which are very ornamental in the border, and are highly valued by landscape gardeners for use in little nooks, etc., of parks. The blossom being a long raceme drooping and of blood-red color, lends itself very effectively to grouping with cut flowers. Half-hardy annual. Height, 3 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

GLOBE AMARANTHUS.

(*Bachelor's Buttons.*)

Much admired for their ornamental effect in the garden, and also useful when dried, since the heads will retain their beauty of color for years, if gathered before the bloom is too far advanced. The flowers are produced in great profusion, and exhibit a wide range of bright coloring. Half-hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. Mixed colors, 5 cts. per pkt.



GLOBE AMARANTHUS.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM.

The wild Ageratum is familiar to every one who notices the plants along our Southern roadsides, its tiny blue tufted flowers being often so massed as to give almost the effect of solid sheets of color. The cultivated varieties are splendid for large clumps or masses, and are adapted to almost any situation. The Ageratum blooms freely, and is one of the plants

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available for bouquets both winter and summer. Half-hardy annual. Height, 8 to 12 inches. 5 cts. per pkt.

ANTIRRHINUM.

(*Snapdragon.*)

This useful border plant, which is an old favorite, has been greatly improved in late years and is now one of the most effective of flowers, either singly or in clumps. The colors are remarkably brilliant, and if the seed is sown early, Snapdragons, though perennial, will bloom the first season. The seed we offer is the finest French stock. Half-hardy. Height, 2 feet. Finest mixed, 5 cts. a pkt.

AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS.

(*Fountain Plant.*)

A fine foliage plant which grows in pyramidal form, with the lower branches close to the ground. The leaves when fully grown are about a foot in length and one-quarter inch wide, beautifully undulated, their color chang-



AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS.

ing as the plant matures, from green to orange-red and bronze. It is a half-hardy annual, attaining a height of four feet when planted in rich soil. 5 cts. per pkt.

AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR.

(*Joseph's Coat.*)

One of the most valuable of the Amaranthus family, the showy reds, yellows and greens of its leaves being very effective whenever color is desired. It is of trim, upright growth and looks well when planted singly. Half-hardy annual. Height, 3 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

ASTERS.

Hardly any annual has received so much attention from seed growers as the Aster, and of the almost endless variety which may now be had, we list four extra fine selections; all are exquisite in form and coloring, the quilled being particularly pretty. In the South, however, the Aster rarely reaches the perfection it does in cooler climates, suffering especially in size; being so sensitive to heat, they should receive in dry weather a mulching of well-rotted manure, and be watered properly; with this care they will do well even in such seasons, and the flower yields a richer return for the attention. The bloom retains its beauty for an unusually long time and under favorable conditions is produced in the greatest profusion. Half-hardy annual. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

GERMAN QUILLED.—Flowers double and each petal quilled. All colors mixed. Per pkt. 5 cts.

PYRAMIDAL.—A very handsome variety. All colors mixed. Per pkt. 5 cts.




DWARF BOUQUET.—A profuse bloomer and excellent for pot culture; all colors mixed. 5 cts. per pkt.

WHITE QUILLED.—Double, pure white, and very useful for bouquets. Per pkt. 5 cts.

BALSAM PEAR.

A familiar climber with handsome leaves and a small yellowish white flower. The

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orange-colored fruit, which is covered with warty protuberances, bursts open when ripe and turns back, showing bright red seeds. It is a really handsome vine and very interesting to those unfamiliar with it. Preserved in spirits, the flesh is highly valued by old-fashioned people for its virtue in healing cuts, bruises, etc. Half-hardy annual. Height, 12 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

BALSAM.

(*Lady Slipper, or Touch-me-not.*)

Like many others of the old garden favorites, the Balsam has been improved almost out of resemblance to the original types. While of little value for bouquets, it is certainly a magnificent out-door plant, with its gorgeous masses of beautiful and brilliant colored flowers. No flower is more easily cultivated, and it succeeds in almost any good soil. Half-hardy annual. Height, 2 feet.



CAMELLIA-FLOWERED.—A beautiful variety, of perfect form and hardly distinguishable from the Camellia. All colors mixed. Per pkt. 5 cts.

MIXED DOUBLE.—Only a very small percentage of single flowers will ever be found in this mixture. Per pkt. 5 cts.

BALLOON VINE.

A rapidly-growing climber of attractive foliage, and remarkable for the inflated membranous capsule from which the name Balloon Vine is derived; this peculiarity also

suggests its other name of "Love-in-a-Puff." The flower is white and inconspicuous. Half-hardy annual. Height, 10 feet. Per pkt. 5 cts.

BROWALLIA.

A very desirable plant which produces pretty delicate flowers in great profusion during summer and autumn. It is excellent for edging or baskets and may be potted for winter blooming. Half-hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Blue and white mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.

CANNA.

(*Indian Shot.*)

Stately foliage plants with broad, rich leaves and spikes of handsome flowers. They are very ornamental on the lawn or in the center of large beds, and are now used almost universally. The seeds, from which the name of "Indian Shot" is derived, are so extremely



CANNA INDICA.


hard that before planting they should be soaked for at least 12 hours in warm water. If it is desired to keep the roots over winter, take them up before frost and store in a warm place or cover the ground with a thick coating of manure. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 5 to 10 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

CANTERBURY BELLS.

Attractive and showy biennials which succeed best in rich well-drained soil. The bell-shaped flowers are of beautiful colors and bloom very freely; as the plant grows to a considerable size, branching widely, care should be taken in setting them out to allow not less than two feet each way. Small stakes are frequently necessary for support. Half-hardy biennials. Height, 2½ to 3 feet. Single mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.

CALLIRHOE INVOLUCRATA.

An excellent bedding plant which produces flowers of a purplish crimson color;

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blooming commences when the plant is very small and is continued late in the fall. Hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

CINERARIA.

(*Dusty Miller.*)

The well-known silver-leaved plant whose beautiful downy foliage is so much used in ribbon borders and in beds of Coleus or Geraniums; it is a favorite plant for conservatories and window boxes. In potting it for the house, use a rich loam with ample arrangement for drainage; cuttings root readily under glass. Tender perennial. Height, 1 foot. 5 cts. per pkt.

CANDYTUFT.

Invaluable for edging or for massing in beds; a constant succession of flowers may be had by repeated sowings, and the white variety will be found very useful in bouquets. Half-hardy annual.

DWARF WHITE.—Grows in the form of a bush, is very dwarf and covered almost all the season with large heads of pure white flowers. Height, 5 inches. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.



ROCKET CANDYTUFT.

WHITE ROCKET.—The most desirable for cutting, with fine trusses of white flowers. Height, 1 foot. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.

CRIMSON.—A variety with red blooms which produces a fine effect in masses. Height, 5 inches. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 50 cts.

PURPLE.—The blossoms are of a purplish tint and show very well in combination with

white. Height, 6 inches. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.

SWEET-SCENTED.—Is pure white and very fragrant. Height, 1 foot. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 40 cts.

MIXED.—All colors. 5 cts. per pkt.; 40 cts. per oz.

CALLIOPSIS.—See Coreopsis.

COBÆA SCANDENS.

A magnificent climber, growing thirty feet and upwards, if planted in a rich, sunny situation. The flowers are large, symmetrical bells which are light green when first opened and turn gradually to a fine purple-lilac; the foliage is also handsome and makes a fine screen for verandas or lattices of any kind. To secure germination of the seed, plant them edgewise in boxes of moist earth, giving no water until they have sprouted; a piece of glass or cloth will prevent evaporation while the seeds are starting. Tender perennial. 5 cts. per pkt.

CLARKIA.

Very desirable for bedding purposes, as it will grow and bloom freely in any soil. It is a good plan to sow the seed in the fall, so that when spring comes, the plant will be ready to break at once into blossom. Hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. Fine mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.



CLARKIA ELEGANS.

Purchasers sending cash for Flower Seeds may select packets to the value of \$1.25 for each dollar remitted. We pay all postage or express charges on flower seed orders.

CARNATION.

In the splendid strains of Carnation which we offer, a remarkably large percentage of the flowers will be perfectly double, nearly all being more or less double. In the Southern States, the Carnation rarely needs protection of any sort, although it is well to cover during extremely cold weather. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 1½ feet.



Fine Mixed, per pkt 10 cts.

MARGUERITE.—A new race of Carnation introduced from Italy a few years ago and exceedingly interesting from the fact that, unlike the old variety, the plant begins blooming about four months from the time the seed is sown. It is perhaps less beautiful in color than the other, but is deliciously fragrant, of fine size and an abundant bloomer. By consecutive sowing, and shelter during the winter, it is possible to have the Marguerite Carnation in flower practically the whole year.

Per pkt. 25 cts.

COLEUS.

The use of Coleus in ribbon gardening, massing, etc., is too familiar to call for any suggestion, and it is among the most easily cultivated of our plants. Especial attention is directed to our stock of this seed, as it is a mixture of superb hybrid varieties and will produce foliage of the most beautiful marks and stainings. The seed should be sown very carefully in a box of fine earth, excess of moisture being avoided. Tender perennial.

Selected strains, per pkt. 25 cts.


CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Although not comparable to the superb autumn flowering varieties, the double annual Chrysanthemum is very useful both in the garden and as a house plant; the flowers are borne freely all through the summer and work very well into bouquets and designs. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Double, 5 cts. per pkt.

SINGLE.—The famous "Marguerite," known also as the "Paris Daisy" on account of its use in the public gardens of Paris; its white and gold stars are well known everywhere. Hardy perennial. Height, 1½ feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

COLLINSIA.

A native of California which is remarkably attractive in beds of mixed borders. The flowers are borne in whorls and produced in great abundance, with a number of whorls around each flower stem. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. 5 cts. per pkt.

 Purchasers sending cash for Flower Seeds may select packets to the value of \$1.25 for each dollar remitted. We pay all postage or express charges on flower seed orders.

COCKSCOMB.

The improved varieties of this plant attain an immense size when grown in a warm, rich soil, and are very effective with their bright colors. The flowers often have the appearance of heavy plush. Half-hardy annual. Height, 3 feet. Dwarf mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.

COLUMBINE.

A flower of most curious form, especially when very double. The colors are always attractive and its numerous blossoms make it very serviceable for grouping in corners, etc. Hardy perennial. Height, 2 feet. Fine mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.

COREOPSIS.

For borders there is nothing brighter than the Coreopsis; the plant is covered from early summer until frost with beautiful flowers of every shade of yellow, orange and red, each blossom being from one to two inches across. Hardy annual. Height, 1½ feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

COSMOS.

Showy summer and autumn bloomers, the flowers of which resemble very closely the single Dahlia. In rich soil, the plant has a very luxuriant growth and produces an immense number of flowers. Few flowers have grown more into popularity in late years than the Cosmos, and we recommend it to all who have space for large plants in their gardens. Hardy annual. Height, 4 to 5 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

(*Morning Glory.*)

A beautiful climber familiar to everyone; it is a wonderfully rapid grower, making with its diversified colors a gorgeous display in the early morning. Hardy annual. Height, 15 to 20 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR.

Showy trailing plants which produce an abundance of richly colored flowers and are adapted to either beds or mixed borders. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. 5 cts. per pkt.

CYPRESS VINE.

One of the most popular of all summer climbers. The star-shaped flowers are small and thickly set in beautiful dark-green foliage of fern-like appearance. Tender annual. Height, 15 feet.

Scarlet or Crimson, 5 cts. per pkt.

White, 5 cts. per pkt.

Mixed colors, 5 cts. per pkt.

DAHLIA.

Although it is not generally known, this familiar flower, so universally admired for its perfect form and superb colors, will bloom the first year if the seed is sown early. Seedling Dahlias show a few single flowers, but the seed we offer is finely selected and is invariably satisfactory. In raising them from seedlings there is always the chance of uncertainty as to color, and the grower is often delighted by the origination of an entirely new shade. During the winter the roots should be taken up and stored out of the reach of freezing weather. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 3 to 6 feet. Finest mixed double, 10 cts. per pkt.



DAHLIA.

DATURA.

A magnificent plant much less known than it deserves to be; the bush is of vigorous branching growth and produces large, double trumpet-shaped flowers, pure white and exceedingly fragrant. They are well adapted to planting in clumps or singly, but must not be crowded. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 3 to 4 feet. Double, 5 cts. per pkt.

DAISY.

The Double English Daisy is unsurpassed as an edging for shading borders or as a pot plant. The flowers are very numerous, perfectly double in the best specimens and of the loveliest colors. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 3 inches. Per pkt. 25 cts.



DOUBLE DAISY.

SINGLE PARIS.—See Chrysanthemum.

Per pkt. 5 cts.

DIANTHUS.

Of this invaluable family almost every garden contains one or more members. The different varieties, while affording great diversity of appearance, are all characterized by rich and brilliant colors. The biennials as well as annuals bloom profusely in the first season. Height, 1 foot.

CHINENSIS.—The well-known China Pink, very double. Per pkt. 5 cts.

HEDEWIGII.—Beautifully colored flowers of large size. Per pkt. 5 cts.

BARBATUS.—See Sweet William. Per pkt. 5 cts.

CARYOPHYLLUS FLORE PLENO.—See Carnation. Per pkt. 10 and 25 cts.

DELPHINIUM.

[See Larkspur.]

DIGITALIS.

[See Foxglove.]

DISH CLOTH GOURD.

An ornamental climber with prettily-shaped foliage and yellow flowers which are borne in clusters. The seed pod is about two feet long, and, when ripe, has a porous lining of sponge-like texture; this, when dried, may be easily separated from the rind and makes an admirable dish cloth or flesh brush. It is also often converted into various fancy articles about the house. 5 cts. per pkt.



DUSTY MILLER.

[See Cineraria Maritima.]

DOLICHOS LABLAB.

(*Hyacinth Bean.*)

One of the finest climbers, growing with remarkable rapidity and enduring long droughts. Its purple-lilac flowers are borne in clusters somewhat in the form of a spike of Hyacinth and are succeeded by a bean pod with purple skin. Sow the seed where the vine is to grow. 5 cts. per pkt.

ERIANTHUS.

(*Plume Grass.*)

A very stately grass, very ornamental on the lawn or in the center of large beds. Hardy perennial. Height, 10 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.

(*California Poppy.*)

Showy plants, flowering profusely all the season and very attractive in borders or beds. Half-hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. 5 cts. per pkt.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.

EVERLASTINGS.

Acroclinium, Globe, Amaranthus, Helichrysum, Cockscomb, Rhodanthe, Statice. Each of these is described under its own name.

EVENING GLORY.

(*Ipomæa Bona Nox.*)

Of the same habit of growth as the Morning Glory, but the large, fragrant, white flowers expand only in the evening. Tender annual. Height, 10 to 15 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

EVENING PRIMROSE.

Strong plants of easy culture very desirable for shrubby borders. The flower is very large and has the striking peculiarity of opening in the evening with a sudden spring instead of unfolding gradually. Hardy perennial. Height, 2 to 3 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

FOXGLOVE.

Stately, handsome plants, very useful for planting in shrubbery, or in other places partially shaded. The flowers are spotted and thimble-shaped, and are borne in great profusion on stalks often four feet in length. 5 cts. per pkt.

FORGET-ME-NOT!

A favorite border plant that succeeds best in moist situations; it comes into blooming early and bears dainty little star-shaped flowers. Hardy perennial. Height, 6 inches. 5 cts. per pkt.

FEVERFEW.

[See *Matricaria.*]

FOUR O'CLOCK.

[See *Mirabilis Jalapa.*]

FOUNTAIN PLANT.

[See *Amaranthus Salicifolius.*]



GAILLARDIA.

GAILLARDIA.

Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers, which are produced profusely during summer and autumn. If a gay mass of color is wanted, nothing will be more satisfactory than a thickly-set bed of Gaillardias. Half-hardy annual. Height, 1½ feet. Crimson and yellow, 5 cts. per pkt.

GERANIUM.

Geraniums may be readily raised from seed by sowing in boxes of fine earth and placing in a gentle heat; a packet of seed will furnish a large number of plants, and occasionally one or more of the seedlings will develop an absolutely new sort, all new Geraniums being thus produced. There is no plant more popular for the house or garden, on account of its exquisite colors and convenient habit of growth. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 1½ feet. Fine mixed Zonale, 5 cts. per pkt.



GERANIUM.

GOLDEN FEATHER.

[See *Pyrethrum.*]

GODETIA.

A profuse bloomer, excellent for borders. The flowers are large and remarkable for their



GODETIA.

richness and variety of coloring. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Mixed, 5 cts. per packet.

GILIA.

Pretty dwarf plants, very fine for massing and rock-work. The flowers are small and are available for bouquets. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. 5 cts. per pkt.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

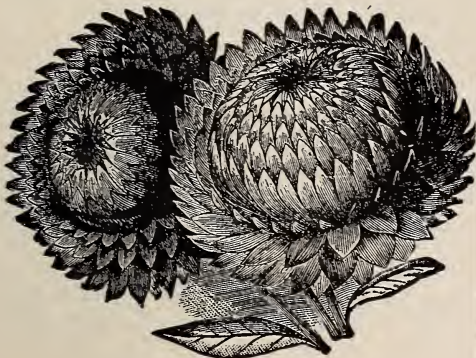
Climbers of rapid growth which are well-fitted to covering fences or arbors. The foliage is quite pretty and the fruits of the kinds listed are very interesting in their shapes. Tender annuals. Height, 10 to 20 feet.

Orange, White Egg, Bottle, Large Bottle, Miniature Bottle, Snake, Flat Corsican, Hercules Club. Powder-horn, Malabar Melon, Siphon or Dipper.

Per pkt. 5 cts.

HELICHRYSUM.

Handsome ornamental plants for the border, but especially valuable for winter use in wreaths or bouquets; when they are to be dried for this purpose, cut them as they are coming into bloom and hang in a dark room with heads downward. Hardy annual. Height, 1½ to 3 feet. Fine mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.



HELICHRYSUM.

HELIOTROPE.

For either bedding or house culture, Heliotrope is one of the choicest flowers that we have. Its delicately formed and tinted blossoms are delightfully fragrant and a few stems make a most charming bouquet. By sowing indoors early in the spring and transplanting into small pots, plants may be made so strong and stocky that they will be in full bloom soon after being set in the garden. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 2 feet. Choice mixed, 10 cts. per pkt.



HELIOTROPE.

HOLLYHOCK.

Hollyhocks have been so wonderfully improved of late years, that those who are familiar with only the old-fashioned kinds would scarcely be able to identify them. A paper of our seed will produce a great number of the most finely selected varieties, and if sown in the fall, will usually furnish blooming plants the next season. If set in rows as a background or interspersed among shrubbery, they give an effect obtainable in hardly any other way. Tie to stakes if they show a disposition to fall. Half-hardy biennial. Height, 5 to 7 feet. Extra fine mixture, 10 cts. per pkt.

HYACINTH BEAN.

[See Dolichos Lablab.]

ICE PLANT.

A pretty little trailing plant, the leaves and stems of which are both covered with a remarkable crystalline substance, much resembling ice. The foliage is, for this reason, often used for garnishing. Half-hardy annual. 5 cts per pkt.

LARKSPUR.

The colors of the Larkspur are extremely beautiful, and in mixed borders its profuse masses of purple, white and red show splendidly. It is best to sow the seed in the fall or very early in the spring. Hardy annual. Height, 3 feet. Finest mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.

LANTANA.

A well-known shrub, splendid for bedding, as it is constantly in full bloom. The flower-stem is crowned with a large truss of Verbena-like flowers of infinitely varied hues. The blossoming is from the outside to the center, and as they unfold in succession a new effect is presented every day. Tender perennial. Height, 2 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

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LANTANA HYBRIDA.

LOBELIA.

Neat, pretty plants of profuse bloom and very valuable for edging as well as for hanging-baskets and vases. They are easily raised from seed and begin to bloom early in the summer. Half-hardy annual. Height, 6 inches. 5 cts. per pkt.

LUPINUS.

A fine bedding plant, bearing long, graceful spikes of pea-shaped flowers of many shades and colors. Rich soil is needed to bring this plant to perfection, and the seed should be sown where they are to bloom, transplantings being usually unsuccessful. Hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

LYCHNIS.

The flowers of this highly ornamental plant are very large and finely colored. It is of easy culture and should be in every garden. Hardy perennial. Height, 2 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

MARIGOLD.

An old garden favorite; prized for its numerous and showy flowers. It is excellent for planting in large beds and will thrive in any good soil.

FRENCH.—The old variety with rich, velvety and beautifully striped flowers; it is the better to use as a foreground for taller plants, being very dwarf and compact. Half-hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. Per pkt. 5 cts.

AFRICAN.—A more robust plant, brilliantly colored with orange and yellow. Half-hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Per pkt. 5 cts.

MATRICARIA.

The double white Feverfew, very useful as an edging to beds, as it succeeds in any garden soil. It is also an excellent pot plant and is



MATRICARIA.

much grown by florists for cut flowers. Hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. Finest double, 5 cts. per pkt.

MAURANDIA.

One of the most beautiful of climbers, suitable for both garden and green-house culture. It is a rapid grower, has thickly-set, delicate foliage and blooms profusely all the season. Pot and take them into the house before frost, if wanted during the winter. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 10 feet. Mixed colors, per pkt. 5 cts.

MIGNONETTE.


Well known as one of our most fragrant plants, adapted to pot and garden culture. By thinning them as they grow, the plants will be kept strong and produce fine spikes. Avoid situations with too much sun exposure and provide water in dry weather. Hardy annuals.

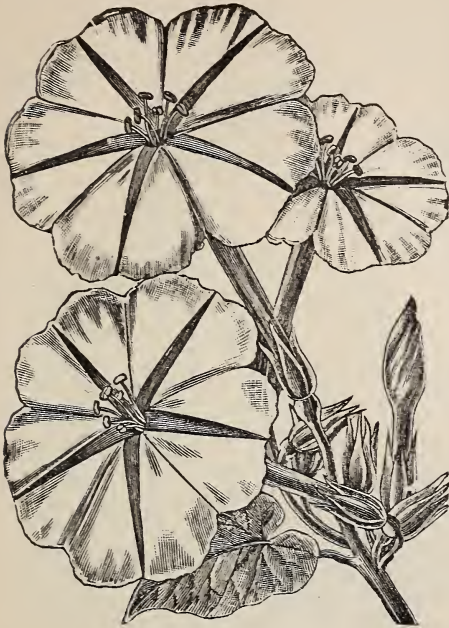
SWEET SCENTED.—Has spikes of medium size, so fragrant that a bed will perfume the whole atmosphere around it. Height, 1 foot. Per pkt 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

PYRAMIDAL, OR TREE.—Grows in the form of a pyramid, with many flower stalks. Height, 15 to 18 inches. Per pkt. 10 cts.

MOON FLOWER.

A wonderful vine, which, if set out in rich ground and given support, will grow 40 to 50 feet in a single season. The flowers, which are several inches in diameter, are white and have a rich Jessamine odor. It blooms abundantly, but only at night or on cloudy days. The true Moon Flower must not be confounded with the Evening Glory, the

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MOON FLOWER.

flowers of which are much smaller and otherwise inferior. Tender annual. 10 cts. per pkt.

MORNING GLORY.

[See *Convolvulus Major.*]

MIRABILIS JALAPA.

(*Marvel of Peru, or Four O'clock.*)

The Four O'clock has long been a favorite, and is, when properly treated, an extremely ornamental plant. The flower is shaped like that of the Morning Glory, produced in clusters and blooms in the afternoon. If the plants are set two or three feet apart in a sunny place, they will not fail to produce a very fine effect. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 2 feet. Mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.

TALL NASTURTIUM.

Handsome climbers for verandas and a favorite house-plant for winter blooming. In shape the flowers are like those of the Dwarf Nasturtium, but are usually much larger. Having no tendrils, the vine requires a little coaxing in climbing any support other than trellis work, or similar arrangement where the leaves can catch in angles. A very pretty effect may be obtained by sowing the seed in a round bed and then heaping brushwood loosely upon it; in a few weeks, the vines will have grown up and through this and present the appearance of a solid mound of bloom and



FOUR O'CLOCK.


foliage. The seed we offer is from finely selected plants and will produce the richest colors. When the seeds are young they may be picked and used as a substitute for capers. Hardy annual. Height, 8 to 10 feet Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 25 cts.

DWARF NASTURTIUM.

The compact growth and superb coloring of the Dwarf Nasturtium render it peculiarly



valuable for massing in beds or ribboning. Both foliage and flower are of odd form, making an effective pot plant for the house. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Per pkt. 5 cts.; per oz. 30 cts.

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NIGELLA.

(*Love-in-a-Mist, Devil-in-a-Bush, Lady-in-the-Green.*)

An interesting plant with very finely divided foliage and curious flowers. The seed pod is enclosed in a close delicate network of leaves, which has suggested the names by which it is commonly known. Hardy annual. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

NEMOPHILLA.

Of close, compact habit of growth, and in shaded places a steady bloomer. The flowers are of beautiful colors, varying greatly in shades and shown to perfection when closely massed. Hardy annual. Height, 6 inches. Per pkt. 5 cts.

PAMPAS GRASS.

A well-known grass unexcelled for stateliness and beauty. It does not bloom the first year from seed and should be protected with a covering of leaves during the winter. The magnificent plumes are produced the second season, growing on stems often ten feet high. Half-hardy perennial. 10 cts. per pkt.

PANSY.

No description is needed of this universal favorite; it is found—as the tiny heartsease—in the humblest gardens, while the finest floriculturists in the world are constantly engaged in developing

its size and coloring. If the seed is sown in September and protection given during the winter, they will bloom abundantly through the following season. Plants from seed sown in the spring should not be permitted to bloom until the cool weather; as the buds appear, pick them off and thus throw the strength of the plant into making a compact and bushy growth; it will then be able to produce large and brilliant flowers through the fall until the ground freezes. Do not allow faded flowers to remain on the plant. Hardy perennial. Height, six inches.



FINEST ENGLISH.—This mixture is from magnificent varieties and is in every respect the equal of many of the high-priced named pansies. Per pkt. 10 cts.

FINE MIXED.—Of excellent stock, finely colored and of good size. Per pkt. 5 cts.

EXTRA SELECTED.—Unsurpassed for size and superb coloring; the seed is saved from selected named varieties, and lovers of the pansy will find no strain more worthy of their care. Per pkt. 25 cts.

PÆONIA.

The beautiful Chinese Peony, well known for its immense, rich flowers. It is adapted to any good soil and should be in every garden. Hardy perennial. Height, 2 feet. Mixed, 10 cts. per pkt.

PETUNIA.

There is no bedding plant of easier culture than the Petunia, and few that make a more handsome appearance when in full bloom. On rich soil it has a tendency to run to vine, which should be suppressed by pinching off the shoots when necessary. The shape of the flower is similar to that of the *Convolvulus*, and a paper of seed will give an immense variety of color. As the seed are as fine as dust, it is advisable to sow in boxes in the house, transplanting when large enough. Hardy annual. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Fine mixed varieties, 5 cts. per pkt.

POPPY.

Showy plants, which flourish in almost any situation, splendid for large, mixed borders or shrubberies. The flowers are borne profusely and have the most brilliant coloring. The Poppy

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does not bear transplanting and must therefore be sown where it is to bloom. Hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. Best mixed varieties, 5 cts. per pkt.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

One of the standard bedding plants which have a place in almost every garden. It is absolutely unsurpassed for constant profusion of bloom and diversity of colors. For early flowering, sow the seed in boxes to transplant in the border or bed when the weather is warm, and a later sowing may be made in the open ground where they are to bloom. Hardy annuals. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. Finest mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.; 60 cts. per oz.

White, 5 cts. per pkt.

PORTULACA.

Both single and double varieties of Portulaca are exceedingly useful for edging of rockwork, as the flowers are showy and the moss-like foliage very luxuriant. On sandy banks, etc., it grows to perfection, enduring dry seasons better than almost any other plant. Hardy annual. Height, 6 inches. Single mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.

Double mixed, 10 cts. per pkt.

PYRETHRUM.

(Golden Feather.)

The Golden foliage of the Pyrethrum has a remarkably pretty effect in


edging, especially when contrasted with dark-leaved plants, and we recommend it strongly for carpet bedding, etc. Sow the seed indoors and transplant where wanted. Hardy perennial. Height, 5 inches. 5 cts. per pkt.



GOLDEN FEATHER.

SWEET PEAS.

The dainty form and exquisite colors of the Sweet Pea made it long ago one of the best-loved common flowers, but many new selections have been introduced in the past two years and it has become a strong competitor for fashion's favor; enormous quantities are now grown for market by florists and sold at fancy prices. They may be trained on bushes or grown as climbers, in any way desired, and if properly treated, are a constant mass of bloom. Plant as soon as the ground can be worked in drills five or six inches deep, cover with an inch of soil, and as the vine grows gradually add more earth until the vines are a little hilled. If the blossoms are kept picked off, they will bear until frost. The soil should

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be rich, and a mulch in dry weather is beneficial. Our Sweet Peas are grown by the best American specialist and are as good as any offered at any prices. The named varieties are the very choicest, and the mixture offered is composed of sixty splendid kinds. Hardy annual. Height, 6 feet.



SWEET PEAS.

COUNTESS OF RADNOR.—Delicate Lavender.

PRIMA DONNA.—Light pink.

MRS. SANKEY.—Fine white, opening with a faint bluish tinge.

LOVELY.—Deep pink at the base of standard and wings, shading to a light pink at edges.

EMILY HENDERSON.—Large bold white.

STELLA MORSE.—Rich cream color.

MIXED PINK.—Finest American seedlings.

FINEST MIXED.—Sixty best varieties.

5 cts. per pkt.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; per lb. 60 cts.

RICINUS.

(*Castor Bean.*)

A foliage plant of vigorous growth and tropical appearance, the stalk being blood-red and the leaves handsomely shaped. It is unsurpassed for mixed shrubberies or planting singly on beds and lawns, the effect being especially striking after the brilliantly colored fruit is formed. Tender annual. Height, 8 to 12 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

RHODANTHE.

An everlasting flower of great beauty. Its bright colors and elegant habits of growth

make it one of the most desirable bordering plants. The flowers should be cut when intended for winter bouquets, as soon as opened, and dried in a dark room, hanging heads downward. Half-hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. Finest mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.

ROCKET.

An early-flowering plant which produces numerous clusters of single flowers delightfully scented. Hardy biennial. Height, 18 inches. 5 cts. per pkt.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Highly ornamental, autumn-blooming plants, with funnel-shaped flowers curiously veined and marked. Of easy culture but best suited to light, sandy soil. It is undoubtedly one of the most interesting annuals and should be much better known. Half-hardy annual. Height, 18 inches. Mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.

SANVITALIA.

On small beds or rockeries the Sanvitalia is exceedingly useful; it is dwarf and blooms freely during the entire season. Hardy annual. Height, 6 inches. 75 to 90 per cent. double flowers. 5 cts. per pkt.


SALVIA.

(*Scarlet Sage.*)

A favorite bedding plant which bears magnificent spikes of scarlet flowers from July to



October. It blooms the first year from seed. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 3 feet. 10 cts. per pkt.

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SCABIOUS.*(Mourning Bride.)*

The Scabious is entitled to a foremost place among the standard bedding plants on account of its general usefulness. The flowers are of peculiar form and diversified coloring, varying from white to rose, crimson and purple, and are quite fragrant; they have long stems, which fit them especially for the decoration of tables, etc. Hardy annual. Height, 10 to 12 inches. 5 cts. per pkt.

SENECIO.

A dwarf summer-bloomer very much admired on rockeries and useful for winter blooming in the conservatory or window box. It produces an abundance of flowers, large and beautifully tinted. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. 5 cts. per pkt.

SCARLET RUNNER.

One of the most ornamental varieties of the bean family, of rapid growth and producing dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October. For training on verandas and over unsightly objects it will be found very useful, and the beans may be cooked in the same way as the Lima Bean. Hardy annual. Height, 20 to 40 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

A remarkable plant with finely divided foliage and flowers of pinkish white. The leaves close and droop when touched or shaken, as well as at the approach of night, a peculiarity which has given it the name of "Sensitive Plant." Tender annual. Height, 18 inches. 5 cts. per pkt.

SILENE.*(Catch Fly.)*

Of easy culture and adapted to almost all situations and soils. It may be used for ribbon gardening or beds, and produces fine masses of bloom. Hardy annual. Height, 12 to 15 inches. 5 cts. per pkt.



SILENE PENDULA.

SMILAX.

A lovely climber with delicate foliage of glossy green, very much used for decorative purposes on account of the facility with which it may be twined gracefully around columns, stair-rails or house-fixtures of any kind; in bouquets also it makes a charming contrast for the colors of the flowers, and is one of the best vines for baskets. To facilitate sprouting of the seed, soak them twenty-four hours in warm water. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 8 to 18 feet. 15 cts. per pkt.

SNAPDRAGON.

[See Antirrhinum.]

STOCKS.

The German Ten-Weeks Stock has long been considered invaluable by gardeners, being admirably adapted for bedding, massing, edging or ribboning. Flowering usually begins about ten weeks after sowing and there are few sights more beautiful than a fine bed of these plants in full bloom. The duration and delicate fragrance of the flowers commend it very strongly for pot culture in the house. If desired for early use, sow the seed indoors and transplant when the ground becomes warm, forcing with weak, liquid manure. Half-hardy annual. Height, 1 to 2 feet. Mixed, 5 cts. per pkt.; white, 5 cts per pkt.

STATICE.

Beautiful little flowers which show especially well when worked up with other everlasting in winter bouquets. It blooms freely and is of easy culture. Half-hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Blue, 5 cts. per pkt.

SWEET SULTAN.

Very fragrant and useful for cut flowers; it is a profuse bloomer, splendidly colored and one of the best bedding plants. Hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

SWEET WILLIAM.

An ever-popular favorite, producing the richest effects in beds and mixed flower borders. The new improved varieties are much superior to old-fashioned sorts, being very large and handsomely tinted. Hardy perennial. Height, 1½ feet. Auricula-flowered. 5 cts. per pkt.

THUNBERGIA.

A slender, rapid-growing vine which is unsurpassed for vases or for trailing over rockwork. The flowers are of singular form, but very pretty and borne in the greatest profusion all the season. Select a rich, well-drained soil, with good, sunny exposure. Half-hardy annual. Mixed colors. 5 cts. per pkt.

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TROPÆOLUM PEREGRINUM.*(Canary Bird Vine.)*

The flowers of this easily cultivated climber have a fanciful resemblance to the form of a bird, and, being yellow, have suggested the name of "Canary Bird Vine." Independently, however, of this peculiarity, it is highly admired and a useful vine for any purpose. Half-hardy annual. Height, 10 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

VERBENA.

As a bedding plant, the Verbena is universally regarded as invaluable. Although perennial, they bloom from seed the first year, flowering in August if sown indoors in May. A better way is to sow the seed in boxes or hot-beds early in March and transplant when all danger of frost is past. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 5 inches.



FINE MIXED.—An excellent mixture of fine stocks, but much inferior to our other grades. Per pkt. 5 cts.

FINEST HYBRID.—This seed is saved from splendid named varieties and is absolutely unsurpassed for diversified brilliancy of color. Per pkt. 15 cts.

VINCA.

The Vinca is a perennial and must be sown early to obtain flowers the first season; it



VINCA.

blooms freely until frost and may then be potted and brought into the house, where it will continue flowering all the winter. Those who have sunny situations where other flowers suffer in midsummer will find the Vinca almost sun-proof if a reasonable amount of water is given. Tender perennial. Height, 1 foot. Mixed, 10 cts. per pkt.

VIOLET.

No part of the garden is more charming than the Sweet Violet bed, most generous with its wealth of fragrance and beauty when the garden is at its poorest. A few warm days during the winter are enough in this climate to throw it into profuse bloom, and it is in perfection very early in the spring. It bears more or less through the year, but is apt to suffer during the summer unless in a shady situation and on rich, deep soil. During severe weather, it is well to cover the plants with straw and manure. "The Czar," which we offer, is one of the finest varieties, being a beautiful deep blue of large size. Hardy perennial. Height, 6 inches. 15 cts. per pkt.

VISCARIA.

The "Rose of Heaven," as it is often called, makes a brilliant display during the summer months, and is principally used for massing in large clumps of mixed borders. The flowers are single, large, round and strikingly marked in various colors. Hardy annual. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. 5 cts. per pkt.

VIRGINIAN STOCKS.



Extremely pretty little plants, flowering profusely and excellent for small beds or as an edging. They flourish in any soil and should be more generally cultivated. Hardy annual. Height, 3 to 6 inches. Mixed, white and rose, 5 cts. per pkt.

WALLFLOWER.

The large spikes of the Wallflower are among our earliest spring flowers, and their delightful odor has made them a favorite with every one. The colors have been wonderfully improved in recent years and splendid effects may be gained by massing them. The plant will endure considerable cold, so that in this latitude, no protection is needed during the winter, and their indifference to heat and drought adds to their value in the South. Hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. Finest mixed German, 5 cts. per pkt.

ZINNIA.

In perfection of form and coloring, the flowers of the double Zinnia rival the Dahlia, while it has a much longer blooming season. By sowing in the house and transplanting when the ground becomes warm, they may be brought into flower very early, continuing in full bloom until killed by frost. It is of branching habit and grows, by the end of the season, to quite a large bush, every stem with a flower. Half-hardy annual. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Finest mixed double, 5 cts. per pkt.

 Purchasers sending cash for Flower Seeds may select packets to the value of \$1.25 for each dollar remitted.  We pay all postage or express charges on flower seed orders.

Customers sending cash with an order may deduct 5 per cent. from these prices.

Market Gardeners' Price List.

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF EVERY VARIETY HEREIN LISTED CAN BE FOUND BY REFERENCE TO THE PRECEDING PAGES.



TO PREVENT misunderstanding on the part of buyers, distinct notice is hereby given, that, while honesty and due regard for our professional reputation compel us to take the greatest possible care to supply only new, genuine and unadulterated seeds, we can only undertake to use our utmost skill and care in this matter, and can not warrant any article, nor assume any responsibility in case of failure of crops.

As we have reason to believe that certain unscrupulous dealers make a practice of trading upon the reputation of our house by selling as ours seeds of entirely different quality, we beg to again caution those who order "Tait's Seeds" through their local stores, against accepting any packages which do not bear our name and seal. We offer every inducement to direct customers.

Should our own stock become exhausted early in the season, it may be necessary to advance prices over those in this list, but correspondents may rest assured that their orders will be executed upon as favorable terms as possible.

Quotations do not apply to quantities less than one-quarter bushel and one-quarter pound. **Quotations per 100 lbs. do not in any case include delivery.**

ARTICHOKE.—Prepaid by mail or express.

French Globe.....per pound, \$2 50

ARTICHOKE ROOTS.—Delivered at depot or on wharf at Norfolk.

Jerusalem.....per bushel, 2 50

ASPARAGUS.—Prepaid by mail or express.

Mammoth White Columbian.....per pound, 1 00
 Palmetto ("Thoroughbred")....." 75
 Conover's Colossal....." 60
 Barr's Mammoth....." 75
 Donald's Elmira....." 75

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—Delivered at depot or on wharf at Norfolk.

Palmetto.....per 1000 5 00
 Conover's Colossal....." 5 00
 Mammoth White Columbian....." 6 00

BEANS—Bush—Prices, "F. O. B." Norfolk, furnished on application.

New Stringless Green Pod ("Thoroughbred").....per bushel,
 New Mammoth Valentine ("Thoroughbred")....."
 Extra Early Refugee ("Thoroughbred")....."
 Early Mohawk....."
 Early China....."
 Early Yellow Six Weeks....."
 Early Newington Wonder....."
 Early Red Speckled Valentine....."
 Tait's Extra Early Valentine ("Thoroughbred")....."
 New White Kidney Wax ("Thoroughbred")....."
 New Extra Early Valentine Wax....."
 Tait's El Dorado Wax ("Thoroughbred")....."

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Golden Eyed Wax ("Thoroughbred")	per bushel,
Yosemite Mammoth Wax.....	"
Extra Early Refugee Wax.....	"
Keeny's Rusless Wax.....	"
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax.....	"
Tait's Extra Early Wax.....	"
Champion Wax.....	"
Improved Kidney Wax.....	"
Scarlet Wax.....	"
Tait's Norfolk Wax.....	"
Date Wax.....	"
Black-Eyed Wax.....	"
Golden Wax.....	"
Dwarf German Wax.....	"

BEANS—Pole—Delivered at depot or on wharf at Norfolk.

Dutch Case Knife.....	"	\$5 00
German Wax.....	"	6 00
Speckled Cranberry.....	"	5 00
Scarlet Runner	"	7 00
Lazy Wife's.....	"	7 00
Large Lima (extra size).....	"	8 00
Large Lima.....	"	7 00
Carolina, Sewee, or Small Lima.....	"	7 00
Dwarf Challenger Lima	"	8 00
Dwarf Large Lima.....	"	7 00
Potato Bush Lima	"	8 00
Dreer's Bush Lima.....	"	8 00
Kumerle's Bush Lima.....	"	8 00
Dwarf Small Lima	"	7 00

BEETS—Prepaid by mail or express. Per 100 pounds on application.

Edmond's Early Blood Turnip.....	per pound,	50
Extra Early Turin.....	"	50
Lentz Blood Turnip.....	"	50
Extra Early Eclipse ("Thoroughbred")	"	50
Extra Early Egyptian ("Thoroughbred")	"	50
Crosby's E. E. Egyptian.....	"	50
Extra Early Bassano.....	"	50
Early Blood Turnip ("Thoroughbred").....	"	50
Improved Long Smooth Blood.....	"	50
White Sugar (field).....	"	40
Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar.....	"	40
Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel (field).....	"	40
Long Mammoth Red Mangel-Wurzel (field).....	"	40
Swiss Chard.....	"	50

BROCOLI—Prepaid by mail or express.

Early Purple Cape.....	"	3 00
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BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Prepaid by mail or express.

Best Improved Roseberry.....	"	2 00
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CABBAGE—Prepaid by mail or express.

Tait's Extra Early Pilot	"	3 00
Very Early French.....	"	3 00
Tait's Extra Early.....	"	3 00
Early York.....	"	2 00
Large Early York.....	"	2 00
Extra Early Jersey Wakefield.....	"	3 00
Tait's True Early Jersey Wakefield ("Thoroughbred") (None for sale before August)	"	3 00
Early Jersey Wakefield (as usually sold).....	"	2 50
Early Paris Market.....	"	2 00
Large Norfolk.....	"	2 00
Large Jersey Wakefield ("Thoroughbred") (None for sale before August)	"	3 00
Early Spring.....	"	4 00

Customers sending cash with an order may deduct 5 per cent. from these prices.

Early Sugarloaf.....	per pound, \$2	50
French Oxheart.....	"	2 00
Early Winingstadt ("Thoroughbred").....	"	2 50
Newark Flat Dutch ("Thoroughbred").....	"	3 00
Early Summer ("Thoroughbred").....	"	3 00
Pottler's Improved Brunswick ("Thoroughbred").....	"	3 00
Early Wyman.....	"	2 50
Early Drumhead, or Battersea.....	"	2 50
Early Dutch.....	"	2 50
All Seasons ("Thoroughbred").....	"	4 00
Succession ("Thoroughbred") (None for sale before August).....	"	3 00
Surehead ("Thoroughbred").....	"	3 00
All Head ("Thoroughbred").....	"	3 00
Vandergaw ("Thoroughbred").....	"	4 00
Premium Flat Dutch ("Thoroughbred").....	"	2 50
Tait's Victor Flat Dutch.....	"	5 00
Large Bergen.....	"	2 50
Large Late Drumhead.....	"	2 50
Louisville Drumhead ("Thoroughbred") (None for sale before August)	"	4 00
Tait's New "Grand Duke".....	"	4 00
Green Curled Savoy.....	"	2 50
Perfection Drumhead Savoy ("Thoroughbred").....	"	3 00
Red Dutch.....	"	3 00
Green Glazed.....	"	3 00
Chinese Cabbage.....	"	3 00

CARROT—Prepaid by mail or express.

Oxheart.....	"	75
Early Scarlet Horn.....	"	75
Carentan Coreless.....	"	75
Half-Long Danvers.....	"	75
Long Orange, or Surrey.....	"	75
Large White Belgian.....	"	60
Orange Belgian.....	"	60

CARDOON—Prepaid by mail or express.

Large Solid.....	"	2 50
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CAULIFLOWER—Prepaid by mail or express.

Beauty.....	"	36 00
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt ("Thoroughbred").....	"	35 00
Snowball.....	"	35 00
Early Paris White.....	"	12 00
Early London.....	"	5 00
Late Utrecht.....	"	12 00
Autumn Giant.....	"	6 00

CELERY—Prepaid by mail or express.

Golden Self-Blanching ("Thoroughbred").....	"	3 00
Pink Plume.....	"	3 00
Giant Pascal.....	"	2 00
White Solid.....	"	2 00
Dwarf Red.....	"	2 50
Crawford's Half-Dwarf.....	"	2 00
Boston Market.....	"	2 50
Golden Heart.....	"	2 50
Perfection Heartwell.....	"	2 50
White Plume.....	"	2 50
Celeriac.....	"	2 00

CHERVIL—Prepaid by mail or express.

Curled.....	"	75
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CHICORY—Prepaid by mail or express.

Large Rooted.....per pound, \$1 50

COLLARDS—Prepaid by mail or express.

White Cabbage..... " 2 00
True Southern..... " 1 50

CORN—Delivered at depot or on wharf at Norfolk.

Tait's New Norfolk Market.....per bushel, \$3 00
Adams' Extra Early.....per 100 ears, 2 50
Adams' Extra Early.....per bushel, 2 50
Adams' Early.....per 100 ears, 2 50
Adams' Early.....per bushel, 2 50
Thoroughbred White Flint..... " 2 00
Thoroughbred White Flint.....per 100 ears, 3 00
Blount's Prolific.....per bushel, 1 75
Country Gentleman Sugar (" Thoroughbred ")..... " 3 00
Ne Plus Ultra..... " 3 00
Clark's New Nonesuch Sugar..... " 3 00
Cory Extra Early Sugar..... " 3 00
Triumph Sugar..... " 3 00
Eight-Rowed Sugar..... " 3 00
Squantum Sugar..... " 3 00
Potter's Excelsior Sugar..... " 3 00
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar (" Thoroughbred ")..... " 3 00
Hickox Improved Sugar..... " 3 00
Egyptian Sugar..... " 3 00
Late Mammoth Sugar (" Thoroughbred ")..... " 3 00
Rice Pop Corn.....per 100 lbs., 6 00
Silver Lace..... " 6 00
Queen's Golden..... " 6 00

FIELD CORN—Delivered at depot or on wharf at Norfolk.

New White Cap Yellow Dent.....per bushel, 1 25
Hickory King (" Thoroughbred ")..... " 1 50
Golden Beauty..... " 1 25
Extra Early Huron Dent..... " 1 50
Early Mastodon Dent (" Thoroughbred ")..... " 1 25
Thoroughbred White Flint..... " 2 00
Blount's Prolific..... " 1 75
Cuban Giant Ensilage..... " 1 50

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS—Prepaid by mail or express.....per pound, 50

GRESS—Prepaid by mail or express.

Curled, or Pepper Grass..... " 50

CUCUMBER—Prepaid by mail or express.

Tait's New Model.....per 100 lbs., \$45 00 " 60
New Japanese Climbing..... " 1 00
Forcing Arlington White Spine (" Thoroughbred ").....per 100 lbs., \$45 00 " 60
Tait's Climax Forcing.....per 100 lbs., 45 00 " 60
Extra Early Russian..... " 60
Early Frame..... " 60
Tait's Improved White Spine.....per 100 lbs., \$30 00 " 40
Early White Spine (as usually sold).....per 100 lbs., 25 00 " 40
Arlington White Spine.....per 100 lbs., 35 00 " 50
Early Green Cluster..... " 60
Tailby's Hybrid..... " 60
Long Green..... " 60
Long Green Turkey..... " 60
Nichol's Medium Green..... " 60
Gherkin, or Burr (for pickles)..... " 1 50

Customers sending cash with an order may deduct 5 per cent. from these prices.

DANDELION—Prepaid by mail or express.

Improved Broad Leaved French.....	per pound, \$4 50
New Thick Leaved Fancy.....	“ 5 00

EGG PLANT—Prepaid by mail or express.

Perfection New York Purple (“Thoroughbred”).....	“ 5 00
New White Pearl (“Thoroughbred”).....	“ 6 00
Black Pekin.....	“ 4 00

ENDIVE—Prepaid by mail or express.

Green Curled.....	“ 1 50
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GARLIC—Postage, 8 cents per pound.....

“	5 00
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KALE—Prepaid by mail or express. Per hundred pounds on application.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch (“Thoroughbred”), per 100 lbs., \$50.00.....	“ 60
Early Green Curled.....	“ 60
Tait's Favorite Green Curled.....	“ 60
Late Siberian.....	“ 50
Plain, or Spring Sprouts.....	“ 33

KOHL RABI—Prepaid by mail or express.

Early White Vienna.....	“ 2 50
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LEEK—Prepaid by mail or express.

Large American Flag.....	“ 1 50
Large Carentan.....	“ 1 50

LETTUCE—Prepaid by mail or express.

Tait's Imperial Cabbage.....	“ 3 50
Rawson's Hot House.....	“ 5 00
Deacon.....	“ 2 00
Early Curled Silesia.....	“ 2 00
Early Simpson.....	“ 2 00
Tait's Black Seeded Cabbage.....	“ 2 50
Royal White Cabbage.....	“ 2 50
Tait's New Colossal Cabbage.....	“ 3 50
Tait's New “Pride of the Point”.....	“ 3 00
Blonde Blockhead.....	“ 2 50
All the Year Round.....	“ 2 50
White Berlin.....	“ 2 50
Denver Market.....	“ 2 50
Oak-Leaved.....	“ 2 00
Curled India.....	“ 2 00
Improved Hanson.....	“ 2 00
Big Boston (“Thoroughbred”).....	“ 2 00
Boston Market.....	“ 2 00
Ice Drumhead.....	“ 2 00
Brown Dutch.....	“ 2 00

MARTYNIA—Prepaid by mail or express.

Proboscidea.....	“ 2 50
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MUSKMELON—Prepaid by mail or express.

Tait's New Jewel.....	“ 2 00
Tait's New Ideal.....	“ 1 25
Paul Rose.....	“ 1 00
Rocky Ford (“Thoroughbred”).....	“ 1 00
Emerald Gem (“Thoroughbred”).....	“ 1 00
Belle of Nansemond.....	“ 75
True Anne Arundel (“Thoroughbred”).....	“ 1 00
Extra Early Jenny Lind (“Thoroughbred”).....	“ 1 00
Extra Early Hackensack.....	“ 75
Long Island Beauty (“Thoroughbred”).....	“ 75

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Golden Gem.....	per pound, \$	75
Osage ("Thoroughbred").....	"	75
Princess.....	"	75
Early White Japan.....	"	75
Acme, or Baltimore Market.....	"	75
Netted Citron.....	"	75
Emerald Gem.....	"	75
Chicago Nutmeg.....	"	75
Banana.....	"	1 00
Hackensack.....	"	75
Bay View.....	"	75
Large Persian.....	"	75
Champion Market.....	"	75
Delmonico.....	"	75
Orange Christina.....	"	75
Green Montreal.....	"	75

WATERMELON—Prepaid by mail or express. Per 100 lbs. on application.

Tait's New Victor.....	"	1 50
New Southern Triumph ("Thoroughbred").....	"	1 00
Tait's New Improved Black Diamond.....	"	1 00
Blue Gem ("Thoroughbred").....	"	60
Duke Jones ("Thoroughbred").....	"	75
Black Diamond ("Thoroughbred").....	"	75
Jumbo.....	"	60
Nigger Head ("Thoroughbred").....	"	1 00
Jones.....	"	60
Wonderful Sugar ("Thoroughbred").....	"	75
New Favorite.....	"	60
Dixie "Thoroughbred".....	per 100 lbs., \$45 00	60
Kolb Gem ("Thoroughbred").....	"	50
Seminole.....	"	50
Florida Favorite.....	"	50
Sweet Heart.....	"	75
Pride of Georgia.....	"	50
Alabama Sweet.....	"	1 00
Lone Star.....	"	1 00
Muskite.....	"	2 00
Green and Gold.....	"	60
Rattlesnake.....	"	50
Scaly Bark.....	"	50
Vick's Early.....	"	50
Cuban Queen.....	"	50
Long White Icing ("Thoroughbred").....	"	60
Jordan's Gray Monarch ("Thoroughbred").....	"	60
Orange.....	"	75
Mammoth Ironclad.....	"	50
Ice Rind.....	"	50
Ice Cream.....	"	50
Dark Icing.....	"	50
Mountain Sweet.....	"	50
Mountain Sprout.....	"	50
Colorado Citron.....	"	75
Red-Seeded Citron.....	"	80

MUSHROOM—Fine English. (Postage 8 cts. per lb.).....per 100 lbs., \$8 00 " 15

MUSTARD—Prepaid by mail or express.

White London.....	"	40
Black.....	"	40
Southern Curled.....	"	75
Chinese Broad-Leaved.....	"	75

OKRA—Prepaid by mail or express.

Long Green.....	"	60
Improved Dwarf.....	"	60
White Velvet.....	"	60

Customers sending cash with an order may deduct 5 per cent. from these prices.

ONION—Prepaid by mail or express.

Prizetaker ("Thoroughbred").....	per pound,	\$2 00
Silver King.....	"	2 00
White Flat Bermuda.....	"	2 00
Pale Red Bermuda.....	"	2 00
Extra Early Flat Red (American).....	"	2 00
Extra Early White Queen ("Thoroughbred").....	"	3 00
Extra Early Pearl.....	"	3 00
White Portugal, or Silverskin (American).....	"	2 50
Yellow Danvers (American).....	"	2 00
Yellow Globe Danvers ("Thoroughbred").....	"	2 00
Large Red Wethersfield (American).....	"	2 00
Southport White Globe ("Thoroughbred").....	"	2 50
Giant Rocca.....	"	2 00
New Opal.....	"	4 00

ONION SETS—(Prices variable. Cash must accompany all orders.)

Yellow Globe Danvers.....	per bushel,	\$.....
White, or Silverskin.....	"
White Queen.....	{ All Onion Sets sold by us are Jersey grown from selected seed stock. }	"
White Pearl.....		"
Potato.....		"
White Potato.....	"
Red Wethersfield.....	"

PARSNIP—Prepaid by mail or express.

Hollow Crowned.....	per pound,	60
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PARSLEY—Prepaid by mail or express.

Plain.....	"	60
Extra Double Curled.....	"	75
Fern-Leaved.....	"	75
New Moss Curled.....	"	75

PEAS—Delivered at depot or on wharf at Norfolk.

Tait's Extra Early Nonpareil.....	per bushel,	3 50
Tait's Extra Early Hancock.....	"	3 50
Improved Daniel O'Rourke ("Thoroughbred").....	"	3 50
Tait's Extra Early Eclipse.....	"	3 50
Tait's Extra Early Despot.....	"	3 50
Tait's Extra Early White Champion.....	"	3 50
Rural New Yorker ("Thoroughbred").....	"	3 50
Maud S.....	"	3 50
First and Best ("Thoroughbred").....	"	3 50
Earliest of All.....	"	3 50
Tom Thumb.....	"	6 00
New Gradus ("Thoroughbred").....	"	8 00
Melting Sugar.....	"	6 50
Gray Sugar.....	"	6 50
Black Eye Marrowfat.....	"	2 00
Royal White Marrowfat.....	"	2 00
New Improved White Marrowfat ("Thoroughbred").....	"	2 50
Blue Imperial.....	"	4 00
Alpha.....	"	5 00
American Wonder.....	"	6 00
Telephone.....	"	8 00
McLean's Advancer.....	"	5 00
McLean's Premium Gem.....	"	6 00
Champion of England.....	"	4 00
Tait's Magnum Bonum.....	"	8 00
Yorkshire Hero.....	"	4 00
French Canner.....	"	2 00
Canada Field.....	"

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PEPPER—Prepaid by mail or express.

Ruby King.....	per pound,	2 50
Sweet Spanish.....	"	2 50
Long Cayenne.....	"	2 50
Red Cherry.....	"	2 50
Small Chili.....	"	2 50
Golden Dawn.....	"	2 50
Large Bell.....	"	2 50

PUMPKIN—Prepaid by mail or express.

King of the Mammoths.....	"	2 00
Connecticut Field.....	"	40
Large Cheese.....	"	60
Cashaw.....	"	75
Tennessee Sweet Potato.....	"	75

RADISH—Best French seed, from transplanted roots.
Prepaid by mail or express.

Tait's Favorite.....	per 100 lbs.,	\$50 00	"	75
Early Scarlet Turnip ("Thoroughbred").....	"	27 00	"	45
Deep Scarlet Turnip.....	"	27 00	"	50
White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip ("Thoroughbred").....	"	28 00	"	50
Early Frame ("Thoroughbred").....	"		"	50
Long Scarlet Short Top ("Thoroughbred").....	per 100 lbs.,	\$26 00	"	45
Forcing Scarlet Turnip.....	"		"	75
Forcing White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip.....	"		"	75
Forcing Deep Scarlet Turnip.....	"		"	65
Forcing Olive-Shaped.....	per 100 lbs.,	\$50 00	"	75
Ne Plus Ultra.....	"		"	75
Forcing Scarlet Globe.....	"		"	75
White Turnip.....	"		"	60
Scarlet Olive-Shaped.....	"		"	60
French Breakfast.....	"		"	60
Long Chartier.....	"		"	60
Long White Naples.....	"		"	60
Golden Summer.....	"		"	60
Long White Vienna.....	"		"	60
White Strasburg ("Thoroughbred").....	per 100 lbs.,	\$35 00	"	60
Grey Summer.....	"		"	60
White Russian.....	"		"	60
Long Black Spanish.....	"		"	60
Chinese Rose.....	"		"	60

RAPE—Prepaid by mail or express.

Dwarf Essex.....	per 100 lbs. on application,	"	33
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RHUBARB—Prepaid by mail or express.

Myatt's Victoria.....	"	1 25
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RHUBARB ROOTS—Free on board Norfolk.

Victoria.....	per 100 lbs.,	5 00
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SAGE—Broad-Leaved. Prepaid by mail or express.....per pound, 1 50

SALSIFY—Prepaid by mail or express.

White French.....	"	1 00
Improved White French.....	"	1 50
Mammoth Sandwich Island ("Thoroughbred").....	"	1 50

SCORZONERA—Prepaid by mail or express..... 1 50

SPINACH—Postage, 8 cents per pound.

Tait's Improved Curled Savoy, [Present price, \$20.00 per 100 lbs., subject to change].....	"	25
Tait's Improved Curled Savoy (American grown), [Present price, \$20.00 per 100 lbs., subject to change].....	"	25
Long Standing.....	"	25
Large Viroflay.....	"	25
Round-Leaved.....	"	25
Prickly.....	"	25
Round Flanders.....	"	25

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SPRING SPROUTS—Postage, 8 cents per pound.....per pound., \$ 25

SQUASH—Prepaid by mail or express.

Early Mammoth White Bush ("Thoroughbred") Per 100 lbs. on application.....	"	50
Yellow Bush.....	"	50
Mammoth Early Summer Crookneck.....	"	50
Straight-Necked Yellow Summer.....	"	60
Boston Marrow ("Thoroughbred").....	"	60
Orange Marrow.....	"	75
Mammoth Hubbard.....	"	75
Canada Crookneck.....	"	75

SWISS CHARD—Prepaid by mail or express..... " 50

TOBACCO—Prepaid by mail or express.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	"	2 00
Yellow Orinoco.....	"	2 00
Sterling.....	"	2 00
Virginia Hester.....	"	2 00

TOMATO—Prepaid by mail or express. [Our Tomato Seed must not be con-
founded with that saved in canning factories.]

Beauty ("Thoroughbred").....	"	2 50
Ame ("Thoroughbred").....	"	2 50
Favorite.....	"	2 50
Perfection.....	"	2 50
Ignotum.....	"	2 50
Paragon.....	"	2 50
Atlantic Prize.....	"	2 50
Dwarf Champion.....	"	2 50
Ponderosa.....	"	4 00
Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid.....	"	2 50
New Brinton's Best.....	"	2 50
Peach.....	"	2 50
Pear-Shaped.....	"	2 50
Red Cherry.....	"	3 50
Yellow Plum.....	"	2 50
Large Yellow.....	"	2 50

TURNIP—Prepaid by mail or express.

Extra Early White Milan ("Thoroughbred").....	"	1 00
Extra Early Milan Strap-Leaved ("Thoroughbred").....	"	75
Early White Flat Dutch.....	"	50
White Flat Strap Leaf.....	"	50
Red Top Flat Strap Leaf ("Thoroughbred").....	"	50
Seven Top.....	"	50
Jersey Navet.....	"	50
Large White Norfolk ("Thoroughbred").....	"	50
Pomeranian White Globe ("Thoroughbred").....	"	50
Yellow Aberdeen.....	"	50
Long White Cow Horn.....	"	50
Hanover.....	"	50
Southern Prize.....	"	50
Amber Globe.....	"	50
White French.....	"	50
Purple Top Globe.....	"	50
Robertson's Golden Ball.....	"	50
Yellow Montmagny.....	"	50
White Egg.....	"	50
White Stone.....	"	50
Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga ("Thoroughbred") [Per 100 lbs. on application].....	"	50
Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga [Imported] [Per 100 lbs. on application.]	"	40
White Ruta Baga.....	"	50

Customers sending cash with an order may deduct 5 per cent. from these prices.

It should not be forgotten, in the comparison of prices, that with cash orders, we deliver all seeds free at any Post or Express Office, unless expressly stated otherwise.

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