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Barteldes

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1930 GARDEN BOOK



The  *to a Better Garden*

Vegetable Seed Trials
D. N. Shoemaker JAN 24 1930

Calo



ESTABLISHED 1894
SACCO
 TRADE MARK REGISTERED
PLANT FOOD
Makes things Grow!

YOUR LAWN IS HUNTING
 FOOD . . . Give it SACCO

Practically all soils are deficient in one or more of the required feeding elements. Unless replenished, slow and unsatisfactory growth is the result. SACCO provides a well balanced diet for the feeding of every growing thing. Those thin spots in the lawn that you have tried so hard to build up—those scraggly shrubs, rose bushes and plants that just won't fill out with leaves and flowers—nourish them with the perfect plant food.

SACCO increases soil fertility by providing the vital nourishing elements, Nitrogen, Phosphates, Potash. It helps to correct soil acidity and promotes successful rapid growth of all plants and grasses. It has many times the actual plant food value of ordinary manure and is free from offensive odor and weed seeds.

A single application brightens your lawn in one week's time and produces an extraordinary growth and bloom among your shrubbery and flowers. It is easy to apply, and because only a small quantity is required, it is very economical.

For every one hundred square feet (10x10 area) use two to four pounds of SACCO for best results. Simple instructions for applying SACCO come in each package.

PRICES—1 lb. Can 25c 5 lb. Bag 50c 10 lb. Bag 85c 25 lb. Bag \$1.75 50 lb. Bag \$3.00 100 lb. \$5.00
 All F. O. B. Lawrence, Kans. or Denver, Colo.



Feeds Grass - Fights Weeds
Wedo

Special Fertilizer for
WEED CONTROL
IN LAWNS



Here is an ideally balanced fertilizer made specially to rid your lawn of weeds. Lawns will grow luxuriantly and weeds will gradually disappear.

WEDO is formulated after recommendations of leading experiment stations and soil authorities. It contains the recommended amounts of nitrogen, phosphates and potash most suitable to lawn grasses.

Weed Control Features

Incorporated in WEDO are the valuable weed eliminating features of sulphate of ammonia and other weed control elements.

PRICES

100 lbs. \$6.50
 50 lbs. 3.75
 25 lbs. 2.00

HOW MUCH WEDO TO BUY

Only one pound is required for 100 sq. feet. Multiply the dimensions of the area to be treated and divide by 100. This will give you the number of pounds required.

F. O. B. Lawrence, Kans. or Denver Colo.

NAMES OF SEEDS and OTHER ARTICLES WANTED
(Please Use One Line for Each Item)

Sundry Articles	Plants and Bulbs	Bushels	Pounds	Ounces	Packets	BROUGHT FORWARD	PRICE	TOTAL

IF ANY SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS, PLEASE WRITE THEM HERE

Date _____ Express _____
 Filled by _____ R. R. _____
 Checked _____ Pack _____ Sk _____ Bx _____
 Mail _____ Pkg. _____ C. _____



Barteldes SEEDS

GOLD MEDAL

Awarded to

BARTELDES SEEDS

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900



In 1867, the Founder believed that: "The early settlers, in order to progress, must have Good Quality Seeds of standard varieties of field crops and vegetables; therefore it shall be the endeavor of this house to supply their needs," and so formed a high ideal which is still the governing motive in the conduction of this business.

SERVICE, Prompt and Safe, worthy of the experience and accomplishments of 63 years, and service with reasonable prices. It is surprising, to the point of being almost unbelievable that prices of garden seeds have remained practically the same throughout the past 50 years. We have conclusive proof of this—for our catalog of 50 years ago has very few lower prices, some which have remained the same, and many which are higher than the prices of today. This establishes the fact that you get more for your money in seeds than of anything else, for nearly every other necessity to the livelihood of mankind has doubled or tripled in price in the last fifty years.

We take pleasure in presenting this catalog of 1930 which represents our accomplishments of 63 years, and although prices of seeds have remained the same, Barteldes Service is always growing, and this year is "Bigger and Better Than Ever."



F. W. BARTELDES
General Manager

You will find a complete line of
In stock at the store of your local dealer

Barteldes SEEDS

The most convenient, the most economical and by far the most satisfactory way to buy seeds is to first look through this catalog, make up your order or at least make notes of the varieties you need and then take your list to your local dealer whose name appears on the back cover of this catalog.

When you buy seeds of your own local dealer there is no delay, no waiting on slow transportation service or slow service on the part of the mail order house, no

inconvenience or writing a letter and no bother of purchasing a money order.

And when you buy Barteldes Seeds of your dealer you are assured of getting high quality seeds which are adapted to your own climatic conditions.

And last but not least, you will find that your local dealer will sell you for less than what you would pay the radio or mail order houses.

Barteldes SEEDS

are packed in dust-tight, sealed containers which keep seeds always clean and prevents mixing.

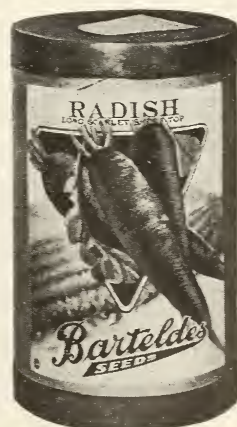
When your dealer pours the seed out of a Barteldes Seed Can you know that you are getting good seed.

SoEzy Planters

Take the work out of planting

These little planters hold an ounce of seed, just enough for the average small garden. Each planter has a spout which makes accurate planting a pleasure.

WE HAVE PACKETS, OF COURSE, FOR THOSE WHO WANT ONLY A FEW SEEDS



Your Garden and How to make it

When the spring comes, everybody thinks, or ought to think about gardening. The possibilities of your garden are very great and the home garden means more than ever before. In these times of high prices the value of a garden patch as a source of fresh vegetable supply cannot be over-estimated.

A Home Garden is also a safeguard to your health, not only because it provides wholesome and healthful exercise for both body and mind, but also because the produce gathered from your own garden is not subject to deterioration in transportation, exposure on the markets, and is not handled by other persons before it comes into your own kitchen.

It is not a great deal of work to take care of a garden nor do you need an ideal location, for most plots of ground, with intelligent preparation, can be made to grow practically all garden vegetables successfully.

Arrangement of the garden is left entirely to the gardener. Most every gardener knows the advantage of planting in rows which permits him to cultivate the crops more easily and much more thoroughly.

Selection of Seeds. Be sure that you buy only the finest quality and select varieties which you know are best liked by your family.

Deciding When To Plant. Here again the gardener must exercise his own good judgment. The correct date one year may be too early or too late another year. As the weather conditions vary from year to year, so must he make his own decisions.

Utilizing Garden Space is done by succession and rotation. Since a number of vegetables reach maturity early in the season, it is possible to utilize the space they occupied for successive plantings of the same vegetable or for rotation plantings of different plants. Many gardeners set lettuce plants between rows of early potatoes, tomatoes or corn; spinach between rows of peas and carrots; onion sets between beets and parsnips, and leaf lettuce between rows of carrots and beets.



Preparation of your garden is the first problem to be considered, and is the most important one. No matter how rich the soil, and how good the seed, your garden may be a complete failure if your soil has not had thorough preparation. If possible the garden should be plowed in the fall. If this cannot be done, very early spring plowing is advisable. If your garden is too small to be plowed with a team, it should be spaded deeply with a spading fork. Deep plowing and spading, followed by thorough raking will put the soil in the very best condition for development of the root system. An ideal soil will crumble in the hands.

Fertilizing is important and when the natural fertilizers, such as compost and manure from the stable, hen house or pigeon loft are not available you can obtain commercial fertilizers which contain the necessary plant food in an available form and will therefore help materially in producing a good garden crop.

Thinning is necessary in some cases. In our desire to get a sufficient number of plants we frequently plant the seed too thickly. Then there are times when weather conditions are so favorable for germination that even inferior seeds seem to produce fairly good plants. These conditions often make it necessary to thin the plants in the rows, and thus eradicate all weak and inferior plants, and allow ample room for natural development of the better plants.

Replanting is the opposite of thinning and this is done when it is desired to fill vacant spaces. This should be done just as soon as you discover that the seed sown has not sprouted or that the plants set out have died or been destroyed by insects.

Tillage is stirring or cultivating the land to make it suitable for growing plants. The soil should be cultivated shortly after each rain in order to break the crust and keep a covering of dust to conserve the moisture. Never work the soil when it is too wet. It should be dry enough to crumble in the hands before you try to use a hoe.

Watering should be done early in the morning or in the evening. Never sprinkle water over the leaves of the plant while they are exposed to bright sunshine.

Baldwin City, Kan., October 16, 1929.

I first bought seeds from the Barteldes Seed Company in the year of 1870. The store then was a very small building, the room being 10x12 feet. The uncle of the present owner (Mr. Fred Barteldes) would put the seeds into the packets with a spoon, licking the envelopes and placing them up on the shelves, ready for sale.

I am now eighty-four years old, have bought seeds and transacted business with THE BARTELDES SEED COMPANY for sixty years, and can say our business relations have always been most pleasant in every respect.

H. C. CARTER.

Owner of the Baldwin Nurseries,
Baldwin City, Kansas.

IF OUR DEALER CANNOT SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS SEND YOUR ORDERS DIRECT TO US

Samples. When you are in the market for field seeds, we shall consider it a favor for you to write us for samples. They will be cheerfully and promptly sent, postpaid, and do not obligate you to buy.

Seeds By Mail. We will send, postpaid, all Garden and Flower Seeds at the prices given in the following list, with the exception of heavy seeds, as Beans, Peas, Corn, Clover, Grain, Grass Seeds, and Onion Sets. If you order these by mail, please be sure to add postage.

Seeds Now Go By Parcel Post. Take advantage of this low rate of postage. The rates for the lower zones or up to a distance of 300 miles are very low.

How to Order. Fill out the order sheet enclosed herewith, writing your name and address very plainly. If you have lost our order blank any kind of paper will do. Just be sure you write your name and address plainly. We'll take care of the order.

Send Cash With Order. Remittances may be made by Money Order, Draft, Currency, or Stamps. We will accept any amount of stamps the same as cash, but we prefer to have 5, 10, 15, and 25 cent stamps. Be sure you register your letters if they contain cash. Money orders are the most economical and practical means of remitting.

Order Early. Orders sent in early are to our mutual advantage. By ordering early you are sure to have your seeds on hand and ready for planting at the right time. As we get a tremendous rush of orders during March and April, every order filled during January and February helps us just that much.

Barteldes Service. We have complete stocks of all seeds at Lawrence, Kansas, and Denver, Colorado. This gives us two excellent shipping points. Order from the house which will be the most convenient for you.

Barteldes Seeds Must Please You. When you receive the seeds, examine them carefully, test them in any way you wish and should you find them not satisfactory, return them in ten days and your money will be refunded. We cannot, however, guarantee a crop. Therefore, to protect ourselves against unjust and perhaps fraudulent claims we, as all other seed houses, sell our seeds without warranty. The Barteldes Seed Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

Artichoke

Per Pkt. 10c Oz., 60c; 1/4 Lb., \$2.25; Per Lb., \$8.00, Postpaid

CULTURE—Requires some protection during the winter months in most northern sections. If the seed is sown indoors in February or March, and the young plants pricked into pots before setting in the open, edible heads may be cut the first season. If the seeds are sown outdoors in early spring, the plants should be set in the field the following spring in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row, and placed firmly in the ground but not too deep.



Large Green Globe

Uses of the Globe Artichoke

The edible parts are the base of the flower head and the midribs of the large blanched leaves; the latter are called chards. The flower head scales must be cut when young and tender, are generally eaten raw, but may be boiled and served as salad, or cooked and eaten like asparagus.

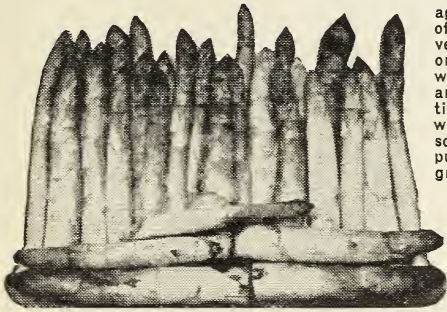
Large Green Globe

The flower heads are globular or somewhat elongated. Scales are green shading to purple. Do not mistake this for the Jerusalem Artichoke which is a distinct variety used for stock feed only.



PRICES FOR ALL VARIETIES EXCEPT MARTHA WASHINGTON

PER PKT. 5c OUNCE, 10c; 1/4 LB., 35c; 1 LB., \$1.00, POSTPAID. 5 LBS., NOT POSTPAID, \$4.50



Martha Washington

When the seed is up and plants have begun to gain some strength, they should be thinned out so as to leave a space of about 2 inches from plant to plant. Prepare the permanent bed by digging a trench 18 inches wide and 20 inches deep. Fill this one-third full with well rotted manure and tramp it down well. Half fill the remaining space with good soil, and on this set the root clumps of the Asparagus, one foot apart. Cover the roots by filling the trench to the surface of the ground with good soil. The stocks should not be cut until a year after planting and then but lightly. Full harvest may be taken after this. An ounce of seed will produce about 250 plants. Four or five pounds of seed will plant an acre.

Martha Washington

A sister of the Mary Washington, but more vigorous, on account of being bred to resist rust disease. It is very productive and is most uniform in type of any of the rust resistant varieties. Shoots are very large, of extra good quality and of rich green color tinted with purple at the tips. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid; 5 lbs., not postpaid, \$10.00.

Columbian Mammoth White

A favorite with some growers on account of the large light-colored shoots. Needs no artificial blanching.

Palmetto

The leading American variety. Produces shoots which are large and of fine quality. Excellent for general use.

Conover's Colossal

Oldest and best known variety. Large size, and good quality. Still used a great deal.

Early Argenteuil

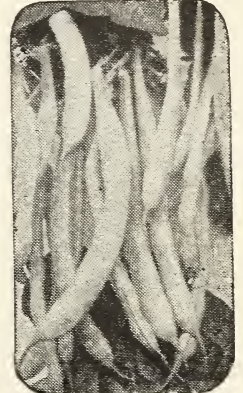
Very early and of extremely vigorous habit, two qualities which make this variety less apt to be attacked by rust. The flavor of the stalk is very delicious.

Asparagus Roots

We can furnish roots of the above varieties at 25c per doz.; and \$1.25 per 100, postpaid.

Beans

CULTURE—All classes of beans possess high nutritive value, due to their large percentage of protein, and the home garden is not complete without varieties representing each class. Always select a warm and fertile soil if available. Avoid nitrogenous manures or fertilizers near the seeds. As beans will not withstand cold weather, it is quite useless to plant before the ground is reasonably warm. There are many different kinds of beans but for garden purposes they may be divided into two classes: String and Lima. Both String and Lima beans are subdivided into pole and bush types.



Davis White Wax

Bush Beans are planted in rows 24 to 30 inches apart 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep; thin out to 3 or 4 inches between each bean. Good results are obtained by planting in double rows 5 to 6 inches apart. As the plants develop, hill them slightly. Cultivate the soil frequently, but never while the foliage is wet. Pick the pods before they attain full size; they are then tender and almost stringless. For a continuous supply make successive sowings every ten days or two weeks.

The Dwarf Limas are only partly dwarf and should be given more space than the Green and Wax Beans. Put the seed in edgewise with the eye down, and if possible, avoid planting within two or three days of rain.

Pole or running beans are usually planted in specially prepared hills, 3 to 4 ft. apart, and supported on poles or stakes with cross pieces. A good way is to grow them in rows and support them on a continuous trellis. For a long bearing season keep all pods picked off as fast as they become large enough.

Pole Limas should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. Put the seed, eye downward in hills 4 to 5 ft. apart. Put 10 or 12 beans in each hill, 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep, and when plants are established thin out to 4 or 5.

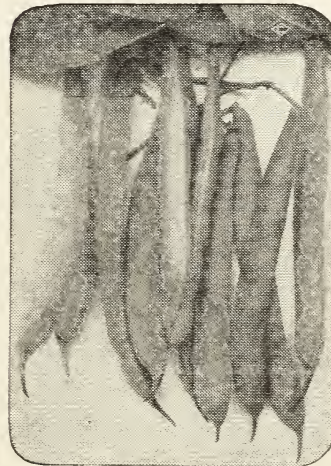
Dwarf Green Pod and Wax Beans

Per Pkt. 5c 1/2 Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c, postpaid.

NOT POSTPAID
1 Lb., 40c; 5 Lbs., \$1.90;
10 Lbs., \$3.75.

Giant Stringless Green Pod Valentine

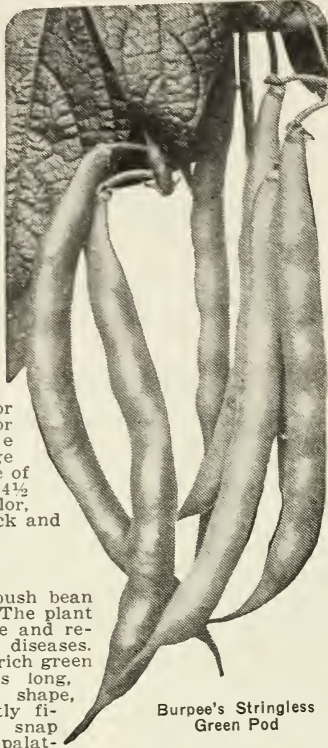
Comes into bearing about 65 days after planting and continues to bear for about a month. Plants are large, spreading and exceedingly productive. Pods are nearly round, bright green, and five to six inches long. Pods are stringless and brittle in all stages and for this reason are very desirable for home use and for the market.



Bountiful

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

Very popular and widely grown. Plant large-medium, very erect when young, and very hardy, heavily to moderately productive. Pods are somewhat variable in size, about 5 in. long, generally more or less scimitar curved, extremely brittle, absolutely stringless, usually contain six seeds very crowded in pod.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

Extra Early Red Valentine

It is very prolific and reliable and an excellent shipper; used extensively for canning and pickling and for commercial purposes. The pods are produced in large clusters on erect plants, are of medium length, about 4½ inches, bright green in color, curved with a crease in back and very crisp and tender.

Bountiful

This flat, green-podded bush bean is in great demand today. The plant is vigorous, very productive and resistant to rust and other diseases.

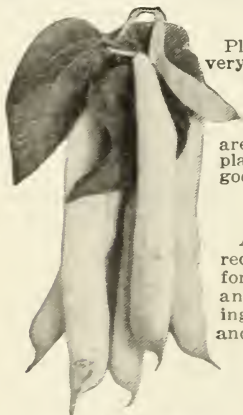
The immense pods are of rich green color, six to seven inches long, thick, broad, uniform in shape, solid, stringless, but slightly fibrous, and make excellent snap beans. They are also very palatable when used for green shell beans, and is a most desirable sort for home and market gardener.

Full Measure Beans

Not a new variety, yet it has just been recognized as one of the most desirable beans grown. They are absolutely stringless. The texture of the pod never grows coarse, but remains tender and meaty until the bean is fully matured and ready to shell. Superior to Burpee's Stringless.

Tennessee Green Pod

Very popular in the South on account of its extreme hardiness and productiveness. Can be planted very early and the pods are large, flat and slightly fibrous.



Improved Golden Wax

Improved Golden Wax

Plants are small, compact, erect, and very prolific. Pods are borne well off the ground which prevents rust and rot, are of golden yellow color, brittle, fleshy and solid with wax-like texture, average about five inches and are ready to pick in 45 days after planting. The flavor is excellent. A good shell bean for winter use.

Dwarf Black Wax

A very dwarf plant, sometimes referred to as Butter Bean. Pods are uniform in size, round, very brittle, four and a half inches long, usually containing six seeds, medium yellow in color and stringless. Chief merit is in its extreme earliness.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax

Introduced about 25 years ago, is a large flat-podded variety which is very popular, robust and hardy, produces heavy crops, and is not liable to rust and blister. Matures for marketing in about 45 days, and is desirable for most every climate. Pods are about 5½ in. long, uniform in size, brittle, medium yellow in color, and are of good quality.

Pencil Pod Black Wax

Plant grows about 15 inches high, very productive, with straight pods about 6 or 7 inches long, light golden yellow color, round, meaty, and deeply creasebacked, extremely brittle, without fiber and of excellent quality. Green shell pods borne both below and above foliage.

Davis White Wax

This bean does not discolor, and is therefore excellent for canning. Pods are very uniform in size, about 6 inches long, straight, flat, light yellow, slightly depressed on outside between seeds. The dry bean is white and very desirable for winter use.

Dwarf Horticultural

A green-podded bush variety of the climbing Horticultural. Pods average five inches long and are stout and flat. Fine for baked beans or soup beans.

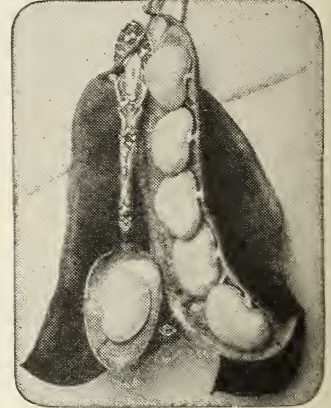
Bush Lima Beans

PER ½ LB., 25c; LB., 40c,
PKT. 5c POSTPAID

NOT POSTPAID, 1 LB., 35c; 5 LBS., \$1.70; 10 LBS., \$3.20.

Burpee's Bush Lima

Plant large, thick stemmed, about 20 inches high, with occasional runners. Shell pods, dark green, of smooth surface moderately curved, flat, uniform in size, very large for dwarf limas, very wide, about four inches long and generally containing four seeds. They are of excellent quality.



Henderson's Bush Lima

Henderson's Bush Lima

Small plant, slender stemmed, very erect, bushy, very early, long in bearing, heavily to moderately productive. Pods dark green, of smooth surface, straight, very uniform in size, very small, very flat, about 2¾ in. long, borne in numerous large clusters close to center of plant. Especially adapted to west and middle west.

Fordhook Bush Lima

Grows stiffly erect, and keeps its bean pods off the ground. Plants are about thirty inches high and bear an immense crop of very large pods. Pods are medium green, smooth surface, about five inches long, and are borne in clusters of five to eight. The beans are delicious and from eight to ten days earlier than other bush limas. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Speckled Bush Lima

One of the hardiest, and a sure cropper. Pods medium size, rather short and flat and splashed with pansy violet. Very popular in the South.

Pole Beans

PER ½ LB., 25c; 1 LB., 35c,
PKT. 5c POSTPAID

NOT POSTPAID, 1 LB., 30c; 5 LBS., \$1.40;
10 LBS., \$2.75.

Burger's Green Stringless

Earlier and bears longer than Kentucky Wonder. Vine of small growth, good climbing, moderately productive, snap pods uniform in size, about 7 inches long, dark green curved, oval-round through cross section, usually contain about 8 or 9 seeds, and is absolutely stringless. A very popular bean for snaps.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead

Moderately branched, good climbing plant of medium height. Pods about ten inches long, scimitar curved, round through cross section, extremely brittle, slightly stringy, and fairly free from anthracnose. Bears abundantly.

White Creaseback

Rather bushlike in habit but climbing well after starting, very early, moderately productive. Pods are 5 in. long, fairly straight, exceedingly smooth surface, round, deeply creasebacked, and are borne in clusters of from four to twelve. Good snap beans, good shippers, and fine for baking.



Kentucky Wonder
or
Old Homestead

Lazy Wife

The Prolific character of this bean gave it its name which is rather misleading. Pods are broad, much bulged at seeds, light green, brittle, stringless, fine quality and free from anthracnose. The beans are of rich flavor. Dry beans are white and are desirable for winter use.

Cut Short or Corn Hill

Largely used for planting among corn. Pods are short, very straight, decidedly bulged out in places, flat but become oval at the green shell stage.

White Dutch Caseknife

Popular in Middle West. Pods vary in size, 8 in. long, medium green in color, somewhat coarse surface, and of fair quality. Can be snapped or shelled.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry

Matures in eighty days. Pods borne in remarkably large clusters. Valued as a snap bean or for shelling. Dry seeds almost as wide as long, milky white blotched with brownish black.

Early Golden Cluster Wax

Moderately branched vine, of large growth and good climbing habit, productive, and long bearing. Pods 7½ inches long, straight, flat, smooth surface, whitish yellow in color, very brittle, and grow in clusters from three to six. Ready for use in 70 days, and their flavor is excellent.

Pole LIMA Beans

PER 5c ½ LB., 25c; 1 LB., 35c, POSTPAID. NOT POST-PKT. 5c PAID, 1 LB., 30c; 5 LBS., \$1.40; 10 LBS., \$2.75

Large White Lima or Butter Beans

Large seeded, vigorous, a good climber, and quite productive. Pods are dark green, curved, very wide about 4½ in. long, and usually containing 3 to 5 seeds. Quality of green shell beans is excellent. Dry seeds white with slight greenish tinge.



King of the Garden Lima

King of the Garden Lima

Largely grown and a valuable general purpose lima. Plant much branched, late, very heavily productive, long bearing. Pods flat, wide, 6 inches long, contain four to five seeds separated in pod. Dry seeds very large, rounded at ends, and of a slight greenish tinge.

Small Carolina or Sieva Lima

Small type of pole lima but literally loaded with well filled pods. Matures quickly, good winter bean. Pods about three inches long, dark green, straight, moderately wide, and are borne in large, numerous clusters.

Pole Speckled Lima

Used in the South where it is one of the most prolific of pole limas. Dry beans are of medium size, milky white and blotched.

FLOWERING BEANS

Scarlet Runner

Splendid for covering trellis work, or old fences. Flowers are bright scarlet. Produces fine broad flat deep green pods which are edible. This bean is both ornamental and useful.



Swiss Chard

Swiss Chard OR FOLIAGE BEET

CULTURE—Same as beet.

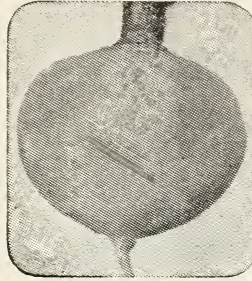
PRICE—Same as other Beets.

A very popular plant for greens. It belongs to the beet family but is cultivated for its foliage instead of its root. It is prepared for the table like spinach. The tender stems are frequently cooked and served like asparagus. Leaves are thick and broad and the leaf stalks large and fleshy. Nitrate of Soda is a good fertilizer for this vegetable.

BEETS

Garden Varieties.

PER 5c 1 OZ., 10c; ¼ LB., 35c; 1 LB., \$1.00, POSTPAID.



Early Model Beet

will be the only additional attention required by the growing plants, the roots of which come to maturity from July to the end of Autumn, according to the time at which the sowings were made.

No garden is complete without a few beets. They are so easily grown and require such a small space for growing that a very small garden can produce enough for your winter supply. They have a great many uses, either pickled, boiled or baked with butter, or used for salads. Before cooking the roots should be well washed but not peeled or scraped, or the skin bruised; for if such is the case, much of the saccharine matter escapes during the boiling.

Barteldes' Early Blood Turnip

Carefully selected strain of Turnip beet. Very early, with a round and half-flattened root, only half buried in the soil. Skin dark violet-red. Leaves broadly marbled and veined with brown-red. Very fine.

Extra Early Egyptian

Beet is small, but is exceptionally early and this entitles it to a place in every garden. The top is rounded but the base is flat; dark red in color, flesh zoned a lighter shade or a shade of pinkish white.

Detroit Dark Red

Choice strain of dark red turnip beet. It has a round, somewhat ovoid root, very smooth, and a fine deep blood-red color. The flesh is bright red, tender and good in quality. Foliage very erect, of green color with red veinings.

Crosby's Early Egyptian

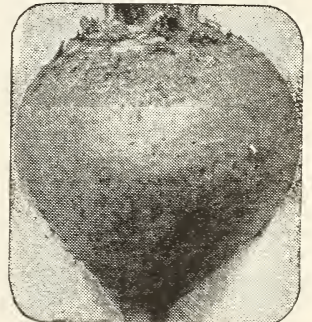
Exceedingly early. Roots rounded and flattened, especially underneath. Skin very smooth, violet or slaty red, flesh dark blood color, leaves brown-red, more or less mixed with green.

Early Model

Our earliest beet. Perfect globe shape with small tap roots. Flesh is very dark red, tender sweet and juicy, retaining its crispness throughout the season. Foliage very dark and small, which permits close planting.

Edmand's Blood Turnip

Early variety, produces handsome turnip shaped beet, skin and flesh of deep blood red, crisp, sweet, tender and a good keeper. Very popular.



Edmand's Blood Turnip Beet

Early Wonder

Popular with market gardeners who grow for the early market. It is vermilion red; has small top; is globe shaped and a money maker. One of the earliest beets.

Eclipse

Like the Egyptian, it is spherical, very early, smooth and has a scant foliage, but is about twice as productive. Skin and flesh a deep bright red; the flesh being zoned pinkish white. A family favorite.

Half Long Red

Best for winter and spring use. Tops are very upright with smooth leaves. Roots are deep red, smooth and uniform in shape. Flesh is deep rich red.

Long Blood Red

Long rooted late variety valued by many for winter use. Old standard variety for table and cattle. Yields very heavy and is best drought resister of all. Grows entirely under ground. Flesh is of deep purplish red.

Sugar Beets and Mangels

PER 5c OZ., 10c; ¼ LB., 25c;
PKT. 5c LB., 75c; POSTPAID.
NOT POSTPAID, LB., .70c; 5 LBS., \$3.25;
10 LBS., \$6.00.

CULTURE—The soil should be plowed deeply and well pulverized. The rows should be about two and a half to three feet apart and seed sown at the rate of about four to five pounds to the acre. When the plants are about four inches high thin to about 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

The plants that are taken out during this thinning process can be planted elsewhere and they will mature a little later than the main crop.

Mangels will stand a slight frost, but freezing will injure them and lead to rotting. At the approach of frost cut off the tops and feed these at once, then pull the roots and either store them by piling them up like cordwood in a root cellar or store them outdoors. When stored outdoors they should be piled about five or six feet high on a raised and sloping situation and covered with straw and about one inch of dirt. As it gets colder put on more dirt until a cover of about 6 inches is made. The roots will then keep all winter in good shape.

Many, many farmers are overlooking a most profitable feed for cows, hogs, and other stock. Every farmer who has any stock whatever should plant at least a small acreage of Mangels, and those farmers that feed many hogs and cattle should have a large acreage of this immensely productive crop.

They will grow on almost any kind of soil, but a rich, moist one is preferred. As they require but a short growing season it is better not to plant them too early but to wait until you can get the soil in good condition.

As the roots grow partly and with some varieties mostly out of the ground, they are very easily harvested. The yield of these beets is immense. We have reports of over 45 tons to the acre and even a medium crop will make 30 tons to the acre.

White Klein Wansleben Sugar

Contains 15 to 16 per cent sugar and yields under an average condition, 16 tons to the acre. Has a long slender root which grows 7 to 8 inches long. They can be grown as close as 5 inches apart and 2 feet between the rows. The beet is smooth and broad at top, gradually tapering toward the base. Mammoth yielder, grown for sugar and is also used as a winter feed for cows.

Golden Tankard Mangel

A yellow beet, and very profitable for stock feeding. Tops are small, with the leaf stalks and veins distinctly marked with yellow. Roots are very large, oval, but with bottom usually of larger diameter than top. Light gray above ground, deep orange below. Flesh is yellow zoned with white.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel

Roots attain an enormous size, are smooth, uniformly straight and thicker than the common varieties. Flesh is rose and white. Fine for feeding.

Giant Half Sugar Mangel

The large-size Mangel combined with the great feeding value of the Sugar Beet. Roots are gray white below the ground with white flesh, and of bronze shade above.

Borecole or Kale

Often described as loose leaf cabbage, cooked as greens. Improved by frost, and may be had from outdoors in the garden when all other greens have perished.

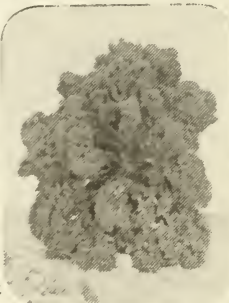
CULTURE—Given about the same treatment as late cabbage. Sow seed ½ inch deep in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Extra hardy varieties may be sown in September and wintered over.

Dwarf Green

Grows 16 to 20 inches high, can be used as a vegetable or for ornamental flower beds. Sown in spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Tall Green Curled or Scotch

Stem straight, grows 3 to 5 ft. high, bears plume 16 to 20 inches in length. Very hardy, severest winters will not kill. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.60, postpaid.



Kale

Broccoli

CULTURE—Like the Cauliflower, it is a cultivated variety of wild cabbage, grown for the sake of the head. Sown in April and May, and the seedling transplanted in June or July. They should have frequent hoeing and waterings. At the beginning of Winter a mulching of manure is applied and the plants are earthed up to the lowest leaves or they may be laid together in a sloping trench with the heads to the north. The ground should be sweet and well drained, and the plants should, if possible, be protected from severe winter weather. In March the following spring the heads begin to form and may be cut until June if successive plantings have been made.

Purple Cape

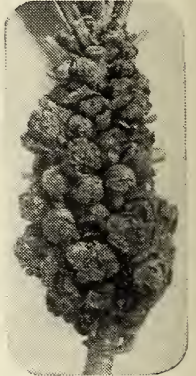
Long stem, very large leaves. Heads are very compact, firm, large, of purple color, and the grain is somewhat coarser than other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Large White Mammoth

Thick set variety, lower in growth than other kinds. Has short broad leaves which are very numerous. Head very large, and white, and of very good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Brussels Sprouts

Another member of the cabbage family. Cultured the same as Late Cabbage or Cauliflower. "Buttons" or small heads which form along the stalk may be grown to a larger size by pinching out the crown of the plant after the buttons have formed. Very hardy, improved by frost. May be gathered until Mid-winter. For late winter use in cold localities, take up plants which are well laden with heads and set them close together in a pit, cold frame or cellar, with soil around the roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c, postpaid.



Brussels Sprouts

Chives

An unimportant member of the onion tribe, growing in thick tufts. Leaves are numerous, slender, deep green in color, and hollow like an onion. Flower stems are very little taller than the leaves, bear clusters of purplish red flowers, which are usually barren. Chives are always propagated by division of the tufts after being planted. They make a very ornamental border, and are useful for flavoring soups and salads. Roots, 25c per bunch; 3 for 65c, postpaid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c, postpaid.



Chicory

Chicory

CULTURE—Sown in spring one-half inch deep in rows 18 in. apart and thinned to 6 in. apart. Yields long parsnip like roots by fall when they are dug and shorn of leaves to the neck. These roots may be replanted for greens if desired.

Large Rooted or Coffee

This plant is much used in Europe for coffee. In the fall the roots may be taken up, dried by same method used for drying apples. Roasted and ground like coffee. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c, postpaid.

Collards

Georgia Southern or Creole

Extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves the quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c, postpaid.



Collards

Corn Salad

CULTURE—The seed is sown at the end of August or in Autumn in any kind of soil, and the plant produces leaves from October until spring, without requiring any attention or protection. Corn Salad seeds sown the same year in which they are ripened do not germinate so well as those which are kept a year before being sown.

Broadleaved

The whole of this plant is used as a salad and an excellent and distinct salad may be formed by mixing this with the outer stalks of celery. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c, postpaid.

Garden Cress

CULTURE—Very easy to grow, may be sown at any time, in any soil with certainty of having leaves to cut in a few weeks, only during very hot weather.

It is best to sow in a moist and shaded position, in order to obtain more tender and more abundant leaves. Leaves are much used as a condiment and for garnishing roast meat. Also used for side dishes and salads.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

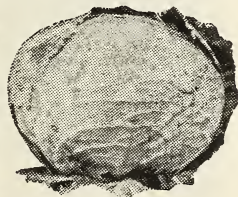
Water Cress

Hardy, perennial aquatic plant. Thrives best in shallow running water which should be pure and clean. It may also be grown in moist or wet, shady places, but springs and brooks are preferable. Used for garnishing, in salads, and sometimes also boiled and minced like Spinach. Prepare a small shallow trench for receiving the seed, then mix the seed with some dry earth or sand and sow broadcast in the trench, and cover slightly. Soil must be cautiously watered and kept moist until the plants show their first leaves when the water is let in, but only so much as will barely cover the plants. When a few inches high the plants are pulled up in tufts and transplanted to other trenches into which water is admitted and kept steadily on a level with the tops of the plants until the ditch is completely filled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

CABBAGE

One of the few vegetables that home gardeners can enjoy the year round. There are early cabbages, late cabbages, round heads, flat heads, and pointed heads; green and red cabbages, smooth-leaved and curled-leaved. Our cabbage seed is very carefully selected and true to type. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants. About 16,000 early or 8,000 late cabbage plants are set to the acre.

CULTURE—The different kinds of cabbages vary so much in constitution and treatment that it is impossible to lay down precise rules for the cultivation of even each entire class or section. A cool moist climate has been proven the most suitable of all for the culture of cabbages. Heat and drought are very injurious to them, while they grow well in moist, foggy weather, even when somewhat cold. They like a clayey, rather stiff soil, rich in manure and decayed organic matter. The ground should be dug rather deeply and plentifully fertilized. Cover the seed ¼ to ½ in. deep. Early varieties may be set as close as 16 or 18 inches, the rows being 30 to 36 inches apart. For late varieties leave 18 to 24 inches between plants. Plants started in cold frames are set out early in April and seeds planted at the same time will give plants for succession crop. Plants for the late crop are started in May or June. These are then transplanted to where the crop is to grow. Plants should be watered from time to time during the summer, and should be protected from insects. Plant Lice or Aphids, Cutworms, and Green Cabbage worms are the insects which attack cabbage. Cutworms can be controlled by means of paper collars and poisoned bait. Plant lice by Black Leaf 40, Aphicide and Derrisol, Cabbage worms by Slug Shot, Arsenate of Lead, and Paris Green. Poisons can be used when plants are young, but when they are two-thirds grown, it is safer to use a non-poisonous remedy.



Surehead Cabbage

EARLIEST VARIETIES

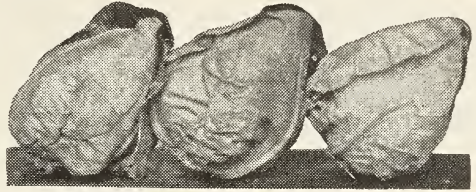
Extra Early Copenhagen Market

70 Days

By careful and persistent selection an earlier and better strain of Copenhagen Market cabbage has been developed. Truck gardeners have reported that their entire crop from this seed has been marketed before other Copenhagen heads were ready to cut. Uniformly early with only a few outside leaves. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$5.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$5.40; 5 lbs., \$26.50.

Copenhagen Market 80 DAYS

Very early, round-headed, exceptionally large, solid and of very fine quality. Outer leaves do not become detached readily with rough handling, which perhaps accounts for its popularity with the market gardener. Leaves are medium light green, thick and smooth. Vigorous grower, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$3.90; 5 lbs., \$18.50.



True Jersey Wakefield 75 Days

"It Has No Superior"

Heads evenly from latter part of June to first of July. Leaves yellow tint, stiff texture. Outer leaves pale green, rounded in shape, faintly undulated at edges, and hollowed like a spoon. Head, very pale green; short; blunt and conical; sometimes tinged with red. Very early, productive, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$2.10; 5 lbs., \$9.50.

Golden Acre Cabbage 68 DAYS

A new variety, seven days ahead of the Jersey Wakefield. Heads are round, firm, and of exceptionally fine texture, heavy mid-ribs being entirely absent. Average weight is about 4 pounds to the head and have only a few outer leaves. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

Early Winningstadt 80 DAYS

Winningstadt heads are much more pointed and usually smaller than the round and flat headed varieties, but they are solid, tender and of fine quality. Leaves are bright, glossy green, and those which form the head are wrapped around each other in a strikingly close and compact manner, which results in a very firm head. Succeeds better for summer sowing than for late sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.40; 5 lbs., \$9.50.

Early Summer 80 Days

Five days later than the Wakefield. Equals most late varieties in weight. Outside leaves are small, enabling it to be planted almost as close as the Wakefield. Heads are large, flat, round weighing 8 to 10 pounds each. Quality excellent. Market gardeners favor this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.40; 5 lbs., \$11.50.

Stein's Early Dwarf Flat Dutch

90 Days

A short-stemmed variety, well suited for market garden culture, and being a good shipper is used very extensively by the produce growers in Texas. Outer leaves small, rounded, and of deep green color. A well bred cabbage, and a certain header. Heads are somewhat smaller than the Early Flat Dutch. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs., \$10.00.



Stein's Early Dwarf

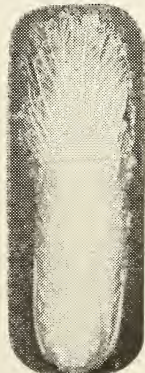
Pe Tsai—Chinese or Celery Cabbage

About 65 Days

When matured Pe Tsai resembles Cos Lettuce more than cabbage. The young leaves are crimped and look like a smooth-leaved mustard, only have broader and heavier mid-ribs. The inner leaves become a creamy white with very white mid-ribs. Used in salads like celery or lettuce, or may be cooked like asparagus. For spring planting, it should be planted very early, as it runs to seed very quickly in hot weather.

Will not assume the rather celery-like form unless the plants are banked up as they grow or the leaves tied up over the center to hold it in upright position and at the same time blanching the inner leaves and leaf stems.

Failure to bank or tie up in this manner has frequently led to disappointment. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Chinese Cabbage

SECOND EARLY OR ROUND HEAD VARIETIES



The Glory

90 Days

Recently introduced from Holland. Combines earliness with good size, which are desirable qualities for market purposes. Leaves are large, spreading, curved and frilled. Heads are globular, or very nearly round, very solid and very large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$3.90; 5 lbs., \$19.00.

All Head Early

110 Days

Well adapted for kraut. Can be used as a fall or winter cabbage. A stout plant with smooth thick leaves. Stem is short, head rounded, large, very firm, and uniform in size. Can be grown more closely together than most other second earlies, since it has but few outer leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.40; 5 lbs., \$11.50.

All Seasons

85 Days

If planted in spring; about 80 days when planted in July. Leaves and head are of fine clear green color. Head thick and broad, very much depressed and quite flattened on the top. Outer leaves grow closely against the under-part and sides of the head. Good for both winter and summer use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.90; 5 lbs., \$12.75.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch

100 Days

Popular because of its heat-resisting qualities. Very good for medium early, main crop or later use. Short stemmed variety. Heads are round, solid and sometimes brown on top. Outer leaves are rather small, and somewhat curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.40; 5 lbs., \$11.50.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES

Late Premium Flat Dutch

115 Days

A tall stemmed variety, rather quicker to head than the Late Flat Dutch cabbage, the leaves are large and glaucous; head is big, flattened, full and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.40; 5 lbs., \$11.50.

Late Large Drumhead

120 Days

An old standard variety which matures late in the season. Head is large, shorter in the stem than the Late Premium Flat Dutch, with many leaves ample in size, spread out, dark green, mostly undulated and waving at the edges; the head is compact, rounded and is a good keeper. Very good for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.40; 5 lbs., \$11.50.

Surehead

110 Days

Similar to Late Flat Dutch. Rather long in stem, the head of average size, compact and regular; outer leaves not numerous, glaucous and waving. Grown by more than 100,000 planters. This cabbage keeps well, is a splendid shipper, and is also very satisfactory for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.40; 5 lbs., \$11.50.

Danish Ball Head

A sure header. The heads are round, hard, and extremely heavy, though not extra large. Can be grown in close quarters, on account of being so compact. It will keep until March or April with almost no waste. Leaves are fine-grained and very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$3.90; 5 lbs., \$13.75.

**USE EVERGREEN ON
CABBAGE WORMS
IT GETS THEM**

St. Louis Late Market

Very popular with the Kraut makers. The plant is very vigorous and hardy, the leaves are large and broad, the stem of moderate length, the head large, white, solid and seldom bursts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.40; 5 lbs., \$11.50.

RED CABBAGE

Danish Stonehead

100 Days

Produces fine round heads which are very solid and of dark purple color. Coloring extends to center of head, and a cross section shows but very little white. Heads measure about 8 inches in diameter, and are very uniform. This cabbage is the best keeper of the Red Cabbages. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$3.90; 5 lbs., \$19.25.



Danish Stonehead

Mammoth Red Rock

120 Days

Stem rather long; outer leaves very large, broadly undulated at the edges, violet-red, sometimes slightly mixed with green, and covered abundantly with bloom which gives them a blue tinge. Head rather large, rounded in shape, slightly depressed, not so deeply colored on the outside, but very deeply colored at the heart. Very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$3.90; 5 lbs., \$18.00.

SAVOY CABBAGE

Drumhead Savoy

110 Days



Drumhead Savoy

Stem 5 to 6 inches high, stout, bearing a broad thick, compact head, which is flat on the top, sometimes tinged with wine-red, and almost perfectly smooth, being only partially crimped at the edges of the leaves. Outer leaves are numerous, broad, stiff, well spread out, and dark green in color. Bears early frosts very well. Market gardeners find this variety profitable, and for family use it cannot be equalled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.90; 5 lbs., \$13.25.

**Table CARROTS
in greatest demand**

PER 5 OZ., 10c; ¼ LB., 35c;
 PKT. 5c LB., \$1.10, POSTPAID.

NOT POSTPAID, LB., \$1.00; 5 LBS., \$4.50.

CULTURE—Hardy and easily grown and therefore one of the most satisfactory vegetables for the home garden. Young carrots when boiled and served with cream sauce are delicious. Soups and stews are not complete without carrots and they are also served in many other ways.

Any garden soil will grow carrots. For early crops sow as early in the spring as possible and in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart. Cover not more than ½ inch deep. When the plants are about three or four inches high thin out to two inches apart for the small early varieties and four inches apart for the late ones. Give them plenty of room. Keep them thoroughly hoed.

A packet will plant about 20 feet; an ounce 150 feet; and three pounds, an acre. The late crops should be dug up in the autumn and stored like Turnips and other root crops.

CHANTENAY



Chantenay or Model

A Guerande of considerably longer size. Inner part of root a little lighter than the outer. It is delicate in flavor, juicy and sweet. Largely planted as a medium early variety.



Danvers Half Long

Danvers Half Long

Fine for table use and best of all for the stock breeder, since it is a wonderful producer. It is a slender half-long root, very well colored, and has a blunt end. Leaves are short, finely cut and somewhat bronze.

Improved Long Orange

For stock feeding and table use. Fed to milch cows and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color. Root is about six times as long as broad, pale orange on the underground portion, and quite green above ground, or for about one-fourth of its entire length. It is a good keeper.

Oxheart or Guerande

One of the best carrots for the table. It is remarkable for its great size and quickness of growth. Often its length does not much exceed its thickness, which measures sometimes $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The flesh is very tender and delicate, and a beautiful orange-red, paler at the center. Foliage is light and rather scant. It requires a light, substantial, well fertilized soil, and moisture.



Oxheart

Carrots for Stock Feeding

PER 5c OZ., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ LB., 30c; LB., 90c, POSTPAID.
Not Postpaid, Lb., 80c; 5 Lbs., \$3.75.

Large White Belgian

Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above the ground and has a shell top. It will grow to a very large size on rich soil and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock feeding purposes.

Large Yellow Belgian

Practically the same as above only the flesh is yellow. This is also a very good keeper.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

CULTURE—Sow the latter part of April, covering seeds one-quarter of an inch. Thin out to about one inch apart in the row and transplant into rows one and one-half feet apart and six inches apart in the row.

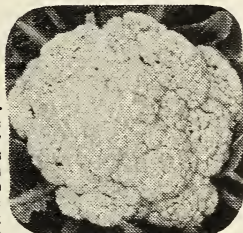
Uses—Served as a salad with French Dressing, or served hot with cream sauce.

Roots are turnip-shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



Cauliflower

CULTURE—Clean and thorough cultivation is absolutely essential to success with this very exacting vegetable. On heavy clay soils frequent cultivation, that creates a dust mulch, will often make up for an insufficient water supply. Hoe right close to the plants, giving shallow cultivation as they expand. The "heads" to be kept white and tender, must be protected from the sun soon after they begin to form by tying the leaves together over them. The "heads remain in the best of condition for only a few days and should be examined frequently when about ready to prevent "going by." The seed is sown in April for an early crop and in July for a fall crop. One ounce of Seed will produce about 1500 plants; 15,000 plants will cover one acre.



Early Danish Snowball

Early Danish Snowball

Very early, somewhat under middle height with a rather short stem. Produces a very large compact head which is snowy white, which forms quickly and will not discolor easily. The outer leaves are very erect, while the inner leaves lap over the head, protecting it from the sun. Finest on the market, and is extremely popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c; oz., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$10.00; lb., \$35.00, postpaid.

Barteldes Mountain Snowball

Because of its earliness, beautiful appearance, vigorous growth and all around high quality, this variety is considered one of the very best for outdoor culture. It will withstand weather conditions that are utterly ruinous to the Erfurt strains. Some of the most critical growers are very enthusiastic about this strain. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$8.00; lb., \$28.00, postpaid.

Earliest Dwarf Danish Perfection

An extra early strain of the Danish Snowball, and is rapidly becoming very popular with the larger cauliflower growers. Heads are solid, pure white, but somewhat smaller than the Danish Snowball, and about five days earlier. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c; 1 oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50; lb., \$27.00, postpaid.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt, Selected

A sure header and a good forcer. Plants are very dwarf with solid pure white heads of excellent quality. When planted in rich soil early in the spring heads 8 to 10 inches in diameter can be marketed early in July. Leaves are oblong, entire, rounded, very slightly undulated, and are of a peculiar light gray-green color. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c; oz., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.50; lb., \$22.50, postpaid.

Barteldes Danish Dry Weather

A new strain developed in Denmark to stand hot, dry weather. We have tried it out and find it an excellent variety for the West and Middle West. It matures later than the Snowball, producing large, solid, pure white heads of excellent quality. Our seed comes direct from Denmark and you can depend upon it. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50; lb., \$25.00, postpaid.

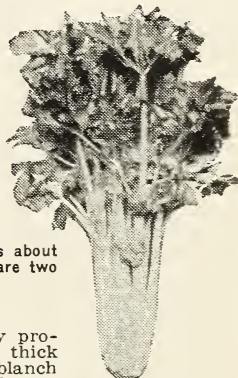
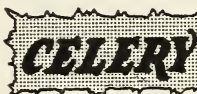
Early Paris

A variety with a slender and rather long stem. Leaves narrow, nearly straight, almost flat at the ends and edges; head of medium size, forming soon but not continuing firm very long. Especially suitable for sowing in summer. If sown in April or May, the heads form in August or September. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

CULTURE —

For early celery sow in March or February, in hot-beds, in drills 4 to 6 inches apart and cover about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

When fairly out of seed leaf, transplant to another bed, thin out to 2 or 3 inches in the row, and leave growing until needed to plant outside. In April plant the field in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, and set six inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants, but do not let any earth get into the heart. One ounce of seed produces 2,500 plants and it takes about 42,000 plants to set one acre if the rows are two feet apart.



Giant Pascal

A very vigorous and an extremely productive variety, with short, broad, thick tender and fleshy green ribs, which blanch very readily when earthed up. The leaves are upright, vigorous, short, and dark green. It keeps very well under cover during winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Golden Self-Blanching

A very fine variety of French Origin. Half dwarf, compact, with well-developed leaves of light green with golden tints. The ribs are thick, broad, fleshy, and naturally ivory-white. It needs very little blanching to fit it for the table.

American Seed—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

French Seed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

New Tall Self-Blanching Pkt., 10c; oz., 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.25; lb., \$12.00, postpaid.

Golden Plume

A large early celery of superfine quality and appearance. Heavy stalks with full, solid heart of golden yellow, easy to blanch, a good keeper and always of the crisp, brittle quality so much desired. A good blight resister. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$2.75; oz., \$5.00, postpaid.

White Plume

This variety is characterized by the silver-white color with which its leaves are partly tinged at first, and which later on extends to all the central part of the plant and sometimes to the whole of the foliage. The ribs are white, but, like those of the other varieties, need to be blanched to become quite tender. It is about the same size as the Golden Self-Blanching, but broader in habit. It suffers easily from the cold and should be grown for autumn rather than for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

SWEET CORN

CULTURE—The seed should be planted about 2 inches deep, in drills 3 feet apart and thinned to a single stalk every 10 to 14 inches in the row. The cultivation should be frequent and thorough, all weeds should be kept down, and all suckers removed from around the base of plant.

On account of fertilization it is best not to plant a single variety in a long row but to plant each variety in blocks of several short rows. If you want some corn very early you can get it by planting a few hills in paper pots in the house, or by using Hotkaps.

Sweet Corn is at its best when a slight pressure of the finger nail will cause the kernel to burst and a milky juice appears.

One pound will plant 275 hills, and 14 pounds will plant about an acre in drills.

Have you ever gone out into the garden, picked some Sweet Corn and then prepared it immediately for the table? Unless you have eaten Sweet Corn handled in this way you don't know what real Sweet Corn is. After Sweet Corn is picked it loses its sugar content very rapidly and for this reason the Sweet Corn which has been picked a day or two ago is nothing like that which is freshly picked.

Even a medium sized garden has room for a row or two of Sweet Corn. If you have room for only a few rows be sure that you try Golden Bantam for early and Country Gentleman for late. These two are wonderfully delicious.

Golden Giant

A cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. This is the largest of the yellow sugar varieties, the ears measuring up to 8 inches long. The cob is of small diameter and contains twelve to eighteen rows of long, thick grains which cover the entire surface and are deep orange in color, and are extremely juicy and sweet. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Golden Bantam

Rather early variety with golden yellow grain, very tender and sweet, with rich flavor. It produces strong sturdy stalks, which grow about four feet high. The ears are eight-rowed and six to seven inches long. This variety matures early and is comparatively free from worms. Don't fail to have this splendid variety in your garden next year. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Extra Early Adams

This is not a true sweet corn, but on account of its hardness and its round, hard grains it can be planted much earlier than the wrinkled sort of sugar corn. Ears are about eight inches long and 12 or 14-rowed. Extremely hardy and can be grown closer together than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 lb., 15c; lb., 25c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.80.

Howling Mob

A few years ago a gardener developed a new variety of Sweet Corn and after his customers had tried it just once they clamored for it so loudly that he called it the "Howling Mob." This corn is of good size, but early and at the same time has the excellent flavor of the later varieties. The stalks are strong, vigorous, about five feet in height and bear two ears. The ears are from seven to nine inches in length, of good shape, and well covered with a heavy husk which protects the ear from worms. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Early Minnesota

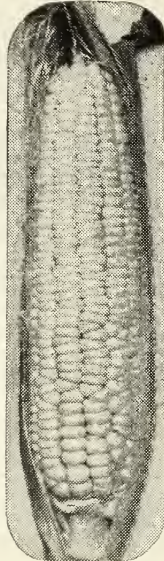
A favorite early variety, which matures in about 70 days. Stalks are about six feet high, bears 1 to 2 ears, about 8 inches long, which have 8 to 10 rows of large white grains. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Early Evergreen

Similar to Stowell's Evergreen only about ten days earlier. The ears are quite large, about 10 inches long, 12 to 16-rowed, and their flavor is identical to the famous Stowell's. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Stowell's Evergreen

This is the standard main-crop variety, much used for the home garden, market and canning. The ears are about seven to eight inches long, 14 to 20-rowed, with very white grain. Stalks grow about seven feet high. It is exceptionally tender and sugary and remains for a long time in an edible condition. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.



Golden Bantam

Country Gentleman

A late main crop variety, which is delicious. The kernels are plump, pearly white, very tender and milky, and are crowded together on the cob instead of forming in defined rows. The ears are about 8 or 9 inches long and the plant is very prolific, often producing three ears to one stalk. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 25c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

POP CORN

CULTURE—Plant after danger of frost is over in hills three to four feet apart each way, leaving 3 or 4 stalks in a hill. Sow 1 lb. to 200 ft. of row or 4 pounds to the acre. Matures in about 130 days.

Plant at least a few rows for the children. They, and the grown folks also, will enjoy pop corn in the long winter evenings. Plant some Baby Golden and Baby Rice. They are truly delicious.

Baby Golden

Small yellow ears. The yield is small but the quality is the very finest. When you have eaten the Baby Golden or Baby Rice you will not want to go back to the other varieties again. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c.

Japanese Hulless or Baby Rice

Small ears and small grain which pop to a fair size. The popped corn is deliciously tender and this corn always brings a premium on the market. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

White Rice

A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed, resembling rice. Very prolific, and fine for parching. Does not pop as large as Queen's Golden, but is more tender and better flavor. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c.

Queen's Golden

Produces ears in great abundance on stalks nearly six feet high. It pops perfectly white. A single kernel will expand to nearly an inch in diameter. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c.

Postage extra. Write for prices for larger quantities.

Prices of All Varieties Except Those Specially Priced.

Per 5c Oz., 15c; 1/4 Pkt., 5c Lb., 50c; Lb.,

CUCUMBERS

\$1.25, postpaid. Not Postpaid, 1 Lb., \$1.15; 5 Lbs., \$5.50.

CULTURE—A light warm soil is preferable but they will grow in almost any soil if there is good drainage. When all danger of frost is past sow the seed about 1/2 in. deep in hills four feet apart each way. Earlier crops may be had by starting the plants in a hotbed and transplanting about three or four of the young plants to a hill or by using Hotkaps. Keep the soil well fertilized and well cultivated between the plants until the vines cover it. Although they are of a creeping or spreading habit of growth, they are easily confined to small space by pinching out the center shoot of vines. A dozen hills need not take up more than 40 square feet of space. Keeping them picked before they reach full size will cause the plants to bear longer.

The cucumber is one of our oldest cultivated vegetables. It has been cultivated in India, where it originated, for at least 3,000 years. It was first grown in England in 1573, and in America soon after the Pilgrims landed. Who does not know the handsome, dark green fruits which, sliced and seasoned, furnish us with one of the coolest and most refreshing summer salads. Cucumbers are very easily grown. They require little or no care after the seedlings have outgrown the danger of being eaten by the little striped beetles which seem to prefer young seedlings to all other food.

Davis Perfect

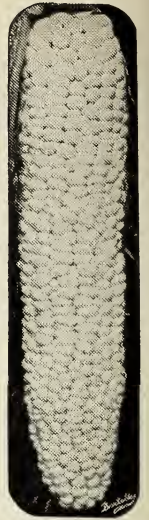
Very good for forcing and out-of-doors. It is a well bred selection of the White Spine type, being slim and symmetrical in shape and from 9 to 12 inches long and of a dark green color changing to white without a streak of yellow only when nearly ripe. Very crisp and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.50.

Improved Long Green

The most popular for general use. The flesh is thick, firm and crisp, and on this account is highly valued for use in salads before it is ripe, generally when only half or three-quarters grown. The fruit is slender and narrowed and pointed at both ends, and remains dark green in color until ripe, when it is a brown-yellow. When matured the fruit is 9 to 12 inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.50.

Extra Long White Spine

Selection of the White Spine, with long, green, white spined fruit, rather like the Long Green Chinese. Very uniform in size and exceedingly early.



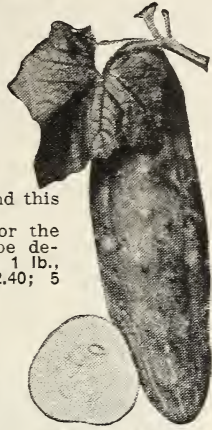
Country Gentleman

The Barteldes Cucumber

In the Barteldes Cucumber we offer the ideal cucumber for the shipper and the home gardener. The cucumbers are from 8 to 12 inches long, of a very dark green color which does not fade in shipping. This is of greatest importance to the growers and shippers who want their cucumbers to be attractive when they reach the market.

The flesh of the Barteldes Cucumber is firm, white, thick and with few seeds. This splendid variety is in high favor with the large producers and shippers and this is the best proof of its merit.

Try the Barteldes Cucumber either for the home garden or for shipping. You'll be delighted. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.40; 5 lbs., \$11.25.



Early Green

Early Green Cluster

A very popular early cucumber producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Average length of fruit about five inches, skin prickly, flesh white, seedy, tender, and well flavored.

Early White Spine

Very hardy, vigorous, and also very productive, each plant carrying eight or ten fruit if they are allowed to ripen and many more if gathered young. When young they are green, short, and stout; and as they grow they become paler and marked with four or five white longitudinal lines. This variety is particularly recommended for market-garden culture.

Early Fortune

Largely grown by market gardeners in both north and south. Vines make a strong growth, producing abundant crops of fruit, slightly pointed, with a very dark green skin, and retains its color much longer than most other sorts. It is fine grained with white flesh, and a very small seed cavity.

Everbearing

This variety is of small size; very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickle. Its peculiar merit however, is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost whether the cucumbers are picked off or not.

Arlington White Spine

A sub-variety of the long white spine the fruit being much shorter, darker green and is more pointed at the ends. This is adapted as well to forcing as to outside culture.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling

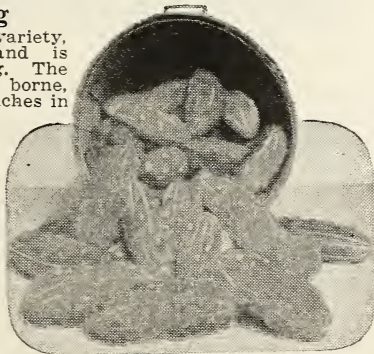
Well known and very popular. The fruits set very early and if kept pulled will continue to produce fruit until frost. Excellent for pickling, but is satisfactory alike to grower and pickle maker.

Boston Pickling

A smooth-fruited variety, short, bright-green and is much used for pickling. The fruit is abundantly borne, averages four to five inches in length and is of excellent quality.

Japanese Climbing

While all cucumbers are running vines, this variety is much more so than others. It climbs quickly on poles or trellises and is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid and well adapted for pickling and salads. The great advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole or fence is evident. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.75.



Early White Spine

Prickly, or West Indian Gherkin

A creeping and very branching plant. Stem slender, covered with rough hairs. Fruit is oval, green, with white longitudinal streaks, turning pale yellow when ripe, covered all over with spines. When ripe is about 2 inches long and over 1 inch in diameter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$1.65; 5 lbs., \$8.00.

Long China Cucumber

A remarkable new long green Cucumber from China. When mature about 20 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Some are straight and others curved. Vines are vigorous and cucumbers are of excellent quality. Flesh solid, crisp, and of good flavor. Matures fairly early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

EGGPLANT

PER PKT., 10c 1/2 OZ., 25c; OZ., 50c; 1/4 LB., \$1.60, POSTPAID.

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring; thin them out, as soon as big enough to be handled, to 3 or 4 inches each way and transplant to two or three feet apart in very rich, warm ground. Do not plant them outside until the nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check the growth. Hoe often and hill up gradually, until they blossom. One ounce will make 1,500 plants.

Every garden should have a few Egg Plants. These are easily grown and bear a good crop with little attention. Egg Plants, sliced and fried are delicious and would be much more popular if better known.



Black Beauty

Black Beauty

The earliest large-fruited variety. The fruits are set freely and develop quickly, so the entire crop can be harvested before frost. They are large, thick, and of a rich lustrous purplish-black. The calyx is entirely free from spines.

New York Improved Large Purple Spineless

Stem stout, not very tall, usually branching, and of a gray-green, slightly or not at all tinged with purple. Fruit is very large, of a short pear-shape and slightly flattened at both ends. The flesh almost entirely fills the interior of the fruit, leaving but little space for seeds. This is a favorite for home and market garden.

Early Long Purple

A sub-variety of the Long Purple, only not quite so large. Fruit is oblong-oval, club-shaped, thickest at the end farthest from the stalk, very smooth and almost black-purple in color. An early variety, which is both hardy and productive.

Endive

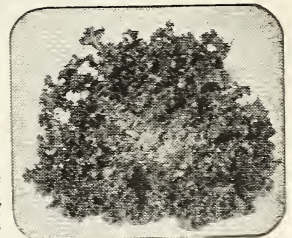
PER PKT., 5c OZ., 15c; 1/4 LB., 40c; LB., \$1.20, Postpaid.

Not Postpaid, LB., \$1.10; 5 LBS., \$5.25.

CULTURE—Same as Lettuce.

A plant of rapid growth, highly esteemed for table use and is grown all the year round. The leaves are eaten boiled or in salad. The distinct flavor of many varieties should make this a welcome table vegetable. Before being gathered the plants are usually blanched.

Green Curled.
Broad-Leaved Batavia.



Kohl Rabi

PEP PKT., 5c OZ., 15c; 1/4 LB., 50c; LB., \$1.75, POSTPAID. NOT POSTPAID, LB., \$1.65; 5 LBS., \$8.00.

CULTURE—Sow in the spring in row three to eight inches and afterwards thin out to 8 to 10 inches in a row. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

The useful part of this plant is its swollen fleshy and pulpy stem, which in some varieties does not exceed that of an average-sized orange, while in others it nearly equals that of a man's head. When used for the table it should be cut when quite small as it is then very tender and delicate, having the combined flavors of the Cabbage and Turnip. If allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

Early White Vienna

Very delicately formed, early variety, having only a few small leaves, which are seldom more than 8 or 10 inches in length, with stalks about the thickness of a goose quill. The ball forms quickly in this variety and is ready to be eaten about two months and a half from time of sowing.

Early Purple Vienna

The ball of this variety is purple, and in most respects is the same as the Early White Vienna except that it is not so delicately formed or as early. These are the two best kinds for kitchen-garden culture, and we recommend them both.

Garlic

The Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root, or bulb, is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. Write for prices on large lots. Lb., 40c, postpaid.

Horseradish

Horseradish produces no seed but is grown from pieces of the root. Small roots, 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. If wanted in quantity, ask for special prices.

CULTURE—Mark off rows 2½ feet apart, in rich, moist, well-prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in rows, vertically, the small end down. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

Mushrooms

Mushrooms can be grown wherever there is a cellar or a closed shed, in which an even temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees can be maintained.

Pure Culture Spawn

1 brick	\$0.35
2 bricks65
4 bricks	1.20

The above prices are postpaid.

Mustard

Per 5c Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 25c; Lb., 60c, Postpaid. Not Postpaid, Lb., 55c; 5 Lbs., \$2.50.



CULTURE—Sow in rows about a foot apart and thin to 6 inches apart in the row.

Southern Giant Curled

Leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard and the flavor is sweet. Highly esteemed for salads, particularly in the South.

Ostrich Plume

Leaves are long, ruffled and curled like an ostrich plume, and for this reason the plant is very ornamental. It is especially good as a salad and is equal to spinach for greens.

Chinese

Very hardy. A large plant, leaves are often 14 to 16 inches long, with the edges often turned underneath. The leaves are eaten like spinach. They do not lose much substance in cooking and have a very agreeable flavor.

Black or Brown

Grown in kitchen gardens for the sake of its young leaves, which are used the same as the White. This variety, however, is more pungent.

White English

Used in salads and for garnishing. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young. The seeds are of a light yellow color.

Okra or Gumbo

PER 5c OZ. 10c; ¼ LB., 25c; LB., 70c, POSTPAID. NOT POSTPAID, LB., 65c; 5 LBS., \$2.75.

The young green pods are used in soups or stews, or in the South as a separate side dish. They impart a rich flavor to soups.

CULTURE—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, and when the plants are three inches high thin out from 10 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They also can be started in a hotbed and transplanted afterwards. The young green seed pods of this plant are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. The young pods can also be dried for winter use.

Early Dwarf Prolific

It is a small fruited sub-variety of the Long Green Okra, but is earlier and more productive. The pods are very short.

Tall

Grows to a height of five feet. Pods are usually 6 to 8 inches long, slender, pointed and about 1 inch in diameter, and are usually eight-ridged.

White Velvet

Distinctly unlike other varieties in that the pod is perfectly smooth and round. They are of attractive appearance and superior flavor and tenderness. The plants are comparatively dwarf and of compact branching growth; the pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance.

PRICE OF ALL LETTUCE EXCEPT NEW YORK MARKET AND MIGNONETTE



PER 5c OZ., 15c; ¼ LB., 40c; Lb., \$1.25, Postpaid.
Not Postpaid, Lb., \$1.20; 5 LBS., \$5.75.

CULTURE—Lettuce needs cool weather, plenty of moisture and plenty of room. Young lettuce plants are very hardy and for this reason the seed can be sown very early in the spring. The soil should be well prepared, the seed sown in rows about two feet apart, seeds about two to the inch and covered for ¼ to ½ inch. When the plants are about two inches tall thin them to two inches apart, then a little later to four inches apart. Repeat this until the plants will be one foot apart when mature. In growing head lettuce it is important that the heads develop as much as possible during cool weather. For this reason the seed is usually sown in hotbeds and plants set in the field when weather permits. One ounce will sow a row 80 feet long; four pounds to the acre.

Lettuce is by far the most important salad crop grown in the United States and Canada. Market gardeners regard it as one of their most profitable crops and truck farmers find it satisfactory to grow on a large scale. As a forcing crop, both in frames and in greenhouses, it occupies first place in commercial importance. All cultivated lettuce may be considered as belonging to two distinct types or classes, head lettuce and leaf lettuce, and both these classes are so well known that a detailed description is not necessary.

Early and Forcing Varieties

Big Boston

A splendid shipper, sure header, reliable and hardy, and is a good late summer or autumn variety. Mature plants are very compact and form a well-defined, broad, slightly pointed head well balanced, with outside leaves turned and twisted backward at their borders, but otherwise very tightly and completely overlapping one another.



May King

The best Butterhead lettuce for forcing as well as early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy, and therefore can be planted very early. It makes a quick growth forming when mature, a large, attractive head, the outside leaves of which are tightly folded. It has a rich buttery flavor, and we recommend it particularly to market gardeners as a good shipper and good seller.

May King

Grand Rapids

A crisp, early-intermediate, quickly shooting to seed. A splendid shipper and considered by far the best and most profitable for forcing, by a great many gardeners. Color is very light green, and forms a very large head which is tender and sweet when grown in greenhouses.

Loose Head or Cutting Varieties

These are of easiest culture and will supply your table with an abundant supply of fine lettuce. Don't forget to thin them out.

Black Seeded Simpson

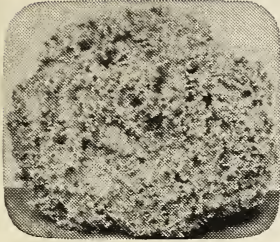
An especial favorite with both market gardener and home gardener, adapted to all parts of the country and grown everywhere. It succeeds in summer when other sorts of more delicate quality are failures. Plant is compact and consists of a firm, well blanched, rounded to elongated and V-shaped cluster of leaves, closely drawn together. Plant is of light green color.

Early Curled Silesian

A favorite for many years. Of dwarf, compact growth with crisp golden leaves with fine curved edges.

More Lettuce

Early Prizehead



Early Prizehead

This lettuce forms a large tender, crisp, loose head of bright green crimped leaves which are tinged with red. It is of superior flavor, long remaining sweet and slow to run to seed.

Barteldes Denver Market

This variety was introduced by us in 1890 and has proven a great favorite with market gardeners. A decidedly crisp variety, fairly cabbage-heading,

large, medium in size, late-intermediate in season, very slow to shoot to seed. The most blistered and crumpled leaved of all varieties, and this, together with its beautiful color, makes it one of the most handsome lettuces in cultivation. Color is very light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part.

Early Curled or White Seeded Simpson

Used widely, which is probably due to its reliability, as it is certain, even under hard treatment, to make good leaves. Plant spreading and forming a rounded to low V-shaped, well balanced, fairly dense cluster of leaves, more or less open or spread out at the center and never cabbage-like, though some times very dense.

New York or Wonderful

Our stock of this variety is of extra selected pure strain seed. It is one of the most popular varieties, succeeding everywhere and is extensively planted in all parts of the country. A very crisp variety, strictly cabbage-heading, very large, late, extremely slow to seed. Leaves are broad in shape, fairly blistered, crumpled and twisted, thick, stiff, and with heavy veins and a large protruding midrib. The quality is good, exceedingly crisp and firm in texture, very sweet but never buttery in flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs., \$10.50.

Hanson

Plant spreading, but not loose in habit and forming a globular, extremely hard, well-defined, well-blanching head, with leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted, very thick, and coarse in appearance, with large midrib. Very light green color, never spotted or brownish in any part. The quality is very good, exceedingly crisp and firm in texture and very sweet. The standard summer cabbage-heading variety for either the home or market gardener. Heads often weigh three pounds. Not recommended for forcing.



Hanson

Mignonette Lettuce

An excellent sort for family use, but too small and dark in color for market gardeners. It is probably the most delicate in flavor and tender in texture of the crisp varieties. Very reliable for spring and fall sowing and one of the most compact and hardest heading of all lettuces. It is very hardy, heads quickly and surely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.80, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.50.

California Cream Butter

A decidedly butter variety, strictly cabbage-heading, fairly early, and slow to go to seed. The plant is compact and forms a round, well blanching head, with leaves very closely overlapping each other. Medium early and makes a good sort for summer use. The quality is excellent.

Paris White Cos

The Cos or Celery Lettuce is a very distinct type, having a tall, elongated head. The plant is fairly compact, decidedly upright, its leaves when young growing straight and flat, but when older the inner leaves become spoonshaped and make a well defined well-blanching, firm, loaf-shaped head.

Muskmelons

Prices of all Muskmelons not specially priced:
PER OZ., 10c; 1/4 LB., 35c; LB., \$1.20, POSTPAID.
PKT. 5c NOT POSTPAID, LB., \$1.15; 5 LBS., \$5.50.

CULTURE—Muskmelons will grow on nearly any garden soil, but they will do best and mature earlier on a rich, sandy loam. The seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Plant eight to 10 seeds in hills about 6 feet apart each way, and cover to a depth of 3/4 inches. After all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four strongest plants per hill, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. If the plants are slow to set fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. One ounce will plant about sixty hills and three pounds will plant an acre. The use of Hotkaps will permit early planting and will hasten maturity.

Green Fleshed Varieties

Honey-Net

A combination of Nettle Rocky Ford and Honey Dew

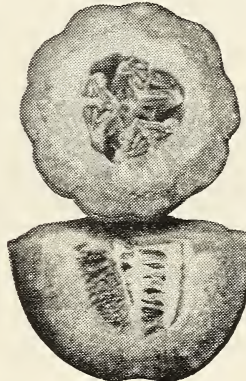
A cross between the Rocky Ford and the Honey Dew. An interesting feature of this melon is that it first has the appearance of the Honey Dew, in that it is perfectly smooth, and light green in color; and then just before it becomes ripe, it becomes heavily netted, which gives it an attractive appearance and makes it a good shipper. The meat of the Honey-Net is green, very thick, and the flavor being a blend of the flavors of both its parents, is truly delicious. The melons average from five to seven inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25, postpaid.



Honey Net

Greeley Wonder

One of the most profitable and satisfactory for the market gardener and also the home garden. It produces large melons which resemble the old time muskmelon in shape, having deep ribs, well netted skin and flesh of richest golden yellow, which is entirely without coarseness in texture. Its taste is much like the Rocky Ford Melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.75.



Greeley Wonder

Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo

Melons are of medium size, round and distinctly ribbed, and are of attractive appearance. Flesh is very firm; of a deep orange color, and distinctly ribbed, and are of fine grained; of remarkable sweetness and spicy flavor, and the skin is thickly netted, which makes it a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.75.

Honey Ball

Outstanding new melon maturing a week later than Burpee's netted Gem, is a little larger, ball-shaped and has delicious green meat. Skin is greenish-white and slightly netted. The flavor is delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$7.75.

Rocky Ford

The most important type commercially. It is of small size, oval shape, average weight is less than 2 3/4 pounds; skin is thin, netted, first green then a peculiar gray when ripe; flesh is pale green and very sweet.

Honey Dew Melon

The Honey Dew Melon was produced by crossing the Rocky Ford with an African melon, and the Improved Hybrid Casaba; the final result was a melon which retained the sweetness of the Rocky Ford, the delicious flavor of the African melon, and the smooth hard shell of the Casaba. The average size is 6 to 8 inches in diameter, 7 to 8 inches in length, and weighs 5 to 6 pounds. Skin is smooth with an occasional net, and is a creamy yellow color when ripe. The flesh is emerald green, very thick, fine-grained, and can be eaten to the rind. It is an excellent shipper, due to the fact that the rind is hard, impervious to water, and not easily bruised. The Honey-like flavor and the very distinct type put this melon in a class by itself. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$6.00.

Salmon Tinted Pollock 10-25

Strain Rocky Ford Cantaloupe offered especially to the grower who wants a superior strain of high-bred, re-selected and hand-cut Rocky Ford cantaloupe.

The Pollock 10-25 is of the Pink Meated or Salmon Tinted Rocky Ford type but considerably larger than the standard Rocky Ford. The shape is slightly oblong, it is heavily netted, has thick meat and consequently a very small seed cavity. The flavor is truly delicious. It is very rust resistant, very hardy and an excellent shipper.

It is the ideal melon for either the home market or long distance shipping. The seed naturally costs more than the common kind but it would be worth the price if it cost several times as much as it does. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$1.55; 5 lbs., \$7.50.

The Hackensack

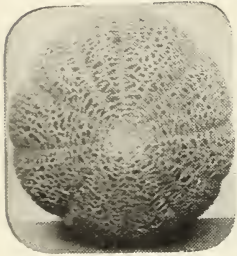
Medium-sized, flattened at the ends, average weight 3 to 6 pounds, heavily ribbed, and of particular value for light, warm, sandy soils. Is of most delicate flavor and very prolific.

Extra Early Hackensack

This strain has been developed so that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack, but is at least 10 days earlier.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

Hale's Best



Hale's Best Muskmelon

A very early melon of fine flavor. Fruits oval but quite irregular in size and shape. Flesh is salmon colored; skin is very heavily netted. Very popular with gardeners on account of the extremely heavy yield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00.

Osage or Miller's Cream

The great popularity which this melon has attained is due to its luscious spicy flavor, its perfect shipping qualities, and its productivity. Skin is very thin, and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, and delicious to the rind.

Peach or Garden Lemon

For sweet pickles, pies and preserves, these melons have no equal. The fruit is oval-shaped and of a bright, orange-yellow color, somewhat russeted. When it first ripens it is quite hard and has very little flavor, but soon becomes mellow, and has a rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.50.

Burrell's Gem

Introduced later than the Rocky Ford, but now rivals it in popularity. It has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness, about 1 1/2 to 2 inches, the rind is very thin, slightly ribbed, and heavily netted. In size, it averages 6 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. They stand shipping well, and the Burrell's Gem is now in demand on all big markets.



Burrell's Gem

Emerald Gem

A small, very early smooth-skinned variety, faintly ribbed, and of a deep green color. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The vines are hardy and very prolific and the melons mature extremely early.

Banana Muskmelon

A long yellow fleshed melon. Meat of rich salmon color and highly flavored. When mature reaches a length of 20 to 28 inches, and is almost solid. Don't pick the melons until they are thoroughly ripe as they are then at their best. Plant some Banana Melons for home use and county fair exhibits. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.50.

WATERMELONS

PRICES OF ALL WATERMELONS EXCEPT WHERE ESPECIALLY PRICED.

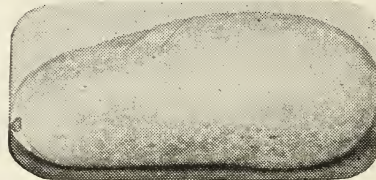
PER 5c OZ., 10c; 1/4 LB., 30c; 1 LB., 85c, POSTPAID.
PKT. NOT POSTPAID, LB., 80c; 5 LBS., \$3.75.

CULTURE—The same as for Muskmelons, except that they should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart each way. The seedlings must be protected from the cucumber beetle until the foliage becomes toughened.

We grow Watermelons for seed very extensively for they do wonderfully well in Kansas and Colorado, and we can supply the very best seed at the lowest market prices.

We urge every farmer and every gardener to have a melon patch. A very small plot will set enough melons to supply you with this delicious fruit, and if you have a surplus, you will always find a ready sale for them. The corn field is also a good place for Watermelons.

Irish Gray



Irish Gray Watermelon

This melon is of a greenish gray color. It is a splendid melon for home consumption, or for local market and has a decided advantage over the dark-skinned melons, in that it does not sunburn even when lying in the sun several days after becoming

ripe. It is free from hard centers and strings, very firm, and does not break when sliced. Matures in about 90 days and stays in good condition for a long period. The equal of any in sweetness and quality.

Tom Watson

Immensely popular because there is delicious sweetness in every bite. The flesh is rich red, crisp and tenderly melting. The average size fruit of this variety reaches the size of 24 to 28 inches in length, and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It has a mottled, dark green rind, thin, but tough enough to stand shipping.

Alabama Sweet

An old reliable. Comes into bearing early, and will bear longer than most other varieties. It is of good size, a first class shipper, and a very good melon.

Halbert Honey

The melons are oblong in form, symmetrically rounded at both ends. The skin is smooth, of dark green color, thin, and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. But for home use, they are excellent. The flesh is of a beautiful crimson color, of luscious flavor and entirely free from strings. Try Halbert Honey this year.

Gypsy or Georgia Rattlesnake

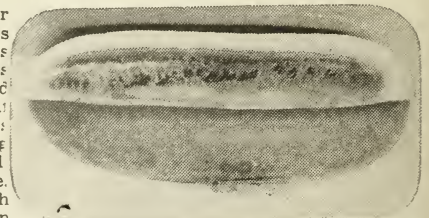
Fruit oblong, 20 inches to 2 ft. and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Skin is smooth, dark green, marked with pale longitudinal bands. Flesh red, very melting, slightly sweet, and filling the whole of the fruit. A good shipper.

Cuban Queen

A large and solid variety; rind very thin and strong, ripens very close to the rind. Skin alternately striped with light and dark green. This is a very heavy cropper, and the fruit is bright red, melting, crisp and very sugary. An excellent keeper and stands shipping well.

Kleckley Sweet

Well named for the flesh of this melon is sweet as honey. The rind is dark green, and only about one-half inch thick. Seeds are white, lying close to the rind leaving a large, solid heart, which does not crack open when ripe.



Kleckley Sweet

Watermelons

Wonder Watermelon

A large and long melon resembling the Tom Watson somewhat. It is thicker, usually grows larger and heavier, the color is a dark solid green, seldom shows any hollow waste but produces a solid red heart with rather a thin rind. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.75.

Sweetheart

Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit large, rounded or slightly oblong; skin pale green, with bands of deeper color, flesh red, melting and very sweet. Rind thin, but very firm. A good shipper.

Stone Mountain

A very fine melon, especially popular in the Southern states, where the fruits frequently weigh 50 to 80 pounds. The flesh is solid, bright scarlet in color, has few seeds, and is very sweet. Rind is of medium thickness, of dark green color, and is tough enough for home and nearby markets, but not tough enough for long distance shipping. The fruit is round or almost square-shaped. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.75.

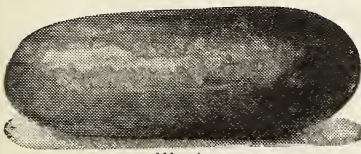
Phinney's Early

A very early variety, which is easy to grow, medium size, and uniform. The skin is smooth, with narrow white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh is light red, or pink and is delicious.

"King and Queen" Winter Watermelon

Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center, seeds black. Average weight 25 pounds. The most luscious, handsome, and valuable winter melon in the world. It is very hardy, a good drought-resister, and does well in any soil which grows melons. Has been shipped to market as late as December. Shell is very hard and the melon ripens to within one-eighth inch of it. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60, postpaid.

Cole's Early



Wonder

Fruit is oval, small in size and handsomely striped with light and dark green. The rind is too thin and brittle to make it a good shipper, but it is a top-notch in sugary crispness, and melting tenderness. Very early.

Citron

For preserving. Fruit very similar to the watermelon, but the flesh is used exclusively for sauces, pies, and preserving. The flesh is white, will keep solid all winter, and has a delicious flavor after it is cooked.

Pie Melon

Kansas Stock Pie Melon or Colorado Preserving Melon. A boon to the dry land farmer. This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets.

Barteldes Colossal Watermelon

Seed of special pure strain, and our own introduction. If you want to grow some large melons for your fair or to show up some neighbor just plant the Colossal. The melons are of extra large size, dark green and of a thick oval shape. The meat is red and of very good quality, making it a dandy melon.

Excel Melon

A Good Variety which Produces Large, Good Quality Melons

A comparatively new variety conceded to be a good producer of extra large, fine quality melons. It is a splendid shipping melon, thick rind and good quality. Some seeds are dark and some are light, being a cross between the Tom Watson and the Blue Gem.



Excel Melon

Golden Honey Watermelon

"Yellow as Gold and Sweet as Honey"

The melons are of medium size, oblong, the rind hard and of very dark green color. The meat is of a rich golden yellow color, crisp, and of fine flavor, and fairly melts in your mouth. Plant some Golden Honey and offer your friends a treat next fall. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$1.20; 5 lbs., \$5.50.

CULTURE—Onions do best in sandy loam which has been fertilized. The seed is sown early in the spring in drills. If rows are 12 to 14 inches apart for hand cultivation it takes 4½ pounds of seed per acre and if 24 to 36 inches apart for horse cultivation 1½ pounds to the acre. Onions must be cultivated frequently and also hand weeded to keep the weeds out.

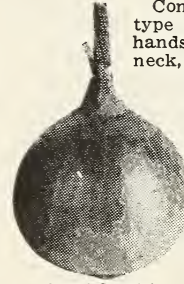
Onions are natives of Asia but man has carried them to almost every climate of the world. They are grown from seed, from small plants, and from bulbs. The large bulbs are commonly grown from seed and the bunch onions from sets.

For prices of Onion Seed not postpaid, deduct 10c for one pound, 15c per pound for 5 pounds, and 20c per pound for 10 pounds from the 1-lb. postpaid price.



Mountain Danvers

Considered by many onion growers as the best type of semi-globe shaped onion in existence. A handsome variety of distinct shape, having small neck, bright, even color, and ripens very early. The bulbs are very good keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$2.40; 5 lbs., \$11.75.



Sweet Spanish

Sweet Spanish

(Riverside Strain)

One of the largest and one of the best all around onions grown. Of attractive, light yellow color and a dandy shipper; globular shape, and the flesh is clear white, tender and of sweet mild flavor. A money-maker. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50 postpaid.

White Sweet Spanish

The pure white flesh of this onion is fine grained and exceptionally sweet. It is a splendid sort to use in salads or other ways without cooking. A very good keeper for so early and large variety, and is excellent for either the home or market garden. Pkt., 20c; ½ oz., 70c; oz., \$1.25; ¼ lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Japanese or Ebenezer

The demand for this variety of yellow skinned onion has grown in the last few years until it is now considered one of the most popular on the market. They produce a very large tonnage of marketable onion sets, and a very small percent of them run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., \$2.90; 5 lbs., \$14.00.

American Yellow Varieties

Prizetaker

The true type is a large globe, very handsome, of a bright clear straw color, with white flesh, which is firm and solid and of very mild and delicate flavor. No sets are required, as the large onions grow the first year from seed sown in the spring. This makes it as desirable for the home garden as for the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.



Giant Prizetaker

Australian Brown

This fine onion is extremely hardy, and yields an enormous crop both in bulk and in weight. The bulbs remain in excellent condition until almost a year after harvesting. The skin is thick and of a rich brownish red color; the flesh is white, solid, crisp and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers

A type preferred by home gardeners. It is of globular shape, flesh white, mildly flavored; skin brownish yellow. It is a good paying onion for general crop, being of a good size, a good keeper, and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Flat Yellow Danvers

The same type as the Globe Danvers except that it is quite flat, with a small neck. It ripens down quickly and keeps very well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

American Red Varieties

Southport Red Globe



Southport Red Globe

A very fine medium early or main crop variety. The skin is of deep red color, and the bulbs are ideally globe-shaped, with very smooth surface, very small neck and reach full size within 110 days. They are of strong flavor, very firm and of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Large Red Wethersfield

The old standard sort. It grows to full size in about 95 days from seed, and is a good drought resister. The onions are large, flat, fine grained, and of pleasant flavor. The skin is thick and of a deep red color. A heavy yielder and good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

American White Varieties

White Silverskin or Portugal

Bulb silvery white, flattened, and about 2 to 3 inches in diameter. It does not keep so well as some of the dark-skinned varieties, but is an excellent medium early sort. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; \$2.50, postpaid.

Southport White Globe

Bulb is silvery white, almost exactly spherical with a diameter of from 2¼ to 3¼ inches in every way, very firm, with a fine neck, and keeps remarkably well; leaves are dark green, slender and rather numerous. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



Southport White Globe

New Hardy Winter Onion

This variety can be sown in the fall, and will live over winter in the open ground, unprotected and will continue growing in the spring, when it will make handsome bunch onions from two to three weeks earlier than any onion sets. When fully grown the onions somewhat resemble the White Bermuda in shape. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Italian Varieties

Extra Early Barletta

Considered the earliest variety in cultivation. Onions are of a pure paper-white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, are from one to one and one-half inches in diameter, and three fourths inches in thickness. When sown in the spring they make roots large enough for pickles and kitchen use within two months. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Mammoth Silver King

We have a pure strain of imported seed of this truly mammoth variety. The onions are of very large size, having been grown to weigh as heavy as three pounds, are flat in shape and both skin and flesh are pure white. It is mild and of a most agreeable flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Early White Queen

Highly recommended for pickling purposes. This variety is an exceedingly early one. The bulbs are small, very much flattened, silvery white, from 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter and about one inch thick. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Gigantic Gibraltar Onion

It is very similar to the "Prize-taker," but will grow larger under favorable conditions. The skin is light straw-colored, and the flesh is white, solid and very mild. The ripe onions are splendid keepers, and if properly handled will surpass most of the other varieties in this respect. The growing crop withstands dry weather to a remarkable degree. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.



Giant Italian Tripoli

We are very careful in the selection of our seed, so as to be sure that our customers will get nothing but the finest specimen of this type of onion. The coat of this onion is pearly white, as is the flesh, and it has a mild, pleasant flavor. This is a half-late and productive variety which keeps tolerably well. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Bermuda Onion Seed From Teneriffe

Imported from Teneriffe, Canary Islands, Spain

White Bermuda

A very great favorite, especially in the South where they are grown in large quantities each season. They are called white, but really are of a pale yellow color, are of very large size, and have an extremely mild, pleasant flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00, postpaid.

Crystal White Wax

This is a large, flat, pure white onion, which is shipped in such large quantities from Texas each season. It matures early, is very productive, and is mild and sweet. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

Valencia Onions (Direct from Spain)

White Valencia or Babosa

Produces a medium sized bulb, a little less than 3 inches in diameter and from 1½ to 2 inches thick, flat and white, of very mild and sweet flavor and is excellent for home gardening. It is a rather early and very productive variety, but not a good keeper. Fine for the south. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Yellow Valencia or Grano

This valencia is becoming immensely popular and we predict that it will soon be seen on all markets. Bulbs are of large size, globe-shaped, with a small neck, straw colored, and of very fine grain. It matures late, but is a fine keeper and very mild and sweet. An extra heavy yielder, and attractive in appearance, and destined to become a leading variety for shipping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.50, postpaid.

Denia Onion

One of the largest onions. It is of the Spanish type with an extraordinarily mild flavor; nearly globe-shaped, slightly flattened and of a light yellow color. It is very popular in the south, can be highly recommended to gardeners who have a good local trade and wish the heaviest possible yield per acre. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$14.00, postpaid.

Onion Plants

Yellow (often called white) Bermuda and Crystal White Wax Onion Plants

These plants will make fine bunch onions or if left to mature will make the mild Bermuda Onion. Not good keepers. The plants will stand cold weather and can be set out early.

Either variety at 35c per 100, 45c for 200, 90c for 500 and \$1.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Onion Sets

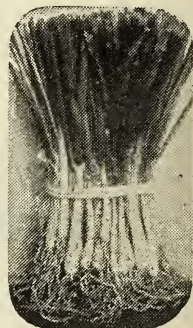
For prices per bushel please see our Pink List. The bottom sets weigh 32 lbs. to the bushel and the Top Sets 28 lbs.

RED BOTTOM SETS. Lb., 25c, postpaid.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS. Lb., 25c, postpaid.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS. Lb., 30c, postpaid.

WHITE MULTIPLIERS. The sets are formed in a cluster of 15 to 20 to a single plant. Lb., 30c, postpaid.



LEEK

CULTURE—It may be sown in drills or broadcast. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants four or five inches deep and about six inches apart in the rows. Used mostly in soups and stews. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

Large Long or Scotch Flag

This variety has a very long and broad stem, leaves are commonly of a rather dark green color. It is of fine quality, rather early and a very productive variety. Aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish, if sliced and cooked. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$2.10; 5 lbs., \$10.00.

PARSLEY

PER 5c OZ., 10c; 1/4 LB., 35c;
PKT. 5c LB., 90c, POSTPAID.

NOT POSTPAID, LB., 85c;
5 LBS., \$4.00.

CULTURE—Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly 3 or 4 weeks elapse sometimes before it makes its appearance, it should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep. One ounce to 150 feet of drill.



The leaves of this plant, which are aromatic, are much used, raw, for garnishing, fried or boiled for flavoring, and on account of its beautiful green color, it makes a very attractive and useful border for flower beds.

Plain or Common Parsley

This is the hardiest variety, foliage very dark green, with plain leaves, having a strong parsley flavor and much preferred in French cooking.

Moss or Triple Curled

In this variety the divisions of the leaves are deeply cut, and each of the small segments is more or less turned back on the upper side, giving the whole leaf a crisped or curled appearance which is attractive. The leaves are of dark green color, and are extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes.

Hamburg Turnip Rooted

In this kind of Parsley it is not the leaves, but the thick fleshy roots, which form the edible part of the plant. They are of a dingy white color, and resemble parsnips a great deal in size, and form. The flavor is similar to Celeriac, but not so delicate. Used mostly for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$1.30; 5 lbs., \$6.25.

PARSNIPS

PER 5c OZ., 10c; 1/4 LB., 30c; 1 LB., 90c, POSTPAID.
PKT. 5c NOT POSTPAID, LB., 75c; 5 LBS., \$3.50



CULTURE—Parsnips are grown in the same manner as Carrots, only they may be sown earlier in the year—about the end of February or early in March. Being a very hardy plant, the crop may be left in the ground until late in autumn, or even all through the winter, and taken up as the roots are required. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, five pounds to the acre. A very desirable fall and winter vegetable, easily grown in all soils and sections. Has long tap root, which is white, swollen, and fleshy. The roots are boiled, and are often used for flavoring broth or soup without being eaten. They are also used as a food for horses.

Guernsey

Roots are comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows with a cavity on the top or crown of the root. This is a good table variety.

Hollow Crowned or Sugar

The roots, which are creamy white, grow 10 to 12 inches long, and are smooth, tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. This variety is very easily raised and is very productive.

PER 5c 1/2 LB., 25c; 1 LB., 35c;
PKT. 5c POSTPAID.

NOT POSTPAID, LB., 30c; 5 LBS.,
\$1.35; 10 LBS., \$2.50.

CULTURE—Peas can be grown in every garden, but for earliest varieties a light warm, moderately rich soil is best. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted until about two or three weeks later. Sow in single or double rows from 1/2 to 3 feet apart, dropping a pea every inch and covering from two to three inches. For a succession sow every ten days up to July. Sow one quart to 50 feet drilled; 1/2 to 2 bushels to the acre.

Peas are one of the most important vegetables grown in this country. They can always be found in home gardens, and truckers regard it as one of their leading vegetables for early and mid-summer market. Varieties are classified as smooth and wrinkled; there are dwarf and tall varieties of each class. The smooth peas may be planted earlier than the wrinkled peas, because they do not rot so quickly in the soil and the plants are hardier; but the wrinkled peas are sweeter.



Early Smooth Varieties

Alaska

A remarkably early variety, and a good yielder. Foliage and pods are of light green. Pods 2 1/2 inches long round, straight and square ended, containing 6 light green peas. Uniform in maturing. Plant is 2 1/2 feet high. We advise market gardeners to give this variety a trial.



First and Best

First and Best

Not quite as early as the Alaska, but is prolific and hardy. Plant is 2 1/2 feet high, producing medium-sized pods well filled with round, smooth peas of excellent flavor.

Early Wrinkled Varieties

Gradus

One of the earliest wrinkled peas, very popular and is very hardy. Pods are large, medium green, 3 1/4 inches long, semi-round, straight, slightly curved and pointed, containing six to eight large, sweet peas, of excellent flavor. A first class table pea. Height 2 1/2 feet.

Laxtonian

Ideal for the small home garden where space is at a premium. Laxtonian Peas grow 18 inches high, but the vines are exceedingly vigorous and produce pods averaging 4 1/2 inches long, straight and pointed, containing 7 to 8 large peas of excellent flavor.

Premium Gem

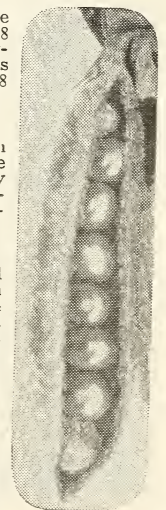
A popular dwarf variety for family use on account of its exquisite buttery flavor. Foliage is dark green, pods 2 1/2 inches long, nearly straight, well filled to the ends; early in maturing, luscious in flavor and highly recommended.

Nott's Excelsior

This variety is very popular in the west and central west. It stands drought better than most other varieties. The vines are about 14 inches high, which permits close planting in rows, and they are self-supporting. Foliage and pods are light green; pods are 2 1/2 inches long, straight and round; peas are green, wrinkled, inclined to be square from packing in the pods.

American Wonder

Quite distinct from all other peas in habit of growth and appearance. The vines are only about 10 inches high, with dark green foliage and pods. Pods are straight, well filled to the ends, 2 1/2 inches long. Seeds are green, and wrinkled. They ripen 50 days from germination.



Laxtonian

Barteldes Little Marvel

PER $\frac{1}{2}$ LB., 25c; 1 LB., 35c, POST-PKT. **5c PAID.** NOT POSTPAID, LB., 30c; 5 LBS., \$1.35; 10 LBS., \$2.50.

An early, dwarf variety of excellent qualities. Fine for both home garden and market gardener. Vines will average 15 inches in height, producing pods in abundance, which are about 3 inches long, of dark green color, and well filled to the ends with deep green peas of delicious flavor.

Thomas Laxton

Very popular, early, large-podded, hardy variety producing an abundance of large, well filled pods which are rather blunt in shape. The habit and growth of the vine resembles Gradus, but the color is darker.

Main Crop Varieties

Alderman

(IMPROVED TELEPHONE)

Very robust and vigorous growing plant, producing pods of very large size, averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length, pointed at the end, and well filled with large peas of most excellent flavor. Vines reach from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet in length.

Dwarf Telephone

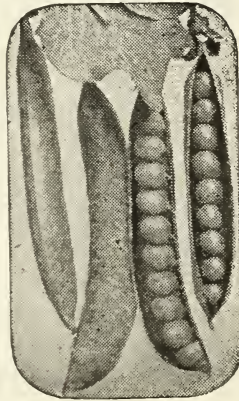
This variety was obtained by crossing the Stratagem and the Telephone. The season is medium, ripens about a week earlier than the Stratagem. Pods are about four inches long, broad, straight, rounded at the point, dark green in color and well filled. Pods often contain ten peas. Seed pale green, much wrinkled and shrivelled.

Everbearing

Unexcelled for profusion and continuance of bearing. Plant has a remarkable branching habit, reaches a height of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and will do well without sticks or brush. Produces pods three to four inches long, broad, blunt, of fair size and light colored, filled with six to eight large, wrinkled peas of fine quality.

Champion of England

A most popular and extremely productive second-early pea, which has been the standard variety for summer use for many years. Plant grows to a height of five feet; foliage medium green; pods 3 inches long, blunt, medium dark green in color, broad and nearly straight and are produced in pairs; seed wrinkled, whitish green, and much shrivelled.



Champion of England

Improved Stratagem

A rather dwarf variety, with thick, short, close-pointed stems; leaves are very large, of yellow-green color. The seed is very large, oblong, flattened, often slightly depressed on one or two sides, but not wrinkled, and in color, a bluish green sometimes tinged with darker green at maturity. It is better for home garden than for field culture, as it is liable to suffer from the heat and drought of the summer. The immense pods contain 10 or 12 peas of large size.

Marrowfats and Sugar Peas

White Marrowfat

Similar to the Black Eye Marrowfat, is a popular heavy yielder, but the eyes in these peas are not black.

Dwarf Gray Sugar

A dwarf plant growing about two feet high, producing an abundance of edible pods which are very sweet and tender. They are prepared for the table just as you would snap beans and are served with white sauce.

Don't Overlook the
"Barteldes Cucumber"

Page 11

PEPPERS

PER **5c** $\frac{1}{2}$ OZ., 25c; OZ., 40c; PKT., $\frac{1}{4}$ LB., \$1.40, Postpaid.

CULTURE—They thrive best in a warm deep, fairly moist, fertile, sandy loam, although they are often grown commercially on moderately heavy soils. The drainage must be good and a southern exposure is preferable. They should be started in hot-beds, in February or March, and not planted outside until the soil is warm and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. Hoe often and keep the weeds down.

The pepper is increasing in importance. Formerly, its culture was restricted to the hot, pungent varieties, but the introduction of the sweet peppers or mangoes has greatly extended its use. It has become an important crop to truckers. The hot varieties are used for seasoning, and the mild varieties for pickling, salads, and for stuffing and baking.

Barteldes Ruby Giant

A cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant, having the good qualities of both. The peppers are of very large size and so sweet and mild that they can be eaten raw. The flesh is very thick and when ripe is of a deep red color. Ruby Giant matures early and the plant is vigorous. The fruit is large and sweet and splendid for stuffing. We recommend this to the market gardener and the home gardener.



Ruby Giant

Sweet Spanish

The fruit of this variety is shaped like a cone, rather long, sometimes reaching a length of five or six inches, having a diameter of two or three inches at the base. They are very mild in flavor, thin-skinned and excellent for the home gardener.

Golden Dawn

One of the most profitable and interesting of the yellow bell-shaped peppers. It is dwarf, branching, producing peppers of beautiful bright yellow. Very productive, and attractive.

Ruby King

A remarkably mild and pleasant pepper of bright red color, growing 6 or 7 inches long, by about 4 inches through. Fine for stuffing and can be eaten sliced with vinegar, like tomatoes. The fruit is tapering or cone-shaped.

Large Bell or Bull Nose

A thick-set plant of light green color, branches short and stiff, seed vessels blunt and squared at ends, with four deep furrows and four corresponding ridges along the sides. Flesh is very thick with few seeds. Usually mildly flavored, but occasionally will produce fruits which are hot.

Chinese Giant

A late leafy variety, with square fruit of splendid shape for stuffing, of glossy-red color when ripe, very large, and of mild flavor. Unusually productive.

Long Red Cayenne

Fruit is a brilliant coral red, conical, and from two to three inches long and about one inch thick. Very hot to the taste.



Chinese Giant

Small Red Chili

Appearance very distinct from other kinds, in that it has a very low-growing stem, and long tapering seed vessels about two inches long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, of very bright scarlet color when ripe, and always very hot.

Large Red Chili

Slightly larger than the small red Chili, being 3 inches long and 1 inch in diameter. Fruit is very bright red, very hot, and ripens early. Used for making chili.

Pepper Pimento

This new pepper is very mild with thick heavy flesh and has a delicate flavor. The shape is very good, being of medium length and smooth. It presents an attractive appearance when filled for the table. It is also delicious when used in salads or creamed like onions. Very prolific; a good shipper.



Pimento

PUMPKINS

melons, etc., they are not so suitable for home gardening. The common practice is to plant the seeds in the cornfield, either in hills or between the rows, after the last cultivation. One ounce of seed will plant 30 hills, four pounds will plant an acre.

A native of this country, which seems to be a member of the large gourd family. They require a great deal of space and are therefore not grown much in the small home garden, but the taste for "pumpkin pie" inherited from our New England ancestors is yet alive, and the Thanksgiving dinner is incomplete without its tempting presence.

SMALL SUGAR

Most desirable variety for making pies. Smaller than the field, pumpkin, round, flattened, fine grained, sweet and very prolific. Matures in 65 days and is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25.



Small Sugar

MAMMOTH TOURS

A french variety, stems creeping, 16 to 20 feet long, leaves very large, dark green, fruit round or long, generally flattened at both ends, with marked ribs, and a smooth skin of gray-green color marked with deeper bands. It often weighs 100 to 110 pounds. The flesh is yellow, not very thick and of fair quality. Generally grown for stock feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

CONNECTICUT FIELD

The well-known old Connecticut variety. Skin is of orange color, with deep orange flesh. Grows well among corn, varies in shape, is generally grown for feeding dairy stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

JAPANESE PIE

The flesh is very thick, and solid. Seed cavity is very small in one end of the pumpkins. Skin is dark green with stripings of light green; flesh is rich orange, fine grained, dry and sweet, having the appearance and taste of the Sweet Potato, and is much in demand for home use. This variety matures early and keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$6.00.

CHEESE

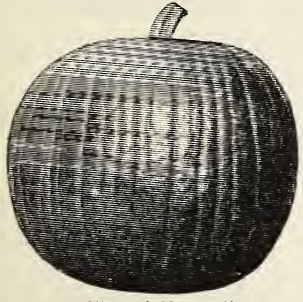
A heavy yielder, and very good for a main crop variety. Very popular in the south. Fruit is flat, having a circumference of six or seven times as much as thickness. Flesh is pale yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. It is fine for pies, and makes a good stock food. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

KENTUCKY FIELD

A large variety, hardy, late and very prolific. Fruit is rounded, flattened, with sweet yellow flesh. Has thick meat of very fine quality and is excellent for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

KING OF MAMMOTH OR GENUINE MAMMOTH

The flesh and skin are of a bright golden yellow. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been grown to weigh over 200 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$1.30; 5 lbs., \$6.25.



King of Mammoth

CUSHAW OR CROOKNECK

Has a hard white or green-striped shell, and sweet, solid, yellow flesh. Very hardy and a good keeper. It is a good pie pumpkin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.30, postpaid. Not postpaid, Lb., \$1.20; 5 lbs., \$5.50.



Seed Potatoes

We handle seed potatoes only and can furnish first class stock of either home grown or northern, Red River stock. We ship potatoes whenever the weather seems favorable, but as these are perishable, we cannot assume any responsibility for freezing or other damage in transit.

We list on our Pink List those varieties which we can supply at the date given on the Pink List. We are always pleased to make special quotations on large quantities at any time.

PER PKT. 5c OZ., 10c; 1/4 LB., 35c; LB., 90c, POSTPAID.
NOT POSTPAID, LB., 85c; 5 LBS., \$4.00.

RADISHES

CULTURE—They do best in sandy loam of good fertility. If the soil is stiff add sand or ashes. The seed should be sown just as early in the spring as possible in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Radishes must be given sufficient room to enable them to develop to full size without any check. It is therefore, of great importance that they be thinned as often as necessary. The small round varieties should be from 1 to 1 1/2 inches apart and the long ones 2 to 3 inches apart.

Radishes will grow almost anywhere. Yet, to grow a quality product, they must be grown quickly and must not be allowed to become overgrown. Attention should be paid to their growing far enough apart in the rows that the roots do not crowd each other. The selection of proper sorts for different seasons is also important. They are considered as the easiest vegetable to grow, and anybody having a few square yards of garden space can have them in abundance. They thrive in all soils and do well in most all climates.

Early Varieties

BARTELDES SPARKLER

The Best of The Round White Tipped Varieties.

A very early and excellent variety both for forcing and so v-ing in the open ground. It is ready in about 20 days. The color is a vivid scarlet, with white tip, and is very attractive. Flesh is crisp and sweet and remains fit for use longer than most other globe-shaped varieties.

RAPID RED OR SAXA

One of the earliest of the Scarlet Turnip varieties. This radish is very tender, crisp and skin is of a rich scarlet color. Excellent for forcing.

CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE

A new type, radically different from any other variety in cultivation, in that its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow. When mature they measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference, weight one ounce, their pure, white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of mild flavor. A fine forcer and also a good garden variety.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP

Root very round, or slightly flattened, of very bright color; flesh white, firm, crisp, and very pleasant to the taste; leaves of rather light green in color. It is fit for use about twenty days after sowing. An old favorite.

EARLY TURNIP RED, WHITE TIPPED



Early Turnip Red White Tip

A handsome and exceedingly early variety. The root of this radish swells quickly, but it also quickly becomes hollow at the center and should be pulled as soon as fully grown. Market gardeners grow this in preference to all other kinds for an early crop.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

A larger variety than the Early Turnip, and is very popular in some markets. The root, though not as long as the olive-shaped sorts, is not as round as the turnip varieties, leaves are small, and the bright red roots form rapidly. Flesh is white and tender.

ROSY GEM

Perfect globular shape, of rich color, being deep scarlet on top, and blending to pure white at the bottom. Extremely tender and crisp and delicious. Desirable for forcing and growing in the open ground. It is also an early variety.

Olive-Shaped Varieties

FRENCH BREAKFAST

A market garden radish. Root ovoid, slightly elongated, usually olive shaped, cylindrical for a good part of its length, and rounded at both ends. Skin is bright pink on the upper part, and white on the lower part. It is very productive, early, and the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender.

Half Long Varieties

BARTELDES GLASS

Our own introduction. We called it "Glass Radish" because the flesh is almost transparent. Skin is white-tipped of light pink color, and roots are of uniform size. Flesh is always crisp, and brittle, of mild flavor, and does not become hollow in the center.

Summer Varieties

CHARTIERS

May be grown in the open ground easily. A handsome variety, with long straight tapering roots. The upper part is of bright rose color, while the lower portion is much paler, and sometimes even white.

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER

Roots form in four or five weeks, and are white, very smooth, clean skinned, of spindle shape, straight, from four to five inches long, and one inch in diameter at the top. Flesh is white, very tender, crisp and juicy.

WHITE STRASBURG

A productive variety which withstands summer heat well. Root is long, about 4 to five inches, pointed; skin is white, rather tender, and not too pungent.

PER OZ., 10c; ¼ LB., 35c; LB., 90c, POSTPAID.
PKT., **5c** NOT POSTPAID, LB., 85c; 5 LBS., \$4.00.

Long Varieties

White Icicle (Eizapfen)

An entirely distinct long, white variety. It is ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. In the open ground the roots retain their brittle crispness until they are as large as the Long Bright Scarlet. Superior to any of the red varieties. Roots about six inches in length, and ¾ inch in diameter.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top

Root extremely long and slender, five or six inches in length, and only about a half inch in diameter, cone shaped, and form in about a month; skin smooth, of bright scarlet color; flesh almost transparent, tinged with pink or lilac. The appearance of the flesh distinguishes this variety from all others. A standard variety for both home and market garden use.

Winter Radishes

This name is applied to those kinds which have such firm-fleshed roots that they will keep through a great part of the winter without becoming hollow. They should be sown in July or August. A temporary pit can be made by partially burying a wooden box in a well drained location. Cover the top with earth, leaving only the upper part of the front of the box exposed. Exposed part can be protected by boards or a door on hinges. Potatoes, carrots, parsnips, turnips, beets, salsify, and winter radishes, can be stored in this pit and be kept in good condition.

White Icicle

Long Black Spanish

Has a very regular cylindrical root, which reaches a length of from 7 to 10 inches. Skin is very black, and somewhat wrinkled; flesh is white, firm and compact. This variety is an excellent keeper.

Round Black Spanish

Root is round, sort of top-shaped, skin is black; flesh white, very firm. Roots keep well and are stronger in flavor than any other round radish.



Round Black Spanish

White Chinese or Celestial

A beautiful large, white radish grown very extensively by the market gardeners for fall and winter trade. Root is white, cylindrical, very firm and mildly flavored.

Rose China Winter

A popular variety for winter. Root is large, red, with white tip. A very good keeper, and more mildly flavored than the Spanish types.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

PER OZ., 10c; ¼ LB., 50c; LB., \$1.50,
PKT. **5c** POSTPAID. NOT POSTPAID,
LB., \$1.40; 5 LBS., \$6.75.

CULTURE—Succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring, transplant from four to five feet apart each way. One ounce produces from 400 to 500 plants.

Rhubarb, when cultivated is remarkable for its large heart-shaped leaves, which sometimes measure over 2 feet in length and nearly two feet in breadth. The leaves are borne on stalks which are rounded underneath, and channelled on the upper surface, from one to two inches in diameter, and 12 to 16 inches in length. Rhubarb may be grown from seed, or propagated by dividing the root-stock of the plants. Stalks are used for making tarts, pies and preserves.

Linnaeus

A second-early sort, which is a large and strong grower. Stalks are deep green, rounded, and good in quality.

Victoria

A little later than Linnaeus. Stalks red, very thick, considerably longer than the blade of the leaf; leaves broader than long, heart-shaped or rounded.

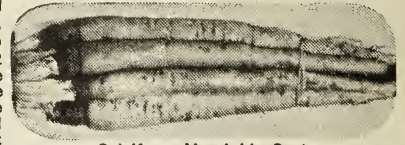
Rhubarb Roots

Linnaeus and Victoria. 2 for 25c; 5 for 60c; 12 for \$1.25, charges prepaid. If by freight or express, not prepaid, \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

PER OZ., 30c; ¼ LB., 80c; LB., \$3.00, POSTPAID.
PKT. **5c** NOT POSTPAID, LB., \$2.90; 5 LBS., \$14.00.

CULTURE—The seed is sown in the spring, where the plants are to stand, in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. If the weather is dry at the time of sowing, the drills should be watered a few times to assist the germination, which is always somewhat uncertain. One ounce will be sufficient for 60 feet of drill; seven pounds to the acre.



Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

This plant has a long fleshy tap-root, 6 to 8 inches in length, and 1 inch or less in diameter, with a yellow, rather smooth skin. The roots are boiled, and the tenderest leaves make a good salad.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

No market gardener should fail to grow this for it is a paying proposition. A wonderful improvement over the old variety. Oyster plant is a delicious vegetable and should be cultivated for winter use.

Spinach

PER OZ., 10c; ¼ LB., 15c; LB., 40c; POSTPAID.
PKT. **5c** NOT POSTPAID, LB., 35c; 5 LBS., \$1.65;
10 LBS., \$3.25.

CULTURE—Sow the seed in furrows, one-fourth inch deep, with eight or twelve inches between the rows. Timely thinning of plants to stand four to six inches apart helps in growing a quality product, and also helps in keeping the plants from going to seed prematurely. The main crop is sown in September, and if in exposed places it is sometimes covered with straw during the winter, which prevents it being hurt by frost. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of three weeks, from March to August. It is best developed most tender, and succulent when grown in rich soil. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds to an acre. The leaves are eaten boiled.

By far the most popular vegetable for "greens." It thrives almost anywhere, in all soils, but only during the cool seasons of the year.

King of Denmark

This new, long-standing Spinach has many decided advantages. The leaves are dark green, large, round and well blistered. It has the advantage over other Spinach as it holds up well under the July sun, adding two weeks to the season. It is fairly early.

Prickly Seeded Winter

A fine variety with triangular, oblong or arrow shaped leaves. Very hardy, and best for fall sowing where winters are severe.

Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale

A rather curious kind with fairly large, much crumpled, glossy dark green leaves. Produces nearly twice the bulk of crop that the ordinary sorts do, is fully as hardy, and equal in all other respects.

Long Standing

An improved strain which surpasses all others for length of bearing. The plant forms compact tufts, with numerous green leaves somewhat crimped; leaf stalks are very short. Its distinguishing quality is that it runs to seed more slowly and later than any other kind.



Long Standing

Monstrous Viroflay

A valuable variety with very large thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is wanted. It is an extremely vigorous growing variety, and is worthy of recommendation for any garden.

New Zealand

(*Tetragonia expansa*)

This is not a spinach of the ordinary kind, but a plant of branching growth. One single plant will grow to dimensions of six feet across, producing an abundance of thick, fleshy, juicy stems and leaves, which make an excellent spinach. The flavor is fine and the fact that it does well throughout the hottest summer, makes it all the more desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

SQUASH

PER 5c OZ., 10c; ¼ LB., 35c; PKT. LB., \$1.30, POSTPAID. NOT POSTPAID, LB., \$1.25; 5 LBS., \$5.75.

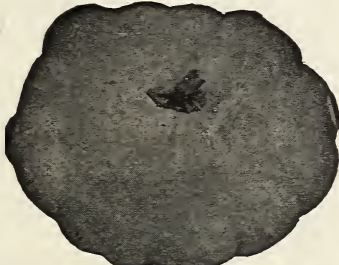
CULTURE—Squashes may be put into two separate groups; the dwarf or bush type and the vining type. The vining or winter squashes require a lot of room but the bush or summer squashes can be grown in any moderate garden. The summer or bush squashes should be planted in hills from four to five feet apart and the winter or vining kinds in hills from 6 to 10 feet apart. Squashes are heavy feeders and it is therefore beneficial to put two or three forkfuls of manure in each hill. Plant from 10 to 12 seeds in each hill, but when the plants are of fair size thin them down to three plants to the hill. One ounce will plant about 40 hills of the small sorts and about 20 of the large sorts. 4 to 5 pounds to the acre. Aphicide No. 10 will kill all the young squash bugs and some of the old ones.

Bush or Summer Varieties Summer Crookneck

A small crooknecked summer squash; fruit of a very bright, orange color, elongated, covered with numerous roundish excrescences, narrowed and most usually curved in the part next to the stalk, and swollen at the other end. It is very early, productive, and of excellent flavor.

Mammoth White Bush

Belongs to the Custard Marrows. Fruit is very large, of a milky white color, very much broader than long, flattened, and the outline shows five or six projections or blunt teeth which are more or less curved back towards the stalk end of the fruit; flesh is firm, not very sweet but rather floury; skin very smooth.



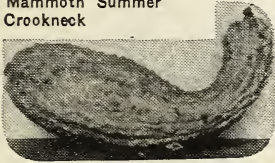
White Bush

Early White Bush

Also known as the Patty-Pan squash. Very productive, very early to mature, of the same type as the Mammoth White Bush, only not so large, and somewhat earlier.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck

Mammoth Summer Crookneck



Largest and earliest of the crookneck summer squashes. Fruit is about twice as large as the Summer Crookneck, often measuring 24 inches in length, with exceedingly warty surface. The combination of earliness and size makes it a most desirable variety for the market gardener as well as for private use.

Winter Squashes Sibley

One of the best shippers owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick, of bright orange color and choice quality. Flavor is rich and sweet, and it ripens easily.

Delicious

This fine new winter Squash is of the finest quality possible. In size it closely resembles the original Hubbard. In color it is almost uniform with occasionally a blue specimen. The thickness of its flesh surpasses nearly every other variety; the color being a dark orange. For table use, it cannot be excelled.

Hubbard

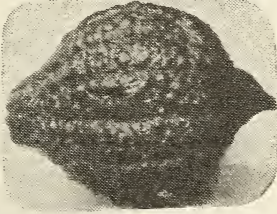
One of the best of the winter squashes for table use, and is rivaled only by the Delicious. The vines are very vigorous, and productive. Fruits are large, somewhat warty, with a very hard shell. Flesh is rich yellow, very thick, fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor.

Warty Hubbard

Of extra fine quality. Attractive on the market and a ready seller. Very hard, dark green shell, heavily warty; flesh is dry and sweet. Its good-keeping and cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

Golden Hubbard

A very distinct sort, of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller, earlier to mature, and of a rich orange red instead of the dark olive green of the old Hubbard, while the flesh is of a little deeper color, and of very good quality. This variety is a fine keeper.



Hubbard

TOMATOES

CULTURE—The culture of the tomato is universal. It is, apparently adapted to all localities and soils, and the taste for it does not, in any degree, diminish. Whether ripe or green, it is in demand, and no other fruit or vegetable is put to a greater variety of uses. For a small garden, sow a few seeds in a shallow box or flower-pot the beginning of March, and place in a sunny window. About May 15th, set plants in the garden, 3 feet apart each way, watering freely at time of transplanting. If a large area is to be planted, sow seed in the hotbed in rows 5 inches apart and ½ inch deep. When 2 inches high, transplant, four inches apart, to another hotbed, or in four-inch pots, one plant to a pot, and again transplanting to the open the middle of March. They should have frequent shallow cultivation in order to keep down the weeds and maintain a loose soil mulch over the surface to prevent evaporation. Cultivate after each rain, as soon as the ground is in condition to work.

Wilt Resistant Varieties Kanora and Marglobe

This disease is caused by a fungus (*Fusarium lycopersici*), and can be controlled effectively only by growing wilt resistant varieties or practicing long rotations. The latter method is impractical, and frequently impossible. We therefore are pleased to offer two of the best wilt resisting varieties, and recommend that they be planted in sections infested with this disease.

Kanora

Originated by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. It is a good variety anywhere, but is, of course, especially valuable for those regions which are infested with wilt. It is a mid-season or main crop tomato. Fruits are medium size, bright scarlet, evenly colored, very deep and globular and smooth. The stem cavity is small. Fruits are firm with thick walls which make this variety an excellent canner and shipper. The heavy foliage prevents sun-scalding and cracking to a large extent. It yields heavily and continues to bear until frost. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station honored us by giving us the distribution of the Kanora Tomato and we offer seed which was grown from the original stock seed. Pkt., 20c; ½ oz., 60c; 1 oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50; ½ lb., \$5.00, postpaid.



Kanora

Moreover, they can be held for a considerable time without spoiling. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00 postpaid.

Marglobe

This Wilt and Nailhead Rust-Resistant tomato was developed by the Department of Agriculture. It is recommended for both the field and green house use.

The Marglobe has been highly commended for its yield and quality of fruit by both truckers and canners.

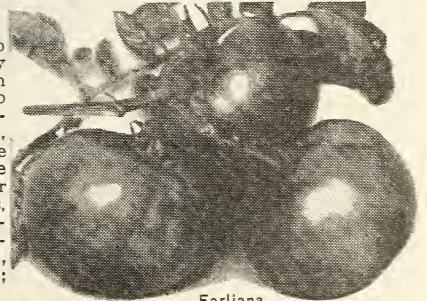
The Marglobe fruits are smooth, globular, meaty, almost coreless, and deep scarlet in color. They ripen uniformly, even around the stem, and resist cracking well.

Barteldes Kansas Standard (Tree Type)

One of the best tomatoes for the Middle West. A true tomato of the potato leaved class. It is of rapid, vigorous growth, with strong heavy stalks, which stand down well unless, which is often the case, they are pulled down with over-abundant fruit. It begins blooming when only six or seven inches high, attains a height of from two and a half to three feet and sets its fruit—a rare habit in any tomato—from the first blossoms. The fruit is of a bright, glossy red color and is produced in clusters of from four to five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round, slightly flattened, ripening clear to the stem, perfectly smooth. It has very few seeds; the meat is thick and firm and of a most excellent flavor. This tomato is a first-rate keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

Earliana

Fruits are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, are of medium size, smooth, and solid. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender branches, bearing an abundance of fine tomatoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.



Earliana

More Tomatoes

Livingston's Globe

Exceedingly popular among many growers; and valued for its large purple fruits, which are truly globe-shaped and fine for slicing. The seed cavity is small and there is hardly any core. This variety is medium-early. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.



Beauty

Beauty

One of the most largely planted late Pink Tomatoes. The fruits color thoroughly over the entire surface, and retain their large size until late in the season. Very prolific, forming clusters of four or five large fruits. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel

Plant is of robust growth, and very productive. Fruits of deep scarlet, somewhat flattened, very smooth, of large size, excellent flavor, ripen early, and bear late. These handsome fruits are of finest table qualities, possessing remarkably sweet flavor, and are highly recommended for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

New Stone

A fine main crop variety. The vine is a strong grower, very productive, and its fruits are large, smooth, rounded or deep and slightly flat at the top and bottom. Fruits are almost free from core and are not liable to crack in wet weather. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

Greater Baltimore

The Great Canning Tomato

On account of its size, shape, color and enormous yield the Greater Baltimore has become immensely popular with the canners.

The Greater Baltimore is rugged enough to make a good crop under very adverse weather and soil conditions. It yields heavily and is a most dependable variety. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

John Baer

Vines are medium-size, but very productive. Fruits are uniform, entirely free from core and do not burst when ripe. The meat is solid and of a mild sweet flavor. It has a tough skin which makes it popular with shippers and canners. One of the earliest to furnish marketable fruits and continues to bear for a long time. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

June Pink

It is fully as early as "Sparks' Earliana," of high productive-ness, and the vines are absolutely blight proof. The splendid round, solid, meaty Tomatoes are the attraction of the markets. The plants are very thrifty, making a very vigorous growth. The fruits are usually set in large clusters, and run from 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter. They stand shipping exceedingly well. The Tomatoes are solid, free from core, have only few seed cavities, and the meat is of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Ponderosa

Although this variety has been known for a long time, it is still unsurpassed in size. The immense fruits often weigh 1½ to 2 pounds, are meaty, and of delicious flavor. The seed cavities are small making the fruits very solid. The vines are very hardy, and productive, bearing large clusters of fruit, which are deep purple in color and irregular in form. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.50, postpaid.



Ponderosa

Dwarf Champion

(Tree Type)

A second-early tomato, whose close, upright growth enables it to be planted much earlier and nearer together than any of the older sorts, which of course, means an earlier and larger yield. It is extremely productive. The fruit resembles the Acme, of a purplish pink color, smooth, medium-sized, and uniform. The skin is tough, and the flesh solid and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

The Matchless

For the past twenty years Matchless has been considered the best main crop variety. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, well set with fruit which are free from core; of a rich, cardinal color, and are not liable to crack from wet weather. The skin is remarkably tough and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Yellow and Small-Fruited Varieties

PER PKT. 10c OZ., 35c; ¼ LB., \$1.35; LB., \$5.25, POSTPAID.

Golden Queen

A yellow tomato, of medium size, ripens rather early; of attractive appearance and a distinct flavor all its own. Many consider this tomato of better flavor than the red varieties, as it is claimed to be less acid.

Yellow Plum

Fruits are plum-shaped and of a bright lemon color, are scarcely ever more than one inch in diameter and for this reason are fine for preserves and pickles.

Red Plum

Same as above, except for color.

Yellow Pear

Fruit of perfect pear shape, handsome, and solid. Our stock is true to type, and the small variety. Used for preserving.

Red Pear

Same as above, only red in color.

Red Cherry

A small variety, size and shape of a cherry, perfectly round and smooth. Unsurpassed for pickling.

Yellow Cherry

Same as above, except color.

Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry

Immensely productive, very sweet, mildly flavored. Fruits are about one-half inch in diameter, and enclosed in a loose husk. The seed we offer is of the genuine Ground Cherry.

Topepo

A New Vegetable

In the Topepo we offer a new vegetable which is not merely an improvement on some other strain; but is a new and distinct creation.

In flavor the Topepo resembles the Bell Pepper but is sweeter, not so peppery and has some of the zest of the tomato flavor.

A very important feature of the Topepo is its keeping quality. While both parents are notoriously fragile, the Topepo has been kept in ordinary room temperature for 30 days without spoiling.

The plants bear heavily and for a comparatively long season. You'll find the Topepo not only an interesting novelty, but a fine addition to your menu if you have a home garden, and an attractive and profitable vegetable if you grow vegetables for the market.

The Topepo requires a long season to mature so set the plants out as early as possible. Pkt., 25c; 4 pkts., 80c; ½ oz., \$1.50; ¼ oz., \$2.50.



Tobacco

PER PKT. 5c OZ., 40c; ¼ LB., \$1.25, POSTPAID.

Havana

Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock.

Connecticut Seed Leaf

Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South.

Missouri Broad Leaf

A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers.

White Burley

A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug.

TURNIPS

PRICES OF ALL TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS EXCEPT MILANS
PER OZ., 10c; 1/4 LB., 25c; PKT. 5c LB., 70c, POSTPAID.

NOT POSTPAID, LB., 60c; 5 LBS., \$2.75; 10 LBS., \$5.00.
CULTURE—For the early crop, sow the seed as soon as the ground can be prepared; for the late crop, sow in the latter part of July or early in August. The rows may be 12 to 18 inches apart or 26 to 30 if a horse cultivator is to be employed. The tendency is to sow the seed too thickly. If one good seed is dropped to every inch of furrow the stand should be satisfactory. For the late crop the seed may be sown broadcast in well-prepared soil and then raked in lightly. Before storing, the tops should be removed.

It thrives best in a cool, moist climate. The leaves are hardy and the roots may be left unprotected in the open ground until there is danger of hard freezing weather. Turnips are used in pot-boiled preparations with potatoes, cabbage and meat, or are boiled with pork.

White Fledged Varieties

The Earliest varieties are the two Milan Turnips. These reach a size of two to three inches in sixty days and it is at this size that they are best.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan

The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short, and light of color. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid, and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early White Milan

Root small, very smooth, flat, entirely white, with a slender tap-root; leaves small and few, undivided, oval. A variety of the Purple Top Milan, quite as early, as well suited for forcing, and milder in flavor. Prices same as Purple Top Milan.

Purple Top Strap-Leaved

The standard for this part of the country. The root is small or medium-sized, very flat, quite smooth, pure white on the underground part, and bright violet-red on the upper part. The leaves which are entire, rather erect, and very short, are few for the size of the root. It is a variety which can be sown for early or late planting, and is of good flavor.

Early Snowball

Root tolerably flattened or globular, of a pure white color. It is of medium size, of excellent quality, and in our markets it is much admired.

Early White Egg

A quick-growing, egg-shaped variety. Its pure white skin and quick growth make it particularly suitable for market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank strong taste of some varieties.

Purple Top White Globe

An old favorite. Root large, quite round, white underground, and purple on the upper part for about one-half of the length of the root; leaves very broad, little divided, dark green, tinged with brown during winter. Of good quality for the table, yields heavy crops, and may be recommended also for cattle-feeding purposes.

Pomeranian White Globe

A free-growing rough-leaved sort used for both table and stock. The root is of regular spherical shape, skin is smooth, and entirely white except where it is marked by a few scars around the neck indicating the positions of the earliest leaves. Flesh is white, very firm and close grained. It is admired for table use in early winter.

Cowhorn

Without question a good flavored and delicate sort. A distinct figure is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a carrot and generally crooked, hence its name.

Early White Flat Dutch

A popular early turnip for table use. The root is a broad disc shape, rather round in outline, about four inches in diameter and two inches in depth; flesh is white, tender, not very sugary, and of good quality.



Yellow Fledged Varieties Amber Globe or Strap-Leaved

Root almost round or, more usually, top-shaped, pale yellow, with a green neck; leaves entire, long, and light-colored. Flesh pale yellow, fine-grained and sugary. A good cropper and a pale keeper.

Seven Top

The salad turnip. This is a very distinct variety cultivated largely in the South where the tops are used as greens. When sown in the early spring, it produces greens very quickly. In the south it is also sown in the fall as it is very hardy and will grow all winter.

Rutabagas or Swedish Turnips

CULTURE—Same as for the turnip, except that the rutabaga requires more room and a longer period for its growth. The roots are quite hardy and will withstand considerable frost. It is used like the turnip, and also for stock feed. Two pounds of seed are required for one acre.

Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga

The best variety of the Swedish turnip. It is hardy and productive, flesh is yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above the ground and bright yellow beneath; leaves are small, light green, with little or no neck. The most perfect in form, the richest in flavor and the best in every respect.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

NO GARDEN IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A FEW HERBS

ANISE. An annual, cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which have a fragrant, agreeable scent, and a pleasant taste. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

BALM. A hardy perennial of aromatic taste and fragrant smell. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

BORAGE (Gurkenkraut). Annual. In Germany the leaves are cut and used for a cucumber salad. Beautiful blue flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CARAWAY (Kummel). The seed are useful for flavoring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

CATNIP or CATMINT. A great favorite among medicinal herbs. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

CHERVIL. Annual. Its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

CORIANDER. Annual. Its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

DANDELION (Loewenzahn). Perennial; cultivated for greens; an excellent tonic. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

DILL. Annual; it is cultivated for its seeds, which are used medicinally and for flavoring pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

HOREHOUND. Perennial; of strong, and aromatic smell; used as a tonic. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

HYSSOP. A perennial with aromatic flowers and pungent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

LAVENDER. Perennial; cultivated for its fragrant flowers and aromatic leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

ROSEMARY. Perennial; the tops only are used as a medicine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

RUE. Perennial; a very powerful tonic. It must not be allowed to run to seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.



Dill

SAGE. Perennial; tea made from these leaves is an excellent means of producing sweat. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SAVORY. Annual; leaves are used for culinary purposes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SORREL. Broad leaves. Perennial; used in soups, and salads, and sometimes cooked like spinach. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

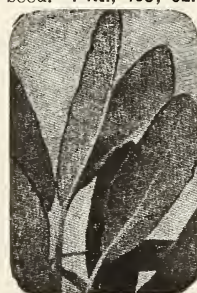
SWEET BASIL. Annual; the leaves are used for highly seasoned dishes as well as in soups, stews, and sauces. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

SWEET FENNEL. Perennial; tea made from the seed is an excellent remedy in case of colic and stomach complaint. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

SWEET MARJORAM. Biennial; the leaves are used in soups, the seeds in the manufacture of sausage. An Aromatic of sweet flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SWEET THYME. Perennial; thyme tea is an excellent remedy for nervous headaches. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

WORMWOOD. Perennial; used for medicinal purposes. Beneficial to poultry and should be planted in every poultry yard. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.



Sage



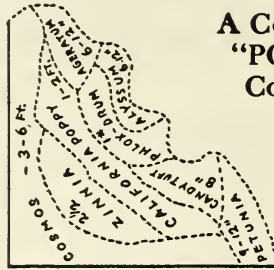
A FEW WORDS ABOUT A FLOWER GARDEN

Modern home-making has taken on a new character. House building, furnishing, and interior decoration, are not the only important factors in home-making. It has been well said, "Every Garden Means a Home," but how much more wonderful if we could reverse this thought and say, "Every Home Means a Garden." We are, however, becoming more "garden-minded" every day, and now a great many of us realize that a home is not a home until it has a garden, no matter how tiny it may be.

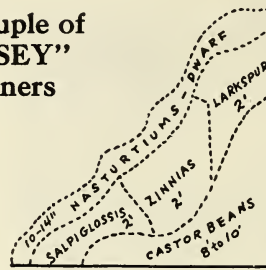
There are no more satisfactory flowers than those grown from seed, and you will be amazed at what you can do

For your convenience we have classified the varieties, have made the description concise and accurate, and are showing some garden plans for your guidance.

A Couple of "POSEY" Corners



No. 1—A group of annuals adapted to most any corner.



No. 2—A tall corner designed to screen an unsightly fence or building.

toward beautifying your home and lawn and in providing cut flowers for your table with just a few packets of flower seeds. A rickety fence, a dull corner in your backyard, a bare garage, or a vacant lot may be transformed into a place of beauty by simple planting and arrangement of a few flower seeds.

Plan your garden so as to have some flowers in bloom at all seasons, with colors which harmonize and with plants in size grading from the dwarf borders to the bedding annuals, and then to the taller plants which usually stand next to the house or other confines of the garden or lawn.

ANNUALS

Most plants can be divided into two classes, Annuals and Perennials. Annuals are one-year plants. The seed is sown; the plants bloom, produce seed and die the same year. Many of our prettiest garden flowers are annuals. They are inexpensive, give a wealth of bloom, are admirable for the rented house garden, and are adapted to most soils and climates.

Annual plants which have a suitable habit of growth and adequate foliage may be made to do duty about the house and on the grounds in the place of shrubs and perennials.

PRICES OF ALL FLOWER SEEDS ARE POSTPAID.

Acroclinium (Everlasting)

Height 18 inches

A very pretty annual which produces white and rose pink flowers. If they are gathered the first day they are open or in the bud state, and dried in some cool place they will keep throughout the winter. Fine for border planting. Mixed, Pkt., 10c; White, Pkt., 10c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

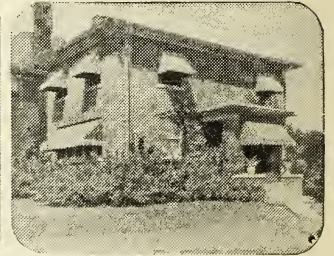
Height 12 to 24 inches.

A very desirable flower for general garden culture. It is a valuable border plant. Flowers the first year. The bright color and peculiar form of the flowers always attract attention. They are useful for cutting and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground in May, plants will bloom in July and August and then continually until frost.

Coral Red, Bright Red Color with White Throat, Pkt., 10c.
Queen of the North, Snow White, Pkt., 10c.
Tall mixed. Pkt., 10c.
Dwarf, mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Snapdragon



Before and After Planting.

Ageratum Mexicanum

Height 12 inches.

For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue, no annual is as good as the Ageratum. They grow well upon almost any soil and in any climate. The plants are bushy, erect, and produce clusters of pretty brush-like flowers throughout the season. They make fine borders. Pkt., 10c.

Alyssum

Height 6 to 12 inches.

This plant is used for borders, edgings, baskets, pots, rock-work, and for cutting. For borders the seed should be sown thickly so as to form masses. Alyssum can be increased from cuttings made from strong new side shoots as well as by division of the roots.

DWARF (Carpet of Snow.) Very small, with pretty white flowers. When in bloom it resembles a white mat. Blooms all summer and fall. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SWEET ALYSSUM—Standard variety for borders, window boxes, masses, etc. It is of trailing habit, bearing many fragrant white flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kansas

Conkeys

THE ORIGINAL

BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED

Now Contains Y-O Already Mixed In

LESS THAN 3 LBS. OF FEED
TO RAISE ONE CHICK

When you stop to consider that a chick eats less than 3 lbs. of feed during the first six weeks—and part of this is chick grains—you see that the total cost is small and the real way to economize is not to get the cheapest feed but the one that raises the most chicks in the shortest time.

Conkeys the Original Buttermilk Starting Feed

Has always been the most popular and dependable. It is the safest feed and thus the most economical. Now this great feed is even better than ever—because, in response to thousands of requests, Conkeys Y-O Powder is put right into the feed to save you the trouble of adding it, or of using sticky, smelly cod liver oil which rapidly deteriorates and loses value. Y-O contains cod liver oil sealed on Marmite yeast by a special process which insures lasting potency of the A, B and D Vitamins.

ANALYSIS

Crude protein, 14.00%; crude fat, 5.50%; crude fiber, 5.00%; nitro, free extract, 59.00%; carbohydrates, 64.00%.

INGREDIENTS

Buttermilk, Corn Meal, Corn Feed Meal, Oat-meal, Wheat Middlings, Raw Bone Meal, Blood Flour, Meat Meal, Crude Milk Albumen, Salt $\frac{1}{2}\%$, Y-O (Cod Liver Oil, Yeast, Soybean Oil Meal, Wheat Middlings, $\frac{1}{4}\%$ Red Oxide of Iron).

Vitamins are now recognized by all authorities as the controlling forces of bird and animal life. Without vitamins in the feed there is no vitality, diseases appear and eventually death results. Billions of chicks have died because of this one lack in the feed. Many reach 4 or 5 weeks with the stored up vitamins of the egg, then die from mysterious causes or rickets (leg weakness) when the simple addition of Y-O to their feed would have saved them.

Since it takes so little to raise a chick do be careful of quality! Don't risk ordinary cheap feed. The possible margin of saving in first cost would probably be less than a cent per pound, even if you mixed your own feed. Against this you would have less vigor and vitality, slower growth and almost certainly heavier mortality than when feeding Conkeys. The loss of just one more chick out of each hundred will turn what you thought was a saving, into a direct loss. Also a heavy mortality would mean fewer pullets next fall or another brood to be raised, making not only additional investment but later maturing pullets next fall.

PLAY SAFE!—USE

Conkeys STARTING FEED

Packed in 5-lb. sizes and up. Buy $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for each chick.

DONT BREAK THE CONKEY CHAIN

Conkeys Y-O is fine for Rabbits, Foxes, Dogs, Cats, Pet Stock and Caged Birds of all kinds.

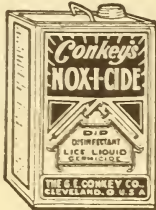


The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kansas

When ordering any remedy by mail always send postpaid prices.

Conkeys NOX-I-CIDE

DIP AND DISINFECTANT



Every poultry yard, farm, home, factory, stable, store, office building—in fact, every place where sanitation is necessary to health—needs Conkeys Nox-i-cide every day in the year.

For poultrymen, Conkeys Nox-i-cide has a large variety of use as a disinfectant and germicide. It is approved by poultry experts everywhere.

For spraying during the "weekly clean-up," as a preventive of disease and a help in keeping down red mites, ticks, blue bugs, etc., Conkeys Nox-i-cide is practically unexcelled. In fact, some poultrymen declare it to be indispensable, since proper sanitary conditions are the very foundation of successful poultry operations. In addition, Conkeys Nox-i-cide is very effective for washing incubators, brooders, fountains and other utensils.

Conkeys Nox-i-cide is also widely used and highly recommended as a dip for hogs, sheep, cattle and other animals. Swine owners are generous in their praise of Conkeys Nox-i-cide for fighting hog lice, both as a dip and as a disinfectant for wallows, houses and general uses.

Try Conkeys Nox-i-cide for household uses—for assisting in driving out ants, destroying odors, routing out bedbugs and cockroaches, for making sinks, cess-pools, garbage containers, etc., sanitary and safe.

A money-back guarantee covers Conkeys Nox-i-cide as well as all other Conkey products. Take a can home and if you are not satisfied we will refund your money.

EASTERN PRICES—Pint 50c; Quart 80c; ½ Gallon \$1.30; Gallon \$2.00; 5 Gallons \$9.25; 10 Gallons \$17.75. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

COLORADO and WEST—Pint 60c; Quart 90c; ½ Gallon \$1.50; Gallon \$2.25; 5 Gallons \$10.50; 10 Gallons \$19.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

Conkeys SALVO

(Formerly called Sorehead Remedy)



For dangerous, contagious sorehead or chicken pox, pigeon pox, warts and pain.

Good to have on hand for treating sores, cuts and wounds of any description.

PRICES—Pkgs., 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c, postpaid; breeder size (1 lb. salve, 5 lbs. powder), \$3.50; \$3.65 postpaid; 10 lbs. powder only, \$3.50 postpaid.



Conkeys Poultry Worm Remedy

(For Large Round Worms)

Over 90 per cent of market poultry are infested with worms, of which there are many varieties—Round Worms, Gizard and Caecal Worms and Flukes or Leaf Worms. Worms cause great loss and flocks should be treated regularly. See directions on packages of Conkeys Worm Remedy.

PRICES—Pkgs., 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c, postpaid; breeder size (5 lbs.), \$2.75, \$2.85 postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs., 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid; breeder size, \$2.75; or \$2.85 postpaid.

Conkeys POULTRY TONIC

Every bird from chick to maturity will be more productive, healthier and more profitable if given a good tonic and regulator. Conkeys Poultry Tonic helps birds get more out of their feed. They produce more eggs and better flesh on **LESS FEED**, by better digestion and assimilation. Conkeys Tonic is all medicine—free from filler, red pepper and "hot stuff." Keeps the young chicks growing, makes molting easy, strengthens the bird for bad weather and generally maintains a high health average.

EASTERN PRICES—Packages, 1½ lbs. 25c; 3¼ lbs. 50c; 7 lbs. \$1.00; pails, 12 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.00; bags, 50 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$10.50. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

COLORADO AND WEST—Packages, 1½ lbs. 30c; 3¼ lbs. 60c; 7 lbs. \$1.20; pails, 12 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$3.75; bags, 50 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$13.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.



Conkeys DIATEX

(Formerly called Conkeys White Diarrhea Remedy)



These tablets have been on the market for years as Conkeys White Diarrhea Remedy. Once you have used this old reliable preparation you will never be without it. An astringent tablet for drinking water of poultry and baby chicks. Play safe—keep this remedy in the drinking water of all baby chicks until danger period of the first few weeks is past.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs., 25c, 50c, \$1.00, all postpaid; breeder size (1,200 Tablets), \$3.75; \$3.85 postpaid.

COLORADO AND WEST—Pkgs., 30c, 60c, \$1.20, all postpaid; breeder size (1,200 Tablets), \$4.00; \$4.10 postpaid.



DONT BREAK THE CONKEY CHAIN

Conkeys Y-O is fine for Rabbits, Foxes, Dogs, Cats, Pet Stock and Caged Birds of all kinds.

The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kansas

Have a *Conkey* corner in your Poultry House



*Ready for
Emergency*



Raising poultry is pleasant and profitable when "good luck" is with you. Good luck, however, is not merely a matter of chance, but of BEING PREPARED. For more than twenty-five years Conkey has been THE POULTRY DOCTOR. Take his advice. Install a Conkey Corner of remedies in your poultry house as insurance against disease, trouble, loss and disappointment.

Your money refunded if any Conkey remedy does not satisfy.
CONKEYS POULTRY BOOK FREE if you call at our store, or mailed for 6 cents in stamps.

Conkeys OLD RELIABLE POWDER (Formerly Conkeys Roup Remedy)

This famous treatment has been on the market for thirty years, known to poultrymen everywhere as Conkeys Roup Remedy. Many would not try to keep poultry without Conkeys—the Old Reliable. Easily given in the drinking water letting the birds help themselves. Keep it on hand for use in emergency or put it in drinking founts on cold rainy days or when there is a sudden change in weather. In mild doses it acts as a tonic.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs., 25c, 50c, \$1.00; 1½ lb. can, \$2.35, all postpaid; 5 lb. can, \$5.50; \$5.75 postpaid.
COLORADO AND WEST—Pkgs., 30c, 60c, \$1.20; 1½ lb. can, \$2.50, all postpaid; 5 lb. can, \$5.75; \$6.00 postpaid.

CONKEYS POULTRY PILLS (Formerly called Conkeys Roup Pills)

Administer these pills twice daily, in extreme cases three times a day.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs., 25c, 50c, \$1.00 (all postpaid); breeder size (1,000 Pills), \$2.75; \$3.00 postpaid.
COLORADO & WEST—Pkgs., 30c, 60c, \$1.20; all postpaid; breeder size (1,000 Pills), \$3.00; \$3.25 postpaid.



Conkeys BALMO

(Formerly called Conkeys Canker Special)

A soothing cooling application for relieving irritation around the swollen eyes and head and in the mouth when treating conditions caused by colds and similar troubles.

EASTERN PRICES—Package 50c, pint \$1.20, quart \$2.00, gallon \$7.00.

COLORADO AND WEST—Package 60c, pint \$1.55, quart \$2.50, gallon \$8.00. Small size prepaid, other sizes express collect.



Conkeys LICE POWDER

(Contains Sodium Fluoride)

For dusting hens, nests, growing chicks and for use wherever body lice must be overcome. PRICES—Pkgs., 20c, 35c, 75c; pails, 12 lb., \$2.60; 25 lb., \$5.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

CONKEYS MITE LIQUID

For painting roosts, fittings, the inside of house, next boxes, etc. PRICES—Cans, qt., 60c; 2-qt., 90c; gallon, \$1.50; 5 gal., \$7.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

CONKEYS HEAD LICE OINTMENT

For overcoming and preventing the murderous head louse which causes loss of so many hen-hatched chicks. PRICES—Pkgs., 10c, 25c; or 15c, 30c, postpaid.

Conkeys FLY KNOCKER (For Horses and Cattle)

Dairymen, horsemen, cattlemen and sheep raisers declare this to be the best investment they make—animals free from insects do better in milk and butter fat production. Growing stock fattens faster when relieved from disease-spreading insects.

Conkeys is not a "cheap" product when the price is compared with inferior imitations, but many declare it to be very economical because of its superior lasting qualities.

We sell Conkeys Fly Knocker on this guarantee:

Buy a can, try it for 15 days, then if you are not satisfied we will refund your money.

EASTERN PRICES—Cans, qt. 60c; 2 qt. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$7.25; 10 gal. \$14.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

COLORADO and WEST—Cans, qt. 80c; 2 qt. \$1.35; gal. \$2.00; 5 gal. \$9.00; 10 gal. \$17.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.



DONT BREAK THE CONKEY CHAIN

Conkeys Y-O is fine for Rabbits, Foxes, Dogs, Cats, Pet Stock and Caged Birds of all kinds.

The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kansas



4 REASONS WHY you should use Conkey's Y-O

Yeast with Cod Liver Oil in Powdered Form

Y-O Improves egg production.

It increases size of eggs, strength of shell and number laid. Poultrymen have long been baffled by shrinkage of size of eggs and decrease in the quality of shells as production increases. Even though the ration contains all the raw material the digestive organs of the hen cannot make soluble a sufficient quantity rapidly enough to meet the increasing rapidity of the lay. After the reserve energy becomes exhausted, the eggs become smaller, shells thinner and vitality reduced to the breaking point.

Y-O helps to solve this problem. The vitamins A, B and D which Y-O contains, help the digestive organs in making these minerals more soluble, more feed is assimilated more elements become available and this causes the hen or pullet to continue to lay large eggs, strong shells and keeps her reserve energy up to par: resulting in longer cycles and more constant rhythm of egg production.

Y-O Increases fertility.

Y-O might truthfully be called a son of the Sun. Mysterious life giving forces—vitamins A, B and D—imparted from the Sun's radiant energy are found stored most abundantly in the cells of the yeast plant and the liver of the cod, where we can draw upon them when Old Sol is either absent or indifferent to our needs.

By simply adding 1½ to 2 lbs. of Y-O powder to 100 lbs. of mash feed you can insure maximum fertility from breeding pens.

Think of this wonderful discovery! Nature's own way of helping us insure fertility, even in the dead of winter, in our highly productive breeding pens.

When cod liver oil is exposed to the air its vitamin potency rapidly oxidizes and disappears which with handling a sticky, nasty mess is the great objection to home mixing. But the Conkey patented method of sealing the cod liver oil with the yeast, retards oxidation over a long period of time and keeps Y-O potent, ready for use.

Y-O Stops low hatches.

After the eggs are in the incubator, then what? Will they be fertile and will the fertile eggs hatch, or will large numbers of germs die in the shell?

Feeding yeast with cod liver oil in order to furnish better eggs for hatching is rapidly becoming the practice of all big hatcheries. Y-O is simply the concentrated dry powder form of yeast with cod liver oil, much easier to use and surer in results because it keeps potent.

This is due to the patent process in Conkeys Y-O, whereby the oil is sealed on the yeast and kept from oxidizing.

Don't take any chances on low hatches! Protect yourself by mixing 1½ to 2 lbs. of Y-O in every 100 lb. mash fed to breeding birds. Require that your egg producers use either fresh mixed yeast with cod liver oil or this improved form—Conkeys Y-O. Y-O will raise the hatch and give the chicks extra energy resulting in greater percentage of livable chicks.

Y-O Prevents leg weakness.

One of the greatest values of Conkeys Y-O is the help it gives in raising baby chicks. Y-O is a protective food, containing the anti-rickets vitamins which are absolutely necessary to prevent leg weakness and slow bone growth.

In the spring the Sun often does not shine long enough, to give to the chicks sufficient body building properties to prevent leg weakness and enable them to thrive their best. You must, therefore, help Nature.

Conkeys Y-O (yeast with cod liver oil) carries these mysterious life forces, known as vitamins A, B and D, in abundance. Unlike yeast and cod liver oil, which rapidly deteriorate, Conkeys Y-O—through the patented sealing process—carries the vitamin potency for a long time and absolutely guarantees an abundance of vitamins. From ½ to 1 lb. of Y-O to 100 lbs. of mash will suffice to guard your chicks from leg weakness and insure big, strong-boned specimens. Don't take any chances. Get a supply of Y-O and feed it all the time. For the small cost of ¾c per chick over a period of 6 to 8 weeks you safeguard your flock.

Fur Bearing Animals All Benefit by Y-O

The fact that many poultry raisers are also interested in rabbit raising, fox farming, etc., has led to new interest in Conkeys Y-O for use with other animals.

Y-O FOR RABBITS—Experiments of breeders indicate that Conkeys Y-O will fill a great need in rabbit raising in three important respects—improving the fur, the meat carcass and prolonging the vitality of breeders. While much remains to be done in both practical and scientific experiment, the benefit of Y-O is certain, corresponding to the results secured with poultry. Rabbits may be bred from 7 months to 4 years old, if young does are mated to old bucks and vice versa. The doe carries her young 31 days and it requires 60 days to raise and wean the young, which should be marketed at 8 weeks as fryers except where wanted for breeding purposes. It is usual to breed four times a year but possible to breed oftener if the does are not kept longer than one year. It is probable that the use of Conkeys Y-O to restore vitamins would overcome this drain on vitality and thus prolong the usefulness of fine specimens for breeding. But we strongly urge use of Conkeys Y-O for rabbit breeders and commercial rabbitries to improve quality and quantity of their output. Write for circulars on Y-O for rabbits, and Conkeys Rabbit Ration with Y-O.

FOXES—Like all livestock under artificial conditions, must be fed scientifically to insure a fully balanced ration, the approximate formula being Protein 20% (or more), Carbohydrates 65%, fat 10% and Mineral salts 5%. After the summer shedding of coat the fall feeding should be more generous to develop the new coat and prepare the animal for breeding season. Cod liver oil is almost universally used in fox feeding. Both the fat of the oil and the vitamins in cod liver oil help produce remarkable results in pelt improvement. Conkeys Y-O is far superior to cod liver oil.



DONT BREAK THE CONKEY CHAIN

Conkeys Y-O is fine for Rabbits, Foxes, Dogs, Cats, Pet Stock and Caged Birds of all kinds.

Amaranthus

Two to five feet.

These robust annuals are grown for their brilliantly colored foliage. They grow very tall and are very effective and showy garden plants, adapted for centers and backgrounds of flower beds.

CAUDATUS (Love Lies Bleeding.) Has long drooping red spikes. Pkt., 10c.

TRICOLOR (Joseph's Coat.) The inner foliage is black and bronze, tipped with green, and the outer foliage is bright red and yellow. This plant is very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

CRUENTUS—Bears dark red feathery flowers. Very hardy.

Asperula Azurea Setosa

Height 9 inches.

A flower finely adapted for bouquets by reason of its shape, size and delicate colors, which are light blue or lavender. It is a hardy annual, blooming from July until after frost. This plant is very effective when grown in masses. Pkt., 10c.

Asters

BARTELDES GIANT ASTERS



The aster is one of the most satisfactory of the annual flowering plants. It has a great variety of size and color and its season of bloom makes it valuable for cut flowers. The dwarf varieties lend themselves to close planting for cut flowers, while the tall varieties are well adapted where careless effects are desired.

BARTELDES GIANT ASTER

Without question the finest Aster we have ever grown. It combines the Crego Ostrich Feather type of flower with the robust habit of growth and length of stem of the beauty type. Stands up well as cut flowers. Their immense size, their beauty and their long, sturdy stems will give them the first place among Asters. Mixed colors, pkt., 20c, postpaid.

VICTORIA ASTERS

An excellent variety for beds and borders, reach a height of about 18 inches, are pyramidal in form. A free bloomer, very hardy and adapts itself to almost any soil. Finest mixed, Pkt., 10c.

TRUFFAUT'S PEONY FLOWERED

An old standard variety which is still very popular. Petals are incurved which gives the blossoms a true ball shape. They grow to be about 2 feet high and bloom in midsummer. We have this in mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT CREGO

These flowers are of immense size and borne on long stems. This was developed in America and is truly a beauty. The appearance of Chrysanthemums. The plants reach a height of 30 inches and bear an abundance of flowers during August and September.

Pink, White, Lavender, Blue, Red, Purple, Mixed. all 10c per pkt.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET ASTERS

One of the best early varieties which blooms at least two weeks before the other varieties. The flowers are large, double and borne on long stems. We offer this variety in mixed colors at 10c per pkt.

QUILLED ASTERS

One of the Japanese Needle type and entirely distinct from other varieties. Plants grow about 20 inches high and bear an abundance of flowers on long stems. A very free bloomer. Pkt., 10c.

COMET OR BRANCHING ASTERS

A medium tall variety which is excellent for cutting. The flowers are very large, petals long twisted and wavy, making a very graceful Chrysanthemum-like flower. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

GOOD MIXED ASTERS

This splendid mixture is unequalled for an assortment of kinds and colors. They are selected from the choicest varieties and even the most critical will be satisfied with this collection. Pkt., 10c.

Balsam (Lady Slipper)

Height, 2 feet.

A very old garden flower which has been greatly improved in the last few years. The flowers are of brilliant colors and are produced in great profusion. May be classed as tender annuals and should be started in-doors in April or sown outdoors in May. Double Mixed. Double White. Double Camellia-Flowered (fine), all 10c per Pkt.

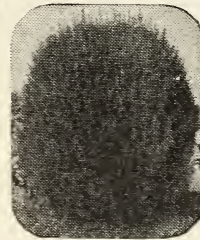
PLANTS SUITABLE FOR BORDERS AND EDGINGS

FLOWER	SEASON OF BLOOM	ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL
Ageratum	June to frost	Annual
Alyssum	May to frost	Annual
Bellis Perennis	April-July	Half Hardy Perennial
Marigold (Dwf. Sort)	June to frost	Annual
Myosotis	April-July	Biennial
Zinnia (Dwf. Sorts)	June to frost	Annual

Bachelor's Button (Centaurea Cyanus)

(2 feet)

Also called Cornflower, Ragged Sailor and Blue Bottle. They will adapt themselves to almost any situation. Excellent for cutting and are well known. It re-seeds itself so that it is practically perennial in habit. Pkt., 10c.



Burning Bush

Brachycome

(6 inches)

A delicate dwarf-growing plant suitable for growing in masses, edging and rustic baskets. Flowers are of various shades of blue, lilac and white with dark and white centers. Pkt., 10c.

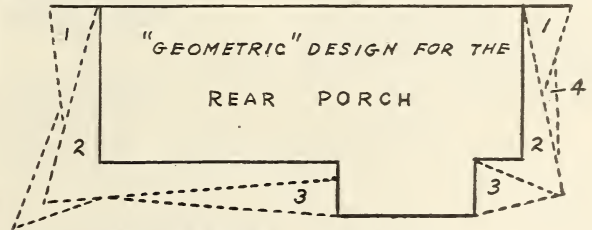
Burning Bush or Summer Cypress

(Kochia Trichophylla)
One of the most satisfactory plants for annual hedges. When sown thinly so that each plant can develop it makes a beautiful symmetrical plant. Remains green all summer and turns deep red in the fall. Pkt., 10c.

Cacalia Coccinea (Tassel Flower)

(1 foot)

A pretty annual with flowers of bright scarlet and orange, borne in clusters on slender stalks about a foot in length. They keep in bloom from early summer until autumn, furnishing flowers for cutting every day. Pkt., 10c.



1—Dwf. Marigolds 3—Ageratum
2—Zinnias 4—Sweet Alyssum

Calendula Officinalis (Pot Marigold)
(18 inches)

This splendid variety has large double flowers beautifully imbricated resembling in form and size the finest aster. Each petal of pale straw color is regularly marked with a stripe of bright deep orange. Blooms profusely with a succession of flowers from July till frost. Pkt., 10c.

Candytuft
(1 foot)

A popular annual of easy culture. The plants are about a foot high and very bushy. The flowers are of various colors and equally adapted for borders, masses and cut flowers. The white flowers are very fragrant. White, Pkt., 10c; Dwarf Tom Thumb mixed, Pkt., 10c; Many colors, mixed, Pkt., 10c.

Calliopsis (Coreopsis)
Height 2 feet.

One of the garden's great forces in yellows, strengthened with rich maroons and browns. Seeds of the calliopsis should be sown in the open in May, and will then produce an abundance of flowers from August until frost. All are fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

Canna (3 feet)

Cannas are usually grown from bulbs but are very easily grown from seed. Some fine varieties are developed by planting the seed. Pkt., 10c. (For Canna Bulbs see under Bulb Section.)

Carnation (18 inches.)

This beautiful and well known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than grown from cuttings taken from old plants. Our seed will produce a fine variety of colors, with flowers of good size and substance.

MARGUERITE CARNATION—The most popular variety for the amateur. Flowers in a few weeks from the time of sowing and produces beautifully fringed and wonderfully fragrant flowers. With a slight covering they will survive an ordinary winter and bloom again in the spring. Pkt., 10c.

Castor Bean (6 to 10 feet)

A luxuriant expansive foliage plant, of tropical appearance that should have a place in every garden affording the requisite space. The stalks of the plants are brownish red, the leaves are very large, palmate and strikingly elegant.

SANGUINEUS—Large red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

ZANZIBARIENSIS—A giant variety introduced from New Zanzibar. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

**Celosia
Chrysantheflora**
(5 feet)

This giant Cockscomb is attracting a lot of attention and making a big hit wherever shown. The heads are immense, measuring 10 inches and over in diameter. The flowers are of velvety

texture and of rich colors of Red, Yellow, Orange, White, Light Blue, Mauve, and all shades in between. They retain their color after being cut and dried and make splendid bouquets. They grow very irregular and should be used for backgrounds and given plenty of room. Pkt., 20c; three for 50c; postpaid.

Cockscomb (Celosia) (2½ feet)

Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the larger and more beautiful they grow. Blossoms in August and September.

GIANT EMPRESS COCKSCOMB. Flowers of enormous size, sometimes as large as 10 inches in diameter. Sure to attract attention wherever grown. Pkt., 10c.

FEATHERED COCKSCOMB. Flowers look like graceful plumes of brilliant colors. Pkt., 10c. Dwarf Mixed, Pkt., 10c. Tall Mixed, Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea (1½ to 2 feet)

CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA (Dusty Miller). Fine foliage plants for bedding, baskets, pots and borders. The leaves are silvery white making a fine border for a bed of Salvia. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS (Royal Sweet Sultan). One of the finest of the Sweet Sultans. The beautiful, sweet-scented flowers are borne on long stems and will keep a long while. Pkt., 10c.

Cosmos
(3 to 4 feet.)

Cosmos is now one of the notable fall flowers. It is a strong, tall growing annual, yet its bright bold flowers have daintiness and airiness which is heightened in effect by the feathery green foliage. It is most effective when planted in masses or background borders against fences.

EARLY FLOWERING. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

LATE FLOWERING in white, pink, crimson, yellow and mixed. Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE OR CRESTED COSMOS

These double crested flowers are a decided improvement over the single flowers and are just as easily grown. Pkt., 15c.



SINGLE EARLY COSMOS

A little shade in the afternoon is beneficial and if the plants are pinched back until July 15th they will be more branching. Pkt., 10c.

Cleome

(Rocky Mountain Bee Plant or Spider Plant)
(3 feet)

Spikes of rose-pink flowers, which on account of their long wiry stamens resemble the spider. Hardy, and are excellent for tall borders, since they reach a height of 3 to 4 feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy) (1 foot)

The state flower of California and one of the most attractive annuals for bed edging or masses. The finely cut foliage with the mass of bright colored flowers makes a most beautiful sight. They bloom from June until frost. Pkt., 10c.

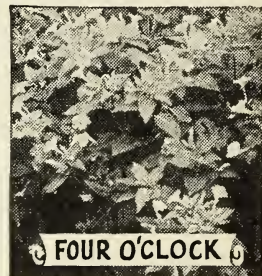
Four O'Clock (3 feet)

Marvel of Peru or Mirabilis
Jalapa

The plant is quick-growing, erect and bushy. It blooms during the late summer and autumn. It derives its name from its habit of opening its flowers only late in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Everlasting Flowers

(18 inches)
A fine mixture of many of the straw-flowered varieties. These are excellent for winter bouquets as they will retain their color all winter. Pkt., 10c.



FOUR O'CLOCK

Godetia (18 inches)

Also called Evening Primrose. They are free-blooming annuals suited for solid beds, border lines, and to grow shrubby borders in shaded places, where few other flowers will flourish. Blooming season is from May until frost. Pkt., 10c.

Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena Globosa) (10 inches)

A good bedding plant. The flowers resemble clover blossoms, are of purplish-red, white and striped colors. They are desirable for winter bouquets when cut in full bloom and dried in a cool shady place. Pkt., 10c.

Gypsophila (1 foot)

Small white, and pink fairy-like flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more light and grace to a bouquet than this. Blooms from first of July till frost, and are desirable for winter bouquets.

ELEGANS PINK. This delicate rose-pink flower makes a beautiful border. Pkt., 10c.

Helianthus or Sunflower (3 to 5 feet)

These new ornamental sunflowers are excellent for garden planting, for screening unsightly places and also for bouquets. **HELIANTHUS GLOBOSUS** (Double). Flowers are large, double and of rich saffron color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Red Sunflower

Horticulturists have been trying for years to get a Red Sunflower. They have not quite succeeded, but have come very near it. We offer a flower, the petals of which are red and tipped with yellow. This is a decided novelty, and will please you. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Helichrysum Monstrosum

(18 inches)
One of the best of the immortelles; good shape, size and a variety of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, red and crimson. Retain their natural shape when dried. Bloom from July until destroyed by frosts. Pkt., 10c.

Ice Plant (6 inches)

(Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum)
A dwarf plant of trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rockery and old walls. The surface of the foliage is covered with particles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, and form a curious and attractive display. Pkt., 10c.

Larkspur (2 to 3 feet)

(Delphinium Ajacis Annual)
The annual varieties include the rocket and hyacinth-flowered larkspurs, so called from their long narrow flower spikes. They bloom best in rather cool, moist soil. Tall mixed. Dwarf mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum

(Scarlet Flax) (18 inches)
A showy and effective bedding plant. The flowers are deep crimson with black centers and saucer-shaped. The foliage of the plant is delicate and slender. Pkt., 10c.

Job's Tears (Coix Lachrymae) (3 feet)

Curious ornamental grass from East Indies, with broad, cornlike leaves and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for winter bouquets, and beads are sometimes strung from the seeds. Pkt., 10c.

Lobelia (6 inches)

An elegant and useful class of plants, of dwarf, compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate flowers, in bloom through the summer and autumn. Make a neat and effective edging for geraniums and ornamental-leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and porch boxes. Colors are deep blue and blue marked with white. Pkt., 10c.

Marigold

The African and French Marigolds are among the most popular of free-flowering annuals of easy culture. The plant is of compact, symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, bears a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, marked with maroon and brown. They are about one and one-half inches in diameter.

DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH. Pkt., 10c.

TALL DOUBLE AFRICAN. Pkt., 10c.

TALL ORANGE PRINCE. A new Marigold. Bears enormous orange-colored flowers of the quilled type. It is hardy, a free bloomer and a most satisfactory variety. Pkt., 10c.

LEMON BALL. Light yellow, ball shaped. 10c per Pkt.

Mignonette (Reseda Odorata)

Height 1 foot.

One of the best-known and most popular flowers, indispensable for the garden; is suited to almost any location and soil, furnishing fragrant blossoms continuously through the summer and until after severe frosts. This can also be grown in pots for winter flowering.

SWEET GRANDIFLORA. Large flowering, very fragrant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

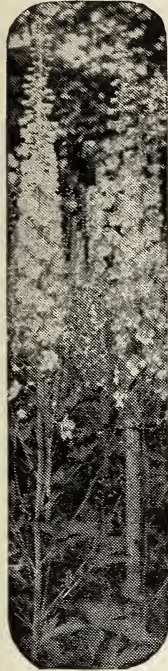
GOLDEN QUEEN. Golden yellow color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

GIANT WHITE. Of tall pyramidal growth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

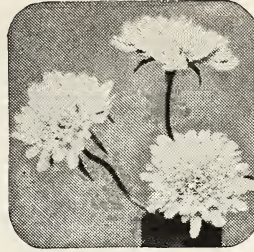
GIANT MATCHETT. Giant flowers used by florists. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Nemophila
(Height 1 foot)

This popular flower has secured a place in the heart of every lover of flowers. The plant is of dwarf spreading habit, and well adapted for pot or border culture. The flowers are exquisitely colored, blotched and spotted. Pkt., 10c.



Larkspur



Scabiosa

Mourning Bride (18 inches)

(Scabiosa Atropurpurea)
These hardy annuals show a great variation of color, and the long stems and keeping qualities of the blossoms make this one of the best annuals for bouquets. They are easily grown and are also desirable for beds and borders. Pkt., 10c.

Nicotiana Affinis

(2 1/2 to 3 feet)

Belongs to the tobacco family and are very desirable border plants. The plants are in full flower every sunny day from June until frost. The blossoms are trumpet shaped, and are borne on tall stems in colors of blue, red and rose. Pkt., 10c.

Nicotiana Sanderae (2 feet)

A lovely hybrid of elegant branching habit, bearing rosy flowers on long graceful stems. The fragrance of these flowers is more delicate than that of the affinis. Pkt., 15c.

Nigella Damascena (2 1/2 feet)

(Love-in-a-mist or Devil-in-the-Bush)

Plants are compact, with fine cut foliage, which blooms profusely. Flowers are curiously shaped, and their colors are blue and white. They are splendid for bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

Ornamental Grasses

These grasses are very useful for cutting when fresh, for summer bouquets, and are desirable for winter bouquets. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 10c.

NASTURTIUMS

A wide range of colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season makes a better display than almost any other plant. Will produce flowers for bouquets all summer and fall.

Tall Nasturtiums (Average height 5 feet)

Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., the climbing nasturtiums can also be grown as pot plants for winter-flowering as screens, or as trailers for hanging baskets and vases.

COCCINEUM—Bright orange-scarlet.

SCHILLINGI—Bright yellow with maroon blotches.

ATROPURPUREUM—Dark crimson.

KING THEODORE—Crimson, dark-leaved.

Any of the above. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c. Mixed, All Colors, Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c.

Dwarf Nasturtiums

(1 foot)

These plants have a neat, compact habit of growth and attractive foliage, and are excellent for borders, along paths and for pot culture. They bloom constantly throughout the season. Flowers are smaller than those of the tall varieties.

BRILLIANT—A handsome scarlet.



Nasturtiums

KING THEODORE—Maroon.

LADY BIRD—Orange, yellow, red blotches. Any of the above Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; Dwarf Mixed, Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c 1/4 lb., 35c.

SPECIAL NASTURTIUM OFFER—Six packets of any Nasturtiums, your choice for 45c, or 5 one-ounce packets for 85c.

Pansies

Always a favorite with everyone, and too well known to need any description. The plant is a hardy biennial and will bloom the second year but as the flowers are not as large the second year it is better to resow each season. The seed may be sown in the fall or very early in the spring.

Barteldes Giant Market Pansies

This strain is the result of many years of careful breeding and selection. Flowers are of immense size, and very rich coloring. Plants are compact, healthy, round bushes which bear an abundance of giant blossoms. Pkt., 15c.

Trimardeau Pansies

A superior race of robust, deep-rooting plants bearing fine large flowers of great variety of colors. We have discarded all other separate colors of pansies for the Trimardeau strains that they are most satisfactory.

White, with dark centers. Black, king of the blacks. Yellow, a beautiful clear color. Blue, Azure blue. Purple, deep, royal purple. Bronze, a fine golden bronze. Each of the above Trimardeau Pansies mixed, at 10c per packet or the entire collection of seven for 50c.

Sweet Scented Pansy

This is the result of a hybridization of the Pansy and the Sweet Violet. It retained the color and shape of the Pansy and also the sweet fragrance of the Violet. Flowers are of good size and beautifully colored. Pkt., 15c.

Orchid-Flowered Pansy

Unique among the giant-flowered class. The upper petals are upright and plaited resembling orchids. Colors are light, usually terra cotta, flesh, orange, rose pink and lilac. Pkt., 15c.

Good Mixed

A very good strain of all colors. Excellent for bedding. Pkt., 10c 1/4 oz., 50c; oz., \$1.25.

Petunias

Because of the ease and facility with which all of the single-flowered varieties of the Petunia can be grown from seed, this plant commands attention as a worthy candidate for the summer flower garden. They are attractive in beds and masses, serve well for broad borders or bands, and thrive in window boxes.

ROSY MORN—Very beautiful rose color. Pkt., 15c; 1/8 oz., 45c.

PINK GLORY—Pure flame rose pink. Flowers slightly ruffled. Pkt., 25c.

ROYAL PURPLE—Ruffled flowers are of rich velvety purple. Pkt., 25c.

SINGLE—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 40c.

DOUBLE—Mixed. Saved from the choicest double flowers Pkt., 30c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—Produce immense blossoms. Pkt., 20c.

STRIPED AND BLOTCHED, Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 30c; 1/4 oz., 50c.



Phlox Drummondii (1 foot)

The Phlox Drummondii is sometimes called the flame flower, and is very attractive when grown in masses. They are very easily grown, give a quick return of bloom and offer a large variety to choose from. They are also beautiful in beds and borders. The seed may be sown any time after danger of frost is past.

PHLOX ALBA—White. Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX, Star of Quedlinburg—Flowers are star-shaped, and very attractive. Pkt., 10c. Mixed Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 40c; oz., \$1.40.

Pinks (Dianthus) (1 foot)

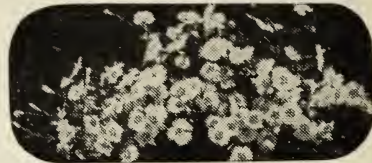
A popular class of flowers which should be used more generally in garden culture. The flowers are distinguished for their brilliant, contrasting variety of colors appearing in each

flower. Bloom constantly from July until frost and if covered will bloom again the second season.

CHINENSIS (Double China)—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 20c.
LACINIATUS (Double Imperial)—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 20c.

Poppies

An old-fashioned flower that has come back into popular favor. They bear so profusely and are of such brilliant colors that they are especially valuable for mass planting. The flowers should be picked just before they open and in the morning when the dew is on them. The annuals should be planted early in the spring and not transplanted but thinned to at least 4 inches apart.



SINGLE AND DOUBLE POPPIES—Mixed. A fine collection of all the best annual varieties. Plant these in a mass or row and you will get a beautiful effect. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

SHIRLEY POPPY—Splendid strain of annual poppies of the greatest variety of colors. The flowers range from pure white to maroon with all intermediate shadings and all combinations imaginable. Of easy culture and free bloomers. Pkt., 10c.



Portulaca (Moss Rose or Sun Plant)

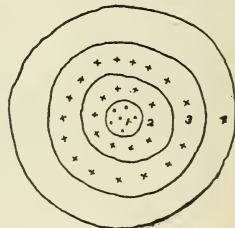
These trailing plants love the sun and stay close to the soil. The round flat flowers set close and brilliantly illumine the emerald of the foliage with vivid shades of red, yellow, pink and white. Fine for massing in beds, edging, rockwork and frequently used to cover sunny banks. It is a good plan to mix the seed with three or four times as much sand or dry earth to get a better distribution in sowing. Single, mixed, Pkt., 10c. Double, mixed, Pkt., 15c.

Pyrethrum Aureum

A beautiful bedding plant with golden leaves, called Golden Feather. Pkt., 10c.

Salpiglossis

These are very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored funnel-shaped flowers which are borne on long graceful stems. The flowers are of purple-scarlet, yellow and blue. They are very desirable for cut flowers. The flowers resemble the Petunia in shape and each flower is veined with a glint of gold. Pkt., 10c.



Salvia Splendens (2 1/2 feet)

The brightest and most popular of all bedding plants. The brilliant scarlet flowers are very striking against the dark green background of foliage. One of the most effective bedding plants. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 75c.

- 1—Castor Bean
- 2—Four o'Clock
- 3—Salpiglossis
- 4—Petunia

Schizanthus (18 inches)

A beautiful annual that should be in every garden. The flowers are so dainty that this is often called the Butterfly Flower. They come into bloom very quickly and are splendid for borders, gardens, and also for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Sensitive Plant (18 inches)

One of the few plants sensitive to the touch. When the leaves are touched they immediately droop or fold together. The flowers are pinkish-white. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet Sultan (Centaurea Moschata) (2 feet)

The flowers are exquisitely fringed, three to four inches across, borne on long stems and are very fragrant. For bouquets they are unexcelled and should be found in every garden. In bloom from July until October. Pkt 10c

Ten Weeks Stocks

(Cut and Come Again—Cheiranthus Matthiola) (1 to 2 feet)

These plants have all the desirable qualities of a flower. The flowers look like small rosettes, appear on long stalks, are exceedingly fragrant, and the flowers are of all colors. Pkt., 10c.

Verbenas

The verberna is one of the most popular bedding annuals. Easily grown from seed, and can be used in beds, borders, mounds, vases, rockwork and window boxes with good results. The flowers are of very bright colors and are produced profusely from June until frost. Either White, Pink, Purple, Red, Blue or Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Verberna



Chinese Woolflower

Height 2 feet

Although the Woolflower has been known for only a few years, it has become one of the most popular bedding annuals. The flowers resemble balls of tufted wool, and each plant looks like an arranged bouquet, because of the many blooms. From early summer until late fall there are countless flowers, which retain their beauty until frost arrives. We offer this in Red, Pink or Yellow. Please specify color. Pkt., 15c; 1 pkt. of each color, 40c.

Xeranthemum

One of the prettiest and most satisfactory of the everlasting flowers. Colors are of bright rose, purple, and white, are very showy in the garden and make fine winter bouquets. Will bloom from early summer until frost. Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIAS

The Zinnia is easily grown from seed sown in the open ground. Of late, great improvements have been wrought both in color and form of the flower. During the month of August Zinnias are at their best. To secure large flowers and a profusion of bloom the plants must be given ample room for full development, as well as an abundant supply of food. Strong rich soils suit the Zinnia. They can be used for masses, borders, garden lines and summer hedges. We consider the Zinnia the most satisfactory flower for the Middle West.

Barteldes Colossal Zinnia

Flowers are of immense size and thickly set with velvety petals. Plants are healthy, vigorous, branching freely and make excellent material for masses or cutting. Red, White, Yellow, Pink or Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 50c; oz., 85c, post-paid.

Zebra Zinnia

STRIPED—Like the Zebra and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

This is a new giant flowered type, the petals overlapping in such a manner as to give the blossoms the appearance of a decorative dahlia. The colors of this type are not so brilliant as the others but are soft shades of lavender, rose and old gold. They are very strong, vigorous growing plants, and bloom profusely throughout the summer. Red, Yellow, White, Pink or Mixed, Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25.



Barteldes Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias

Suggestions for Corner Plantings

Many an ugly corner can be made attractive all season long if the proper group annuals are planted.

This group is arranged for height, the tall Zinnias in the background with those not so high to the foreground.

You'll have blooms all summer if you follow this suggestion.



- 1—Zinnia.
- 2—Asters.
- 3—Marigold.
- 4—Nasturtium.

Pompon or Miniature Zinnias

A dainty and ornamental Zinnia which is very useful for borders. They stand transplanting readily and are fine for bedding in small gardens where tall plants spoil the effect. They come in all the beautiful shades of coloring of the tall Zinnias and the flowers are just as perfect in form. Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed Zinnias

Extra double flowers, good producers. Pkt., 10c.

Victory Quilled Zinnia

The petals of these flowers are peculiarly quilled and twisted, giving the flowers a distinct appearance. The outside of the petals are of a coppery golden color and on the underside various shades of rose and lilac. The twisting of the petals reflects these colors in a pleasing manner. Pkt., 15c.

For Beds and Masses

Flower	Annual or Perennial	Bloom Season of
Asters	Annual	July-September
Begonias	Tender Perennial	May to September
Cockscomb	Annual	August to frost
Blanket Flowers	Annual	June till frost
Feverfew	Perennial	September till frost
Heliotrope	Perennial	May-September
Marigolds	Annuals	July to frost
Nasturtium	Annuals	July to frost
Pansies	Annual or Biennial	May to frost
Petunia	Annual	July to frost
Phlox Drummondii	Annual	July to frost
Salvia	Annual	July to frost
Verbena	Annual	August to frost

Raising Hardy Perennials From Seed

Hardy perennials are easily grown from seed. In many cases they are a little slower than annuals, but with care they are successfully raised from seed with much less expense than buying the plants. Many perennials, if sown early in the spring will bloom the first year from seed as freely as annuals. Others wait a year; that is, if sown this year they will bloom next year. Tender and half-hardy perennials are best sown in spring after frost is over, that is in May or June. Hardy perennials are sown in the late summer and early fall for next year's flowers.

Agrostemma Coronaria (Rose Campion) (15 inches)

Blooms the first season from seed, producing pretty pink blossoms on long slender stems. Fine for both mass planting and bouquets. Pkt., 10c, Mixed.

Bellis Perennis (Double Daisy) (6 inches)

Charming little plants for edging and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled and come in white, red, pink and variegated. Not all will be double and the single ones should be pulled out. Tender Perennial.



Coreopsis

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE—Blue. Pkt., 10c.

Coreopsis (Lanceolata) (2 feet)

This is a rapid growing, hardy perennial that should be in every garden. The flowers are bright yellow, very attractive and fine for cut flowers. May be grown as an annual as it blooms the first year from seed. Pkt., 10c.

Campanula Media (Bell Flower) (1/2 to 2 feet)

New uses for these old-time favorites are being found from time to time. The fine bell-shaped flowers are large enough to attract attention by themselves in a small piece and small enough to find ready use as a filler among larger highly colored flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Delphinium Hybridum (Perennial Larkspur)

(3 to 4 feet)

A popular, hardy perennial. Seed sown early in the spring will bloom in August. They are easy to grow and can be had in almost any color. The long graceful spikes of delicate shades are highly prized. Splendid for planting in groups in hardy borders and also in front of shrubbery

DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM—Dark Blue.
DELPHINIUM BELLADONA—Light Blue.
MIXED—All pkt., 10c.

Dianthus Plumarius (1 foot)

The old fashioned June, Clove or Grass Pinks. Hardy. Fine for rock gardens, old fashioned gardens or perennial borders. Pkt., 10c.

Dahlia

Half Hardy Perennial

These well known flowers are commonly grown from the tubers but may also be grown from seed. Single Mixed, Pkt., 10c. Double, Mixed, Pkt., 10c.

Feverfew (Matricaria Capensis) (3 feet)

A very free flowering border plant, bearing masses of white or yellow flowers. Well adapted for bedding and cutting. Tender perennials. Pkt., 10c.

"Give fools their gold, and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all."

—Whittier.

PERENNIALS



Foxglove (Digitalis)

(3 to 5 feet)

A stately ornamental plant especially adapted for perennial borders and for planting among shrubbery. Flowers are of all colors, are bell or thimble-shaped, and borne in tall spikes. New plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Hardy perennials. Pkt., 10c.

For-Get-Me-Not (Myosotis Alpestris)

(6 to 8 inches)

Considered one of the best spring flowers and when grouped with pansies and daisies, the color combination obtained is truly wonderful. They grow best in moist soils. The flowers are blue. It is a perennial but should be given a slight protection in winter. Pkt., 10c.

Hollyhocks (5 feet)

One of the oldest garden favorites, and unsurpassed among the perennials for mass or clump planting, for planting among shrubs, or as a background. They require a deep rich soil. Hardy perennial. Double, in separate colors of white, pink, maroon, or mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower) (1/2 feet)

A splendid showy perennial, well adapted to mixed borders and are very satisfactory as cut flowers. The stems are of good length, carry the flowers well. They should be sown where they are to bloom. Pkt., 10c.

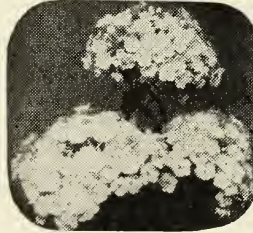
Iceland Poppy (Papaver Nudicaule) (1/2 feet)

This plant is dwarf, neat habit forming a tuft of bluish green fern-like foliage. Blooms practically all summer with pretty cup-shaped flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Oriental Poppy (Papaver Orientale)

(2 to 3 feet)

For brilliancy of color there is nothing that quite equals the Oriental Poppy. The flowers are of enormous size, often 6 inches in diameter and the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and deep maroon. Especially adapted to mass planting and in hardy borders with shrubs and other perennials. Pkt., 10c.



Phlox

Perennial Phlox

For permanent beds in the garden, and borders. Bear immense flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Mimulus (Monkey Flower)

(1/2 feet)

Showy little plants, with peculiarly and brilliantly colored flowers. Tender perennial blooming the first year from spring sown seed. Excellent for baskets or cutting. Pkt., 10c.

Pyrethrum Roseum (Insect Powder Plant)

(2 feet)

These are valuable, hardy, herbaceous garden plants with large single or double flowers, measuring 3 to 4 inches across. The colors are rose, pink, white, and crimson, borne on long stems, and bloom continuously for a long period. Pkt., 10c.

Shasta Daisy (15 to 18 inches)

This ever popular hardy daisy can be used for a number of things. It will succeed most anywhere. Fine when planted in the old fashioned garden, and valuable as a cut flower. Pkt., 15c.

Stokesia Cyania (Cornflower Aster)

(1/2 to 2 feet)

We recommend this as one of the best among the hardy perennials. The plants grow to a height of about 20 inches and flower freely from early July until frost. The flowers resemble the Cornflower in shape but are much larger and of a beautiful lavender-blue color. They are beautiful in bouquets or hardy borders. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET PEAS

Every garden should have a row of Sweet Peas. They will repay you well for the attention given them. The flowers make beautiful bouquets and are unsurpassed for table decoration. The climbing habit of the plant prevents its use in masses and borders and it does not reach a height sufficient to be used as a cover or screen for a lattice. But they are beautiful when grown in rows and provided with a support.

Early Flowering Spencers

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

This new race of Sweet Peas bears plants of extra strong constitutions. They have the large wavy flowers of the Spencer but bloom earlier and the season of bloom is much longer. Under favorable conditions they will bloom continuously for about four months, and they are excellent for growing under glass.

EARLY SWEET LAVENDER—Pure lavender self, enormous size, beautifully frilled.

VULCAN—Vivid Scarlet. Does not burn in hottest sunshine. In fact the brighter the sunlight, the more intense the color.

ENCHANTRESS—Rose pink. A beautiful bright shade.

WHITE ORCHID—First class largest, wavy, pure white flower.

THE BEAUTY—Intense fiery rose. Free-flowering, very large.

PINK CHEROKEE—Pink suffused salmon, cream ground. Exquisite effect of soft shades. Blooms profusely.

WARBLER—Rich mauve purple. Of splendid form and size.

MIXED EARLY - FLOWERING SPENCERS—Our strain has an endless variety of all the characteristic sweet pea colors. In size and color they are almost identical with the named sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Standard Spencer Sweet Peas

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

These are second early in season of bloom and are usually called the late flowering Spencers. The flowers are very large, of exquisite shape, and are borne in threes and fours on long stout stems. They bloom profuse and for a longer time than the old Grandiflora type.

MARY PICKFORD—Selected from hundreds to be named for and presented to Mary Pickford at the annual seed convention June, 1925. It is a beautiful light, cream pink, a sturdy grower, producing an abundance of the four-flowered sprays on long, stout stems.

PRESIDENT HARDING—A wonderful peach-red, shading to bright salmon. Flowers are well proportioned, and artistically waved.

YOUTH—Flowers are white, edged in a beautiful manner with soft rose pink. The plant is robust and bears profusely.

ANGELE—Blue-mauve, suffused pink.

AUSTIN FREDERICK IMPROVED—Soft lavender, slightly darker at center. Flowers are of immense size.

BARBARA—Beautiful salmon color. Very popular. Color is very brilliant and makes a very effective bunch.

BLUE MONARCH—Dark blue, best of the blues, vigorous growing, and very large.

KING WHITE—Produces gigantic flowers, absolutely pure white.

MISS CALIFORNIA—Orange-salmon with cream pink. Color blending so perfect it is almost impossible to describe it. Flowers are large beautifully waved, and borne in fours on long stout stems.

CENTAUR—Deep cerise. Flowers of large size and perfect form.

ROYAL PURPLE—Rich, dark purple. One of the finest and most distinct varieties. Color deepens as the flower ages.

RAVENSWING—Deep maroon, the finest of this color yet introduced.

GUINEA GOLD—Golden orange. Very large.

WEDGEWOOD—A lovely shade of wedgewood blue in much demand. Blooms profusely.

HEBE—Large, bright pink. An improved Hercules.



Early Flowering Spencers

MIXED SPENCERS—A splendid mixture of the best Spencer varieties which are grown for us under careful supervision. In this you get all the colors of the named varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

BARTELDES BEST MIXED—A fine mixture of all popular varieties. Will give you an abundance of fine flowers in many different shades and colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Smilax

(Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides)

Rapid growing, much used by florists in wreaths, and in cut flowers. The hard texture of the small green leaves of this plant makes it valuable for cutting as the long delicate sprays of the foliage will keep several days after cutting. Elegant for table decoration. Seed germinates very slowly. Pkt., 10c.



Perennial Climbers

Ampelopsis

For permanent situations this is one of the best climbing plants. It is entirely hardy, often attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet in two or three years from seed; clings to stone, brick walls or stucco. It is used for covering dead trees, gate posts, boundary walls, and is also used to cover fire-places and chimneys.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (American Woodbine). Pkt., 10c.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Japan or Boston Ivy). Pkt., 10c.

Bignonia Radicans (Trumpet Vine)

One of the handsomest hardy climbing plants; bears large clusters of orange red flowers. Mostly grown on trees or walls or for covering unsightly places. Height 10 to 30 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Clematis

Well known and very popular perennial climbers. Usually grown from roots but can also be started from the seed. They will climb on any support and are excellent for porches. Pkt., 10c. For Clematis plants, see NURSERY STOCK.

Everlasting Sweet Peas

A perennial climber producing a succession of white, rose, and purple blossoms. The flowers are of good size and produced in clusters. Fine for arbors, trellises, fences. Pkt., 10c.

Kudzu Vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana)

The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen, making the remarkable growth of from 50 to 70 feet each summer. Leaves resemble those of a lima bean and the foliage is very dense. Will grow anywhere, and can stand an immense amount of hot weather. It grows slowly at first but when once started you can almost see it grow. For covering porches, arbors or old trees. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; Roots 40c each, 3 for \$1.10, postpaid.

Wistaria (Glycine Sinensis)

A strong rapid-growing vine with light-green foliage. Climbs very high and twines tightly; flowers are rose lilac in long pendulous clusters. Blooms very profusely. Pkt., 10c.

HOUSE PLANTS



ASPARAGUS FERN

PLUMOSUS NANUS—Beautiful house plants; the feathery foliage is much used for hanging baskets. Pkt. (15 seeds), 15c.

SPRENGERI—Especially adapted to suspended baskets, window boxes, etc. An excellent house plant. Withstands dry atmosphere. Pkt. (12 seeds), 15c.

CALCEOLARIA

Much admired for greenhouse culture. Flowers are creamy white and various shades of yellow, often splashed, spotted or blotched with dark brown. Flowers vary a great deal. Leaves are large and close growing. Very ornamental. Pkt., 25c.

CALLA

An old favorite for drawing room or conservatory. Thrives in light, rich soil, where plentifully watered. Grown from bulbs or seed. Bulbs are listed in our fall catalog. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS

Magnificent ornamental foliage plants for house or garden culture. The leaves are of many shades and colors and are of remarkable beauty. It is a tender perennial and is unexcelled for ribbon beds, borders, etc. Pkt., 25c.

CYCLAMEN

Charming house plant with beautiful foliage and richly colored, very fragrant flowers. A tender perennial which may be successfully raised from seed with a little patience. Pkt., 25c.

FUCHSIA

A well-known greenhouse plant which will bloom from seed the first year if planted early. The raising of this plant from seed is interesting, as there always is the possibility of securing something new and distinct. Pkt., 25c.

GERANIUM

Popular plants, easily raised from seed, and we know of no plant that is more universally admired. Pkt., 15c.

HELIOTROPE

Fine for bedding, vases, baskets, and exquisite for pot culture in winter. Highly valued for the blue color and fragrance of the clusters of small saucer-shaped flowers. Seed sown indoors in the spring makes fine plants for summer blooming. Can also be sown outdoors in May. Pkt., 10c.

LANTANA

Shrubby plant producing clusters of flowers which constantly change their color. May be grown in pots or set out in summer; remains in bloom late in autumn. They have an agreeable aromatic perfume. Pkt., 10c. Tender perennial.

BULBS

PEONIES—America's Greatest Decoration Day Flower

Peonies are absolutely hardy and when once established will take care of themselves, making larger plants and producing greater numbers of flowers each year. There has been a wonderful development in these flowers, and the new varieties are far superior to those of ten years ago. The flowers are much larger, and the variety of color is much greater. Plant them as early in the spring as possible, from 5 to 6 inches deep and from 2 to 3 feet apart. Be sure to put some well-rotted manure or other fertilizer in the bottom of each hole. Press the ground carefully around the roots, being careful not to break the crown. Should the spring be very dry, water them a few times to produce a healthy growth of foliage, which is necessary to insure perfect blooming.

EDULIS SUPERBA—One of our earliest Peonies, usually in bloom on or before Decoration Day. It is a deep rose-pink with lighter shadings. One of the very best. 70c each; \$3.75 per 6, postpaid.

FELIX CROUSE—A brilliant self-colored bright red Peony. The flowers are large, globe-shaped and very compact. It blooms in late midseason. Very effective because of its bright, fiery color. 70c each; \$3.75 per 6, postpaid.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—One of the grandest varieties in existence. The standard of perfection in Peonies. It is a strong grower, very early, free-blooming and very fragrant. The magnificent flowers are of a delicate pure white color, with some of the center petals flaked with carmine. The most popular white peony today. 40c each; \$4.50 per doz., postpaid.

FRANCIS ORTEGOTT—A deep purple crimson. One of the best

reds and a valuable addition to any peony garden. Mid-season. 70c each; \$3.75 per 6, postpaid.

GOLDEN HARVEST (Jeanne d'Arc)—Exceptionally free-flowering and very showy. Blooms are a clear yellow with blush guards, while the center is white with carmine tips. One of the earliest and best. 40c each; \$4.50 per doz, postpaid.

PASTEUR—A soft, light pink. One of the strongest growers and blooms in mid-season. 70c each; \$3.75 per 6, postpaid.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Very early; white, and extremely popular; white flowers with creamy centers tipped with red. 40c each; \$4.50 per doz., postpaid.

PINK—Unnamed, but good bloomers. 35c each; \$3.00 per doz., postpaid.

RED—Unnamed, but good bloomers. 35c each; \$3.00 per doz., postpaid.

WHITE—Unnamed, but good bloomers. 35c each; \$3.00 per doz., postpaid.

Special Offers

One of each named variety. 7 bulbs, value \$4.00, for \$3.50, postpaid.

One each, red, white, pink, for 90c, postpaid.

German Iris

"The Poor Man's Orchid."

The Iris is extremely hardy. It is one of the best drought resisters we have and will also endure a great deal of cold. It will stand neglect and thrive where other plants die. This makes it exceptionally valuable for cemetery planting, as plants in cemeteries generally get but little attention and must be able to take care of themselves. Plant in a dry, sunny location, setting the roots quite shallow. Too much water and too much manure are not good for them. We list the very best sorts selected from over two hundred varieties.

LAVERNIA—Rich lavender. Medium grower.

VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA—Rich violet blue.

LOHENGRIN—A thick petaled flower of silvery lilac.

LORELIE—Straw yellow and purple. An excellent variety for landscape work.



German Iris

RHINE NIXIE—Pure white with violet—blue white edge.

JUANITA—A fragrant iris. Flowers clear blue and borne on tall stems. A vigorous grower.

IRIS—Prices: 15c each; \$1.00 for 8, postpaid.



Cannas can be used in a great many different ways: As a center of a flower bed, as a background for a flower bed, in front of the house or fence, as a screen to hide poultry yards, alleys, etc.

TALL BEDDING MIXED—6 for 50c; 12 for 80c, postpaid.

Barteldes Tested Seed Corn

There are a good many factors that determine the yield of corn per acre. Some of these are beyond the control of the farmer, but there is one very important factor that every farmer can control, and that is the quality of the seed that he plants. The difference between good seed and poor seed is always several bushels per acre and sometimes means all the difference between success and failure.

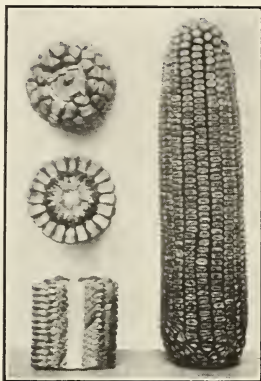
Make sure of the quality of seed corn that you plant. Our seed is selected in the ear, then tipped, butted, shelled and cleaned. And above all, it is tested for germination and we put the germination on the tag.

Don't gamble on your seed corn. If you want to plant your own corn be sure that you test it before planting time. GRADED CORN. We can also supply corn which in addition to being selected, tipped and butted is also graded. This takes out nearly all of the uneven kernels. The cost of this is 25c per bushel extra.

Yellow Varieties

KAW CHIEF. We have been growing and selling Kaw Chief Corn for many years now and every year we add a host of names to our list of satisfied purchasers of this corn. If you have never grown Kaw Chief be sure and try it this year. We know you will be pleased. The corn is of a deep, golden yellow color, the ears are large, measuring up to 13 and 14 inches in length and have 16, 18 and 20 rows to the cob. The grower had in mind constantly not so much a very large ear, but an ear that was well filled at both tip and butt, and kernels that were large and square shouldered. This is the kind of corn that yields heaviest when shelled. A bushel of Kaw Chief Corn on the ear will yield 58 to 60 pounds of shelled corn. Kaw Chief Corn matures in from 95 to 105 days, and ordinarily yields from 75 to 80 bushels per acre and makes a good growth of foliage. It does well on both upland and bottom land. Our supply of Kaw Chief is always exhausted before the end of the season so send your order early. Per lb., 10c.

REID'S YELLOW DENT. (100 days.) Ears medium size, remarkably uniform in size and of a bright yellow color with a deep grain and small red cob. Best for shredding, as it shatters least of any. A sure cropper and a very reliable variety in all respects. Lb., 10c.



Kaw Chief

PRIDE OF THE NORTH. (90 days.) This variety has smaller ears than the late kinds, but is valuable, as it matures early. Planted as late as July 4th, it has fully matured by October 2. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows growing eight to ten inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, and of a light orange color. Lb., 10c.



Pride of the North

IMPROVED LEAMING. (90 days.) This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grains; orange yellow color and red cob. Lb., 10c.

IOWA GOLD MINE. (90 days.) It is early, ears of good size and symmetrical; color bright golden yellow; grains very deep; cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly. Lb., 10c.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. (100 days.) The ears are of perfect shape with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear and in every respect as perfect a type as could possibly be had. Golden Beauty matures in 100 to 110 days from planting and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. Lb., 10c.



Golden Beauty

White Seed Corn

PRIDE OF SALINE.—The Kansas Agricultural College reports that Pride of Saline is the highest yielding variety of any that were grown in cooperative variety tests throughout central Kansas.

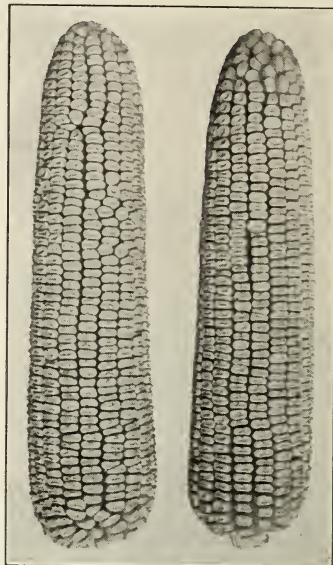
Pride of Saline is a medium early, about like Silver Mine and Reid's. The ears are of medium size, the corn is pearly white, medium short, quite rectangular in shape and rather hard.

It is not a show corn but is a sure money-maker. In variety tests at Manhattan it outyielded every other variety for three straight years. It is especially recommended for central and western Kansas, for early corn in eastern Kansas, and for other localities where conditions of soil and climate are not the best for corn growing. If you want to fill your corn crib, plant Pride of Saline. Lb., 10c.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE. (100 days.) Medium late, and in our opinion the best white corn for bottom lands and good soil. The ears are of large size, well proportioned, well rounded at butt and tip. The up to date type has a deep narrow grain giving the largest possible amount of corn to the cob. This variety yields well, even in a dry season. Lb., 10c.

IOWA SILVER MINE. (90 days.) The stalk grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet, and sets the ears about three and a half to four feet from the ground. The ears measure from ten to twelve inches in length. They are very uniform in size and shape, sixteen to twenty straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small cob. It is the heaviest yielder we know, having yielded over 100 bushels to the acre. Seventy pounds of ears will make sixty-two pounds of corn. Lb., 10c.

HICKORY KING. (110 days.) This is an entirely distinct variety amongst the white corn, combining the largest grain with the smallest cob. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the bushel of ears than any other variety. It is satisfied with any kind of soil, and will produce good strong stalks, bearing two and occasionally three good ears. Lb., 10c.



Pride of Saline

Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn

This corn, is inclined to stool. Each stalk bears two or three ears five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, and beautifully white. It produces an abundance of fodder, and is fine for ensilage. The kernel contains more starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a fine flour. Lb., 15c.



Hickory King

For prices of corn by the bushel see our Pink Price List.

Cross-Bred or Hybrid Corn

An Achievement in Scientific Agriculture.

Scientists after years of patient effort now offer you a new type of corn which excels the common varieties in hardiness and vigor, and should show an increase in yield of 10 bushels or more per acre.

To produce this new type has taken years of work in in-breeding and selection to secure parents having the desired characteristics. Then the two parents are planted in alternate rows and tassels of one strain are pulled off by hand so that pollination can take place only from the other parent plants. In this manner only one half of the field produces a crop.

The result is a strain of remarkably uniform growth, vigorous plants with abundant broad leaves and a strong healthy root system. The corn is hardy, should be planted early and is extremely drought resistant.

The ears are of medium size but there are no barren stalks. Every stalk produces one good ear and often a second smaller ear. It is this absence of barren stalks that brings the yields up to a hundred bushels per acre. The grain is of average depth and bright golden yellow color.

COST? An increase in yield of only two bushels per acre pays the extra cost and everything above that is clear profit. An increase of 10 bushels per acre represents a net profit of about \$5.00 with no additional expense except for gathering.

PRICE— $\frac{1}{3}$ bushel, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$4.75; 1 bushel, \$9.00. All in sealed bags and treated with Semesan Jr. This treated corn cannot be sent through the mail and must be shipped by express or freight.

Don't Delay. Science is making you a wonderful offer in this new corn. Grasp it.

PLANT NOTHING BUT TESTED CORN.

TREAT ALL SEED CORN WITH SEMESAN JR. IT PAYS.

Red Corn

BLOODY BUTCHER. (100 days.) This corn resists the drought better than any other variety. Ears long and of perfect shape. Grain deep red, having sometimes a yellow tip. Type is not entirely flint. Lb., 10c.



Bloody Butcher

Odd Varieties

SQUAW CORN. (90 days.) Blue. (Semi-flint.) This variety grows very dwarf and is one of the very best for resisting drought. It is early and is very popular in sections deficient in rainfall. The ears are rather small and the kernels are blue or white and blue. Its ability to resist drought together with its earliness make Squaw Corn an excellent variety for Western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Lb., 10c.

CALICO. (100 days.) The Old-Fashioned Red, White and Yellow. This peculiarly colored corn was obtained by breeding together strong, vigorous red, white and yellow types, producing a kernel showing stripes of the three colors. Ears are large, grains deep and cob small. Very rich in protein and a good feed for stock. Lb., 10c.

For prices of Seed Corn by the bushel please see our Pink List.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa is the most profitable crop for the middle west. A ten year average of acre value in Kansas is as follows: Wheat \$17.80, Corn \$13.50 and Alfalfa \$34.25, all per acre.

According to the cost accounts of farmers of Jackson County, Kansas, the cost per acre of growing the above mentioned crops—Wheat \$17.93 per acre, Corn \$16.15 per acre, and Alfalfa \$14.97 per acre.

Alfalfa increases soil fertility. At the Kansas Experiment Station an increase of 10 bushels of corn per acre was obtained by rotating with Alfalfa.

In spite of the fact that every one knows that Alfalfa is a profitable crop the acreage in the middle west has been decreasing in recent years. In our opinion this is due primarily to two causes. First: farmers have sown too much Alfalfa seed which was not adapted to local conditions. And second: sufficient care was not used in preparing the seed bed.

All soils will not produce Alfalfa but there is some soil on practically every farm that will produce it profitably. Alfalfa requires a soil of good drainage, medium fertility and medium depth. Many soils are deficient in lime and in such cases lime must be added to grow Alfalfa. Your county agent or experiment station will test your soil free. This is important.

Inoculated Alfalfa adds greatly to the fertility of the soil but Alfalfa without inoculation is the biggest soil robber of all crops. Your alfalfa may become naturally inoculated by the bacteria in the soil but to insure inoculation we advise artificial inoculation of the seed. This is not expensive.



Alfalfa needs fertilizers. Acid phosphate with manure or acid phosphate alone have made wonderful increases in yields. Your county agent can tell you more about this.

In buying Alfalfa seed be sure that you get seed which is adapted to your climatic conditions. We recommend Kansas grown seed for the middle west with Oklahoma and Utah seed for second choice. For Colorado we recommend Colorado seed first and Utah seed second.

In view of the fact that there is quite a bit of expense and labor connected with the proper preparation of an Alfalfa seed bed and that a stand will last for a good many years it is folly to run the risk of getting a poor stand or of bringing a host of weeds to your farm by sowing cheap or untested seed.

You cannot be too careful in selecting your Alfalfa Seed. Your neighbor may be entirely honest in telling you that his Alfalfa seed is free of weeds, but it takes a trained analyst to detect these weed seeds. We urge you to either send a sample to your Experiment Station for test or buy tested seed from reliable seed refiners. The latter plan will be the most satisfactory and economical in the long run.

We are always glad to send samples, quote prices, give tests and origin.

See Our Pink List for Prices.

Grimm Alfalfa

Grimm Alfalfa is becoming more popular every year. We have never heard of an instance in the United States where it has winter killed.

The quality of hay that it produces is finer than common and there is more tonnage per acre. Grimm forms shallow roots, which stool, thereby standing up better in dry years than common.



OLD WAY—
Everybody objects to MESSY method—using water. It takes too much time.

INOCULATE THE EASY WAY



NOW you don't have to use out of date messy methods to treat your legume seeds. The new McQueen DUST-KOTE Inoculator is just dusted on the seed.



NEW WAY—McQueen's DUST-KOTE—it is easy to apply; just dust it on. Done in a few moments, requires no equipment.

Takes but a moment to do it, in your own seeder; you need no water at all. Sticks to seed and is clean and handy.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

to give satisfactory results or your money back. This is for your protection. You are the judge of results. Inoculate your Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Soy Beans, Vetch, Peas, Beans and Clovers of all kinds with McQUEEN'S INOCULATOR, that hastens maturity, increases the crop, enriches the soil and saves fertilizer bills.

Directions for mixing your seed are printed on each package. Only a few minutes time is required. Do it right in seeder or drill box. Use no water. Many Master farmers use McQueen's. Because of Tremendous Sales we can offer this at these

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CLOVERS AND ALFALFA

- ½ bu. size inoculates 30 lb.\$.50
- 1 bu. size inoculates 60 lb. 1.00
- 2½ bu. size inoculates 150 lb. 1.75

FOR SOY BEANS, COW PEAS, PEAS OR BEANS—All large seed

- 1 bu. size inoculates 60 lb.\$.50
- 2 bu. size inoculates 120 lb. 1.00
- 5 bu. size inoculates 300 lb. 1.75

GARDEN PACKET—Peas, Beans, Lima Beans, Sweet Peas\$.15

ALWAYS STATE KIND OF SEED YOU WISH TO INOCULATE, and order McQueen's with all your Legume Seed Orders.

POULTRY FOOD AND SUPPLIES

Barteldes Sunflower Chick Feed

Here are two feeds that are made for quality and we have made them just as good as we know how. They are made up of good, clean, high quality ingredients; mix the proportion to give best results.

Barteldes Sunflower Hen Feed

For prices please see our Pink List.

Cryso Grit

This is a lime grit and therefore does the work of both grit and oyster shell. Keep it before your chickens and chicks at all times. We have both fine and medium. See Pink List for prices.

We carry the following poultry feeds in stock at all times: Coarse Poultry Bone, Fine Poultry Bone, Meat Scraps, Oyster Shell, Sunflower Seed, Ground Oil Cake, Charcoal, Kaffir, Millet, and other feeds. See our Pink List for latest prices.

Improved Adjustable Leg Bands

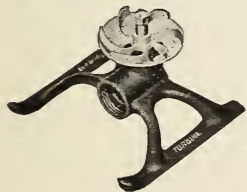
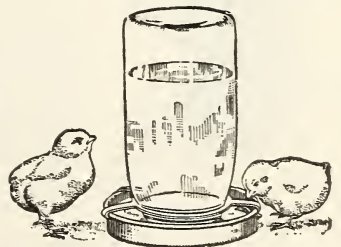
Made of pliable aluminum and can be adjusted to any size. They stay where they are put, will not come off, and are light. Postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 90c; 250 for \$2.00.



This is a handy little pocket size punch, easy to use and is well made. Price, 25c, postpaid.

N. W. Fountain and Feeder

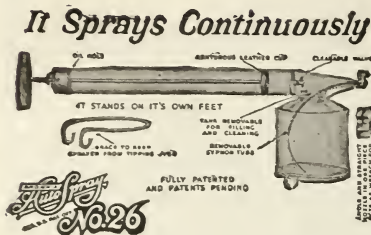
A five-inch simple and practical fount which we can furnish at a very low price. You can feed either grain or water in this feeder. Price 10c each; 3 for 25c, postpaid.



CLIMAX ROTARY SPRINKLER

A very low priced sprinkler which has all the features of a much more expensive sprinkler, in that no adjustments are required; waterwheel breaks water into rain-drop formation; water pressure enables the climax to retain its position when set; it will not corrode, rust or lime up. There is nothing to get out of order—so simple and easily handled that a child can use it. It will last for years, and the price is only \$1.00 each, postpaid.

Spray Pumps and Dusters



Auto Spray No. 26

A continuous Sprayer, having many superior mechanical features. The bowl can be detached by simply unscrewing it from the pump. This makes it very easy to detach the tank and syphon tube.

The entire Sprayer is very well made, and will last a long time.

Price 26B—Tin Pump and Brass Tank.....	\$1.45
26C—Brass Pump and Brass Tank.....	1.60
Shipping Weight (2 lbs.)	Postpaid.

Barteldes Faultless Sprayer

One of the best low-priced tin sprayers on the market. Useful for applying lice sprays in the hen house, for applying Carbola, and for insecticides on rose bushes, shrubs, and plants. Price, 60c. Postage, 2 lbs., parcel post extra.

Auto Spray No. 1

Fully guaranteed and money refunded if not satisfactory after ten days. It is useful and practical for every variety of spraying, such as for trees, shrubbery, vines, up to five acres of field crops, disinfectants and small whitewashing jobs.

Each machine fitted with 2 feet of 1/2-inch hose, fine spray nozzle, strongest construction possible and the troublesome safety valve is not necessary. Capacity three gallons.

The pump is two inches in diameter and of heavy, seamless brass. Can be easily removed and locked in by means of a cam. Absolutely air-tight and no screw connections of any kind. Two or three pumpings will empty the tank under high pressure.

The pump plunger can be removed and reinserted by simply drawing the leather cup into a sleeve. There is no wrinkling or disarranging of the cup while inserting into the cylinder.

Each machine fitted with 2 feet of 1/2-inch hose, fine spray nozzle, solid steam cap, extension pipe and automatic shut-off.

The automatic shut-off is a great labor and solution saver and draws a cleaning wire through the nozzle at each operation.

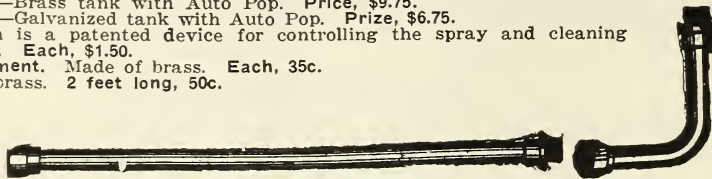
Auto Spray No. 1B—Brass tank with Auto Pop. Price, \$9.75.

Auto Spray No. 1D—Galvanized tank with Auto Pop. Price, \$6.75.

Auto Pop—Which is a patented device for controlling the spray and cleaning the nozzle aperture. Each, \$1.50.

Underspray Attachment. Made of brass. Each, 35c.

Extension pipe of brass. 2 feet long, 50c.



2 ft. Brass Extension Pipe

Victory Spray Pump No. 201 \$6.10

An efficient, high grade spray pump offered at a very low price. Tank holds 3 1/2 gallons and is made of strong galvanized sheet steel, soldered inside and out, tested and guaranteed in every respect. Has a new quick action locking device. The pump is a one-piece seamless pump cylinder of brass and has a ball valve. An excellent all around sprayer for small trees, field crops, home and truck garden, vines, chicken houses, etc. Complete with two feet 5 ply hose, Auto Pop Shut-off, Auto-spray Nozzle and carrying strap at the remarkably low price of \$6.10 f. o. b. Lawrence. Shipping weight 12 lbs.

Feeny Dust Gun

A low priced but efficient gun for applying any insecticides or fungicides in powder form. Compact, well made, and puts out the powder in an even smoke-like cloud. Holds about one pint of powder. Price, \$1.25, post-paid.



Feeny Dust Gun

Neponset Paper Flower Pots

Made of waterproof fabric. Are absolutely unbreakable. The cheapest pot on the market. 2 1/4 inch size, 1,000 to crate, weight 15 pounds per 1,000. Per 100, 80c; 500 for \$3.00; 1,000 for \$5.00. 3 inch size, 1,000 to crate, weight 30 lbs. per 1,000, 100 for \$1.00; 500 for \$4.00; 1,000 for \$7.25. 4 inch size, 500 to crate, weight 26 lbs. for 500, 100 for \$1.50; 500 for \$6.00; 1,000 for \$11.00. 5 inch size, 500 in crate, weight 45 pounds for 500, 100 for \$2.00; 500 for \$9.00; 1,000 for \$17.00.

Cyanogas

Kills rats, mice, ground hogs, wood chucks, prairie dogs, moles, pocket gophers, chinch bugs, ants and other insects. Cyanogas A is a grayish powder that gives off hydrocyanic-acid gas when exposed to the air. This gas is deadly to rodent and insect pests and will kill them almost immediately.

Write us for special circulars giving full information about the uses of Cyanogas.

Cyanogas A		Cyanogas Dusters	
1 lb.	\$ 0.75	Model No. 1.....	\$1.40
5 lbs.	3.00	Model No. 32.....	4.00
25 lbs.	10.00	Foot Pump	4.75
Cannot be mailed.			

HIGHEST QUALITY

Planet Jr.

**GARDEN TOOLS
FARM TOOLS**

The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of labor, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jrs. are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden; and the most economical cultivating tools you can use. If you are interested in any garden or horse tools let us send you complete the Planet Jr. catalog.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow, \$18.00.

No. 4D, Hill and Drill Seeder, less the cultivating attachments, \$14.25.

This accurate, durable, and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools.

NO. 3 PLANET JR. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER—Holds three quarts and sows accurately. Price, \$17.50.

NO. 25 COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW—A most complete tool that will do all the work in the garden. Price, \$21.50.

NO. 35—SEEDER ATTACHMENT. Fastens with one bolt to any Planet Jr. Wheel Hoe or Garden Plow. Opens the furrow, sows and covers the seed with one operation. Weight 9 pounds. Price, \$6.50.

NO. 11 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, PLOW AND RAKE—A single and double wheel hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. The greatest hand-cultivating tool in the world. Price, \$13.75.

NO. 12 DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE—The equipment consists of one pair hoes, one pair plows, four cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters. Price, \$10.75.

NO. 13 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE—Is equipped with a pair or 6 inch hoes only. Other tools can be added as needed. Price, \$8.00.

NO. 16 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW—The equipment consists of a pair of hoes, three cultivator teeth, two rakes and a plow. The handles are adjustable in height. The frame is steel, convenient and strong with a quick change device. Price, \$9.00.

NO. 119 GARDEN PLOW AND CULTIVATOR—The wheel is 24 inches in diameter with a rim 1½ inches wide, insuring easy running. The equipment consists of a plow, a wide cultivator tooth, three-prong cultivator teeth, and scuffle blade. Well made, light strong and durable. Price, \$4.75.



NO. 17 SINGLE WHEEL HOE—Steel Frame and Wheel. Equipped with two hoes, three cultivator teeth and a plow. Price, \$7.75.

NO. 17½ SINGLE WHEEL HOE—Equipped with a pair of hoes, three cultivator teeth and a leaf lifter. Weight 21 lbs. Price, \$6.75.

NO. 18 SINGLE WHEEL HOE—Has one pair of six inch hoes only. Other tools can be added. Weight 19 lbs. Price, \$5.75.

STAR PULVERIZER, LEVELER AND WEEDER—A tool designed for preparing the seed bed. A great tool for the small garden. It is pushed like a carpet sweeper. Weight 10 lbs. Price, \$5.50.

FIRE-FLY GARDEN PLOW—It will throw a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep, and deeper by going twice. Chicken raisers will find it of great help in plowing up their scratching yards. Weight 14 lbs. Price, \$4.25.

Planet Jr. Horse Tools

NO. 92D PLANET JR. TWELVE-TOOTH HARROW WITH NO. 4 EXPANDER—This tool has rapidly grown in favor with strawberry, tobacco and sugar-beet growers, market gardeners, truckers and farmers, because the 12 chisel-teeth, especially hardened, do such thorough work and because the tool is so convenient, durable and strong. The teeth leave the ground in finest condition. Weight 46 lbs. Price, \$9.75.

PLANET JR. TWELVE-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER—The chisel-shaped teeth on this tool go as deep or shallow as you like, close to row, without injuring plants, cut out all weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. Any width from 12 to 32 inches. Weight packed, 74 lbs.

No. 90—Complete (Steel Lever Wheel and Pulverizer), \$18.00.
No. 90B—Less Pulverizer, \$13.75.

No. 90D—Less Pulverizer and Wheel, \$10.75.

NO. 8 PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR—An extremely popular tool equipped with four 3-inch plates, one 4-inch plate, two side hoes, one 7-inch shovel. The frame is longer and higher than ordinary, the depth is under control at all times, the expander is accurate and positive and the frame is stiff, rigid and yet light. Packed weight 82 lbs. Price, \$17.50.

NO. 9 PLANET JR. CULTIVATOR—Equipped with four 3x8 inch cultivator steels, one 4x8 inch cultivator steel, and one lever expander. Very popular because of its strength, lightness, easy change of width, and perfection of work. Price, \$15.50.

Extras for Planet Jr. Hand Machines



Hoes

Rakes

Cultivator Teeth

Plows for D. W. Hoes

D. Mould Board Plow

Three-Prong Cultivator Teeth

Plow for S. Wheel Hoe

HOES—S100 and S101 superceding C and D1 and C11 and D11. Made in four widths. Cutting 4½ inch, per pair, \$1.20; 6 inch, per pair, \$1.30; 7½ inch, per pair, \$1.50; 9 inch, per pair, \$1.65.

PEAT LAND HOES—Like the C & D Hoes, but with extra wide high shields to prevent dirt from falling back and covering the plants. 6 inch cut only, per pair, \$2.60.

DOUBLE MOULDBOARD PLOW—It can be set to furrow wide or narrow, or to till much or little. Width at widest, 14 inches; narrowest, 10 inches. Each, \$2.40. With connecting piece for double wheel hoes and No. 25, 85c extra.

PLOWS FOR DOUBLE WHEEL HOES—M4 and N4 for cast frames, M5 and N5 for steel frames. Per pair, \$1.40.

CULTIVATOR TEETH—No. 1395. Fit combined seeders and double and single wheel hoes. Each, 35c.

PLOWS FOR SINGLE WHEEL HOES—R3 for cast frames, R6 for steel frames. Each, \$1.30.

THREE-PRONG CULTIVATOR TEETH—For fine, deep work. Per pair, \$1.75.

ONION HARVESTER—8 inch size for onions and onion sets. These make splendid weeders. Each, \$1.60.

RAKES—Made in 3 sizes. Three tooth, per pair, \$1.00; five tooth, per pair, \$1.60; seven tooth, per pair, \$2.25.

NOTE—All attachments on this page will fit Planet Jr. Single and Double Wheel Hoes and Combined Seeders and Wheel Hoes, excepting Nos. 19, 31, 33, 60, 65, and 66.

Supto Products MAKE Farm Relief a Reality

SUPTO C. C. TONIC—Is more than a mere tonic. It was perfected, after years of research work, particularly on the DEVELOPMENT OF BABY CHICKS, and contains ingredients which assist nature in the process of assimilating the yolk of an egg, which nature has provided as food for the chick until it is sufficiently strong to walk and begin to scratch. It neutralizes gases which form in the intestines, stimulates digestive organs, and builds up the blood and vitality of the chick. An absolutely non-poisonous germicide and disinfectant, scientifically compounded of vegetable oils and other ingredients, which kills all germs and parasites in the bowels and digestive organs.

Place Supto C. C. Tonic in the first water you give your baby chicks. Keep it in their water for the first six weeks, then give it twice a week thereafter. Keep your whole flock on C. C. Tonic. Prices are Pint, \$1.00; qt., \$1.75; 1/2 gal., \$3.25; 1 gal., \$6.00; 5 gals., \$27.50.

LIGHT SUPTO—Non-poisonous germicide, disinfectant and deodorant. Causes instant death to mites, lice and all vermin which breathe through their pores, but is absolutely harmless to man, bird and beast. Will not burn, poison or blister any live stock or poultry. Made for use in the Supto Sanitary Roost. Prices are 1 gal., \$2.00; 5 gals., \$7.50; 30 gal. drum, \$30.00.

GRAIN SUPTO—Is a most powerful disinfectant and deodorizer. When placed on the drop board or the floor of the hen house it deodorizes the manure and kills what germs it may contain. In brooders, place Grain Supto on the floor under the scratch straw. Grain Supto fills a long felt need as a part of sanitation. Rats and mice will not frequent a building where grain supto is used. Used on the floor of the building it will assist in preventing mange, scabbies, foot rot, and other dangerous diseases. Prices, 1 gal., \$2.00, 5 gals., \$7.50; 15 gals., \$18.75.

SUPTO C. C. WORMER—The two important intestinal parasites which infest the growing chicks and adult birds are round worms and tape worms. The first, as the name implies, are round in shape, whitish yellow or white in color, and varying from one to two inches in length. They re-produce by laying eggs, microscopic in size, which pass out to the ground with the excreta. They live in the digestive organs, and are very serious because they utilize the food for their own life processes which is intended for the maintenance and growth of the chicken itself. The tape worm gets into the chicken's body through flies, snails and other small creatures. Supto Wormer placed in the drinking water will dislodge the worms from the intestinal lining, soothe and heal these organs, and stimulate digestive action to such an extent that the protein in the worms is assimilated just as any other food and the waste material is passed off. Prices are 1 pint, \$1.00; 1 qt., \$1.85; 1/2 gal., \$3.50; 1 gal., \$6.50.

SUPTO ROUP AND CANKER SPECIAL—Has been developed and has proven to the satisfaction of many users to be the quickest and surest remedy ever offered to poultry raisers. Pint, \$1.00; qt., \$1.50; 1/2 gal., \$2.50; gal., \$4.00.

SUPTO H. H.—A medicinal vermifuge. Recommended as a digestive element, indicated for use where there is a lack of appetite or acid condition, where the stomach and bowels are not functioning properly. Pint, \$1.00; qt., \$1.75; 1/2 gal., \$3.25; gal., \$6.00; 5 gals., \$27.50.

BLACK SUPTO, Germicide, Insecticide, Deodorizer

A remedy for skin diseases of swine and other domestic animals. It is a highly medicated oil, recommended for the treatment of Scabbies, Mange, Hog Flue, Sniffles or Bull Nose, for the prevention of infectious diseases, for spraying or disinfecting the premises, deodorizing the horse and cattle barn and hog house. Gal., \$2.00; 5 gals., \$7.50; 15 gals., \$18.75; 30 gal., \$30.00.

ASK FOR FREE SUPTO CATALOG



Rat-scent

The Last Word in Rat Poisoning

Rat-scent is a specially prepared scented, sun-dried combination of grains which is the natural food of the rat and mouse. It is harmless to chickens, there is no bait to mix, no odor from rats and mice killed with Rat-scent. Dogs and cats are not attracted to it, on account of it being a grain. Tens of thousands of families are now using Rat-scent through our stores. Full directions on each package. 7 oz., pkg., 35c; 12 oz., pkg., 50c.

Gopherscent

A sun-dried scented poisoned grain which attracts gophers and squirrels. Gophers like it better than food they ordinarily find to eat underground. They do not store it. It is harmless to chickens. Dogs and cats will not eat it. It lasts indefinitely. 7 oz. pkg., 35c; 12 oz. pkg., 50c.

Rat-scent and Gopherscent can not be mailed.

KEN-L-RATION DOG FOOD SUPREME

Ken-L-Ration is composed of clean, wholesome meat, the best grade of cereals and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in exactly the right proportions to make a perfect balanced ration. 1 Lb. can, 18c; 3 cans, 50c.

Maro-Meat

A clear meat-and-marrow product, too highly concentrated for feeding alone. Designed for large consumers, as a basic other and lighter material. 2 1/2 lb. can, 45c.

Kib-L-Biskit

A broken biscuit—is a great convenience, as a few or as many of these Golden Flakes of Energy may be fed as desired. 35c box.

Kit-E-Ration

(In Cans)
The Cat Food Supreme

Kit-E-Ration is a perfect balanced ration especially produced for cats and kittens.

The clean, wholesome, fresh liver, meat, cereals, cod liver oil and other ingredients are so combined in proper proportions to make Kit-E-Ration an excellent ration for the cat's or kitten's daily diet. Kit-E-Ration fed regularly will produce the fine glossy coat desired in show animals. Feed as often as is your custom, and regulate the amount to the size and condition of the cat or kitten. 1 lb. can, 18c; 3 cans 50c.

Barteldes BABY CHICKS



Day-old Chicks in your favorite variety can now be yours from the established and fair dealing house of Barteldes.



Raise Them for Eggs, Meat and Profit

Our Baby Chicks come from Standard Bred, Free Range Flocks, rigidly culled and specially chosen. We feel confident that quality such as we offer cannot be duplicated at anywhere near the reasonable price we ask. In fact, we stake our reputation on the Chicks we offer, and have never sold Baby Chicks until this season because heretofore we could not obtain the quality we demanded. Buy Barteldes Chicks. Raise them for Eggs, Meat and Profit.

One Price—One Quality

We believe in high quality. We believe in one price. Therefore we offer Baby Chicks to you on that fair basis. The Quality is unusually good. The price is very low, quality considered, and we believe you will be mighty well pleased with the results you get when you raise our Baby Chicks.

Full Egg Baskets Summer and Winter Pay Handsome Returns

After all, full egg baskets, especially in winter when prices are highest, determine the real earning value of your flocks. Our breeding hens to produce the eggs for our Chicks have been carefully selected for High Egg Production Type. Go after the production of eggs. It pays—and pays big!



OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee 100% live arrival of all Baby Chicks you order. When shipment comes count the Live Chicks. If any are dead or missing, we will make good the loss upon receiving your statement witnessed by the carrier agent. Mail proof of loss within 24 hours of receipt of shipment.

OUR TERMS

You may send cash with order, just as you do when you order seeds, bulbs and supplies. Use the regular order blank enclosed. You are at liberty to order chicks right along with other things. Specify when you want delivery to be made. We will ship accordingly. If you wish to order early, send us a 10% down payment with the order, and you can then pay the balance just before the shipment is made.

Don't Delay Your Order

The demand for Baby Chicks will, no doubt, be greater this year than last year. In order to assure yourself of getting Barteldes Baby Chicks right when you want them, we suggest you place your order early. Order now for delivery any time in the future. Don't delay your order.

	100	500	1000
		Per 100	Per 100
POSTPAID OR EXPRESS PREPAID			
English White Leghorn	\$15.00	\$14.50	\$14.00
Single Comb Anconas	15.00	14.50	14.00
Barred Rock	16.00	15.50	15.00
White Rock	16.00	15.50	15.00
Buff Rock	16.00	15.50	15.00
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	16.00	15.50	15.00
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds	16.00	15.50	15.00
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	15.50	15.00
White Wyandottes	16.00	15.50	15.00
Light Brahmas	21.00		

DUBAY SEED DISINFECTANTS INCREASE *your* FARM PROFITS *and* GARDENING PLEASURES

by Preventing Seed-Borne Disease Losses

Regardless of the care taken in the preparation of the seed bed and the selection of the seed, field crop and garden failures may result from attacks of seed-borne diseases. These losses and disappointments may be easily avoided by disinfection of the seed before planting. It is estimated that one or more of some 200 disease organisms are commonly carried on farm and truck crop seeds. The Du Bay Seed Disinfectants now enable you to prevent loss from many of these seed-borne diseases easily, inexpensively and quickly without seed injury. Treat all seeds before planting with the proper Du Bay Seed Disinfectants.



Ceresan controlled stinking smut of wheat in this severe test

SEMESAN—for flower and vegetable seeds

Diseases carried on the seed often reduce germination and cause a poor stand, lowered quality and unsatisfactory yields. Destroy these disease organisms without injuring the seed by treating your seeds, bulbs, roots, corms and tubers with Semesan. Easily and quickly applied as a dust or liquid. Effective in controlling damping-off of seedlings and cuttings. Use Semesan to control seed-borne diseases and improve your vegetables and flowers.

SEMESAN BEL—for seed potatoes

Prevent seed-borne disease losses by treating seed before planting with Semesan Bel, the instantaneous dip disinfectant. No time-consuming soaking necessary. Semesan Bel is effective in controlling such destructive seed-borne diseases as scab, rhizoctonia and black leg. Protects the seed piece against rotting by soil-borne organisms. Improves germination and usually produces a bigger crop of better quality. One pound treats 16 to 22 bushels of seed.

SEMESAN JR.—for seed field and field corn

A simple, quick, inexpensive dust treatment with Semesan Jr. destroys harmful disease organisms on the seed, protects seed from rotting in cold wet soil, controls seedling blight, reduces root and stalk rots and generally increases crop yields. Harmless to seed corn. Does not slow up rate of drop. Only 2 ounces necessary per bushel of seed field or sweet corn. Costs only 2½¢ an acre.

CERESAN—for seed grains

Ceresan is effective in controlling stinking smut and seed-borne flag smut of wheat; seedling blight of cereals caused by seed-borne scab; smuts of oats; covered smut and stripe of barley; kernel smuts of sorghums and millet; and seed-borne stem smut of rye. Ceresan is harmless to seed and does not injure grain drills. Use it to increase your grain yields and profits. Only 2 ounces needed per bushel of seed wheat, rye sorghums or millet and 3 ounces for oats and barley.



SEMESAN
2 oz. tin.....\$.50
1 lb. tin..... 2.75
5 lb. tin.....13.00

SEMESAN BEL
4 oz. tin.....\$.50
1 lb. tin..... 1.75
5 lb. tin..... 8.00



SEMESAN JR.
4 oz. tin.....\$.50
1 lb. tin..... 1.75
5 lb. tin..... 8.00

CERESAN
1 lb. tin.....\$.75
5 lb. tin..... 3.00
25 lb. pail.....12.50

Du Bay Seed Disinfectants are poisonous and, under present postal regulations, must be sent by express or freight.



Increase at rate of 21.7 bushels per acre caused by Semesan Jr. seed treatment



Note the great improvement in stand and vigor of growth of the Semesan Bel treated plants at left



1. Semesan treated gladiolus. 2. Untreated gladiolus. 3. Formaldehyde treated gladiolus

DuBay Seed Disinfectants are Profit-Makers



THE BARTELDES SEED CO.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS *and* DENVER, COLORADO